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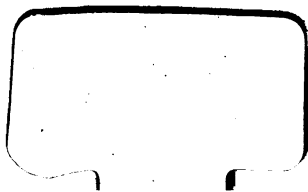
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THE
ANNALS OF ALBANY.

BY J.^{oel} MUNSSELL.

VOL. III.



M. R. C. 1852
G. 1852

ALBANY:
JOEL MUNSSELL 58 STATE STREET.
1852.

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PREFACE.

This volume contains a considerable amount of matter that has not before seen the light by the aid of printers' ink, and which is believed to be not wholly without value to the historian and antiquary.

The records of the common council and the courts, are not merely interesting by reason of their quaintness, but are important, because they furnish nearly all we can know of the events of that period in the history of the city, which forms the close of the seventeenth century. Albany was at that time a garrisoned town, against which the French in Canada had a strong desire to carry their arms; but the principal blow aimed at her fell upon Schenectady, and her wooden walls were never actually beleaguered by any foe. This may be attributed to the fact that the authorities manifested more prudence than any of their neighbors with regard to their defences, and to their watchfulness over the Indians, who although at peace, were not permitted to lodge in the city by night.

The records of baptisms, which occupy a large space in these pages, must present a barren aspect to the general reader; but they serve to repeople the old city, and make us familiar with the old people, the middle-aged, and the *babies*, all Dutch, and inhabiting small, sharp-roofed houses with their gables to the street. These, ladies and gentlemen, are the men, women and children who frequented our streets a century and a half ago, when the males

above the age of sixteen numbered one hundred and eighty two, all told.

Among those who took the oath of allegiance to King William in 1699, we find the name of Gideon Schaats. From the best information that could be gathered of such as were most conversant with the history of the church, his death was placed in 1683 (vol i, 91); but he appears again (vol. ii, 103), to present before the court, the will of his deceased wife, Barentje Hendriks, in December, 1688. If this is the veritable domine who comes up again in 1699 (vol. iii, 277), we can only conjecture that he is not living yet from the fact that he began his ministry in 1652, and, in the ordinary course of events, should have gone to his reward in the last century. We hope to meet with him again.

The orthography of persons and places is so much unsettled, as to forbid the attempt to establish a standard; wherefore the original manuscript has been followed, usually, with all its variations. In copying articles, the author's text has been scrupulously followed, and having put his name to it, if any one should conceive that it contains errors, the compiler desires that the *misfeasance* may be attributed to its right source, and not to any *invention* of his own.

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ANNALS OF ALBANY.

THE CITY RECORDS.

1695 to 1700.

Att a Common Councill held in the City of Albany y^e 6th of August, 1695:—Present, Joh: Abeel, mayor; Major D. Wessels, recorder; Evert Banker, Jacob Staets, Jan Jansse Bleekef, Jan Lansing, Albert Ryckman, aldermen; Jan Becker, Ben. van Corlaer, Evert Wendell, Johannes Thomase, assistants.

Whereas an order has been given by y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty for a well to be made in ye citty of Albany on y^e Jonker street, on y^e hill, for y^e convenience and safety of y^e s^d citty, for y^e satisfaction of y^e s^d charges was ordered y^t an general assessment shall be made through the whole citty, which is now given in to y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty, amounting to the somme of two hundred and seventy seven and 10^d, doe therefore order that a warrant shall be issued upon y^e high constable, and commanding his deputyes emmediately to collect y^e s^d somme of money, and after y^e collecting s^d money, to return the same to the treasurer Johannes Appel.

Whereas y^e mayor gives in to y^e aldermen and commonalty y^t he has received a letter with y^e commission of y^e Peace, from y^e secretary of New York, David Jameson with an account of y^e charges for y^e s^d commission, also for y^e act of assembly for y^e 2 p^t for y^e defrauying of all y^e necessary charges in y^e citty of Albany, which account amounts to the somme of ten pounds thirteen shil-

lings courrant money, for y^e satisfaction of y^e s^d sommes of money it is resolved that care shall be taken that y^e county shall procure Corn so much to brew 3 pypes of table Beer, and Benn. v. Corlaer and Albert Ryckman are to brew it, thinking it will amount to y^e complement.

It is resolved by the mayor, aldermen and commonalty that y^e justices of y^e citty and county of Albany shall convene the first day of September next ensuing, and that y^e sheriff Johannes Appel shall give them all warning against said time, that they may appear personally as aforesaid.

Whereas Ab. Isaaks, y^e Fort Sluyter*, having delivered in his account for his duty, amounting to y^e somme of eight and twenty pieces of eight,

To ye sheriffe Johannes Appel to order y^t y^e high constable shall order his deputies to make an assessment for y^e procureing y^e aforesaid somme of money.

Oct 14. Whereas the arrieers of y^e £2000 and £1500 tax having been derected to the constables of each warde by an warrant from Dirk Wessells, justice, which constables give in their report, that all who are indebted to y^e said arriers gives them an answer that they have paid it, and setts them aft from time to time.

—

Albany, y^e 14th day of October, 1695.

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

1st Ward.—Johannes Schuyler, Hendrik van Rensselaer, aldermen; Benoni van Corlear, Johannes de Wandelaer, assistants.

2d Ward.—Jan Jansse Bleeker, Jan Lansing, aldermen; Johannes Cuyler, Evert Wendell, assistants.

3d Ward.—Albert Rykman, Hendrik Hanse, aldermen; John Andriese, Egbert Teunise, assistants.

Assessors.—John Becker, Anthony van Skayk, 1st ward; Johannes Bleeker, Pieter Mingael, 2d ward; Harpert Jacobse, Elbert Gerritse, 3d ward.

Constables.—Myndert Schuyler, 1st ward; Anthony Bries, 2d ward; Warner Carstense, 3d ward.

High Constable.—Johannes Teller, chosen and sworn,

* Keeper of the gates, or turnkey.

Albany, y^e 15th November, 1695, in y^e Citty Hall aforesaid.

Resolution made between the mayor and aldermen with the common councill, who were ordered by the mayor to make a forfitt lyst for y^e quartering of y^e fusilleers of Major Schuyler, Capt. Weems and Capt. Kidd's comp^e, who accordingly have done and delivered the same for two months, till y^e 15th day of Jan'y 9^s, next ensuing, with condition y^t then the s^d list may be allowed to the more ease of y^e inhabitants upon whom the s^d comps are quartered.

Mayor's Court, Nov. 19, 1695.—Whereas Hend. Roseboom Sen., voorlezer in y^e church of y^e citty of Albany doth appear here and desyred that consideration may be used that his sallary may be paid, being he stand in great need of y^e same.

Jacob Lokermans vs. Harma Gansevoort, Default.

Robert Sanders vs. Jurry van Hoese, Deferred.

Barent Allester Bratt appears here and desyres satisfaction for removing of house according to appraisalment of y^e same.

Whereas in y^e year of our Lord 16⁹⁵ a warrant was directed to Pieter Winne, Pieter Bogardus, William Claese, Harma Gansevoort, Dirk Bensing, and Jan Janse Visselaer, who were ordered by y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y^e citty of Albany, being there were severall houses standing hard by the stockadoes of y^e citty aforesaid, and y^e enemy were then daily expected, it was then desyred by the generalty of y^e inhabitants that y^e s^d houses might be broke downe, whereupon y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty appointed and authorized the aforesaid persons to agree with y^e owners, otherwise to value the same, which was valued by the following persons, being William Claese, Jan Cornelise Viselaer, Harma Gansevoort, and Pieter Bogardus, who valued the house of Barent Allester Bratt at fifteen pound twelve shillings for y^e removing of y^e same. The mayor and aldermen refer ye same to further consideration for y^e payment of y^e same.

A committee was appointed to examine the treasurer's

accounts, and a warrant was directed to be issued "to fetch up all the lycenses." The justices were also directed to appear on the 9th Dec., "to correct all affairs between the citty and county."

Mayor's Court, Dec. 3, 1695.—Sanders vs. Van Hoes came up for the third time, when it was "thought requisite that the partyes doe appear here next court day to dispute y^e matter themselves, and whoever then is absent judgment enter against him."

Cornelia Vanderheyden appears here at y^e barr, and gives in y^e oath of her suster Ariaantje who is brought to child bed, that Leift. Symon Young is y^e father thereof, y^e only father and none but he; and deserres that y^e mayor and alderman would use some methodd or anoyr with y^e s^d Young for the maintenance of the child.

It is resolved by y^e mayor and aldermen that each inhabitant in this citty shall ride or cause to be ride at y^e guard by y^e constable appointed, a load of fyre wood; vizt: the first warde is to ride there proportion this week, and after y^e 2d and 3d warde when they were warned.

Mayor's Court, Dec. 17, 1695.—Whereas y^e citty stockadoes doe begin to fail and are out of repair towards the river side, it is therefore thought necessary by y^e mayor and aldermen that four hundred and fifty new stockadoes should be ride this winter for the repairing of y^e same, at 13 foot length, and a foot over, and that a warrant may be directed to y^e assessors, to make an equal assessment thereof upon y^e inhabitants and then to deliver y^e same to Mr. Mayor.

Att a meeting of mayor, aldermen and justices of the citty and county of Albany, y^e 28th day of March, 1695:—Present, Evert Banker, mayor; Dirk Wessels recorder; Hend. van Rensselaer, Jan Janse Bleeker, Jan Lansing, Albert Rykman, Hend. Hanse, aldermen; K. van Rensselaer, Capt. Marte Gerritse, Gerit Teunise, Joh. Sanders, Pieter Vosburgh, justices;

Evert Wendell Jun., Joh. D. Wandelaer, Eghb^t Teunise, Jan Andries, common council.

It is resolved and agreed that four hundred load of good fyre wood with two horses shall be ride by y^e county of Albany between this and y^e 15th day of January next ensuing, none excepted but linde and y^e sparegrene wood, viz^t:

Coxhacky and Catskill, - - - - -	100
K. van Rensselaer, - - - - -	160
Kinderhook, - - - - -	110
	<hr/>
	870

Also, that all y^e accounts of y^e county charges from y^e 17th, '95 to the 14th of October 1695, are inspected, and doe finde that y^e county is indebted the somme of one hundred thirty-five pounds one shilling and 1^d, whereof they deduct fifteen pounds twelve shillings which was due to Barent Bratt for removing his house in y^e year of our Lord 16⁹/₈, which y^e justices of ye county doe apprehend y^t y^e county ought not to pay. As also sixty pounds as per account of assembly for y^e ajancy, doth amount to one hundred seventy-nine pounds 9s. 1d. To the levying of said somme, the Colony is to contribute £15

Kinderhook, - - - - -	20
Katskill and Coxhacky, - - - - -	20
Shinnechtady, - - - - -	22
	<hr/>
	77

So that there just remains for the city to be raised, - - - - - 102 9s. 1d.

£179 9s. 1d.

It is also concluded generally by y^e Justices y^t of y^e citty and county y^t a gift of £5 5s. shall be raised for James Parker, viz^t, y^e Citty £2, y^e Colony £1, Kinderhook 15s., Katskill and Coxhacky 15s., Shennechtady 15s., is just £5 5.

Att a Mayor's Court, held at y^e Citty Hall of Albany, the 25th day of February, 169³.

Ryer Jacobse Schermerhoorn complains of Joh. Sanders for false imprisonment, to y^e dammage of two hundred pounds. The defendant appears and says y^t he is of opinion y^t he can not be tryd at y^e mayor's court, by reason neither of them are inhabitants of y^e citty, doth therefore desyre of y^e aldermen to know if they have power to try y^e matter. The court is of y^e opinion that they have no power to try the defendant, because the law gives no positive direction, neither have they any former precedence for it, being they fynd by the pl. declaration that the deft. is shewed as a justice of peace in the service of his office, upon which opinion y^e deft. replied that he was put in false imprisonment.

Albany y^e 10th March, 169³.

There is three warrants signed by y^e mayor, to y^e three constables, to bring in a levie tax according to y^e tax delivered them, &c.

Whereas there is complaints made to y^e mayor, aldermen and justices of y^e peace, y^t y^e publick bakers of y^e citty doe not make thare wheat bread according to weight established formerly, that is to say, every loff of bread is to be a pound nett, English weight, when baked, y^e price at 7d wampum, wee doe therefore command and charge in his maj'es name, King William, y^t all bakers make thare bread according to y^e standers, under y^e pain of forfytng all such bread as shall be founde light, as also a fine of three shillings courant money, &c.

Whereas several persons of y^e citty and county has given in a complaint to y^e mayor, aldermen and justices of y^e citty and county, y^t there is severall persons doe goe with money in thare hands to buy wheat, and can not have it by reason y^e marchants has engrossed in there hands being resolved to ship it for New York, the mayor aldermen and justices of y^e peace have resolved and agreed upon y^t no merchts or any other persons whatsoever shall ship any corn aboard any sloop, vessel, boat, whatsoever,

untill such time wee have his Excell. directions in it, as they will answer upon there uttmost perill.

John Anderson Cooper is this day sworn surveyor of all the wyehts and mesures within the citty and county and that he is to have his instructions from the mayor and aldermen, and a warrant for his place and what fees he is to receive.

March 14.—At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen and justices, it was resolved that an address should be drawn up and delivered to the representatives, on the state and condition of the city and county, that they may present the same to the governor and council in the general assembly.

Op heydenden 14^d Maert, geaccordeert met de aldermans voort Court t hebben voort gebruik van d Reders van d Twee Bergatijns die t somor sall getimmert worden, waarvoor zij betaelen moeten 8 ps van 8.

April 21.—Whereas on y^e 10th of March last a prohibition was proclaimed by us, y^t no merch^t or any persons within this citty should transp^t any corn or any sort of grains untill further order from his excel., we doe therefore prohibite by order of his excel. B. Fletcher, Cap^t. Gen. & Gov. in cheiffe, &c., y^t no merch^t or other persons whatever within y^e citty shall transp^t any sort of grains downe Hudson's river, either in sloop, vessel or boat, till such time wee receive his excel. will & pleasure thereon.

May 19.—Hend. Vandyk of y^e citty of Albany appears before this court in behalfe of Allida Schuyler, widow of Pr. Davidsse Schuyler, deceased, with the following request, that whereas her late husband Pr. Davidsse Schuyler, being suddenly taken out of this world without making any will or testament, doth therefore humbly desyre of the court that they may appoynte Abraham and David Schuyler as oversiers and tutors over her said husband's children, whilst they are in there minority, and your pet'r shall forever pray. Was signed, ALIDA SCHUYLER.

The court grants the afores^d request, and appointeth and authoriseth y^e said Abraham and David Schuyler oversiers and tutors over said children of y^e deceased.

June 16.—Whereas complains are made by y^e sheriffe of y^e citty of Albany that severall inhabitants do not ob-

serve y^e former orders, dated y^e 13th day of August, 1689, but doe take y^e freedom to fetch Indians with there packs into there houses, which is to y^e great disturbance of his Maj's peace, Wee doe therefore in his Maj's King William's name, publish and declare y^t no person or persons whatsoever, within this citty, shall upon y^e arrival of any Indian or Indians, adresse themselves to speake to them of and concerning trade, nor shall entice them either within or without y^e gates of y^e said citty by signs or otherwise, howsoever, to trade with themselves or any other persons, upon payn and penalty of paying for each offence, if committed without y^e gates of y^e s^d citty, y^e somme of thirty shillings; if within y^e same, y^e somme of six shillings only, which fine is to be for y^e behoofe of such persons as shall [sue] for y^e same.

That no person or persons whatsoever within y^e citty shall presume to fetch any Indian or Indians into there houses with pack or packs of bever or peltry, and to trade them, upon penalty of paying as a fine for each offence, thirty shillings, and y^e Indian or Indians with said packs immediately to depart out of y^e house without trading directly or indirectly.

That no person or persons whatsoever within this citty shall send out or make use of any broakers, whether Christians or Indians, in y^e management of y^e Indian trade, upon pain and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence, y^e somme of thirty shillings, one moyety thereof for y^e use of y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y^e s^d citty, and y^e oyr moyety to such person as shall sue for y^e same.

That no person or persons whatsoever within this citty 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 aforesaid, as also on payn and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence y^e somme of forty shillings to y^e use of such person as shall sue for y^e same.

Aug. 25.—It is ordered that Billetts should be sett up at y^e church, y^t all who have anything to pretend upon y^e estate

of John Provost, y^t they may give in there acct^s to Symon Young, sheriffe, in y^e space of 14 days ensuing this date.

Sept. 8.—Harma Gansevoort vs. William Ketelleyn. The partys being called up in court, y^e def^t did not appear; this being y^e first time says to y^e marchall y^t he was not lawfully summoned.

The sheriffe has brought in his return concerning y^e order of Johannes Provost deceased, given him last court day. The court order y^e sheriffe to expose y^e goods of y^e deceased Provost upon Saturday next, at one of y^e clocke in y^e afternoon, to publick sale, and to pay his debts so far as it will goe.

Inventaris of y^e goods of y^e deceased Johannis Provost. Rooseboom is paid for his fees by Cornelis Steveson, y^t there was a gunn left in pawn for fourteen shillings in rume for the army, which y^e sheriffe has redeemed and taken in his custody, two old coats, a pr breeches, an old broken axe, a leathern strap, to be exposed to sale as above.

Att a Meeting of y^e Mayor, Aldermen & Assistants of y^e Citty and y^e Justices of y^e County of Albany, the 30th of Sept., 1696, who Representeth as follows:

To his Excell. Benj. Fletcher, Capt. Genl & Governor in Cheeffe of his Maj's Province of New Yorke & of all y^e Territoryes & Tracts of Land depending thereon in America, and Vice Admirall of y^e Same, &c.

The humble addresse of y^e Mayor, Aldermen & Assistants of y^e Citty and y^e Justices of y^e County of Albany, who Representeth y^e State and Condition of y^e Citty and County aforesaid, humbly sheweth:

Imprimis, That since y^e beginning of y^e present warr by y^e dayly departing of y^e inhabitants of y^e Citty and County, we are weakened about 250 men, and that y^e present garrison being 3 Comps. Red Coats doe weaken dayly as well by desertion as oyrwise, so y^t y^e same with all y^e Recruits from y^e Governm^t, where severall of our Inhabitants have Listed themselves under can hardly make up two hundred men, which is not sufficient for y^e Defence of this fronteer against y^e Enemy.

2d. That wee can not Expect y^e assistance from y^e five nations as formerly, since wee can Reckon that y^e Prose- lites alone have lost about 60 men in several Rencontres, besides y^e Mohogs upper nations and River Indians, and since the Last Invasion by y^e french and there Indians in onondage & oneyde, wee fear y^t y^e five nations will not be so zealous for y^e crowne of England & this Governm^t against y^e french our enemy as formerly.

3dly. That our Plantations round about y^e towne can not be farther improved without y^e great danger of there Lives, as it doth appear by y^e barbarous murder and skalping of severall People this summer in there Labour.

4thly. That by y^e Examination of a french Prisoner from Canada this Summer, who Reports y^t there was Prepared 500 pare of Snow Shoes for a Design this winter.

That by reason of y^e above articles many families as well from Shinnechtady as Albany are departed, and severall more are Preparing to Depart, which can not be oyr wise but a fatal Consequence.

Wee doe therefore begg your Excell would be pleased to take this adresse in his Serious Consideration and humbly Pray y^t wee may have y^e favour of your Excell Presence here this winter with sufficient strength as your Excell shall think fitt, which will without Doubt be an occasion for many Inhabitants to Continue and will Extreamply oblige your Excell most humble and obed^t Petrs to Pray for Ever. [Was signed by the city and county officers.]

Att a Mayor's Court held at y^e Citty Hall of Albany, y^e 6th of October, 1696:—Present the mayor, recorder and three aldermen.

Whereas Hend. Lansing, attorney for Bay Croesveelt, appears at y^e barr and demands y^e somme of 24 ps. of 8 at 6s. for y^e hyre of his house where Capt. Hyde lodges in, for a year from y^e 25th June, 1695 to y^e 25 do. 1696, being hyred by Major Schuyler, y^e Court doth therefore appoint Jan Lansing and Hend. Hanse, aldermen, and Joh. D Wandelaer and Eghb^t Tunise, who shall make Enquire upon what condition y^e housen are hyred for y^e officers, & upon how y^e s^d officers are quartered, & make there return y^e 13th of October, 1696, to y^e Mayor.

Whereas Symon Young, sheriffe of y^e Citty of Albany, appears and saith that on y^e 6th of February 1696, Mr. Dirk Wessels, Capt. Gerrit Teunise & Hend. van Renselaer did inquire of him what Provisions he would Provide for y^e maintenance of y^e Child of Aryaentie Vanderheyden, who Declares y^t he is y^e father thereof, & y^t he had answered if it is his Child why was it not send home where it should never have wanted Bread. Doth therefore humbly desyre of y^e mayor & aldermen that y^e Child may be sent home to him.

Albany, 14th of October, 1696.—Ordered by y^e mayor to Record y^e answer of Aryaentie Vanderheyden, who says y^t she will never give her Child to Simon Young.

Robert Sanders of y^e Citty of Albany, aged about 54 years, doth declare upon oath y^t about 14 years agoe he y^e said Deponent had bought for him and his neighbours dwelling in y^e Parrell street, from Harma Bastianse of y^t Citty Deceased, a Certain Priviledge for a Water Runn through y^e s^d Bastianses Lott of grounde for ever, situate lying and being in y^e said street along y^e side of his house to make a well in said street, for the quantity of six Bevers by condition y^t y^e said Harma Bastianse was not to build upon said grounde where y^e Runne Lyes, and further saith not.

This above deposition given before me upon oath y^e 10th day of October, 1696. EVERT BANKER, Mayor.

Claes Jacobse of y^e Citty of Albany aged about 72 years, doth declare upon oath that about 14 years agoe Robert Sanders of y^e said Citty had bought a Certain Priviledge in behalfe of y^e Rest of his neighbours dwelling in Parrell street, from Harma Bastiaense of y^e said Citty, deceased, for a water Runn to r^e well in y^e aforesaid street, through y^e said Bastiaenses grounde for ever, scituate, lying and being in y^e said street on y^e north side, and y^t he y^e said Deponent did contribute for y^e payment thereof, but upon Condition y^t y^e said Harma Bastiaense was not to build upon the said water Runn; further saith not.

This above Deposition given before me upon oath y^e 10th of October, 1696. EVERT BANKER, Mayor,

Albany, y^e 14^t October, 1696.

This day being appointed by y^e Charter of y^e 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:

1st Ward.—Joh. Schuyler, Hend. van Renselaer, aldermen; Ben. v. Corlaer, Joh. d Wandelaer, assistants; Anthony van Skaik, Jacobus Turke, assessors; Wm Hogen, constable.

2d Ward.—Jan Lansing, Jan Vinhagen, aldermen; Johannes Roseboom, Evert Wendell, assistants; Jan Nack, Gerrit Roseboom, assessors; Hend. Roseboom, constable.

3d Ward.—Albert Ryckman, Hend. Hanse, aldermen; Johannes Thomase, Eghb^t Teunise, assistance; Harp^t Jacobse, Gerrit v. Ness, assessors; Gerrit Ryckse, constable.

Anthony Bries, high constable; Jan Becker, treasurer.

Return from Jan Lansing, Hend. Hanse, Joh. d Wandelaer, Eghb^t Teunise, as follows:

Wy ondergesz hebben volgens d order van d mayer & aldermans gegeven, de 6 Oct. 1696, nawelijks ondersoght & kennen niet anders levinden als dat d stadt daer niet mede t doen heeft, maer komt ten laste van diegene daer d voorsz Capt. Hyde op gequaertert is dit zijnde ons Report, dat wy doen aen d agh^t bawe mayer & aldermens aldus getekent in Albany de 13 October, 1696.

Att a Common Councill held y^e 24th of Nov., 1696.

Whereas it is concluded by y^e mayor, aldermen & assistants, y^t a warrant shall be issued to y^e assessors y^t they may Emmediately beginn and make there assessm^t upon y^e Inhabitants for three hundred lood of fyre wood for y^e guards & deliver over y^e same in y^e space of three days ensuing this date, to Mr. Mayor.

Att a meeting of y^e Mayor & aldermen of y^e City, and ye Justices of y^e County of Albany, Dec. 7th, 1696.

It is resolved by y^e authority aforesaid to Present to his Excell. Benj. Fletcher, Cap^t Gen. & Gov. in Cheffe &c. Two good and sufficient horses, & a Slee, & all thereunto belonging, & with some Provendure for s^d horses.

The Justices of y^e Citty & County, after that they had vized y^e Cittys arrearages are greed have concluded and made a Promise to Contribute thereunto from y^e 14th of October 96 to ditto October 1697 as follows, viz^t.

Katskill by Gerrit Teunise,	- . .	£14.
Kelliaen Van Rensselaer,	- . .	10.
Schinnechtady by Joh. Sanders,	- . .	12.
Kinderhoek by Pr. Vosburgh,	- . .	15.

£51.

For James Parker, marshall: Catskill contributed 12s, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 12s; Schenectady, 15s; Kinderhook, 15s; Total £2, 14s.

It is also Resolved and agreed by y^e Justices aforesaid, yt none of y^e following wood directly or indirectly must be Ride for y^e guards, viz^t, no watte Pyn wood, willige oly noote, nor Linde wood. And y^t a man shall be appointed upon oath, to few all y^e sles before they are on-loaden at y^e guard house, & whosoever onloads his slee at y^e garde before it is fewed shall not be Reckoned as a lood; which man appointed shall be paid by y^e Citty and County for his duty.

It is likewise agreed y^t ye County Justices shall Ride y^e following loads of wood with two horses for y^e guards:

The Patroon Van Rensselaer,	- . .	160 load.
Gerrit Teunise,	- . .	120
Pr. Vosburgh,	- . .	140

which is to be Ride between this and y^e 15th of January next ensuing.

Att a Court of Mayor and Aldermen, Dec. 15, 1696.

Hend Van Dyk & Joh. Bleeker Jun., appears & makes there complaint against Jacobus Turke for keeping y^e Chain and Bucketts belonging to y^e well upon y^e hill, doth therefore Pray y^t y^e Mayor and aldermen would be pleased to charge y^e s^d Jacobus Turke to restore y^e s^d Chain and bucketts. Whereupon y^e mayor and aldermen have considered and doe order emmediately that y^e chain and bucketts shall be returned, and hung up in y^e well as formerly.

Mayor's Court, Dec. 29.—Whereas Diverse Persones with y^e citty of Albany and y^e village of Shennechtady doe

buy y^e Indian's Corn from y^e Mohog Indians and y^e other upper nations, to y^e dammage of y^e Place and great charge to y^e Province, wee doe therefore hereby Prohibite and Discharge all Inhabitants within this citty and y^e village of Shinnechtady and other Persons whatsoever not to buy any Corn from y^e said Indians Directly or Indirectly.

Hend. Van Dyk appears and makes application that he hath engaged himself in a certain obligation to Mrs. Bradshaw his mother in law for a bedd which is now in possession of y^e officers in y^e fronteer, doe therefore Pray y^t y^e Court will consider y^e matter, & y^t it may be returned back to y^e owner. The honl. Court makes answer y^t it shall be given back.

It is thought Requisite & Convenient that the fyre masters, Melg^t Wynantse, Gerrit Lansing, & Barent Bratt, shall forthwith, with y^e assistance of y^e high constable & his Deputyes goe round throughout y^e Citty, and vizite y^e Chimneys, and to take speciall care to see them clain, and y^t no fyre be kept near any straw, hay or y^e like, as also to search for y^e fyre leathes, hooks and bucketts, and have them in repare and ready upon occasion; which they are in no ways to omitt, as they will answer upon there Perill.

It is also thought Convenient y^t a warrant be issued to y^e Sheriffe to order y^e Constables in each Warde. to take there turnes one after another, in attending att y^e Church and to hinder such children and others as doth Profane y^e Sabbath day, and further to search in all taverens or tippling houses within ye citty, that no Drink be sold to any Person or Persones upon y^e Lord's Day, upon Pain and Penalty of forfeiting y^e summe of one half for

Att a Meeting of y^e Recorder and Aldermen in y^e Citty Hall of Albany, y^e 19th of February, 169^e₇.

It is thought Convenient and Requisite y^t warrants shall be issued to y^e Constables within y^e Citty that they immediately goe each in his respective warde and warn y^e Inhabitants therein to Ride there arrearages of fyre wood to y^e appointed guards according to y^e late assessments, between y^e date hereof and y^e 20th of February, and who-

soever doth neglect to bring such arrearages as he is behinde hand shall forfeitt a lood of wood, and 18*d* in money, one 9*d* to ye constable that strain, and y^e oyr to James Parker and y^e Carman that Rides y^e wood.

Mayor's Court, Feb. 23.—Daniel Vanolinda doth appear here at y^e barr and desyres of y^e honorable Court y^t an order may be given that his wife Elisabeth, doghter of Marte Cregier may be ordered to goe and Live with him where he thinks convenient, since she is his Lawfull wife, and that her father Marte Cregier may be discharged to give her any house room or shelter.

Whereupon y^e Court doth order y^t y^e s^d Elisabeth his wife shall goe and live with him as afores^d, and y^t Discharge her father Marte Cregier to shelter her in his house or elsewhere upon Penalty as he will answer upon his Perill.

Att a Meeting of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in y^e Citty hall of Albany, y^e 30th March, 1697.

Hend. v. Dyk informs y^e Court of an account that Mrs. Bradshaw Lays to his charge for bedding and bolsters which y^e Citty have had in ther Custody for y^e officers use, to y^e Summe of Eleven Pounds, which summe wee think unreasonable, wee doe therefore appoint you Jacobus Turk & Joh. Beekman, to goe and vizite y^r said bedde &c. by Mrs. Bradshaws, and value y^e same to y^e best of your knowledge & understanding what she ought to have for y^e hire of y^e same.

It is Resolved by y^e mayor, aldermen and commonality that a tax shall be layd upon all freeholders within y^e Citty of Albany, amounting to y^e summe of fifty Pounds, and y^t warrants be issued out to y^e assessors to make there assessment before y^e first day of May next ensueing, and to deliver y^e same to y^e mayor.

A payment was ordered to be made to Dirk Wessels of moneys expended by him for city purposes as mayor.

Att a Mayor's Court held in y^e Citty hall of Albany y^e 6th of April, 1697.

Annetie widow of Lambert V. Volkenburg, doth this

day give in a request desyreing of y^e worshipfull Court, since that her conveyance is lost in ye year 1666 by y^e high water, to have a new conveyance for her s^d Lott to y^e Behooffe off herself and children. Whereupon y^e worshipfull Court shall order that y^e Records shall be look over in y^e year 64, if any thing concerning her Lott can be found.

Mayor's Court, May 4, 1697.—Whereas y^e Sheriffe Informs y^e honorable Court that many complaints are made that y^e Indian house on y^e hill is broake down & destroyed its therefore allowed on by y^e mayor & aldermen that y^e Traders may Rebuild s^d house at there owne Charges, on y^e Place where it last stood.

May 18th.—John Car deposed that he had twenty-six pieces of eight left by an absconded soldier, which it was thought had been stolen by the solder, Peter John Dross.

Whereas the sheriffe the last Court Day gave in the complaint to the Court that the Indian house upon the Hill is pluss down, and ordered the sheriffe to goe throw the handlers and require them to rebuild the house, which hee hath done, and as the handlers* refused it, and to be built in the same place.

The mayor and aldermen have in obedience to ane order from his Excel. bearing date the 3d May, 1697, to number what number of men and servunts whyte and Black is within the Province and what is removed, as also the number of the 5 Nations and River Indians, have referred it to severall committees who are to give a report in eight days time.

Ordered, Jan Janse Bleeker, John Lansing, Albert Rykman, John Vinhagen, aldermen, to take an exact account of the City and County of Albany, (Skennectedy excepted), what Inhabitants and residents thar is in the City and County, and how many are gon out of the County, and how many are taken prisoners to Canada, and how many killed, and how many remanes.

Ordered, Johannis Schuyler, Hendrik Hanse, Egbert Teunise, to take Inspection of the River and Skackkoo In-

* Handelaar, trader. The record under this day is in a different hand writing.

dians, what number they were at the beginning of the warr and how many they are now, and make thar report to us in 8 days time.

Ordered, Johannes Rosboom, Evert Wendel, Johannis Bleeker, and Abraham Schuyler shall take Inspection of the 5 Nations Indians, how many they were at the beginning of the warr, and how many they are now remaining, and to make report to us, and bring thar names.

Ordered, Killian Vanrenslaer and Benony Van Corlaer, Johannis Dewandelaer & Johannis Mingal to take Inspection of what servants whites and blacks were at the beginning of the warr, and what now remane, and to sett thar names on roll, in the Citty and County, Skennectady excepted.

By the Court has ordered that orders shall be sent to Skennectedy to Sanders Gleen, Adam Vrooman, Daniel Jahnsen, Isack Switsh & Barent Wemps, shall take an account of all the people from 16 to 80 years of age, how many they were before the warr, and how many killed, and how many are removed, and how many they are now, and return the account to us in eight days, comprehending thar servants and Negers.

Att a Common Councill held in y^e Citty Hall of Albany the 17th day of July, 1697.

Whereas the house of Pr. Verbrugh was last winter in hyre for his Excell. Benj. Fletcher's Lodging for four months from Nov. 1696 to March 1697, for which he was Defrayd from all Charges as keeping of Souldiers, fyre wood for y^e guards, and other Citty charges, and moreover proffered to y^e s^d Pr. Verbrugh for s^d hyre y^e summe of five pounds eight shillings Currant money, but not Excepted by him, who Demands £7 2s. for s^d time.

It is Concluded by y^e mayor, aldermen and common council that y^e eighty seven pounds two shillings due to y^e Citty of Albany out of y^e additional duty when received shall be distributed to y^e following persons, viz^t:

Maj. D. Wessels, - - -	£25
Mr. Levinus V. Skaik, - - -	25
Joh. Abeel, - - - - -	25
James Parker, - - - - -	12 2—£87 2

Wherefore assignations are drawn upon Mr. Abeel, Maj. Wessels, Mr. Killiene v. Rensselaer, & Mr. Joh. Cuyler, dated y^e 7th of July, 1697.

An assignation drawne to Mr. Bleeker to be paid out of y^e Citty Tax, to

Antho. v. Shaik,	f144:3½
Bay Croevelt,	186:0
J. Vinhagen,	100:
Jacob Meese & Wouter Utthoft,	79:16
Antho. Coster,	100:
voor Mr. Becker,	300:
Antho. Bries,	57:
Joh. Mingael,	59:
Mrs. Bradshaw,	72:
Hend. Beekman,	43:16
Hend. Marcellis,	37:10
Alb ^t Ryckman,	40:

f 1209:05½

An assignation to Killiaen Van Rensselaer for Joh. Becker Jun. out of y^e Colony tax, f140:10 z.

It is Concluded by y^e Mayor, Aldermen and Common councill that Concerning y^e house hyred of Bay groesvelt, that y^e Citty shall Pay for one year, being £5, and that the other year doth lay to Mr. Livingston's charges.

Whereas Mr. Leeft. Oliver doth make his addresse to the Court for bedding, since he complains that he is in great necessity for want thereof, y^e gent^a of y^e Court can not fynde that that they are obliged to furnish such supplies, but in consideration of his Civility, doe give as a gift y^e summe of five pieces of eight.

The house of John Vinhagen hyred for y^e Citty from y^e fifth of July 97 to y^e 5th of July 1698, for £3 18s.—the house of Joh. Roseboom hyred for y^e Citty for Capt. Hyde from y^e 15 of June 1697 to y^e 15th of June 1698, for £5 8s.—the house of John Lansing from primo May 1697 to primo May, 1698 for £5 8s

August 6, 1697.—Whereas Martin Cregier of this City of Albany, Merch^t, hath by his Certaine false allegations made to his Excel. Col. Benj. Fletcher, &c., That hee and his Predecessor, John Verbeek has been Possessed upwards of Twenty Six years of a Certaine Lott of grounde Lying within y^e said City of Albany to y^e east of Pearle Street, to y^e south y^e highway to y^e north anoyr Lott of y^e said Martin Cregier, to y^e west by a small Laine, containing in front and rear five Rod or sixty foot, and in Lenth on both Sydes Twenty Rod or Two hundred and forty foot, English measure, Obtained a Patent for y^e same dated in N. York y^e 24th day of June 1697, whereby y^e said Martin Cregier doth now make pretence upon an other Lott of grounde on y^e north syde of his house standing on y^e Pearle Street lately Sold to John Cuyler.

Wee y^e Mayor, Aldermen & Commonality have examined y^e said Jan Verbeek, what Right, title or Pretence he had sold to y^e said Martin Cregier in y^e said Lott, who Positively denies to have Sold or Transported as aforementioned, but for more satisfaction y^e said John Verbeek was taken with a Justice of y^e Peace and Peter van Waglum, David Schuyler & Geart Hendrikse as witnesses to y^e said ground, and there gave y^e following declaration :

John Verbeek of y^e City of Albany, Yeoman, aged about eighty five years, declares upon oath before me y^t upon y^e twenty seventh of May 1687, in Albany, he sold unto Martin Cregier of y^e said City all y^e Right and Pretences hee had in a certaine Peece of grounde lying and being in y^e City of Albany, so as y^e same was graunted to him by y^e Authority of Albany on y^e tenth of May 1671, haveing Eastwarde on y^e front a Lane, on y^e south syde a Lott of grounde belonging to y^e said Martin Cregier, on y^e north y^e high way, Runns back from y^e northeast end southwest into about y^e middle of y^e said Lott of Martin Cregier, and saith further that he was intend to build upon said Peece of ground had he not been afterwards hindered by y^e authority aforesaid, and further saith not.

K. V. RENSSELAER, Justice.

After y^e Examination of all Writeings & Evidences relating to y^e aforesaid Lott of ground Pretended by the sayd

Martin Cregier, on y^e north side of his houses aforesaid. It is Our Opinion that y^e said Martin Cregier hitherto hath no Right or title as he Pretends: Soe therefore the said Martin Cregier, his heirs, executors or assigns whatsoever, are hereby strictly warned & forbidden now and hereafter, not to medle or make with y^e said Lott of ground pretended as afores^d.

Att a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen & Commonality
y^e 5th of Aug. 1697.

Copy van d Extrait waerop Marte Cregier zyn grant briffe geobtendert heeft van d Gov. Benj. fletcher, &c., gedatteert op den 24 Junij, 1697, viz^t as volg^t.

Geextrageert uijt het Register boek der Resolutie van Albanij, Colonij Rensselaerswijk & Schennechtadij, den 10^d May, 1671.

Haer Ed. van den gerechten neergelesen hebbend seeker Request waerinne dat geappostilleert staet, dat aen Hans Carels Suppet een huijse vergunt wordt om in t woonen (ad die Vite) met een Clausele van t Selve te onderhouden met behoorlyke Reparatie d welke hij niet & heeft gedaen maer ter contrarij enigh Eijserwerk daervan gehaelt ende andere verkoght; soe wort hy daervan gesuspendeert ende t selve aen Jan Verbeek vergunt volgens ordree van den Ed. Recht. achb. heer generall van N. Yorke. Actum ter vegadering van d achb. heeren d Lavall & den Com-misserissen In Albany den 10^d meij, 1671.

was Collat by mij LODWICUS COBES, Secre.

Ick ondergesz Mr. Johannes Verbeek bekenne verkoght te hebben aen Marte Cregier Jun. alle myn Actie & Pre-tentie van t Erff myn heeft toe behoorende leggen naest het huijs daer tegenwoordigh Jeronimus Wendel in woont waervoor ick bekenne voldaan en betverte zijn van alle het gene mijn heeft toe behoort volgens het gene hier in dit omme staende gesz: staet en dat in presentie van den ondergesz: getuijge. was signed, JAN VERBEEK.

The purport of the above is, that Martin Cregier having complained to the governor and council at New York that his tenant Hans Carells had not only failed in his agreement to keep the house in repair, but had sold some of the iron work belonging to it, thereupon the court annulled the lease. Jan Verbeek testified that he had sold to Martin Cregier all his right and title in the premises.

Albany y^e 22^d Sept. 1697, in y^e Citty Hall:—Present, Jan Janse Bleeker, Recorder, Alb^t Ryckman, Justice.

Whereas Pr. Winne, Deceased, of y^e mannor of Renselaerswyk, in y^e County of Albany, by his last will and testament dated y^e day of Desyred y^t his Estate of Lands, houses, Barns, Berghs, &c., should be apprizd by indifferent good men, and whereas upon y^e 23d Aug. 1697 Levinus Winne & Casper Leendertz Conyn ad^{rs} of y^e one part, and Mr. Killiaen van Rensselaer Lord of y^e mannor aforesaid of y^e other syde as tutor for Daniel Winne, youngest sonne & heir of y^e aforesaid Pr. Winne Deceased, made there Request to y^e mayor of y^e Citty of Albany, aforesaid, y^t indifferent persons might be appointed to aprize y^e aforesaid Estate upon oath, whereupon y^e mayor aforesaid did appoint Luykase Gerritz, Pr. Verbrugh, Antho. Bratt, Ja. Lookermans, & Gerrit Van Ness, who this day have taken oath to make a true apprizement of all y^e Lands, Mills, houses, Barns, Berghs, &c., belonging to y^e said Pr. Winne Deceased, according to y^e best of there knowledge and understanding. Who after they made calkelation of y^e aforesaid Estate of Pr. Winne Deceased, gives in a Return and have apprizd his said Estate viz^t, his half Island, y^e Saw mill and what thereunto is belonging, the barn, house or hoftstede, fence, Iron worke, Plow Egge & oyr small Iron work, &c., to y^e value of y^e summe of Eight hundred and sixty Peeces of Eight, at six shillings Currant Money of New Yorke. Given under there hands and Seales y^e date aforesaid.

Albany, 14th of October, 1697.

This day being appointed by y^e Charter of y^e Citty for y^e aldermen of y^e Respective wards to bring there Returns of y^e aldermen Chosen for y^e Ensuing year, which are,

First Ward.—Johannes Schuyler, Hend. van Renselaer, aldermen; Bennony van Corlaer, David Schuyler, assistants; Hend. van Dyk, Antho. van Shaik, assessors; Jacobus Turke, constable.

Second Ward.—Jan Lansing, Jan van Hagen, aldermen; John Bleeker Jun., Evert Wendel Jun., assistants; Gerrit Roseboom, Pr. Mingael, assessors; Joh. Harmanse, constable.

Third Ward.—Hend. Hanse, Wessel ten Broek, aldermen; Joh. Mingael, Egb^t Teunise, assistants; Harp^t Jacobse, Gerrit van Ness, assessors; Jacobus Schuyler, constable.

William Hogen, high constable; John Becker, treasurer. All sworne.

Att a Mayor's Court, held at y^e Citty Hall of Albany, ye 9th day of Nov., 1697,

Jacobus Turke vs. Alida Schuyler. The plaintiff demands y^e summe of one Pound seven shillings, with 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Bever a 10s. per lb.

The Court is of opinion that no Judgem^t kan be given ag^t def^t, since they fynde y^t she doth not lawfully administer her husband's Estate, and Declares that she hath no movable goods of his, doth therefore Desyre y^t the Plantiv to have patience till such time y^t her Eldest sonne hath his age, and for more satisfaction to y^e Pl. y^e oversiers of y^e Defts Children being Abraham & David Schuyler, who doe Personally appear, and Promise y^t when ever y^e Defts Eldest Sonne hath his age, y^t they Engage to see y^e Pl. duely & honestly Paid, & y^t y^e Plaintive shall be considered for y^e time he hath been out of his money, to which y^e Plentive doth consent.

Patrick Macgregorij doth Desyre to know from what is Due from y^e Citty to his father in law, Hend. Marselis Deceased, and further y^t he may be permitted to enter into y^t service which his father in law subdued, which y^e Court say they will take into consideration.

Att a Common Councill held in y^e Citty hall of Albany y^e 9th of Nov. 1697.

Whereas it is concluded by y^e Mayor, Aldermen & Commonality that a warrant be issued to y^e assessors Emmediately to make there assessm^t upon y^e Inhabitants of y^e Citty for three hundred load of fyre wood for y^e supply of y^e guards, in y^e space of three days ensuing this date, and to be delivered to Mr. Mayor.

November 23. Whereas it is by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty concluded, who have appointed John

Ratecliffe as Citty Porter, instead of Hend. Marselis Deceased, that is upon all occasionable times to open and shutt y^e gates of this Citty, especially in y^e mornings and in y^e evenings at y^e appointed time, as also to attend the Church Ringing of y^e bell on all occasions, for which he is to receive yearly eight and twenty Pieces of Eight, at six shillings, and to be paid quarterly, moreover he y^e s^d John Ratecliffe is to attend y^e Burger Guards, to keep them clain, and to make every evening a fyre, wherefore he is to receive Three Pence per Diem, who hath made oath to be true.

It is also Concluded, and y^e following Persones Appointed for a Committee being Johannes Schuyler, Jan Lansing & Wessell ten Brook aldermen, Bennony V. Corlaer, Evert Wendel & Eghb^t Teunise, assistants, to Inspect y^e books & accounts belonging to y^e Citty & County of Albany, which are now in hands of William Hogen, and y^t warning be given to sd Hogen to have s^d books & accounts ready in order to be delivered over, and that y^e Committee shall make there Report next Court day, and that Anthony Bratt Treasurer shall attend s^d Committee, and receive all y^e bookes and accounts relating to this Citty & County from William Hogen, who this Day hath made oath.

Whereas Pr. Verbrugh, eldest sonne of Joh. Verbrugh, Deceased, appears and makes Pretence to four Lotts of Grounde Lyeing on Plain, now in possession of Coll. Pr. Schuyler, Jan Janse Bleeker, Albert Rykman & Phillip Freest, by a Patent of his father aforesaid, dated y^e 10th of July, 1667, which he this Day doth Transport Convey and make over to y^e mayor, aldermen & commonality all his right, title and interest thereunto for summe certain consideration.

Att a Mayor's Court held in y^e Citty hall of Albany,
y^e 7th of Dec. 1697.

Hend. Hanse petitioned that "Two Sufficient Persons may be appointed to Inspect his father's Bookes, which are in his hands, in what Posture they stand." Jan Janse Bleeker and Hendrik van Renselaer were appointed.

The committee appointed to inspect the city accounts obtained an extension of time to report.

December 21.—The Retailing of Strong Liquor to y^e Indians forbidden for one month Ensueing y^e Date, upon y^e Penalty of forty shillings.

Dec, 22.—It is Proclaimed y^t all Persons who Enter in y^e gates of y^e Citty with slees & horses, horseback and oyrwise, shall not ride faster than foot tapp throughout y^e streets upon Penalty of three shillings for each offence.

The Justices of y^e Citty and County after they have vized y^e Citty's arrearages are agreed and concluded, and doe Promise and Contribute thereunto from y^e 14th of October 1696 to y^e 14th of October 1697, as follows:

Capt. Gerrit Teunise for Catskill,	-	-	£22
Mr. Hend. van Rensselaer for Colony,	-	-	10
Pr. Vosburgh for Kinderhoek,	-	-	21
Johannes Glenn for Shennechtady,	-	-	11

£64

It likewise agreed to y^e following wood to ride between this and y^e 15 January, 1797:

Patroon van Rensselaer,	160	for James Parker,	£0:12s
Capt. Gerrit Teunise,	120	idem,	12
Pr. Vosburgh,	140	"	12
		Shennechtady,	12
	420	The City,-	1:10

£3:18s

Att a meeting of y^e Common Councill y^e 22^d Jan. 1697.

It is thought convenient by y^e News of y^e Peace that one or two houses be made upon y^e hill, for y^e Indians, as formerly, and Care shall be taken for to have y^e Materialls ready to build in y^e Spring by all y^e Traders who doe any wise Pretend to y^e same.

January 26.—Whereas wee are informed y^t Judge W. Pynehoorn, Coll. Pr. Schuyler, D^e G. Dellijs, Mayor D. Wessels, & C. Ev^t Banker, have obtained from his Excell. Coll. B. Fletcher, &c., a Certain Patent for y^e Mohoggs

Country, one of y^e five Nations, which y^e Commonality takes as a great Prejudice to y^e Citty and County. Upon which y^e Common Council Desyred y^e Recorder y^t a generall meeting should be held to have a right understanding of y^e matter, who acquainted y^e Mayor therewith; So y^e Mayor appointed y^e 28th of this Instant to hold a Common Council.

January 28.—Whereas y^e Commonality in generall are sensible of y^e Prejudice which y^e Patent for y^e Mohoggs Country will come to, have therefore thought convenient to Discourse y^e matter with Coll. Pr. Schuyler, D. God. Delltus, and Mr. Wessells, who are three of ye Parteners in said Patent, to understand y^e ground thereof; and to endeavor to have y^e said Patent Resigned to this Citty; whereupon y^e aforesaid Pateners were sent for, but came to no conclusion, upon which y^e Commonality Desyred y^e mayor to appoint another day for them to convene, who appointed the 4th of Feb., 1697.

February 4.—Whereas y^e Commonality for y^e 3d time doth Reply there grevance ags^t y^e Patent for y^e Mohogs Countrey to y^e mayor, who is one of y^e Patteners, whereupon y^e Mayor advised y^e Recorder to appoint a committee to hold a conference with him and Col. Pr. Schuyler and D. G. Dellius, who are likewise therein concerned, who hath appointed Hend. van Rensselaer, Hend. Hanse, aldermen, Joh. Bleeker & Eghb^t Teunise, assistants, are to returne a Report of there Proceedings.

February 7.—Whereas y^e Committee doe Returne that since they were Impowered by y^e Recorder and Commonality y^e 4th of February 1697, to hold conference with y^e three Parteners concerned in y^e Patent for y^e Mohogs Contrey and to Discourse y^e same with them, though have had no meetings with them, being y^e mayor Returned them on y^e fifth instant, that Do. Gode. Dellius Reported y^t he would doe nothing concerning y^e matter, but would first acquaint Judge Pynehorn & Mr. Banker there Parteners, at N. Yorke, and then he would Consider; and y^t Coll. Schuyler Reported y^t he thought that said Patent was as safe in his hands as in y^e Cittyes.

Upon y^e Report of Coll. Peter Schuyler & Do. God.

Dellius, concerning y^e Patent of y^e Mohogs Countrey, hath y^e Recorder, Aldermen & Commonalty thought convenient and very requisite for y^e benefite of this Citty to appoint two men out of y^e meeting, and have appointed Alderman Hend. Hanse, and David Schuyler Assistant, who shall goe to New Yorke from hence y^e 15th day of y^e Instant, and to apply there greevance by an addresse to his Excell. how Prejudiciall y^e afores^d Patent will be to this Citty and County if it stands in force; wherefore they are allowed and shall receive each upon account of y^e Citty y^e summe of six shillings per day upon their owne charges, commencing y^e aforesaid date till such time they are cald home.

February 17.—Whereas Wee y^e Recorder, Aldermen & Commonality of y^e Citty of Albany are given to understand that Coll. Pr. Schuyler, Dirk Wessels, William Pinhorne, D: God: Dellius & Evert Banker, have to themselves procured a Patent for y^e Mohogs Lands (which wee doe forsee will be the utter Ruine to the generall trade and commerce of this Citty) Wee therefore Doe Constitute & appoint Henry Hanse & David Schuyler our agents to goe for Yorke, and Endeavor by y^e most proper Meanes and applications Possible a Redresse so Destructive to the gennerall good of this Place, and whatsoever the said Henry Hanse and David Schuyler shall act and doe in this case, wee shall esteem it as done by ourselfs: given under our hands in Albany y^e 17th day of February 1697, was signed by y^e Recorder and all y^e Aldermen and Commonality except H. V. R. and Wessel ten Broek.

It is concluded y^t y^e agents shall go to New Yorke from hence y^e 21st of y^e Instant, from which time there Pay Runns on.

April 11.—At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, justices of the peace and common council, it is resolved upon that the mayor and recorder shall at present make there address to his Excellency my Lord Balimont, and in thar name congratulate his happy arrival to the Government, and because many of them are absent and wanting out of the place, they will unanimously agree to congratulate his Excell. in the best form they can by there address in writing.

Resolved upon, whereas wee expect ane order for proclamation of the peace, wee have ordered that it shall be done with all the honor or respect wee can, the charges to come upon the Citty and County, and in the mean time all persons are to clean the streets from fire wood and filth in the space of three days after the date hereof, under the forfeiting of all the fire wood and three shillings fine. It is likewise resolved upon that the Bonfire shall be made being the king's Coronation day, near to the old Fort, and in no other place.

May 7.—The agents Hendrik Hanse alderman and David Schuyler assistant, appointed for y^e Representing y^e greevance of this Citty and Corporation unto y^e Governor and Councill in N. Yorke, having laid before y^e Common Councill y^e Peticon they made to his Excell. Coll. Fletcher y^e late Govr. & Councill & y^e order thereupon as also y^e addresse and petition to his Excell. y^e Earle of Bellomont y^e present governor, which was read and approved by y^e whole board, and thereupon resolved that they will effectually Prosecute y^e said affair until they have perfect relieffe from y^e violence and injury done them in taking y^e Maquase Land from y^e Indians, in Prejudice of y^e Indian Trade of y^e said Citty, and doe hereby appoint Jan Janse Bleeker, Recorder, and Rob^t Livingstone, to attend his Excel. & Council in y^e Pursute of y^e same & to procure y^e best Counsel they can have for there assistance, and y^e charge that shall accrue thereupon shall be paid by y^e Treasurer of y^e said Citty out of y^e Publick Revenue of y^e same.

May 9.—The mayor did represent to y^e Common Councill y^e great trouble he dayly has in quartering y^e Souldiers y^e People being so weary of them; and therefore desyres to know y^e Common Councill's opinion whether it is not better to let y^e Souldiers Remain in there old quarters till further orders, then to make a new quartering.

The Common Councill are of opinion y^t y^e Souldiers remain in there old quarters till orders from my Lord Bellomont, Gov. Gen., which is expected speedily.

Whereas it hath been resolved to Ride wood for y^e building an Indian house upon the hills for y^e accommo-

dation of y^e Indians, ordered that Capt. Johannes Bleeker, Mynd^t Schuyler, Joh. Roseboom, & Abr. Cuyler, doe procure y^e materials, cause y^e same to be built, keep y^e account thereof, and then make an assessment upon all those y^t make profession of Trade with y^e Indians for y^e same, which y^e Constable are ordered to levy upon Pain of distresse, & in Reguarde y^t there will be some difficulty in Pitching of y^e Place where y^e s^d house shall stand, ordered y^t Mr. Hend. van Rensselaer, & Albert Ryckman, & Benoni van Corlaer doe lay out y^e grounde where y^e s^d houses is to be sett.

The Common Council have under there consideration a Patent granted lately by y^e late Gov. Coll. Fletcher, of six miles square at Skakhook, wherein y^e 50 acres belonging to y^e Citty by there charter is included and environed whereby they not only are deprived of the Benefitte of y^e land for Range for there catle, wood for fireing and building, but also will be prejudicial to y^e trade of y^e time if any should settle there who will trade with y^e Indians in Reguarde y^e s^d place is Principally desyred by y^e Citty for y^e settling of such nations of Indians as should desert Canada or New England or other parts.

Upon y^e which matter y^e Councill did Propose to y^e s^d Hend. van Rensselaer:

1. If he would Resign and Release his s^d Patent for y^e behooffe of y^e Citty they will give him 50 acres low land in any part of his Patent with free outdrift for his catle, fireing and timber, for his building and fireing if such a quantity can be founde provided it is not neere to y^e 500 acres belonging to y^e Citty, and y^t he doe not settle it before y^e Citty settle theres.

2. Otherwise the Common Councill Propose to pay y^e s^d Henry van Rensselaer his charges in procuring of y^e s^d Patent and over and above a peece of Plate for his trouble.

3. Or, they also Proferr him 50 lb in money for y^e Resignation of his Patent Intirely.

Upon which y^e s^d Hendrik van Rensselaer did answer y^e Common Councill y^t he would grant y^e Citty forever free grazeing for there cattle, free wood for building, fencing and fireing, in any part of his said Patent, but y^e

soile he Reserved to himself, and y^e settling upon any part thereof at pleasure; but if they would have the Patent intirely, he Expected y^e some of one hundred pounds, which y^e s^d Hend. Rensselaer desyred to be entered downe.

Upon which y^e Common Councill Replied y^t in Reguard he had taken y^e whole into his Patent without purchasing y^e same of y^e Indians, both y^t which belongs to y^e City and y^t without there bounds, if he would justify y^e Indians for y^e whole, and give them an ample and legall conveyance of y^e whole six mile square, they would give him one hundred pounds.

Ordered, y^t y^e agents appointed for y^e Prosecution of y^e Businesse of y^e Maquase Land, doe also endeavoure by all lawfull means possible to procure y^e vacating y^e Patent of Hend. van Rensselaer, lately granted him by y^e late Gov. Col. Fletcher, off land at Skackhoek, which is to y^e extream dammage of y^e City of Albany, in Reguarde y^e 500 acres graunted to y^e City is principally for y^e settlement of Indians for trade, and if Private men shall setle there then y^e trade of y^e Toune with those Indians is Ruined.

Whereas diverse Persons have obtained a Patent of y^e late Gov. Coll. Fletcher, for y^e Maquase country, to ye great Prejudice of y^e Indian trade of this City of Albany, and although application hath been made in y^e behalfe of y^e s^d City to y^e late Gov. for y^e vacating y^e same by Hend. Hanse alderman, and David Schuyler assistant, appointed for that purpose, there was not any redresse upon which they did peticon & adresse his Excell. y^e Earle of Bellomont our present Gov. who is pleased to order a hearing of y^e said matter before himself and council of this present May, and whereas Hend. van Rensselaer hath also obtained another Patent of y^e said late Gov. Coll. Fletcher, for Land called Skackhoek, which is also verry prejudiciall to y^e interests of y^e s^d City, now wee Reposing especial trust in y^e integrity and fidelity of our well beloved friends Joh. Janse Bleeker recorder of our s^d City, and Robert Livingston clerk of ye same, and have unanimously elected, authorised and impowered them to be our agents in these affaires, and to attend his Excell. and

Council, in y^r prosecution and pursuit of y^e same, and procure y^e best councill they can have for there assistance, certifying and declaring by these presents y^t we will Rati- fy, Confirm and allow such and all thing and things whatsoever our s^d trusty and well beloved Jan Janse Bleeker and Robert Livingston shall doe or cause to be done, in and about y^e premises, in as ample manner as we y^e aldermen and commonality of y^e s^d City of Albany had been there present in our own persons, and had done ye same. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and sealed y^e same with y^e seale of our City this 10th day of May, 1698, in y^e 6th year of his present mag's reign.

Att a Mayor's Court held in Albany May 10, 1698.

Alida wid of Pr. Davidse Schuyler agt. Dirk Alberse Brat.—Y^e Pl. demands of y^e Def^t in y^e behalf of her moyr widow Slechtenhorst of Sopus, y^e some of 37 gilders in bevers as per account, and shows an extract of her moyrs Book sworne to by Jacob Rutse Justice of y^e peace of Kingstone. Y^e Def^t absent, but John Gilbert appears in his behalf and says y^t he has nothing to object against y^e acc^t but y^t y^e Pl. gives credit only for 10 gl. 2. and a ps of 8. The court grants judgment against Dirk Brat Albertse and orders him to pay y^e Pl. as attorney of her moyr, y^e some of 55s. 6d with costs of sute.

Hillebrant Lootman against Johannes Schuyler. This was an action to recover 52 pieces of eight for cattle and poultry sold the defendant, which the latter proved he had paid to Peter Schuyler by plaintiff's order. Verdict for defendant.

June 7.—Johannis Cuyler against Martin Cregier. The plaintiff and defendant being called up, the defendant appeared by his wiffe, who declared that her husband was sick in bed and could not come to the courtt, and desyred the court to adjourne, and desires another court day, which was granted to her, to appear the next court day.

June 21.—Same parties. The Plentive produces in Court a Contract dated in Albany y^e 10th day of May, 1697, whereby he bought of y^e Defts there certain houses and Lott of grounde, with all y^e full Right of y^e same, ac-

according to y^e Patents, scituate, lyeing and being here in Albany towards the hills, on Parle street upon y^e corner where they at that time lived in, y^e defts were bound to make Deliverance and Legall Transport of y^e Premises y^e first of August then ensueing, whereupon y^e plaintiff made payment y^e 2d of August y^e summe of three hundred and fourty Peeces of Eight (being one hundred & two pounds) Currant Money of this Province, at which same day y^e Defts delivered possession of y^e corner house to Jillis Fonda and Rachel his wife for account of y^e plaintiff. The 4th of said month of August, y^e defts being wholly moved and then was further Possession of y^e old house given to the Pl. with open doors, at which same time y^e Pl. with Jillis Fonda aforesaid and Abraham Schuyler put in y^e fore Room divers Casks and some Planks, and in y^e Room behynde some Oak Timber. The 5th ditto y^e Pl. finding y^e said Old house possessed again by y^e Defts, taken by an usurped power in which they still continue. The Pl. therefore humbly desyres Judgm^t of y^e worshipfull Court y^t y^e Defts may be ordered forthwith to make full Performance and Legall Transport of said Premises according to s^d Contract dammage five hundred Pounds Currant Money aforesaid with Costs of Sute.

The Defts. saith y^t y^e Plentive has not performed his paym^t of y^e Contract, and that they sent him a Transport by two good men which y^e Plentive Refused by reason it was not sufficient, but afterwards y^e Defendant confessed y^t he had received of y^e Plentive y^e payment which he mentions in his Declaration.

The Pl. acknowledges they sent him a transport, which was produced and read in court, y^e Plentive alledges that y^e same was not sufficient, because y^t Jan van Eps and Gerrit Banker and his wife have given no Transport yett to Marte Cregier or his wife.

Whereupon y^e following Petty Jury were called and Oath given:

Alb^t Ryckman, foreman
 Jan Nack
 Gerrit Luykasse
 Isaac Verplank

Rutg Melgertz
 Gerrit Lansing
 Warner Carstense
 Jonath Broadhurst

Antho Bries

William Hogen

Antho Bries

Pieter Mingael

The Jury Brings in there verdict y^t y^e Defendants shall forthwith deliver y^e Pl. y^e houses and Lott of gronde, according to contract, and that the Plentive shall Pay no Interest for y^e Remainder of y^e money untill the Defendants shall deliver unto y^e Plentive a Legall Transport.

The Court approves of y^e verdict of y^e Jury and gives Judgment accordingly against y^e Defendants with Costs of Sute.

By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Albany.

A Proclamation.

Whereas wee are sencible of y^e great Inconvenience which y^e selling and giveing of strong drink to y^e Indians will approach to at this present Juncture while his Excell the Governour is expecting to make Proposition therewith wee doe therefore hereby strikly Prohibite and forbid in his maj^m name, y^t no Inhabitants of y^e City and County of Albany doe sell or give any Rom, Brandy, Strong Liquor or Beer to any Indian or Indians, upon any pretence whatsoever, upon y^e Penalty of forfeiting five Pounds, but always Provided that it shall and may be in the power of y^e mayor, aldermen and commonality of y^e s^d City if they see cause to give any small quantity of Rom to any Sachems who comes here about Publicke Bussinesse. Given in Albany y^e 11th day of July, 1698.

Which Prohibition is to stand in force for y^e space of Eight days Ensuing this date. God save the king.

Att a Common Councill held in Albany y^e 2^d day of August, 1698.

The Common Councill are unanimously of opinion to address his Excell y^e Earl of Bellomont on the following heads:

1. To thank his Lordship for bringing y^e joyfull news of y^e Peace.

2. To acquaint his Lordship y^e great hardships this poor Citty has labored under for these 9 years dreadful

and bloody warr, during which time they have not only been at an Excessive Charge and Expense in quartering y^e officers and souldiers sent hither from time to time, but have been obliged, for their own security, to fortify y^e toune twice with Pallesadoes, and build 5 blockhouses, all at their own charge. which hath so much impoverished y^e Inhabitants y^t most have deserted.

3. That this City doth wholly rely and depend upon y^e Indian Trade, upon which account it was first settled, and have obtained a Charter whereby y^e sole trade with y^e Indians is confined within y^e walls of s^d City, doth therefore humbly addresse his L^dp to protect and defend them in there Rights and Priviledges, and doe thank his L^dp for his great trouble and care in treating with y^e 5 nations for y^e Publike good and advantage to this City, and doe further return there best thanks for y^e good Instructions y^e L^dp has been pleased to give them, assuring his L^dp that they will not be wanting in using there utmost endeavours to unite all parties, and restore this City to its privileges and rights; that they will also observe all y^e oyr articles mentioned in his L^dps instructions.

4. That they return there hearty thanks to his maj^r for his care in sending an Ingenier to Inspect into y^e condition of this poor fronteer, and in Reguard there is an old Rotten wooden fort which is not fitt for y^e Defence of y^e Place if warr should suddenly happen, doe humbly pray y^t your L^dp would Represent unto his maj^e or to y^e assembly, y^t a stone fort may be built for y^e security of these fronteers which will prevent y^e Desertion of y^e Inhabitants and Incourage all people to stay and defend there lives and fortunes.

5. They doe farther represent y^t y^e quartering of y^e souldiers has been extreamly chargeable and troublesome during y^e late warr, and hope now in y^e time of peace they may be Relieved of y^t trouble, doe therefore humbly pray y^t his Lordship would be pleased to order y^t some convenient places may be allotted for y^e quartering of y^e officers and souldiers either in y^e fort or by building Berghs or fitting up y^e Blockhouses, as his L^dp shall in his great wisdom think fitt,

Att a Mayors Court held in Albeaney y^e 23^t day of August, 1698: Present, Jan Janse Bleeker recorder, Jan Lansing, Jan Vinhagell, Hend. Hanse, Wessell Ten Broeke, aldermen.

John Gilberdt vs. Claes Luijkasse. The Plan^t sayes he hes foynde y^e Def^t upon y^e helles once or Tweyce for to fetch y^e Indians douyne and y^e Def^t and y^e Plan^t had an agreemendt of 18 gillders for y^e mis be havoyer.

The Plan^t and y^e Def^t hes agreed, and the charges of y^e Courd comes upon y^e Def^t.

In Common Council, October, 14, 1698.

This day Henry Hanse is sworn mayor of the City, and hes taken the oath given him by the Hon. Col. Pieter Schuyler, one of his majesties Counsel.

The returns of the aldermen for there respective wards for the choosing of new ones being made, and for the first warde are chosen,

First Ward.—Johannis Schuyler, Hend. van Rensselaer, aldermen; Jacobus Turk, Hendrik Oothout, assistants; Antho van Schayk, Benony van Curlaer, assessor; Casper van Hoosen, constable.

Second Ward.—John Vinhagel, Johannis Cuyler, aldermen; Johannis Bleeker, Evert Wendel, assistants; Isaac Verplank, Gysbert Marselis, assessor; Abraham Kipp, constable.

Third Ward.—Wessel ten Broek, Albert Rykman, aldermen; Johannis Mingael, Garret van Ness, assistants; Anthony Bratt, Harpert Jacobs, assessors; Ryer Garretse, constable.

Johannes Harmesen, high constable; Anthony Bratt, treasurer.

Mayor's Court, Oct. 18.—John Gilbert demands for trespass £12; Steph^t Groesbeek def^t, answers that he made an agreement for eight and a half pieces of eight. William Jotlyn aged 42 was called and testified; the jury decided for the plaintiff, which the court approved.

Upon the request of Johannes Harmesen, for the permitting to remove his present house and to advance some

foots of his ground northward. The mayor appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

In Common Councill, Nov. 15, 1698.

Johannes Harnesse appears again and requesting still to y^e mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants convened in Common Councill, for y^e Liberty y^t he may upon his Lott of ground in Parle Street adjacent to y^e west of his Corner house to buildt a Kitchen of fifteen foot sqaer, and to make his fence from y^e north west corner of s^d Kitchen that it bee Regular with y^e corner of Johannes Rosebooms gate, next to s^d Rosebooms new house. The appointed aldermen and assistants bring in there Report y^t it would be prejudiciall in the highway between y^e stockadoes. The Commonality considered y^e matter and doe garand y^e Petitioners Request of fifteen foot wood measuer Provided he shall Beld y^e frondt east and west.

The mayor appoints Joh. Schuyler, Jan Vinhagell and Albert Ryckman aldermen, with Jacob Turke, Joh. Bleeker and Geret van Ness assistance, to view y^e City Stockadoes what quantity there shall want to be Ride this winter for repairing y^e same and bring in there report next Cordt day.

A committe was also appointed to examine the accounts of the treasurer for the past year.

Proclamation of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

Whereas Complaints is made y^t some of y^e Inhabitants doe undertake to Cutt or Brake Down and take Diverse of the Citty Stokadoes, these are therefore in his maj's name to forbid all persons whatsoever to Cutt, Breek, or take any more of s^d Stokadoes upon forfeit for each of them six shillings currant money of this Province, which fine shall be paid by the Contraventors, and if committed by Children or Servants then the Parents or Masters shall be Layable for y^e same, which Benefitt shall be to y^e sheriffe of this Citty and County, in doeing whereof this shall be his sufficient warrant. Dated in Albany in the Citty Hall, this 15th day of Nov., 1698.

By order of the Court.

God Bless King William.

ROBT. LIVINGSTON Clerk.

Nov. 21.—The Common Couynsell have thought Convenient for y^e security of y^e Citty to appoynt six persons to be fyre masters for y^e ensueing yeare to Terminadte y^e 14th of October next, and those nominate for y^e first warde are Dirk vander Heyden and Jan Rosie; for y^e second warde Johannes Appel and Isaac Verplank; and for y^e third warde William Claese and Thomas Harnesse, who were sent for, and all appearing were strickley charged to inspect narrowly all places y^t might in danger aney fyre or inconvenience, and the former fyre masters are discharged and thanked for their service.

By the Mayor.

Whereas by order of y^e Common Councill of this Citty, dated y^e 21st day of this instant November 6 persons were nominated to be fyre masters for y^e ensueing year who have been round in each ward and viewed all places where fires are kept and where fother and oy^r combustibile matter is dangerously kept, and whereas y^e s^d six persons have found several places very dangerous and inconvenient to have fires kept in them, of which y^e people are forewarned to break them down or repare them, in order therefore y^t such dangerous places should be Removed, it is hereby ordered y^t if y^e owners or possessors of such dangerous places have not removed and repared y^e same, y^t they severally pay as a fine for y^e behooffe of y^e s^d fyre masters three shillings for each offence, and y^e s^d fire masters are ordered to break downe and remove any such dangerous chimney, hearth, oven, or any other place y^t might endanger y^e Citty, in doing whereof this shall be to you a sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seale in Albany y^e 25 of November, 1698.

Att a Mayors Court held in Albany y^e 29 of Nov. 1698.

Present, Hend. Hanse mayor, Jan Janse Bleeker recorder, Johannes Schuyler, Hend. Rensselaer, Johannes Cuyler, Jan Vinhagell, Albert Ryckman, Wessel Ten Broek.

• O yes, O yes, O yes.

Silence is commanded in the Court whilst y^e Mayor and

Aldermen of his Majesties Citty of Albany are sitting, upon pain of Imprisonment.

All manner of persons y^t have any thing to doe at this Mayor's Court, lett them draw neer, and give there attendance. God save King William.

John Fine Plantif, Asueres Marsellis Deft.

The Cordt being adjourned till ye next Cordt day.

Att a Common Councill held in y^e Citty of Albany, y^e 29 day of November, 1698.

The Conveyance of y^e Bevers Creek made by y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty for y^e behooffe of y^e Dutch Reformed Church of y^e Citty of Albany, dated y^e 4 of Oct. 1689, being produced by Maj. Dirk Wessels and Jan Lansing elders, and William Claese and Anthony Bries deakons, doe Remonstrate y^t y^e s^d Conveyance is not soe full as y^e same was purchased of y^e Citty, and since that some have made there application to the Church to have y^e Privilege of Erecting another Sawmill there, they desire in regard there is some defect in y^e s^d Transport, that they may have all y^e Citty's right and title to y^e whole Bever Creek, and will pay for y^e same as they can agree. Whereupon it is agreed by y^e Common Councill and y^e s^d Two Elders and Two Deakons deputed by y^e Consistory as follows; y^d y^e s^d Dutch Reformed Church is to have all y^e Citty's Right & Title to y^e s^d Bevers kill from y^e bounds of Marte Gerritse deceased and so upwarde into y^e woodds as farr as y^e Citty's Right goes, and 25 Rod of Land in breadth on both sides of y^e s^d Bevers kill to begin at y^e bounds of Capt. Marte Gerritse deceased, and ends at y^e westermost part of y^e dam above y^e Saw mill erected by Melgert Wynantse, for which Creek and Land as aforesaid y^e Elders and Deakons of y^e Dutch Reformed Church for y^e time being are to pay for y^e behooffe of y^e Citty of Albany y^e some of twenty pounds, to be paid in three payments, viz^t, eight pound ye 31 of Dec. next, eight pound y^e 31 of December 1699, and four pounds y^e 31 of Decem^r 1700, always provided and it is agreed by both partyes y^t if ever y^e Deakons and Elders of y^e Dutch Reformed Church of Albany for y^e time being shall see Convenient

to Cause to be erected another Sawmill on y^e s^d Creek besides y^e Sawmill erected by Melgert Wynantse y^t then Nanning Harmense and Frederik Harmense have y^e perference to erect the same, in regard they have first petitioned for y^e same, they agreeing with y^e Church for y^e s^d Priviledge, and y^e s^d Elders and Deacons doe promise to enter the clause and agreement about y^e s^d Two persons in there Church Book accordingly.

The Committee appointed to Inspect what Stockadoes shall be wanting to fill up y^e vacant places and repare y^e walls about y^e s^d Citty, doe find y^t it will take at least 14½ Rod to make up the breaches.

Ordered, that there be 30 Rod of Stockadoes Rid this winter for y^e behooffe of y^e Citty, to make up and repare those places that are already broke downe about y^e walls, and may decay before spring.

The Committee appointed to inspect y^e Citty accounts, and to Call y^e Treasurer to an account, doe Report y^t in Reguard there be severall accounts not approved, which they can not allow without y^e Concurrence of y^e whole Common Councill, doe therefore desyre y^t y^e s^d account may be Inspected by y^e whole Common Councill, and y^t y^e Treasurer Render his account to y^e Commonality.

Which Report is approved.

[Here follows a list of papers that were found in the possession of Jan Becker deceased, which are enumerated in Dutch, and were transmitted to Johannes Groenendyk, sheriff, who made oath in Dutch to take proper charge of them. They consisted of wills, contracts and agreements between individuals, &c., of which he had been made the depositary, either because the depositors had confidence in him, or by virtue of his office as sheriff, or notary. On the margin is an entry made at a later period, as follows:]

Albany, y^e 11th of July, 1704. Then Received into y^e Clarks office by order of Johannes Schuyler Esq., Mayor, and in y^e presence of Johannes Cuyler Esq., alderman, from Delia y^e wife of Johannis Groenendyke y^e papers according to y^e aforewritten List. Excepte y^e following writteings, viz^t, y^e howelijks voorwarde between Douw Ankes and Maria Viele, the Testament of Dirk Teunise

van Vechten, the Testament of Jan Verbeek and y^e Testament of Jan Rosie.

By me, R^t LIVINGSTON JUN., D. Ck.

A meeting of the common council and justices was ordered on the 27th December to consult upon the debt of the city and county, and the raising of money to meet the expenses of government.

Mayor's Court, Dec. 13, 1698.

John Fine vs Ahasueris Marcelis.—The Plentive complains against y^e Defendant by Declaration for taking away his wood from y^e River side, and that y^e Defendants wife did call him y^e s^d Jan Fyne a Rogue, and other opprobrious words, when he went with Serg^t Kinard to see if his wood had not been purloined and embezzled, to the dammage of tenn pounds with costs of sute. The Defendant denys y^e same, and says y^t y^e Pl. hath with force and violence taken wood from his fire. Whereupon a jury is called and sworne.

The Evidenc^e of Serg^t James Kinard is taken in open Court, who declares that he was walking along y^e River Side where John Fyne desyred him to goe with him to y^e house of Ahasweres Marselis where he had suspicion that they had taken some of his wood from y^e water side, and comeing there y^e s^d John Fine took y^e wood from y^e fire, and layd it upon y^e street, before his door till he fetched y^e fellow thereof out of his house. Y^e s^d John Fine carryd it and showed it to y^e mayor of y^e Citty, where it did apparently appear to be alike, whereupon y^e mayor desyred y^t the wood might be layd aside, and y^t y^e Partyes John Fine and Ahasweres Marselis should agree and deside the matter.

Dirk van der Heyden declares upon Oath, that a while agoe he was standing in his door where John Fine cald him and showed him two brands ends of wood which he sayed he had taken off Ahaswerus Marselis his fyre and desyred him to stay and he would fetch y^e fellow thereof out of his house, which he did, and further saith not.

John Kidney declares upon Oath y^t accidentally he was passing by John Fyns door, where he saw him standing

with two brands ends of wood, which as he sayd he had got off Ahaswerus Marselis his fyre, whereupon he y^e s^d John Fyne desyred him to stand soe long till he fetched y^e fellow there of out of his house, which y^e said John Fyne presently did.

Dec. 27.—Ahasuerus Marselis delivered in a Petition, whereby he requests y^t y^e Case between him and John Fine, which was tried last court day, may be had in review, and y^t y^e Jury may be sent for and give an explanation of their verdict, who brought in y^e s^d Ahasuerus sixpence dammage, with costs, without y^e least proof, as if he had stole a ps of John Fines wood, of which he is wholly innocent, therefore prays y^t all proceedings in y^e matter may be razed out of y^e Court Record and be freed from y^e Charge thereof.

The Court will take into consideration.

Feb. 7, 1699.—Upon y^e Late Request of Asweres Marselles y^e Mayor and Aldermen have sent for y^e Juery, and examend y^e Jurey about there Last Verdicht, and they all Reffer them selves to y^e verrey wordes of y^e Verdicht.

June 13.—Joh. Groenendyk, Sheriffe, made return of y^e Execution to him directed about Ahasuerus Marselis, and produced in Court y^e some of two pounds seven shillings and nine pence by y^e sale of y^e following goods at a Public Outcry yesterday, viz^t.

1 Pewter Plate for	£—: 8:3
6 Plates,	£—:11:3
1 pr of Tongues,	£—: 3:4½
1 Picture,	£—:—:9
1 Snaffell,	£—: 3:9
1 Gunn,	£ 1: 7:2½
	<hr/>
	£2:14:7

The Execution is,	£2: 7:9
Serving y ^e same,	5:
Vendue money,	2:9

£2:15:6
2:14:7

In Common Council, Dec. 13, 1698.

It is Resolved y^t a Tax for wood shall be laid upon y^e Citty of Albany for y^e quantity of three hundred Loads of good fyre wood to supply y^e guards of this Citty and also 30 Rodd of Stockadoes to repair y^e walls of this Citty, and y^t a warrant shall be issued to y^e assessors to make there assessment therefore in y^e space of four and twenty hours ensueing y^e Date, and then Emmediately to make Return thereof to Mr. Mayor.

It is further Resolved and thought Convenient that a Proclamation be proclaimed y^t no Carman shall hereafter use a Cart until such times they have Mr. Mayor's Lycense therefore upon Penalty of forfeiting y^e somme of six shillings, and y^t no person or persons shall drive there horse or horses in sles or oyrwise through y^e streets of this Citty faster than upon a stap, upon penalty of forfeiting y^e somme of three shillings, toties quoties.

Jan. 3, 1699.—The Common Council, upon the requirement of the Governor and his Council, determined to give the inhabitants of the city above sixteen years of age an "opportunity of swearing allegiance to his Majesty King William." The proceedings, and a list of the citizens who took the oath, will be found on a subsequent page.

Jan. 13.—Resolved, that a Tax of one hundred Pound Currant money of this Province shall be laid and assessed on the Inhabitants of this Citty, between the date hereof and the 24th day of this Instant, to pay and defray the Publik Charges of this Citty, and that the Payment thereof shall be in two severall Termes, to wit, the one half or moyety at or before the 11th day of March, and the other half at or before the 11th day of July next Ensuing.

Jan. 24.—The matter concerning y^e erecting of Indian houses for y^e reception of Indians was proposed by y^e Mayor as requisite, since many Irregularities happen by Traders receiving Indians into there houses, whereupon it was resolved, nemine contradiscente, y^t two Indian houses be built, and it being put to y^e vote whether the Inhabitants liveing towards y^e hill should build their house at their pryve cost and charge, and if y^e Inhabitants of y^e Pearle Street where y^e Blockhouse stands and oyr Traders

living thereabouts should build another Indian house at their pryve cost and charge, and y^e Plurality of votes carried it y^t both y^e Indian houses should be built at y^e pryve charge of both streets, and all persons making profession of Trade with y^e Indians.

Then it was put to vote whether the Indian houses y^t was to be for y^e benefit of these traders y^t live on y^e hill should stand 4 Rod on y^e south side of y^e waggon way leading to Shennechtady or 4 Rod on y^e north side thereof, always provided y^t y^e distance backward or westward should be determined by y^e whole Common Councill; and it was carried y^t y^e s^d Indian house should be placed four Rod on y^e south side of y^e s^d waggon way behind his maj^e fort.

Then it was proposed where y^e other Indian house should be built on y^e north side of y^e towne, whether it should be erected between y^e Two Blockhouses, or higher or lower, always provided y^t y^e distance from y^e Citty Stockadoes be determined by y^e whole Common Councill, and it was carried y^t y^e s^d house be built between y^e two Blockhouses leaving an equal distance from y^e one and y^e other.

It was further put to y^e vote how big y^e s^d Indian houses were to be, and it was carried y^t each should be 45 foot long.

The two aldermen and two assistants whom y^e votes fell upon to be overseers of y^e said work of y^e Indian houses y^t they should be finished before May next, were Joh. Cuyler, Jan Vinnagen, aldermen; Jacobus Turk, Capt. Joh. Bleeker, assistants.

The charge of y^e building of y^e s^d two Indian houses is to be raised by a Rate or Tax to be Levved by y^e sworn assessors on them alone y^t make profession of trade with y^e Indians, and y^t proportionably according to each person's Trade.

Feb. 21.—Resolved, That one other Indian house besides y^e two heretofore resolved on y^e 24th day of January last, shall be build just upon y^e first hill going up from y^e Parle street geat northwesterly, in or about y^e middle part of said hill, where y^e whole Common Councill forthwith shall appoynt y^e Place, and y^t y^e Building and Charges

thereof shall bee in y^e lyke manner as y^e two houses aforesaid.

In performance of an order to y^e Committee appointed on y^e 28th day of December last, itt is agreed with John Glen and Reyer Shermerhooren Justices of Schanhegtade, y^t they shall Pay to y^e Public Charges of this County untill y^e 14th day of October last y^e sume of three pounds Currant Money of this Province, att or before y^e 11th day of March next.

Resolved, That a Tax of three hundred Load of fire wood shall be layd and assessed on the Inhabitants of this Citty between the date hereof and the 24th of this Instant, for y^e supplying the Guards, and that a warrant shall be forthwith issued out to the Assessors of the said Citty, for the Assessment thereof accordingly.

[Here is inserted in the record book an inventory, in Dutch, of the personal effects of Jan Verbeek, deceased, whose name occurs frequently in the preceding pages. The names of the articles are placed opposite in English, to render the inventory intelligible. The orthography of the Dutch in these records is no better than that of the English.]

Een Inventaris van de overgebleven staet van Jan Verbeek twelck na sijn dooet gevonde is zijnd opgenome door Johannes Harmense, high constabel, den 6 Merdt, 169‡.

Een swarte rock	A black coat
Vyer grawe rocke	Four gray coats
Een swarte hemptrock	A black waistcoat
Vyer graawe hemptrocken	Four gray waistcoats
Vyf broecke	Five breeches
Twee hoede	Two hats
Vyf dasses	Five cravats
Driee hemde	Three shirts
Noch een Bijbel	Also a Bible
Noch twee schrijfboeke	Also two writingbooks
Noch een bet een puile twee kusses	Also a bed, bolster, 2 pillows

Twee deckens een voet kleet	Two blankets, one foot cloth
Noch een kas en een buil kist	Also a closet and a tool chest
Noch een kleere kist	Also a clothes chest
Noch een tafel en een banck	Also a table and a bench
Noch een brant yser een tanch en huzell	Also an and-iron, tongs and trammel or pot hook
Een ysere potje	An iron pot
Noch een schuttel en twee tafelborde	Also a platter and 2 plates
Een tinne kan	A tin can
Noch een groote luning stoel en een andere stoel	Also a great rocking chair, and another chair
Noch een kettell	Also a kettle
Noch een groene combers	Also a green coverlet
Was signed by Johannes Harmesse, High Consteball,	

Att a Common Counsell held in Albany y^e 30th day of May, 1699.

Resolved y^t y^e Lest of y^e Town Stocades shall be veuwed and looked hoe hes Red Stocades and hoe hes not Red Stocades, and he y^t has not Red shall be warened y^t they shall Reyd them between this day and a Saterdag next, and he that has nott Red them then shall forfeit one shilling and sixpence for each stocade. It is forder Resolved y^t each Person shall appear here at y^e State House for to sett y^t Citty Stocadoes a Monda morning by times when y^e Bell Ringes, upon y^e forfeit of three shillings.

June 13. The proclamation for the regulation of trade with the Indians in 1689 (vol. i, p. 108), and repeated in 1696 (pp. 13, 14 ante), was renewed at this time. See p. 51.

June 15.—Whereas diverse persons have of late assumed to themselves y^e liberty to sell or expose to sale wares and merchandize by retaile within this Citty, without being made free Citizens, and also y^t diverse persons use their art, trade, or manual occupation within the City libertyes and precincts thereof, without having first obtained their freedom. It is therefore after mature deliberation thereof had, concluded unanimously, y^t no person whatsoever shall be looked upon, deemed and esteemed a free Citizen of this Citty but those who were actually Inhabitants of this

Citty at y^e time when y^e Charter was obtained; or y^t since have obtained or purchased their freedom according to y^e Charter, and whereas sundrey Inhabitants of this Citty did desert this place in y^e time of y^e late warr and most Imminent danger, and now return without their families, and reap y^e benefits of y^e trade of this Citty by staying a few weeks and then goe away, it is further resolved y^t all those y^t deserted this Citty in y^e time of y^e late warr, and have been absent one whole year and six weeks with their families, shall be looked upon and esteemed as if they never had been Cittizens or freemen of this Citty, but must agree anew for their freedom, except they return with their families; and if any merchant, trader or artificer having a family in another part of this Province shall come and agree for his freedom, if he doth not transport his family hither in twelve months time after his so receiving his freedom, it shall be forfeit as if he never had been a Citizen, or been free of this Citty.

June 17.—The Common Council is convened at y^e request of y^e assistants, who alledge y^t they observe several Proclamations have been published relating to y^e trade of this Citty, particularly y^e one of y^e 13th of this month, without their Privy and Consent, which by y^e charter of this Citty can not be done, desyre y^t y^e same may be read and every article therein mentioned put to y^e vote, which was done accordingly.

The first article is allowed.

That part of y^e second article concerning taking y^e Canada Indians into People's houses is Revoked and made void, and in lieu thereof

3. Likewise ordered, y^t all Indians, y^e Sachems and River Indians excepted, as aforesaid, are to lye in y^e Indian houses without y^e towne from y^e first of April to y^e first of December, and are permitted to be Received in People's houses in town from y^e first of December to y^e first of April. Y^e remainder of s^d articles is allowed, and another Proclamation made de novo.

Ordered, y^t Jacobse Turk, Johannes Thomase & Evert Wendel Jr. assistants, be a Committee to return y^e names of such persons as are not freemen, and were not Inhabit-

ants of this City when y^e Charter was obtained, y^e next Court day.

Ordered likewise y^t Joh. Schuyler, Johannes Cuyler, and Wessel ten Broek Esqs. aldermen, be assistant to y^e mayor in y^e agreeing with people for their freedom of this City.

Rob^t Livingston acquainted y^e gentⁿ y^t he had constituted his cousin Robert Livingston to be Deputy Clerk, according to y^e Commission granted him by his Majesty desired to know if they had any objection against him. The gentlemen approved of y^e same, and declared that they had no objection against him.

Mayor's Court, June 27, 1699.

Johannis Groenendyke vs. Jan Janse Bleeker.—“Five several fynes” were demanded of the defendant for taking Indians into his house with their packs. The defendant denied the acts complained of, and the matter was settled.

In Pursuance to an order directed to Jacobus Turke, Johannis Thomase and Evert Wendel, dated y^e 17th of this instant, they returned the following persons were not actually Inhabitants in the City when y^e Charter was obtained, and y^t y^e same are not possessed with there freedom, as also those who have deserted this City with their families in y^e late warr, one year and six weeks, viz^t.

Pieter Verbrugh
Edward Reims
Luykas Luykasse
Gerrit Roeloffse
Daniel Wilkeson
William Hiltten
Phillip Schuyler
John Carr
Robert Livingston
William Hogen
Jan Van Wryden
Jan Fyne
Hend. Van Dyk
Joseph Janse

Teunis Dirkse
Jonathan Broadhorst
John Kidney
Ruth Melgertse
Gerrit Ryckse
Volkert van Hoese
Adriaen Quackenbos
Robert Frethy
Daniel Bratt
Thomas Williams
Thomas Winne
Anthony van Schaik
Johannis D. Wandelaer
Johannis Abeel

In Common Council, July 11, 1699.

The overseers appointed y^e 24th January and 21st Feb. last for y^e building of three Indian houses without y^e gates of this Citty doe Produce the account of y^e Charges for y^e same amounting to f1157:17 wampum, being eight and twenty Pounds eighteen shillings and 11^d, which is approved and Resolved that Mr. Mayor shall issue out his warrant the 25th of this Instant to y^e assessors to make there assessment for s^d summe upon all such persones as doe make Profession in Indian Trade within y^e Citty and make Return thereof to Mr. Mayor, in y^e space of three times four and twenty hours after y^e aforesaid date.

In Mayor's Court, July 25, 1699.

Upon y^e Request of Elisabeth y^e Weduw of Wouter van den Uythoof, who hath y^e Boedel* of Jan Verbeek, deceased, in hands, desyres of this Court that two sufficient Persones bee appointed to value the worth of said Boedel, whereupon y^e Court doth appoint Jacobus Turke & Johannis Harmense to value y^e same and give in there Report, the next Court day.

Whereas severall Papers relateing y^e building of y^e Blockhouse in y^e year 1690 are given into Court, and thereupon Resolved that y^e same be inspected to see who are y^e Creditors therein, and appointed y^e Recorder J. Janse Bleeker, Jan Vinhagen aldermen, Jacobus Turke & Evert Wendell assistants, to audit y^e same, and return Report y^e next Court day.

In Justices' Court, July 26, 1699.

This day being appointed for y^e Justices of this Citty and County to convene together to discourse about a certain Tax layd by y^e late Assembly upon said Citty and County, which Convenement not being duly observed, it is therefore resolved by y^e Justices Convened, that anoyr day be appointed, who doe appoint next Court Day, being the eight of August next ensuing, for all to appear at nine o'clock in the morning, as they will answer to y^e Contrary upon there perrill.

* Estate, or effects.

In Common Council, July 29, 1699.

Whereas on y^e 25th Instant Mr. Mayor directed his warrant to ye assessors by advice and consent of y^e Recorder, Aldermen and Commonality that they should make an assessment upon all such persones within this City as doe make profession in ye Indian Trade for y^e somme of Twenty Eight Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Eleven Pence and give Return thereof to Mr. Mayor in y^e space of thrice twenty four hours ensuing the s^d date, it being for expenses in making of y^e three Indian house standing without this City. Now whereas the said assessors having made up said assessment and given into y^e hands of the Mayor which being now laid before this meeting, it is approved off, and Resolved that warrants be issued to y^e Constables in each respective Warde for y^e Collecting of y^e same, and when received to deliver into y^e hands of y^e overseers appointed for y^e management of said buildings or the Major part of them, in reguarde that the Debts thereof may be satisfied proportionably.

In Mayor's Court, Aug. 8, 1699.

Whereas Jacobus Turke and Johannes Harmense being appointed y^r 25th of July last to value y^e Boedel of Jan Verbeek deceased, doe returne Report of y^e same, and have prised it to be worth all and all, f292 wampum, is £7:6.

In Justices' Court, Aug. 8, 1699.

Whereas in y^e late Assembly an act is made to raise y^e summe of £2000, out of this Province for his Majestie, Praying that his most gracious Majestie will be pleased to give and allow y^e summe of £1500 thereof to his Excell. Richard Earle of Bellomont, and y^e summe of £500 being y^e Residue of said summe of £2000, unto Capt. John Naffan, his Majesties Lef^t Governor of y^e Province of New York, &c., which summe of money aforesaid shall be raised assessed, collected, levyed and paid unto his Majesties Collector and Receiver General for y^e time being, at y^e City of New Yorke, at or before the 29th day of September next, and therein fynding y^e City and County of Albanies quota or proportion amounts to £120 currant money afore-

said. It is therefore Resolved by the Justices of this Citty and County that the Assessors of said Citty and County shall convene together in y^e Citty Hall of Albany, viz^t: Anthony van Schaik, Benoni van Corlaer, Isaac Verplank, Anthony Bratt, Gysbert Marsellis, Harpert Jacobse, Citty assessors; Nicolas Dow, Marte Cornelise, colony assessors; Gysbert Gerritse, Isaac Switts, Jan Vrooman. Schenectady; Abraham Janse, Johannes van Hoese, Kinderhoek; Jan Bronk, Andries Janse, Cattskill and Cocksackie. On y^e 18th day of this Instant, and then make there assessment for y^e aforesaid summe of one hundred and twenty Pounds upon all Freeholders Inhabitants and Residents within y^e Citty and County aforesaid, viz^t, the assessors in y^e Citty particularly and the assessors in y^e County, each for there respective wards, are then the one to correct the other's assessment, so that all shall amount to y^e aforesaid summe, and make a fair return of y^e same unanimously under hands and seales, at or before Saturday night then following, and deliver y^e same into hands of Mr. Mayor of y^e Citty aforesaid, or any two Justices who shall appoint a time when y^e Justices of y^e Citty and County shall convene to issue their warrants for the collecting of the same.

It is further resolved upon y^e order from y^e Lev^t Gov^r and Council, dated y^e 20th July 1699, in pursuance to y^e first order to y^e Justices of Albany, dated y^e 16th of August, 1698 to examine into y^e matter of Barent Pieterse Coeymans to which y^e case is referred and consented that a warrant be issued to Gerrit and Dirk Teunise, Justices, Jan Bronk, Jan Baptist and Jan Albertse, Assessors, and Jacob Casperse, Constable and Collector, to appear here on Thursday y^e 17th of this Instant, then to give there evidence of what shall be demanded concerning a certain Peece of ground belonging to said Barent Pieterse which is said to be assessed both in Colony of Rensselaerswyk and Catskills warde.

In Common Councill, August 8, 1699.

Whereas on y^e 2d of August 1698, an agreement was made with Hendrik van Rensselaer about a certain Patent

y^t he obtained of Col. Fletcher y^e late Governor, of Land at Shachkook adjoining to y^e Land belonging to y^e Citty y^t y^e said Rensselaer is to deliver up to y^e Citty y^e said Patent with a lawfull Conveyance of all his Right and Title to y^e same, Now know yee that according to y^e said agreement this instant August, the said Hendrik van Rensselaer hath delivered the Patent with a lawfull conveyance.

Aug. 18.—Whereas a warrant was issued upon y^e 8th instant to summone G^t and Dirk Teunise, Justices, Jan Bronk, Jan Baptist and Jan Albertse, assessors, and Jacob Casperse, Collector, to appear on y^e 17th instant in Court house to give there evidence of what shall be demanded concerning a piece of Land of B. P. Coeymans, which is said to be assessed in two wards, wherein Dirk Teunise, Jan Baptist, Jan Albertse and Jan Casperse have been neglecting, it is therefore resolved that another summons be issued for y^e second time, to appear as they will to y^e contrary answer there contempt. Jan Baptist being not concerned therein.

Aug. 19.—Pursuant to y^e warrant issued unto y^e assessors of y^e Citty and County of Albany to make their assessment thereon for y^e summe of £120, and to give there Return this day, which is now Delivered amounting all in all by there calkelation to 127 8st, it is therefore Resolved that warrants be issued to the Collectors in the Citty and County, to collect according to the List given them, it being 8* in wampum per £ then amounts to £127:16:2¼, and whosoever shall Refuse to Pay their quota or proportion to strain y^e same upon there goods and chattels, y^e overplus to return to y^e owner, and y^t y^e said Collectors shall deliver y^e said money unto his Majesties Collector in Albany, at or before the 12th of Sept. next ensuing to be sent forth by him to his Majesties Receiver General at New Yorke; and in case that y^e Collectors should be neglecting in there duty, that they shall suffer according as y^e act of Assembly Requires.

* A character stands with this figure which there is no type to represent, and the *powec* of which is not understood.

**DUTCH NAMES OF PERSONS, PLACES, AND THINGS,
AND THEIR SIGNIFICATION IN ENGLISH, ILLUSTRATIVE OF
SOME PASSAGES WHICH OCCUR IN THIS WORK, AND COR-
RECTIVE OF THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DUTCH WORDS OCCA-
SIONALLY USED.**

- Abeel*, a poplar.
Acker, or properly *Akker*, a field.
Ackerman, a farmer.
Allen, all.
Appel, an apple.
Arts, a physician.
Avery, an average.
Baas, (vulgarly written *bos*) a master; a preacher is a *kerkbaas*, a master carpenter is a *timmerman's baas*.
Baker, a dry nurse.
Bakhuis, a bakehouse, also chops, face; as *houd uw bakhuis*, hold your jaw.
Bakker, a baker.
Bank, a bench; whence perhaps the term used in printing offices.
Bedroefd, sad, sorrowful.
Beeren Island, bear's island, (corrupted to Barren Island,) an island in Hudson river.
Berg, a mountain or hill.
Beverwyk, beaver retreat; there is a town of this name on the maps of Holland, but it does not seem to have suggested the name once used for this city.
Bleeker, a bleacher.
Bliksem, lightning; erroneously written *blixem*.
Blokhuis, a wooden fort.
Boedel, an estate, or effects.
Boksen, breeches; corrupted to *boxem*.
Bonk, a bone.
Bouwer, a builder; also a tiller.
Bowery, a farm, now written Bowery. Bowery street in New York originally led to Gov. Stuyvesant's farm or *bouwery*.

Brief, a letter or bill.

Broek, a marsh, breech.

Burg, a fortress, or borough; often confounded with *berg* in names of places, and corruptly printed with an *h* final in both cases, as in Lansingburgh.

Burger, a citizen; often written with an *h*, erroneously.

Durip, Schenectady; corruption of Dorp, a village.

Coxsackie, boil the bag; unless it should be written *Coxhacky*, as it is frequently in the records, when it would seem to be an Indian term.

De Graaf, the count.

Ernst, zeal.

Gasthuys, a hospital.

Groot, great.

Haagedoorn, a bramble bush, a thorn hedge.

Handel, trade, traffic.

Handelaar, a merchant; Handelaer street was the ancient name of Broadway.

Handschoon, a glove. Some among the English have been ready to carp at this word as an evident token of the scantiness of the Dutch language; but let us consider whether our *horse shoe* is a more proper expression and whether the Dutch *hoefzyer* (hoof iron) be not full as appropriate. Doubtless in every language there are some words more significant than the same words in others.

Helderberg, clear mountain or hill.

Helgat, hell hole; a rough term for a rough place in the sound between New York and Long Island, which is usually written *hell gate*, and by some sensitive persons corrupted to *hurl gate*. The preservation of the original orthography would have divested the term of much that is deemed objectionable to ears polite.

Hoofdkaas, head cheese.

Kanaal, the channel; whence the burlesque term *canawl*, which is the pronunciation of the Dutch word.

Kar, a cart; whence comes the word *cáрман*, instead of *cartman*, as is used in most cities of this state.

Kasteel, a castle.

Kerk, a church.

Kerker, a prison, jail.

Kerkhof, churchyard.

Keyser, emperor.

Kinderhoek, children's point.

Kip, a hen.

Klaverack, clover-reach.

Kleyn (whence Cline) little.

Kling, a sword.

Klink, a latch; also a slap with the hand.

Knecht, a servant; a *bouw-knecht* is a farm servant. Some have mistaken this term, and been led to believe that their ancestors were knights!

Knikkerbakker, marble baker; now almost universally written Knickerbocker, after the usage of Washington Irving: pronounced as if written K'n-nik-ker-bok-ker perhaps to distinguish it from *nikker*, a fiend or devil. Those Dutch names among us terminating in *ck*, such as Ten Eyck, Ten Broeck, Groesbeck, &c., were not so written under the Dutch dynasty, and are not in accordance with the true orthography of the language. The letter *c* is very seldom used anywhere except before *h*, and at the beginning of a very few words, mostly of foreign extraction.

Koekbakker, a gingerbread baker.

Kool-slaa, cabbage salad.

Koon, a jaw or cheek.

Kost-huys (or *gasthuys*) a boarding house.

Koster, a sexton.

Linde wood, bass wood.

Meyer, a country mayor or sheriff.

Minuit, a minute.

Nederduytch, Low Dutch.

Nederland, Netherland, Low Country.

Octroy, a grant; sometimes written *oktrooi*.

Olifant, an elephant.

Olijkoek, cakes fried in fat.

Olijnoote, butternut.

Oranje, orange.

Patroon (*voorstander*) a patron, master, or employer.

Poesten kill (*poesten* to foam) foaming creek.

Pruyn (*pruym*) a plum.

Ridder, a knight or cavalier.

Roggen, rye.

Romeyn, a roman.

Rooseboom, rose tree.

Roosekrans, a garland of roses.

Rutten kill, supposed to mean rat's kill, although Judge Bensen, (see vol. 2, p. 226) derives its name from Rutger Bleeker, as many think quite erroneously.

Snyder, tailor.

Spook, ghost.

Steenberg, stone hill.

Stoop, pavement, threshold, steps; written *stoop* universally with us, which is the term for a measure of two quarts.

Stuyver, a penny.

Ten Broek, at the marsh.

Ten Eyk, at the oak.

Verreberg, far mountain.

Valatie, (corruption of *Valeitje*), a little valley.

Van, of, from.

Van Vechten, from the combat.

Vanderzee, from the sea.

Van Steenberg, from stone hill.

Van Zandt, from the sand.

Van OLinda, probably a contraction of *Onder den Linden*, (under the basswood tree) a common name in Holland.

Van Dyk, from the bank or dike.

Vanbergen, from the mountains or hills.

Vanderberg, from the mountain.

Vandenburg, from the castle.

Van Schoonhoven, from the fine gardens.

Wynkoop, something to drink upon the bargain.

Zuur Kruid, fermented cabbage; vulgarly written *sour crout*.

See also Vol. ii, p. 143 *et seq.*

BAPTISMS IN THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH, FROM 1693 TO 1707.

1693.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Johannes	Cornelis Van Scherluyn, <small>Geertje Harmens</small>	Johannes V. Scherluyn, Johannes Harmens, Sara
Eytje	Pieter Vosburg, Jannetje Barents	Isak Vosburg, Anna Jans, [Harmans.
Gelyna	Isak Splank, Abigal Uytendogaart	Henderik Van Dyk, Geertry Groesbeck.
o Elisabeth	Christiaan Christiaans, Marritje Elders	Jacob Coenraad, Catelyntje Jacobs.
Maria	Benoni Van Corlar, <small>Elisabeth Van der Poel</small>	Maria Van Schayk, Jan Abeel.
Harmannus	Philip Wendell, Maria Visscher,	Nanning Harmens, Est Wendell jr., Elsjie Lansing.
Margareta	Jan Cloet, Bata Slegtenhorst,	Henrik Roseboom, Alida Schuyler.
Rebecca	Harmen Gansevoort, Marietje Leenderts,	Leendert Philips, Agnietje Leenderts.
Geertruy,	Marten Kruygier, Jannetje Hendrix,	Elisabeth Banker, Dirk W. T. Broeck.
Eva,	Freerik Harmens, Margriet Hans,	Hendrik Hans, Hester Hans.
Elisabeth,	Everard Banker, Elisabeth Abeel,	Johannes Abeel, Catrina Van der Poel.
Jacob,	Roelof Gerrits, Geertruy Jacobs,	Jean Roge, Lysbet Roge.
Jenneken,	Jacob Ten Eyck, Geertje Koeyman,	Johannes Cuyler, Caatje Cuyler.
Debora,	Debora Van Dam, Henderik Hans,	Claas R. V. Dam, Maria Van Dam.
Geertruy,	Bastiaan Harmens, Dirke Teunis,	Nanning Harmens, Egbert Teunis, Hester Tjorks.
Henderikji,	Lucas Lucas, Judik Marselis,	Gysbert Marselis, Antje Marselis.
Gerrit	Gerrit Lansing jr., Catryntje Sanders,	Gerrit Lansing sen., Elsjie Lansing.
Maria,	Antoni Bries, Catrine Rykman,	Harmen Rutgers, Albert Rykman, Maria Bries.
Jan	Dirk Arents, Marietje Van Eps,	Jan Abeel, Lysbeth Teunis.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Engeltje,	Gerrit Symons, Tryntje Helmerts	Jan H. Vrooman, Ariaantje Barents.
Antje,	Claas Grave, Lysbeth Rinkhout,	Geertruy Groot jr.
Jacob,	Philip Philips, Lysbeth Gansevoort,	Isak Switz, Diwer Sanders.
Marjetje,	Jacob Jans, Judik Frans, [neije Klaw,	Jacob Staats.
Elsje,	Lambert Jochum Van Volkenburgh, Jan-	Matthys Nak, Catryntje Lucas.
Catelyntje,	Thomas Harmens, Mayke Oothout,	Harmen Thomas, Jannetje Oothout.
Jacob,	Jan Salomons, Caatje Lookerman,	Jacob Tennis, Maria Schuyler.
Hillelje,	Johannes Bekker jr., Anna Van der Zee,	Wilhem Hooge, Hillelje Van der Zee.
Christyntyje,	Gillis de la Grange, Janneken Adriaan,	Johannes Appell, Annetje Appell.
Anna,	Henderik Van Rensselaer, <small>Catrina Ver. Brugge.</small>	Pieter Schuyler, Sara Ver, Brugge.
Barent,	Andries Hans, Greetje Gysberts,	Wouter Quackelbosch, Johanna Pieters.
Andries,	Andries Gardenier, Eytje Ariaans,	Jan Henderiks, Jocomyntyje Maas.
Sara,	Johannes Cuyler, Elsje Ten Broeck,	Dirk W. Ten Broeck, <small>Pieter Ver. Brugge, Stynje Ten Broeck.</small>
Engeltje,	Barent Wimp, Folkje Symens,	Jacob Peek, Maritje Mingal.
Jacob,	Isak Swits, Susanna Groot,	Est Banker, Elisabeth Banker,
Gideon,	Tonidoge, aged 23 years,	} <i>Indians.</i>
Antoni,	Akerrijehe, aged 15 years,	
Thomas,	child of Rebecca, who was baptised 7 Feb'y, 1692,	
Anna,	child of Joseph and Jacomine.	
Pieter,	Johannes de Wandelelaar, Sara Schep-moes,	Peter V. Brugge, Sara Cuyler,

Christoffel,
 Johannes,
 David,
 Susanna,
 Thomas,
 Tanneken,
 Josina,
 Sara,
 Casparus,
 Andries,
 Dirk,
 Agniet,
 Susanna,
 Margriet,

Cornelis Stephens, Hilleetje Lookerman,
 Lucas Jans, Catryne Melcherts,
 Henderik Van Dyk, Maria Schuyler,
 Johannes Bratt, Maria Keteluyrn,
 Robbert Brown,
 Henderik Jans, Lytje Winnen,
 Samuel Gardenier, Helena Dirks,
 Jacob Teunis, Anna Lookerman,
 Casparus Leenderits, Alette Winnen,
 Andries Huyk, Catryn Volkenberg,
 Jacob Vosburg, Dorethee Jans,
 Kajgdalije, wife of Tjerk, aged 40 years,
 child of Agniet, aged 2 months,
 Kaiethantha, aged 17 years.

Pieter Schuyler, Catrine Van Rensselaer,
 Jan Andries, Margriet Bleyker.
 David Schuyler, Rykje Staats.
 Willem Keteluyrn, Susanna Bratt.
 Maria Hujes, Thomas Chart, Betti Perens.
 Tanneken Martens, Marten Cornelis.
 Maes Cornelis, Altje Gardenier.
 Henderik V. Rensselaer, Marritje Lookerman.
 Frans Winnen, Eva Winnen.
 Wilhem Peers, Lysbet Sikkels.
 Marten Cornelis, Abigal Verplank.

} Indians.

1694.

Dirk,
 Geertruy,
 Annetje,
 Johanna,
 Roeloff,
 Geertruy,
 Marietje,

Dirk Vander Heyden, Rachel Keteluyrn,
 Christoffel Brussi, Styntje Niclass,
 Andries Alverts Bratt, Cornelia Teunis Sway
 Jacob Caspars, Hendrikje Hans,
 Jan Alberts, Geesje Jans,
 Isaek Vosburg, Annetje Jans,
 Barent Gerrits, Gertruy Jans,

Johannes Te Neur, Daniel Schuyler, Maria Van Dyk.
 Claas Rust, Hester Harmens.
 Dirk Bratt, Barent Bratt, Maria Bries.
 Huybert Gerts, Maria Lansing.
 Antje Cross.
 Tys Jans, Elisabeth Beek.
 Cornelis Claas, Geertje Gerrits.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Pieter, Benjamin, Agnietje, Geertruy, Helena, Jacob, Pieter, Marten, Hendrik, Teunis, Alida, Johannes,	Teunis Pieters, Margriet Laurents, Wilhelm Bries, Catryn Jans, Arent Vedder, Sara Groot, Pieter Schuyler, Maria Renselaer, Sampson Bensing, Trytje Matheus, Abraham Isaks, Anna Sikkels, Marten G. V. Bergen, Neeltje Meynderts, Robbert Teunis, Cornelia Martens, Hendrik Gardenier, Neeltje Claas, Arend Slingerlant, Geertruy Van Vosch, Tammus Noxen, Geertruy Hogenboom, Piere de Germeau, <small>Catrine Vander Hayden,</small>	Helmert Jans, Antje Laurents, Robbert Levingston, Alida Levingston, Gerrit Lansing s'r., Susanna Lansing, Robbert Levingston, Richart Ergelsby, Thomas Harmens, Enjeltje Melcherts, Harbert Jacobs, Tryntje Wendell, Gerrit Teunis, Catrina Van Renselaer, Rut. Melcherts, Catelyntje Martens, Willem Gysberts, <small>Cornelia Claas Vandenberg, Susanna Ouvertint.</small> Teunis Slingerlant, Johannes T. Mingal, <small>Marie Mngal.</small> Meuis Hogenboom, <small>Henderik V. Renselaar, Antje Hogenboom.</small> Wessel Ten Broeck, Catrine Ten Broeck.
Eva, Seli, Anna, Gerrit, <small>her infant child</small> Moses, Helena Hester } twins, Doréthee, Thomas,	Sowasthoa, aged 49 years, Tejonnonaron, aged 9 years, } Sajogerenha, 26 years, son of Gideon, an Indian proselyte, children of Joseph and Rachel, child of Grietje, <small>who was baptised the 28th March, 1693.</small> Johannes Jans, Lysbeth Leenderts,	<i>Indians.</i> Caspar Leenderts, Alette Pieters.

Marietje,	Coenraat Hooghteeling, Tryntje Willems	Wouter van den Uythout, Jannetje Swart.
Rebecca,	Jan Wibers, Anne Marie Hans,	Maas Cornelis, Rebecca Ests.
Johannes,	Johannes Rosenboom, Gerritje Coster,	Johannes Lansing, Margriet Mingal.
Gosen,	Antoni Van Schayk, Maria Van der Poel	Johannes Abeel, Elisabeth Corlar.
Mathys,	Matthys Hooghteeling, Maria Hendriks,	Annetje Harmens, Marten Gerrits.
Claas,	Dirk Van der Karre, Feytje Van Schaak,	Johannes Abeel, Catryntie van der Poel.
Claas,	Hans Jurriaans, Cornelia Claas,	Henderik Lansing, Catryntje van Allen.
Anna,	Elbert Gerrits, Maria Pruyn,	Johannes Pruyn, Jannetje Gerrits.
Jannetje,	Jacob Schermerhorn, Gerritje Hendriks,	Dirk W. Ten Broek, Johannes Cuyler, Neeltje Scher-
Johannes,	Johannes Beckman, Eva Vinhagell,	Jan Vinhagell, Alida Vinhagell.
Sara,	Est Wile, Josine Jacobs,	Jacob Winnen, Eva Winnen.
Anna,	Abraham Kip, Geesje Van der Heyden,	Johannes Kip, Anna Vander Heyden.
Maria,	Robbert Barrit, Wyntje Jans.	Ritchart Weyt, Elisabeth Jans.
Christine,	Wessel Ten Broek, Catrine Lookerman,	Johannes Cuyler, Christine Ten Broeck.
Wynand,	Cornelis Gysberts, Cornelia Wynands,	Willem Gysberts, Maria Melcherts.
Claas,	Cornelis Claas, Susanna Ouwerkerk,	Jan Ouwerkerk, Neeltje Claas.
Helena, a child	of a proselyte (Indian).	
Philip,	Philip Leenderts, Weyntje Dirks,	Teunis Dirks, Caspar Leenderts, Feetje Dirks.
Lysbeth,	Huybert Gerrits, Maria Lansing,	Cornelis Gerrits, Lysbeth Lansing.
Johannes,	Jan Caspars, Rachel Willems,	Henderik Lansing, Elisabeth Ver Wey.
Johannes,	Jan Radley, Rachel Lamberts,	Johannes Rosenboom, Gerritje Rosenboom.
Johannes,	Abram Jans, Marrietje Van Deusen,	Jacob Van Deusen, Catelyn Bensing.
Johannes,	Johannes Blyker, jr., Anna Koster,	Johannes Blyker, Geertje Lansing.
Anne,	Jean Gilbert, Cornelia Van den Bergh,	Abraham Cuyler, Gerritje Rosenboom.

[merhorn.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Hermannus, Yannaatje, Philip, Hermannus, Catrina, Catrina, Isak, } twins Jacob, } Anna, Johanna, Geertruy,	Nanning Harmans, Alida Vinhagel. Frans Winnen, Elsje Gansevoort, Pieter D. Schuyler, Alida Slechtenhorst, Thomas Willems, Agnietje Gansevoort, Philip Forcest, Tryntje Kip, David Schuyler, Elsje Rutgers, Jan Van der Hoeven, Dorethee Jans, Henderik Van Esch, Catrina Van Dam, Robbert Levingsston, Alida Schuyler, Andries Jans, Engeltje Volkerts,	Johannes Vinhagel, Johannes Harmens, Maria Vin- [hagel] Jacob Winnen, Eva Winnen. Johannes Abeel, Bata Slegtenhorst, Leendert Philipsen, Tryntje Schaats. Philip Wendell, Margrietje Harmens. Harmen Rutgers, Abram Schuyler, Catrina Rutgers. Lucas Lucas, Marietje Bries, Albert Rykman, Marietje Jans. Est Ridders, Debora Van Dam. Pieter Schuyler, Richart Engelsby, Isabelle Dellijs. Andries Douw, Caatje Melcherts.
Pieter, Sander, Brant, Dorcas, Christine, Amirant,	Kanarongwe, aged 20 years, Anoniachtha, aged 20 years, Thowariage, aged 21 years, Sakkoherrho, aged 23 years, Tsiike, aged 18 years, Kanianeundon, aged 20 years,	Indians.
Gerrit, Marietje,	Est Ridders, Antje Van Esch, Hendrik Beekman, Antje Quackelbosch,	Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Maria Schuyler. Johannes Beekman, Eva Vinhagel.

1695.

Breechje,	Mathys Jans, Cornelia Teuis,	Jan Tys, Lena Teuis.
Abraham,	Peter Vosburgh, Jaunetjje Barents,	Anaantje Barents.
Barent,	Pieter Martens, Anaautje Barents,	Pieter Vosburg, Jannetjje Barents.
Abigail,	Marten Jans, Jannetjje Cornelis,	Abraham Jans, Doretjje Jans.
Jochum,	Lambert Volkenborch, Jannetjje Frans,	Bortel Valkenborg, Catryn Van Alen.
Abigail,	Gerrit Jacobs, Elisabeth,	Andries Scharp, Aaltje Jans.
Anna,	William Hilton, Sara Berkhoven,	Jean Kint, Catrine Wendell.
Isak,	Jacob Vosch,* Jannetjje Quackelbosch,	Isak Vosburg, Geertje Quackelbosch.
Jacob,	Jacob Aarts, Sara Pels.	Pieter Schuyler, Maria Schuyler.
Pieter,	Hendrik Jans, Lyntje Winnen,	Jan Andries, Catrine Sanders.
Daniel,	William Hooge, Martina Bekker,	Jhon Visscher, Elsjje Wendell.
Johannes,	Gerrit Lansing jr., Catrina Glenn,	Johannes Glenn, Diwer Wendell.
Nellejje,	Antoni Bries, Catrina Rykman,	Jan Rykman, David Schuyler, Nellejje Rykman.
Joseph,	Joseph Jedts, Hybertje Marselis,	Antje Bekker.
Hester,	Philip Wendell, Marietjje Visser,	Johannes Visser, Ariaantje Wendell.
Maria, child of	Kanastasi,	
Catelyntjje,	Jan Salomons, Catelyntjje Lookerman,	Jan Fonda, Catrina Ten Broek.
Dirk,	Antoni Bratt, Willemjje Teunis,	Dirk Bratt, Anna Bratt.
Sara,	Jacobus Turk, Catrina Van Benthuysen,	Gerritt Rosenboom, Catelyntjje Van Benthuysen.
Jan,	Henderik Oothout, Caatje Volkerts,	Jan Van Esch, Grietjje Bleyker.
Neeltje,	Johannes Abeel, Catalina Schuyler,	Everard Banker, Catalina Schuyler,
Anna,	Abraham Cuyler, Catalina Bleyker,	Johannes Cuyler, Johannes Bleyker, Sara Ver Brugge
David,	Isak Verplank, Abigail Uytendogaardt,	Meindert Schuyler, Margriet Verplank,
Margriet,	Wilhelm Jacobs, Elisabeth Rosenboom,	Henderik Rosenboom, Catalina Jacobs.

* This man's name was "Jacob Bogart," probably a mistake in the original entry.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
<p>Lucas, Helena, Hasuerus, David, Jacob, Johannes, Dirkje, Jurriaan, Johanna, Teuntje, Helena, Pieter, Jeremias, Marietje, Lysbeth,</p>	<p>Johannes Lucas Wyngaart, Susanna Wen- Jan Bronk, Commertje Leenderts, [dell, Everard Wendell jr., Elisabeth Sanders, Dirk Vander Heyden, Rachel Keteluyne, Andries Jacobs, Eytje Aries, Gysbert Marselis, Barbar. Groesbeck, Lambert Jans, Jannetje Mingall, Michiel Coljer, Tite Jurriaans, Pieter W. Van Slyk, Johanna Hans, Barent Gerrits, Geertruy Lausing, Tjerk Harmens, Emmetje Jans, Isak Jans Alstyn, Marietje Abbedis, Jacob Teunis, Anna Lookerman, Willem Van Alen, Marietje Van Petten, Isak Caspars, Dorethe Bosch,</p>	<p>Nicholaes Lucas, Anne Lucas. Leendert Philips, Thomas Harmens, Elsje Winnen. Gerrit Rosenboom, Catelyntje Van Benthuyssen. Daniel Keteluyne, Alida Levingston. Jacob Staats, Geertje Ten Eyck. Willem Groesbeck, Judik Marselis. Johannes Teller, Tryntje Wendell. Huybert Gerrits, Maria Lausing. Henderik Van Dyk, Jannetje Swart. Wouter P. Quackelbosch, Marietje Gerrits. Cornelis Van Scherluyn, Sara Harmens. Isak Verplank, Alida Van Wey. Gerrit Van Esch, Hilletje Lookerman. Gerrit Van Esch, Marietje Van Esch. Jan Rogi, Maria Lausing.</p>
<p>Susanna, Jonas, child of Diwer, Dirk, Hans,</p>	<p>Nikajadas, aged 30 years, Susanna, aged 3 years, " " 5 months, Rode, aged 80 years, Hendrik Hans, Debora Van Dam,</p>	<p>} Indians. Johannes Hans, Elsje Hans.</p>

Neeltje,	Karel Hans, Lysbeth Rinkhout,	Johannes Beekman, Neeltje Schermerhorn.
Jacob,	Hendrik Rosenboom, Delna Staats,	Jacob Staats, Margriet Mingaal.
Cornelia,	Cornelis Van Scherluyn, <small>Geertruy Harmens,</small>	Philip Wendell, Alida Vinhagell. [Broek.
Christine,	Abraham Schuyler, Geertruy Ten Broeck,	Peter D. Schuyler, Wessel Ten Broeck, Styntje Ten
Cornelia,	Harmen Knikkelbaker, Lysbeth Bogaart,	Est Van Esch, Cornelia Bogart.
Jochum,	Johannes Bratt, Maria Keteluyt,	Barent Bratt, Rachel Van der Heyden.
Harmannus,	Frerik Harmans, Margriet Hans,	Tjerk Harmens, Ariaantje Harmens.
Elsje,	Johannes Cuyler, Elsje Ten Broeck,	Meindert Schuyler, Cornelia Ten Broeck.
Jannetje,	Johannes Andries Schaap, Geertruy Rees,	Jan Salomons, Neeltje Schaap.
Marten,	Johannes Beekman, Eva Vinhagell,	Claas Rust, Marietje Vinhagell.
Catrine,	Johannes Bensing, Lysbeth Teunis,	Thomas Harmens, Cornelia Robberts.
Elsje,	Gerrit Rosenboom, Maria Sanders,	Johannes Rosenboom, Margriet Mingal.
Dirk,	Teunis Dirks, Caatje Van Petten,	Dirk Teunis, Marten G. Van Bergen, <small>Hendrik Oothout, Marietje Van Alm.</small>
Gerrit,	Joseph Jans, Zytje Marselis,	Gysbertje Marselis.
Wilhem,	Johannes Teller, Susanna Wendell,	Johannes Tomes, Elisabeth Schuyler.
Johannes,	Marten G. V. Bergen, Neeltje Meinders,	Dirk Teunis, Weintje Bogardus.
Elisabeth,	Jelis De la Grange, Jenneken Adrians,	Johannes Tomes, Marietje Mingal,
Catelina,	Henderik Van Dyk, Maria Schuyler,	Abraham Schuyler, Geertruy Groesbeek.
Johannes,	Johannes Tomes, Majken Oothout,	Johannes Oothout, Wyntje Tomes.
Rebecca, <small>bastard,</small>	Ariaantje Van der Heyden,	Marietje Egberts.
Jacob,	Jan Quakelbosch, Machtelt Post,	Abraham Schuyler, Geertruy Schuyler.
Christoffel,	Esard Banker, Elisabeth Abeel,	Wilhelm Banker, Marten Kreigier, Catelyntje Abeel.
Rebecca,	Johannes Oothout, Aaltje Ests,	Jan Hans, Alida Fondsas.
Ariaantje,	Melchert W. Vander Poel, <small>Elisabeth Teller.</small>	Gerrit Van Esch, Marietje Van Esch.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Jannetje, Engeltje, Anna, Annetje, Anna, Alida, Philip,	Abram Isaks, Anna Sikkels, Jochum Lamberts, Eva Vroman, Gerrit Lucas, Sara Harmens Visser, Lucas Lucas, Judic Marselis, David Keteluyt, Johanna Bratt, Johannes de Wandelaar, Sara Schep-moes Johannes Schuyler, Elisabeth Staats,	Melchert Abrams, Rachel Van Volkenbork. Abram Isaks, Jcomys Nak. Lucas Gerrits, Ariaantje Wendell. Marselis Jans, Hybertje Marselis. [Heyden. Barent Batt, Dirk Van der Heyden, Rachel Van der Meindert Schuyler, Rachel Schuyler. Alida Levingston, Pieter Schuyler, Jacob Staats.
Marietje,	Caspar Konyu, Alette Winnen,	Jacob Winnen, Elsje Winnen.
Zacharias, Lucas, Barent, Isak, Jacob, Hester, Debora, Frans, son of Gerrit, infant Agniet, Abraham,	infant son of Joseph and Kanastasi, Sandagerakive, <small>son of Eva, who was 50 years old, his age, 21.</small> Tarogiagetho, aged 19 years, Sognaondje, aged 17 years, Kajingionheo, aged 22 years, Toaddoni, aged 35 years, [years, Kaheesje, daughter of Hester, aged 13 son of Hester, aged 6 years, son of Hester, Katerakse, aged 50 years, Sadigniadode, son of Aniet, aged 17 years	Indians.

1696.

Marie, infant	child of Brant and Margriet,	
Celie,	Wakjasha, aged 30 years,	
Seth,	infant child of Celie,	
		} <i>Indians.</i>
Catrine,	Henri Possi, Antje Hogenboom,	Henderik V. Renselaar, Aaltje Oothout.
Alida,	Elbert Gerrits, Maria Pruyn,	Johannes Gerrits, Alida Pruyn. [Dellius,
Philippus,	Pieter Schuyler, Maria Van Renselaar,	Johannes Schuyler, Kiliaan V. Renselaar, Elisabeth
Storm,	Johannes Bekker, Anna Van der Zee,	Gerrit Lansing, Wouter Van der Zee, Catrine Rut-
Mattheus,	Jan Teunis Van Deursen, Marrietje Mar-	Albert Rykman, Neeltje Rykman. [gers.
Margriet,	Jan Alberts, Geesje Dirks, [tens,	Andries Scharp, Neeltje Scharp.
Philippus,	Johannes Tomes, Lysbeth Conyn,	Abraham Jans, Marrietje Teuys.
Henderik,	Samuel Gardenier, Helena Dirks,	Est Wieler, Josyne Gardenier,
Anna,	Henderik Van Renselaar, <small>Catrine Ver. Brugg.</small>	Kiliaan V. Renselaar, Wynthje Bogardus.
Maria,	Samson Bensing, Tryntje Mattheus,	Johannes Bensing, Agnietje Schaats.
Elje,	Jacob Van Hoese, Judik Frans,	Johannes Schuyler, Abraham Staats, Elje Wendell.
Margriet,	Cornelis Van Slyk, Claartje Bratt,	Albert Rykman, Antoni Bries, Elje Rutgers.
Gosen,	Antoni Van Schayk, Maria Van der Poel,	Johannes Abeel, Elisabeth Corlar.
Henderik,	Willem Rees, Catrina Jans,	Jacob Staats, Elje Cuyler. [sing.
Coenraat,	Hans Juriaans, Cornelia Claas,	Laurens Claas, Dirk Van der Karre, Lysbeth Lan-
Geertruy,	Nanning Visser, Alida Vinhagel,	Bastiaan Visser, Johannes Beekman, [tens.
Alida,	Pieter Martens, Ariaantje Barents,	Geertruy Scharluyn, Marietje Vinhagel,
Marrtje,	Isak Vosburg, Anna Jansen,	Marten Cornelis, Albert Rykman, Catelyntje Mar-
Abraham,	Rut Melcherts, Weintje Harmens,	Henderik Hans, Debora Van Dam.
Engeltje,		Jan Jans Bleyker, Tryntje Schaats.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Storm, Willem,	Wouter Van der Zee, Jannetje Swart, Matthys Warmond, Susanna Heghs,	Johannes Bekker, Adriaan Bratt, Margriet Schuyler, William Hyde, Hendrikje Van Schoonhoven.
Moses, Neeltje, Catrine, Sara, Jan, Elias,	aged 20 years, Kawachkerat, aged 24 years, child of Neeltje, aged 2 years, Sukkorio, sister of Neeltje, aged 15 years, Juthori, aged 22 years, infant child of Joseph and Jacomine,	} <i>Indians.</i> David, Gideon, Josine,
Arent, Anna, Breechje, Johannes, Rebecca, Jeremie, Mathieu, Breechje, } Evert, } <small>twins</small>	Benoni V. Corlar, Elisabeth Van der Poel Bastiaan Harmens, Dirkje Teunis, Est Wiler, Josine Gardenier, Jan Caspars, Rachel Willems, Johannes Fonda, Marritje Lookerman, Jacob Teunis, Anna Lookerman, [den, Piere Der Garneau, Catrine Vander Hey- Est Pels, Grietje Van Deusen,	Antoni Van Schayk, Egbert Teunis, Elisabeth Banker Johannes Harmens, Hester Harmens. Johannes Oothout, Henderik Hans, Hester Fonda. Teunis Dirks, Catrine Van Petten. Douwe Fonda, Rebecca Fonda. Kiliaan Van Rensselaer, Mareetje Van Es, Abram Kip, Philip Foreest, Christine Ten Broek. } Melchert Abrams, Symon Van Esch, Wyntje Van } Deusen, Antje Ridders.
Mathys, Matheus, Maria,	Coenraat Houghteeling, <small>traje w. van slvk.</small> Abraham Jans, Marietje Van Deusen, Johannes Ouderkerk, Neeltje Claasen,	Claas Siwers, Tryntje Hooghteeling. Henderik Hans, Marritje Harbarts. Egbert Teunis, Mayken Van Esch.

Andries,
Meesje,
Salomon,

Thomas, infant child of Catrine and Gideon aged 5 years,
" " " " 2 "

Antonette,
Johannes,
Judik, child of Anne,

Blandine,
Agnes,
Clara,
Jeptha,
Issai,

Indians.

Caspar,
Ariaantje,
Johannes,
Anna,
Pieter,
Tryntje,
Tobias,
Douwe,
Elisabeth,
Elisabeth,

Jan Bronk, Commertje Leenderts,
Cornelis Stephens, Hilleetje Lookerman,
Albert Slingerlant, Hester Brikkers,
Dirk Bratt, Anna Teunis,
Pieter D. Schuyler, Alida Slegtenhorst,
Harbert Jacobs, Marrtije Gerrits,
Robbert Teuwis, Cornelia Martens,
Jelis Fonda, Rachel Winnen,
Wessel Ten Broek, Catrine Lookerman,
Simon Jongs, Anna Ro,

Melchert Van der Poel, Catrina Van der Poel.
Barent Bratt, Susanna Bratt.
Antoni Van Schayk, Johannes Abeel, Elisabeth Bank.

Caspar Leenderts, Feitje Dirks,
Wessel Ten Broek, Catrine Ten Broek.
Antoni Slingerlant, Arent Slingerlant, Geertruy Brikkers.
Daniel Bratt, Martyn Teunis.
David Schuyler, Myndert Schuyler, Geertruy Schuyler.
Elbert Gerrits, Catelyntje Jacobs.
Antoni Bries, Tryntje Bries.
Douwe Fonda, Rebecca Fonda.
Abram Schuyler, Maria Lookerman.
William Heid, Elisabeth Fletsther.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Anna, Anna,	Johannes Harmens Visser, Elisabeth Not- Daniel Keteluy, Debora Vile, [tingam,	Tjerk Harmens Visser, Hester Visser. Johannes Bratt, Maria Bratt.
Jonathan, Bata, Hagar, Sara, infant of Rut and Hester, Natan, child of Gideon and Dorcas,	Takaradi, aged 20 years, Tejoderondat, aged 36 years, Dekarogiwendats, aged 17 years, <i>Indians.</i>	
Hester, Henderik, Jacob, Pieter, Marretje, Pieter, Beertje, Geertruy, Sara, Elsje, Elisabeth, Matheus, Johannes,	Frerik Harmens, Margriet Hans, Harmen Gansevoort, Marie Leeenderts, Cornelis Schermerhorn, <small>Marijke Henderiks,</small> Daniel Van Olinde, Lysbeth Kreigier, Andries Hans, Catrina Lamberts, Lambert Jochuums, Jannetje Frans, Teunis Willems, Jannetje Henderiks, Johannes Bleyker, jr., Anna Coster, Robbert Barrit, Wynthje Jans, Frans Winnen, Elsje Gansevoort, William Hiltten, Antje Beekhoven, Jean Van Loon, Maria Alberts, Isak Terjeks, Maria Willems,	Tjerk Harmens, Elsje Hans. Jan Bronk, Caspar Leeenderts, Commerje Bronk. Cornelis Henderiks, Jan Rykman, Neeltje Schermer- Marten Kreigier, Susanna Bratt. [horn, Cornelis Scheluy, Lysbeth Wendell. Wouter Storm, Jannetje Wouters. Gerrit Henderiks, Aaltje Henderiks. Jan Lansing, Greetje Bleyker. Judik Lucas. Tam Williams, Agniet Gansevoort. Wouter Van der Zee, Sara Melchertsen. Maria Gansevoort. Gerrit Lansing, Elisabeth Schuyler.

Geertruy, Barent Gerrits, Geertruy Jans, **Cornells Van Esch, Geertry Jans.**
 Jean Baptiste, Anne, (negro mother), Moyses de Puis, **Abigail Verplank.**
 Johannes, Moeset, mother was an Indian, **Hilletje Olinde.**
 Debora, Jacob, an Indian,
 Willem, Toadakie,

1697.

Pieter, Pieter, Kanastasjl, **Rebecca.**
 Aaltje, Cornelis Van Es, Marritje Gerrits, **Isak Oskerk, Aaltje Van Es.**
 Catelyntje, Jan Salomons, Caatje Lookerman, **Jan Fonda, Catrine Ten Broeck.**
 Mathys, Dirk Van der Heyden, Rachel Keteluyzn, **Pieter Schuyler, Maria Schuyler.**
 Henderik, Est Ridders, Anna Van Esch, **Henderik V. Renselaar, Mayken Van Es.**
 Rachel, Jan Wibes, Anna Hans,
 Marten, Jacob Vosburg, Dorethee Jans,
 Elbertje, Melchert Van der Poel, Catrine Van Alen, **Dirk W. Ten Broek, Christine Ten Broek.**
 Gerrit, Johannes Rosenboom, Gerritje Coster, **Laurens Van Alen, Catelyntje Schuyler.**
 Tammus, Tammus Williams, Agnietje Gansevoort, **Pieter Mingall, Antje Bleyker.**
 Barent, David Ketuluyzn, Johanna Bratt, **Jonatan Bradhorst, Elsie Winnen.**
 Anna, Meindert Schuyler, Rachel Cuyler, **William Keteluyzn, Antoni Bratt, Marretje Egberts.**
 Hester, Gerrit Lucas, Sara Harmens, **Abram Cuyler, Keteluyzn Schuyler.**
 Susanna, Simon Groot, Geertruy Rinkhout, **Tjerk Harmens, Hester Tierk.**
 Maria, Johannes Beekman, Eva Vinhagel, **Gerrit Lansing, Ariaantje Wendell.**
 Geertruy, Henderk Jans, Tynkje Winnen, **Nanning Visser, Alida Visser.**
Jelis Fonda, Rachel Fonda.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Daniel, children	of Neeltje, aged 7 years,	} <i>Indians.</i>
Adam, "	" " 6 weeks,	
Christine, child	of Johannes and Rebecca, aged 4 weeks,	
Brant, child of	Marie, aged 2 months;	
Jacob, "	Christine, "	
Jan, "	Jan and Maria, aged 4 weeks,	
Johannes,	Isak Ouwerkirk, Mayken Van Esch,	Jan Van Esch, Aaltje Van Esch.
David,	David Schuyler, Elsje Rutgers,	Abram Schuyler, Pieter Schuyler, Cateelyn Schuyler.
Daniel,	Christiaan Christiaans, Maria Isbrants,	Johannes Mingall, Neeletje Rykman.
Evert,	Philip Wendell, Maria Visser,	Bastiaan Visser, Hester Visser.
Marie,	Henderik Hans, Debora Van Dam,	Frerik Harmans, Margriet V. Dam.
Henderikje,	Henderik Oothout, Caatje Volkers,	Jonas Volkers, Maria Schuyler.
Gerrit,	Arent Slingerlant, Geertruy Cobes,	Albert Slingerlant, Hester Brikkers.
Catryntje,	Andries Rees, Ariaantje Andries,	Gysbert Marselis, Caatje Jans.
Reinier, Indian,	Tierk, Agniet,	
Dirk,	Tys Jans, Cornelia Teuis.	Claas Lucas, Catelyntje Teuis.
Marie,	Cornelis Van Slyk, Clara Bratt,	Jan Bratt, Dirk W. Ten Broek, Geertruy Van Slyk.
Isak,	Jacob Caspars, Henderikje Hans,	Benoni V. Corlar, Ariaantje Wendell.
Johannes,	Adan Vroman, Greetje Takels.	Lucas Gerrits, Tekel Dirks, Margriet Levingston.
Abraham,	Abraham Staats, Elsje Wendell,	Gerrit Lansing, Johannes Schuyler, Elisabeth Schuy-
Elisabeth,	Henderik Rosenboom, Debora Staats,	Henderik Rosenboom, S'r., Rylke Staats, [ler.

Maria,	William Hooge, Martin Bekker,	Dirk W. Ten Broek, Christine Ten Broek.
Susanna,	Johannes Bratt, Maria Keteluyt,	Antoni Bratt, Alida Levingston.
Tryntje,	Patrick Magrigari, Zytje Hooghteeling,	Henderik Marselis, Tryntje Hooghteeling.
Pieter,	Henderik Beekman, Antje Quackelbosch,	Jacob Bogaart, Lysbeth Quackelbosch.
Marretje,	Andries Bratt, Cornelia Ver Wey,	Antoni Bratt, Marrisje Teunis.
Arent,	Jan Gilbert, Cornelia V. der Bergh,	Abram Schuyler, Elsie Cuyler.
Casparus,	Warnar Caspars, Anna Pruyn,	Johannes Pruyn, Helena Pruyn.
Sara,	Jacob Teunis, Anna Lookerman,	Jan Fonda, Debora V. Dam.
Catelyntje,	Abraham Kip, Geesje Vander Heyden,	Henderik Hans, Cornelia Van der Heyden.
Cornelis,	Evert Wendell, Elisabeth Sanders,	Abraham Wendell, Elsie Staats.
Sara,	Jan Jans Van Haarlem, Hester Fonda,	Douwe Fonda, Rebecca Fonda.
Tryntje,	Harbart Jacobs, Marrisje Gerrits,	Willem Jacobs, Annetje Gerrits.
Neeltje,	Wouter Quackelbosch, Cornelia Lauw,	Wouter Quackelbosch, Neeltje Quackelbosch.
Johannes,	Philip Foreest, Tryntje Kipp, [hoven,	Gerrit Lansing, Elsie Hans.
Piere,	Pieré Benoy Henderikje Van Schoon-	Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Geertruy Van Schoon-
Johannes,	Johannes Lucas, Susanna Wendell,	Philip Wendell, Ariaantje Wendell.
Johannes,	Johannes Schuyler, Elisabeth Staats,	Robbert Levingston, Jacob Staats, Maria Schuyler.
Susanna,	Daniel Bratt, Elisabeth Lansing,	Barent Bratt, Susanna Bratt.
Henderik,	Antoni Bries, Catrine Rykman,	Jacob Lookerman, Pieter Rykman, Elsie Schuyler.
Pieter,	Henderik Van Dyk, Maria Schuyler,	Jacobus Van Dyk, Meindert Schuyler, Geertruy
Styntje,	Isak Vosburg, Annetje Jans,	Evert Wendell, Elisabeth Wendell. [Schuyler.
Eva,	Willem V. Alen, Maria V. Petten,	Claas V. Petten, Teunis V. Vechten, Catrina V. Pei-
Tobias,	Pieter Martens, Ariaantje Barents,	Wessel Ten Broek, Catrina Ten Broek. [ten.
Barent,	Pieter Vosburg, Jannetje Barents,	Jacobus Tierk, Catrina Tierk.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Pieter, Abasuerus, Rachel, Tryntje, Catelyntje, Jochum, Harmen, Johannes, Rykhart, Gysberts, Lysbeth,	Jan Fondas, Marietje Lookerman, Jacobus Turk, Catrine Benthuisen, Willem Jans, Feitje Dirks, Pieter Van Slyk, Johanna Jans, Willem Jacobs, Elisabeth Rosenboom, Jan Katchief, Rachel Jochums, Thomas Harmens, Mayken Oothout, Jonathan Jans, Caatje Martens, Gerrit Rykerts, Barbar Jans, Gerrit Rosenboom, Maria Sanders, Caspar Conyn, Alette Winnen,	Jacob Lookerman, Maria Lookerman, Geertruy Benthuisen, Teunis Dirks, Caatje Teunis, David Schuyler, Elsje Staats, Johannes Rosenboom, Margriet Mingall, William Hilton, Maria Rosenboom, Henderik Oothout, Tryntje Braadens, Dirk Wessels, Styntje Wessels, Maas Rykarts, Greeetje Rykarts, Pieter Mingall, Barent Sanders, Elisabeth Wendell, Pieter Bronk, Wyntje Dirks.
Amos, Asa,	Harogiechta, aged 40 years, Onassiadikha, aged 35 years,	} Indians.
Dorethee, Harmen, Maria, Jeremias, } Pieter, } twins	Andries Witbeck, Engeltje Volkerts, Harmanus Vedder, Greetje V. Slyk, Joseph Jans, Zytje Marselis, Pieter Schuyler, Maria V. Renselaar,	1698. Henderik Douwe, Elsje Douwe, Albert Rykman, jr., Maria Vinhagel, Hasuerus Marselis, Sara Marselis, Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Godefridus Dellius, Elisabeth Schuyler, Aida Levingston.

Antje,
 Arent,
 Pieter,
 Catelyntje,
 Rachel,
 Jannetje,
 Willem,
 Gerrit,
 Wilhelm,
 Marietje,
 Pieter,
 Sara,
 Benjamin,
 Tanneken,
 Greetje,
 Benjamin,
 Geertje,

Jacob, child of
 Neeltje, "
 Macus, "

Benjamin,
 Elisabeth,

Lambert Jans, Jannetje Mingall,
 Hans Bekker, Cornelia Schayk,
 Jan Alberts,
 Isak Splank, Abigail Uytendogaart,
 Isak Casparts, Dorethee Bosch,
 Cornelis V. Vegten, Maria Lucass,
 John Fine, Jopje Claas,
 Gysbert Marselis, Barbar Croesbeck,
 Cornelis V. Scherluyné, Geertry Hakkens,
 Coenraadt Burgaart, Geesje Van Wyen,
 Jacob Winnen, Marretje Bronk,
 Joseph Yets, Huybertje Marselis,
 Jacob Vos, Jannetje Quakelbosch,
 Jelis Fonds, Rachel Winnen,
 Daniel Keteluyt, Debora Vile,
 Johannes Jans, Lysbeth Leenderts,
 Willem Gysberts, Catryn Wynands,

Jacob of Brant, Margriet, aged 2 months,
 Nadikaniha, Catrine, aged 10 weeks,
 Josine, aged 4 months,

Antoni Bratt, Willemje Teunis, [Brugge,
 Henderik Van Renselaar, Catrina Ver. P. Schuyler, G. Dellius, Isabelle Dellius.

Abram Van Alstyn, Marietje Van Alstyn.
 Laurens Van Schak, Cornelis Van Schak, Zyntje Van
 Pieter Vosburg, Jannetje Vosburg, [der Karre.
 David Schuyler, Geertruy Schuyler.
 Daniel Bratt, Marritje Van Alen. [selaar.

Salomon V. Vegten, Henderik Douw, Catrina V. Ren-
 Willem Hoge, Jan V. der Kerre, Martina Hoges.
 Steph. Groesbeek, Huybertje Joeets.
 Gerrit Lucas, Lisbet Nottingham.
 Gerrit Lucas, Ariaantje Van Wyen.
 Pieter Bronk, Catrina Staats.
 Hasuerus Merselis, Sara Merselis.
 Harmen Van Bommell, Lysbeth Bogaart.
 Levinus Winnen, Elsie Winnen.
 Douwe Aukens, Margriet Levingston.
 Andries Jans, Tamus Williams, Tryntje Bradis.
 Wouter Quakelbosch, Geertry Gysberts.

Canastasi, }
 Dorcas, } *Indians*.
 Martha, }

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Simon,	Carel Hans, Lysbet Rinkhout,	Willem Claas, Rebecca Claas.
Johannes,	Abraham Cuyler, Catrine Bleyker,	Meyndert Schuyler, Jannetje Bleyker.
Johannes,	Hasueros Marselis, Sara Heemstraat,	Takel Heemstraat, Tryntje Marselis.
Folkert,	Henderik Douwe, Neeltje Mynderts,	Andries Douwe, Greetje Gerts.
Marietje,	Eduward Wieler, Josyntje Gardenier,	Jan Fondaas, Marretje Fondaas.
Maria,	Wessel Ten Broek, Catrine Lokerman,	Samuel Ten Broek, Geertruy Schuyler.
Elisabeth,	Wouter V. D. Zee, Jannetje Swart,	Albert V. D. Zee, Hilleltye Keteluyt.
Maria,	Lucas Lucas, Judic Marselis,	Willem Croesbeck, Zytje Marselis.
Engeltje,	Albert Slingerlant, Hester Brikker,	Johannes Appell, Annetje Appell.
Willem,	William Scharp, Geertruy Rees,	Hasueros Marselis, Sara Heemstraat.
Maria,	Henderik Clauw, Cornelia Scharp,	Antoni Bratt, Wilmje Bratt.
Jacobus,	Johannes Teller, Susanna Wendell,	Johannes V. Alen, Tryntje Wendell.
Elisabeth,	child of Rebecca, [Schuyler.	Maria Schuyler.
Engeltje,	Robbert Levingston, jr., Margareta	Tam Williams, Elsje Winnen.
Saartje,	Philip Leenderts, Wynthje Dirks,	Brant Schuyler, Abram De Peyster, Catrine Gravi
Catrine,	Robbert Levingston, Alida Schuyler,	Abram Verplank, Marietje Splank.
Abram,	Marten Jans, Jannetje Cornelis,	Samuel Gardenier, Aaltje Gardenier.
Arie,	Andries Gardenier, Eytje Aries,	Henderik Van Esch, Marritje Wendell.
Evert,	Abram Wendell, Mayken Van Esch,	Frerik Visser, Maria Vinnagel.
Johannes,	Nanning Visser, Alida Vinhagel,	Eduward Reems, Annetje Reyers.
Eduward,	Metty's Warmond, Susan Hicks,	Henderik Van Dyk, Catrine Staats.
Cornelis,	Jacobus Van Dyk, Jacomine Glenn,	

Elisabeth,	Jacob Schermerhorn, Gerritje Henderiks,	Albert Rykman, Margriet Levings-ton.
Alida,	Isak Henderiks, Judik Jans,	Jan Goes, Claas Lucas, Sara Gerrits. [Van Esch.
Nicolaas,	Henderik Hans, Debora Van Dam,	Claas R. Van Dam, Henderik Van Esch, Catrina
Dirk,	Piere Villeroy, Catrine Van der Heyden,	Catrine Ten Broek, Robbert Levings-ton, jr.
Pieter,	Coenraad Hooghteeling, <small>tynde van sixt.</small>	Jan Bronk, Elsie Wimmen.
Gerrit,	Johannes Bekker, Anna Van der Zee,	Johannes Mingall, Maria Mingall.
Willem,	Teunis Willems, Jannetje Henderiks,	Est Banker, Elisabeth Banker.
Maria,	Abraham Staats, Elsie Wendell,	Jacob Staats, Marietje Wendell.
Annetje,	Johannes Ouwerkerk, Neeltje Claas,	Johannes Schuyler, Elisabeth Wendell.
Jacob,	Jacob Teunis, Anna Lokerman,	Henderik Van Esch, Catrine Van Esch.
Mauris,	Johannes Alen, Sara Dirgman,	Melchert Wynands, Catryn V. Alen.
Johanna,	Johannes Beekman, Eva Vinhagel,	Jan Vinhagel, Ariaantje Wendell.
Mary,	William Hiltten, Antje Berkhoven, [ham,	Jan Ratly, Judik Marselis.
Harmannus,	Johannes Visscher, Elisabeth Notting-	Bastiaan Visser, Ariaantje Wendell,
Marie,	Piere Benoye, Henderikje V. Schoonho-	Abram V. Deursen, Jacomyntje V. Deursen,
Dirkje,	Abram Alstyn, Marietje V. Deusen, [ven,	Jacob Vosburg, Helena V. Deusen,
Harmannus,	Tierk Harmans, Femmetje Jans,	Gerrit Lucas, Ariaantje Wendell,
Arent, } Laurens, }	Dirk Van der Kerre, Feitje Claas,	Antoni V. Schayk, Est Banker.
Claas,	Arent V. Schaak, Marietje V. Loon,	Anna V. Stryen, Catrine V. Schayk.
		Henderik Sasberry, Cornelia V. Schaak.
1699.		
Pieter,	Daniel Winnen, Dirk V. Esch,	Levinus Winnen, Rachel Winnen.
Elisabeth,	Willem Croesbeck, Geertruy Schuyler,	Stephen Croesbeck, Rebecca Croesbeck.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Jochum, Cornelis, Jacob, William, Eva, Johannes, Johannes, } Gerrit, } twins	Isak V. Alstyn, Jannetje V. Volkenburgh Gerrit Jacobs, Lysbet Arnoutsen Eli, Johannes Van Hoesen, Jannetje Cornelis, Robbert Barrith, Wyntje Jans, Lambert Jochums, Jannetje Fransen, Johannes Cuyler, Elsje Ten Broek, Mathys Nak, Susanna Lansing,	Jochum V. Volkenburgh, Maritje V. Volkenborgh. Anna Fonda. Jan Tys, Geesje Coenraadt. William Hilten, Cornelia Gilberts. Melchert Melcherts, Geertruy Harmens. Antoni Coster, Geertruy Schuyler. Gerrit Lansing, Elsje Lansing, Sofia Nak.
Johannes, Lucas, Catrine, Anna, Ariaantje, Andries, Johannes,	Jan Salomans, Catelyn Lokerman, Gerrit Lucass, Sara Harmans, Est Ridder, Anna Van Esch, Dirk Van der Heyden, Rachel Keteluyt, Barent Gerrits, Geertruy Jans, Andries Rees, Ariaantje Scherp, Michiel Calljer, Titje Van Hoesen,	Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Catrine Van Renselaar. Lucas Gerrits, Geertruy Scherluyn. Henderik Oothout, Jannetje Oothout. Abraham Kip, Margriet Levingston. Johannes Gerrits, Neeltje Gerrits. Tomas Harmans, Majken Oothout. Daniel Bratt, Maria Van Housen.
Elsje, Eduwart,	Frederick Hermenssi, <small>Margriete Hansen.</small> Thomas Willemsse, Agnietje Gansenvoor	Joannes Hanssen, Hester Tjercks. Thomas Hermesse, Elisabeth Gansevoor.

End of Godetfridus Dellius.

Entries by Domine Nucella.

Henderick,
Marrytje,
Cathryntje,
Alida,
Saartje,
Evert,
Jacob,
Volckert,
Isack,
Cornelis,
Henderickje,
Ariaantje,
Elisabat,
Cornelia,
Joannes,
Henderick,
Catharina,
Mary,
Margriet, Indian.
Dirrick,

Antoni Coster, Elisabeth Ten Broeck,
 Henderik Janssen, Tyntje Winnen,
 Pieter Hoogboom, Jannetje Mullers,
 Gerrit Rycks, Barbar Janss,
 Samuel Gardenier, Helena Hendrickse,
 Hermen Jansse, Lysbet Boogert,
 Isack Vosburg, Aunetje Goes,
 Henderick Douw, Neeltje Meynerts,
 Jan Fort, Margriet Rinckhout,
 Isack Ouderkerck, Mayke Van Es,
 Henderick Oothout, Caaïje Douw,
 Melcher Van der Poel, Cathrina Van
 Daniel Brat, Elisabeth Lancing, [Aalen
 Wouter Quackelebos, Cornelia Boogert,
 Daniel Van der Linde, Lysbet Crugier,
 Johannes Bleecker, Anna Coster,
 Johannes Glenn, Jannetje Bleyckers,
 Matthys Bofie, Cathryn Barrovc,
 Asag, Maria,
 Willem Janssen, Feytje Van Vegten,

1700.

Arent,
Thomas,

Henderick Van Dyck, Maria Schuylers,
Eduwart Whiler, Josyna Jacobson,

William Groesbeck, Rachael Schuylers.
Jaen Fyn, Alida Fyn.

Jan Lancing, Christina Ten Broeck.
 Joannes Galen, Antje Galen.
 ——— Hoogboom, Hilletje Mullers.
 Lena Pruyin, Thomas Jansse.
 Wessel Dirrikse, Sara Dingemans.
 Evert Ridder, Antje Ridders.
 Jan Goes, Teuntje Goes.
 Andries Douw, Grietje Teunisse.
 Maas Rykse, Geertruy Groos.
 Gerrit Van Es, Jannetje Oothout.
 Jonas Douw, Margriet Schuyler.
 Melchert Wynantse Van der Poelen, Abigail Van den
 Hendrick Lancing, Lysbet Casperse.
 Albert Rykman, Antje Quackelebos.
 Marten Crugier, Jannetje Crugier.
 Antoni Coster, Cathryna Cuylers.
 Jan Jansse Bleyker, Grietje Bleycker.
 Benoni Corlar, Marta.
 Arent, Eva.
 Daniel Brat, Stintje Brat,

[Vos.
 Van den

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Geertruy,	Gerrit Roelofsen, Marytje Janss,	Roelof Gerritsen, Geertruy Roelofsen.
Lysbet,	Francoy's Winnen, Elsie Gansvoort,	Leving Winnen, Willemeje Winnen.
Lysbet,	Jan Van Strey, Annaatje Va D. Poele,	Antoni Van Schayck, Lysbet Correlaar.
Derrick,	Ahasuerg Marselis, Sara Heemstraat,	Gysbert Marseelis, Barber Marseelis.
Annaatje,	Johannes Van Vegten, Maria Bogardus,	Pieter Bogardus, Margrietje Van Vegten.
Abraam,	Jacob, Jacomyn (Indians),	Elisabeth Wendell.
Willem,	Evert Banckert, Elisabeth Abeel,	Pieter Schuyler, Antoni Van Schayck, Sibilla Banck- [ers.
Hermanus,	Bastiaan Hermansse, Derrickje Teunisse,	Frederick Hermesse, Hester Hermessen.
Gerrit,	Herbert Jacobsen, Marritje Gerrits,	Jan Gerritsen, Catelyntje Van Elsland.
Catharina,	Anthoni Bries, Catharina Rykmans,	Albert Rykman, jr., Antoni Rutgers, Catharina Rut- [gers.
Roelof,	Jan Cittance, Marritje Roelofse,	Roelof Gerritsen, Geertruy Roelofsen.
Annaatje,	Jacob Bastiaanse de Wit, Saartje Jans,	Pieter Schuyler, Maria Van Renselaar.
Lena,	Mathys Hoes, Cornelia Van Deusen,	Abraam Janssen, Marritje Van Deusen.
Margrietje,	Andries Hansenhuyk, ^{Catherin Lammerteen,} [beek,	Robbert Levingston, jun., Margrietje Levingston.
Bernardg.	Johannes Brat, Maria Keetel,	David Keetel, Robbert Levingston, Marritje Brat.
Jannetje,	Dominicg Van Schayck, Rebecca Groes-	Johannes Groesbeek, Geertruy Groesbeek.
Adam,	Jacob Dingemans, Eva Swartwoud,	Adam Dingemans, Aaltje Dingemans.
Maria,	Jan Fonda, Marritje Loockermans,	Jellis Fonda, Landje Loockermans.
Eytje,	Pieter Martissen, Ariaantje Barens,	Marten Martissen, Judickje Barens.
Magtel,	Adriaan Quackenbos, ^{Catharina Van Schuyck,}	Jan Quackenbos, Magtel Quackenbos.
Henderick,	Maas Van Beuningen, Ariaantje Van	Jacob Schermerhorn, Marritje Hendriks.
Ann,	Abraam Wendel, Mayke Van Es, [Weye	Evert Wendel, Marritje Wendel.

Elsje,	Philip Wendel, Marytje Visscher,	Gerrit Lansing, Geertruy Van Schaluynen.
Ifje,	Andries Brat, Cornelia Ver Wey,	Antoni Bries, Elsje Schuylers.
Jan,	Johannes Oothout, Aaltje Evertse,	Evert Ridder, Antje Ridders.
Elisabet,	Johannes Rooseboom, Gerritje Costers,	Antoni Coster, Elisabeth Rooseboom.
Maria,	Leving Winnen, Willeme Viele,	Johannes Beekman, Margrietje Levingston.
Catharina,	Stephang Groesbeek, Elisabet Lancing,	Claes Jacobse Groesbeek, Greetje Lancing.
Ahasuweig,	Gerrit Rooseboom, Maria Sanders,	
Sara,	Abraam Cuyler, Catharina Bleykers,	Pieter Van Brugge, Antje Bleykers.
∞ Sara,	Johannes Groenendyck, Delia Cuyler,	Abraam Cuyler, Sara Van Brugge.
Pieter,	Pieter Van Slyck, Johanna Hanssen,	Cornelis Van Nes, Marrantje Van Nes.
Alida,	Gerrit Van Wey, Agnietje Caspersen,	Marten Deil, Cathryn Van Wey.
Abraam,	Jan Janssen Van Aarnheym, Hester Fon-	Claas Fonda, Helena Fonda.
Meynert,	Reynier Mynertsen, Saartje Brat, [da,	Antoni Bratt, Neeltje Douw.
Marycke,	Thomas Willinton, Tryntje Wendels,	Johann Mingael, Elsje Lancing.
Willem,	Pieter Walderen, Tryntje Van den Berg,	Jacob Lancing, Cornelia Van den Berg.
Thomas,	Samuel Daxie, Barbar Janss,	Jan Fonda, Marrantje Fonda.
Pieter,	Hendrick Hanssen, Debora Van Dam,	Claes Ripsen Van Dam, Andries Douw, Elsje Hen-
Margriet,	Patrick Magrickerie, Syd Hoogteelen,	Hendrick Van Dyk, Tryntje Wandelaar.
Adam,	Arent, Agniet (Indians),	Rebecca.
Johannes,	Johannes Cloet, Baata Van Slegtenaars,	Robert Levingston, jun., Lysbet Schuyler.
Sybrand,	Anthoni Van Schayck, Marytje Van de	Evert Bancker, Grietje Van Schayck.
Gerrit,	Isaak Caspersen, Dorethee Vos, [Poel,	Jacobg Lancing, Marytje Van Hoesen,
Eva,	Teunis Dirricksen, Cathalina Van Petten	Willem Van Haarlem, Grietje Volkers.
Jan,	Hendrick Janssen, Cornelia Claessen,	Willem Groesbeek, Jan Fyn, Jannetje Oothout.

[drixsen.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Hendrick,	Coenraad Hendriksen, <small>Gezinsje Hendrichsen.</small>	Maas Hendriksen, Ariaantje Hendriksen.
Maria,	Richard Janssen, Tryntje Hoogteelin,	Hendrick Douw, Neeltje Douw.
Kommertje,	Caspar Conyn, Alettico Winnen,	Tam Willemsen, Sara Van Brugge.
Johannes,	Dirrick Janssen Goes, <small>Luzaccas Wynagt.</small>	Claes Luycassen Wyngart, Mayke Janssen Goes.
Rachel,	Isack Verplancke, Abigail Uytendenboogart	Abraam Schuyler, Melchert Van der Poel jr., Rachelje
Kiliaan,	Cornelis Steveissen, <small>Hillette Loekermans.</small>	Pieter Van Brugge, Marritje Schuylers, [Schuylers.
Adam,	Johannes Van Alen, Sara Van Alen, [en	Adam Dingmans, Aeltje Dingmans.
Cornelis,	Thomas Harmensen, Makken Thommas-	Gerrit Van Nes, Weyntje Van Duesen.
Henrikje,	Laurens Van Schayk, Jannetje Othout,	Manuel Van Schayck, Maria Van Nes.
Rachel,	Willem Van Alen, Maria Van Petten,	Johannes Van Alen, Elisabeth Van der Poel.
Hermannus,	David Schuyler, Elsie Rutgers,	Anthony Rutgers, Anthony Bries, Henrikje Rutgers.
Johannes,	Jacob Schermerhoorn, Gerritje Henriks,	Reyers Schermerhoorn, Grietje Rykmans.
Margariet,	Jacob Teuniss, Annigje Lokermans,	Jan Janss Bleyker, Grietje Bleyker.
Sara,	Arent Slingerlant, Geertruy Van Vorst,	Johannes Thomass, Anna Van Voust.
Elisabeth,	Henrik Van Renselaar, <small>Catharina Verbrugge.</small>	Johannes Schuyler, Sara Verbruggen.
Augustinus,	Jacob Turk, Catharina Van Benthuyssen,	James Peerukern, Margariet Levingston.
Johan,	Jacob Coynen, Marretje Coynen,	Felix Leenderss, Weintje Leenderss.
Annaetje,	Thomas Van Alstyn, Jannigje Mingaal,	Pieter Mingaal, Margariet Rosboom.
Dirk,	Abraham Schuyler, Geertruy Schuyler,	Jacobus Schuyler, Elsie Kuyler.
Abraham,	Abraham Staats, Elsie Staats,	Jochem Staats, Antje Staats.
Margariet,	Willem Hoogen, Martina Bekker,	Pieter Schuyler, Maria Van Renselaar.
Ann,		Abraham Wendel.

<i>Dutch Church Baptisms, 1693 to 1707.</i>	
<p>Ephraim, Jacob, Susanna, Ariaantje, Laurens, Samuel, Martytje, Robert, David, Gideon, Jurriaan, Jochem, Cornelis, Rykje,</p>	<p>Johannes Lucas Wyngaard, ^{Susanna Wyngaard,} Wessel Ten Broek, Katharina Lokermans David Ketelaar, Johanna Bratt, Hermanus Wendel, Anna Wendel, Gideon, Dorcas (Indians), [sing, Jonathan Braadhurst, Cathalyntje Bens- Willem Jacobsen Van Deusen, ^{Lysbeth Roseboom,} Robert Teuniss Van Deusen, ^{cornelia} —, Philip Freest, Tryntje —, [Heyden, Benoni Van Korlaar, Lysbeth Van der Claas Suoerts, Antje Claasen, [Poel, Dirk Van der Heyden, Rachel Van der Evert Wendel, Lysbeth Sanders, Goosen Van Schayk, Katharina Staats,</p>
<p>Isabelle, Eva, Johannes, Sara, Seth, Blandine, Rebecca,</p>	<p>Wothoggen, aged 40 years, Thainchta, aged 8 years, children { Rotsiho, aged 12 years, of Kakenbarontje, aged 9 years, Gideon, { Adanag, aged 5 years, Quacketsquanni, Rebecca, Asa,</p>
<p>Rykje,</p>	<p>Hendrik Roseboom, Debora Staats</p>
<p>Hermannus Wendel, Sara Wyngaard. Jacob Lokermans, Maria Lokermans. Dirk Bratt, Susanna Bratt. Tjerk Hermans, Ariaantje Wendel. Pieter Schuyler, Rachel Schuyler, Canastasi (Indian). Harmen Thomass, Thomas Harmens, Agnietje Van Pieter Mingaal, Gerritje Roseboom. [Vecht. Marten Van Bueren, Marrytje Van Bueren. Abram Lansing, Maria Wendel. Anthony Van Schayk, Catharina Van der Pool. Henrik Douw, Neeltje Douw. Johannes Bratt, Cornelia Van der Heyden. Captain Sanders (of Senchtada), Emilia Sanders. Jacob Staats, Benoni Van Korlaar, Rykje Staats.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Indians.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Johannes Roseboom, Catharina Staats, wife of Goosen Van Schayk.</i></p>

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Anthony,	Joseph Jansen, Sytje Marselis,	Henrik Van Renselaar, Maria Josephs.
William,	Jan Redly <i>alias</i> Rattelife, Rachel,	Henrik Renselaar, Catharina Renselaar.
Henrik,	Teunis Willemssen, Annetje Hendriks,	Henrik Van Dyk, Marytje Van Dyk.
Gysbert,	Henrik Fransen Klacum, Cornelia,	Gysbert Andriessen Scherp, Margarita Levingston.
Cornelis,	Salomon Van Vechten, Alida Fonda,	Dirk Van Vechten, Helena Fonda,
Cornelis,	Daniel Ketelen, Debora,	David Ketelen, Anna Ketelen.
Jonas,	Andries Jansen Witbeck, Engeltjen Vol-	Henrik Renselaar, Neeltje, wife of Nikes Douw.
Harmen,	Isaac Jansen, Yanneetje, [kertsen,	Anthony Van Schayk, Marytje Van Schayk.
Teunis,	Albert Slingerland, Hester Bekkers,	Johannes Mingaal, Geertruy Slingerland.
Christina,	Anthony Coster, Elisabeth Ten Broek,	Dirk Wesselssen Ten Broek, Geertje Lanssing.
Harmen,	Nanning Harmensen Visscher, Alida Vin-	Johannes Harmensen Visscher, Maria Harmensen
Catharyn,	Jan Feyn, Alida Gardenier, [hagel,	Johannes Abeel, Margareta Vetch. [Visscher.
Beertje,	Coenraad Hoogteeling, Tryntje Van Slyp	Tames Williamssen, Hilleetje Gansevoort.
1701.		
Catharina,	Gysbert Marselis, Barbar Groesbeck,	Ahasueros Marselis, Lysbeth Lanssing.
Marretje,	Maarten Martensen Van Bueren, ^{Judikje Bar-} _{entlaen,}	Albert Rykman, Marytje Van Bueren.
Andries,	Barent Geëritsen, Geertruy Jansen,	Goosen Van Schayk Katharina Van Schayk.
Jacob,	Johannes Van Hoesen, Jannetje,	Isaac Vosburg, Antje Vosburg.
Andries,	Johannes Scharp, Geertruy, [sen,	Andries Scharp, Agnietje Jansen.
Sander,	Abraham Van Aalsteyn, Maria Van Deu-	Teunis Van Deusen, Cornelia Tyssen.
Cornelis,	Pieter Meessen Hogeboom, Jannetje	Cornelis Mulder, Jannetje Mulder.

Kinderboek.

Johannes, Beekman, Eva Vinhagel,	Henrik Hanssen, Neeltje Ten Eyck.
Johannes Schuyler, Lysbeth Staats,	Jochem Staats, Margareta Schuyler.
Willem Hout, <small>Geertje Gerritien Schonehoven,</small>	Anthony Bratt, Anna Andriessen.
Ahasueros Marselis, Sara Heemstrate,	Dirk Takelsen Heemstraat, Claartje Quakelbosch.
Melchert Van der Poel, <small>Catharina Van Alen,</small>	Willem Van Alen, Marytje Van Alen.
Abigail Bogerds, father as a negro,	Huybertje JeeDs.
Gerrit Schouten, Lysbeth Aarnolds,	Philip Bosi, Dorethee Triddi.
Henry Holland, Jenni Sehly,	Capt. James Wimps, Capt. Bennit, Madame Ingolsbie.
Anthony Bratt, Willempje Bratt,	Egbert Teunissen, Marytje Bratt.
Cornelis Schermerhorn, Marytje Henriks	Wessel Ten Broek, Lidia Ten Broek.
William Hilten, Anneke _____,	Jan Bennit, Rikhart Bruyar, Marry Ingolsbie.
Evert Van Esch, Geertje Van den Berg,	Henrik Van Esch, Catharina _____,
Barent Ten Eyk, Neeltje Schermerhorn,	Coenraad Ten Eyk, Johannes Beekman, <small>Jannetje Beekman,</small>
Johannes Janssen, Lysbeth Leendertsen,	Thomas Harmanen, Hillelje Gansevoort.
Henrik Douw, Neeltje Meyndertsen,	Reynier Meyndertsen, Saartje Bratt.
Richart Moor, Geesje Jansse Salsberry.	Johannes Roseboom, Gerritje Roseboom.
Johannes Claassen Groesbeck, <small>Geertje Quakenbosch,</small>	Claas Jacobse Groesbeek, Antje Quakkenbosch.
Johannes Abeel, Cathelina Schuyler,	Abraham Schuyler, Lysbeth Banker.
Maas Cornelissen, Jacomyntje Gardener	Albert Rykman, Marytje Lokerman.
Jan Salomensen Goewey, <small>Caetje Lokerman,</small>	Arien Oothout, Marytje Lokerman.
Caspar Melchertsen, <small>Jannetje Schermerhorn,</small>	Levinus Winnen, Neeltje Schermerhorn.
Willem Jansen, Tytje Dirks Van Vechten,	Gerrit Teunissen Van Vechten, Grietje Van Vechten.
Cornelis Bogardus, Rachel Tjerks,	Johannes Van Alen, Margriete Van Tricht.
Dirk Taakelsen Heemstraten, <small>Chaartje Quakenbosch,</small>	Taakel Dirksen, Saartje Taakels, wife of Ahasuerus Marselis.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Anna,	Jacobus Lucassen Wyngaard, <small>Maria Quackten boech,</small>	Claas Lucassen Wyngaard, Geertruy Schuyler.
Elisabeth,	Lucas Lucassen Hoogherke, <small>Judith Marrella,</small>	Ahasueros Marselis, Geertruy Groesbeek.
Anne,	Matthys Warmand, Susanna _____,	Jan Hansen Berheit, Alida Oothout.
Frans,	Jurrien Franssen, Marytje Janse,	Caspar Van Hoesen, Rachelje Van Hoesen.
Ariaantje,	Johannes Ouderkerk, Neeltje Claase,	Egbert Teunisse, Marrytje, wife of Egbert Teunisse.
Alida,	Elbert Gerritse, Marytje Pruym,	Reyer Gerritse, Aaltje Pruym.
Elisabeth,	Johannes Bekker, Johanna _____,	Pieter Mingaal, Annetje Appels.
Johannes,	Phillip Leendertse, Weyntje Dirks,	Ruth Melchertse, Neeltje Myndertse <i>alias</i> Douw.
Lyntje,	Henrik Janse, Lyntje Winnen,	Levinus Winnen, Willempe Winnen.
Lysbeth,	Jan Harris, Moeset Tassama,	Philip Schuyler, Lambertje Oothout.
Claas,	Dominicus Van Schayk, Rebecca,	Cornelis Van Schayk, Jannetje Van Schayk.
Jannetje,	Henrik Van Salsberry, Cornelia,	Emanuel Van Schayk, Rebecca Van Schayk.
Neeltje,	Andries Lees, Ariaantje Scharp,	Henrik Hansse, Debora Hansse, Gysbertse Scharp.
Margariet,	Henrik Oothout, Catharina Douw,	Gerrit Teunisse Van der Vechten, <small>griete Van Vechten.</small>
Jacob,	Abraham Kip, Geesje Van der Heyden,	Johannes Schuyler, Lysbeth Schuyler,
Cornelia, } Isack, }	Jochem Staats, Antje Reyndertse,	Johannes Hansse, Rachel Van der Heyden.
Sara,	Johannes de Wandelaar, Lysbeth Ganse-	Johannes Schuyler, Rykje Staats.
Cornelis,	Evert de Ridder, Anna Van Esch, [voort.	Johannes de Wandelaar, Hilletje Gansevoort.
Storm.	Wouter Van der Zee, Jannetje Swart,	Thomas Harmense, Mayke, wife of Thomas H.
Harmen,	Frederik Harmense Visscher, <small>Marijckta Hansse.</small>	Barent Bratt, Maria Van der Volge.
Anna,	Gerrit Lucasse Wyngaard, Sara Visscher	Tjerk Harmense Visscher, Marytje Wendels.
		Johannes Lucasse Wyngaard, Ariaantje Wendels.

Jannetje,
 Magdalona,
 Ariaantje,
 Pieter,
 Marrytje,
 Willem,
 Abraham,
 Maria,
 Margareta,
 Margrietje,
 Anna,
 Douwe,
 Anna,
 Jan,
 Susanna,
 Magdalena,
 Jacobus,
 Jacob,
 Catharina,
 Catharina,
 Heyltje,
 Margarita,
 Jacob,
 Jacobus,
 Evert Banker, Elisabeth Abeel,
 Robbert Berrith, Wynthje _____,
 Dirk Van der Karre, Tytje _____,
 Johannes Groenendyk, Delia Cuyler,
 Dirk Bratt, Anna Teunisse,
 Cornelis Van den Berg, Maria Winnen,
 Isaac Ouderkerk, Maeyke Van Esch,
 Henrik Van Dyk, Maytje Schuyler,
 Anthony Bries, Tryntje Rykman,
 Tames Williams, Agnietje Gansevoort,
 Gerrit Van Wyen, Agnietje _____,
 Jan Fonda, Matje Lokerman,
 Johannes Bratt, Maria _____,
 Daniel Winnen, Dirkje Van Esch,
 Reynier Meyndertse, Saartje Bratt,
 Henrik Martense, Annetje _____,
 Willem Claesse Groesbeek, Geertry Schuyler,
 Eduard Whiler, Josyntje _____, Volkje Van
 Wynand Willemse Van den Berg, (Hoesen),
 Caspar Van Hoesen, Rachelle Slingerland,
 Jacob Teunisse, Annetje Lokermans,
 Johannes Lydius, Isabelle Rachels,
 Herbert Jacobse Van Deuse, Marrytje Roeytse,
 Robbert Levingston jr., Margarita Schuyler,

Henrik Van Renselaar, Maria Duyking,
 Lucas Lucasz Hoogkerke, Racheltje Schuyler,
 Anthony Van Schayk, Maria Duyking, Goosse Van
 Pieter Van Brugge, Racheltje Schuyler. [Schayk.
 Isaac Bratt, Anna Van der Boog,
 Willem Gysbertse Van der Berg, Catharina,
 Daniel Winnen, Marrytje Van den Bogaart.
 Johannes Abeel, Cathelyntje Abeel.
 Harmen Rykman, Margarita Rykman.
 Johannes de Wandlaar, jr., Hillelje Gansevoort.
 Levinus Winnen, Willempje Winnen.
 Claas Fonda, Alida Fonda.
 Dirk Bratt, Anje Bratt.
 Cornelis Van Esch, Henrikje Van Esch.
 Barent Bratt, Susanna Bratt.
 Albert Rykman jr., Marytje Martens. [Groesbeek.
 Johannes Groesbeek, Jacobus Schuyler, Geertje
 Ariaantje Gardenier, Jacob Janse Gardenier.
 Willem Gysbertse Van den Berg, Catharina _____,
 Johannes Thomasse Mingaal, Marie _____,
 Aryen Oothout, Lammertje Lokermans.
 Pieter Schuyler, Margarita Selyns, Maria Schuyler.
 Willem Jacobse Van Deuse, Lysbeth Van Deuse.
 Robbert Levingston, sen., Johannes Schuyler, ^{Alida Lev-}

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Tennis,	[se, Albert Slingerland, Hester,	Aren't Slingerland, Geertruy Slingerland.
Tjerk Harmen-	Philip Wendell, Maria Visscher,	Frederick Harmense Visscher, Lysbeth Schuyler.
Marten,	Pieter Ven Buere, Ariaantje Barents,	Jonathan Janse, Marytje Van Buere.
Henrik,	Maas Van Buere, Ariaantje Van Wie,	Jacob Schermerhorn, Catelyntje Schermerhorn.
Rachel'tje,	Kaspar Conyn, Alette ———,	Daniel Winne, Willempje Winne.
1702.		
Meyndert,	Pieter Vosburg, Jannetje Barents,	Marten Van Buere, Judith Barents.
Caspar,	Michiel Kaljer, Tiete Van Hoesen,	Jan Hoes, Maeyke Goes.
Styntje,	Coenraat Borgat, Geesje Vermey,	Dirk Goes, Syntje Hoes.
Antje,	Isaac Vosburg, Anne Goes,	Henrik Renselaar, Catharina Van Renselaar, Jannet-
Sybrant,	Goosse Van Schayk, Catharina Staats,	Antony Van Schayk, jr., Lysbeth Van Corlaar.
Susanna,	Cornelis Claasse Van den Berg, ^{Susanna (ouder- siek}	Antony Van Schayk, jr., Marytje Van Schayk.
Thomas,	Thomas Millington, Tryntje Wendel.	Thomas Wendel, Marytje Wendel.
Gerrit,	Daniel Bratt, Lysbeth Lanssing.	Antony Brat, Alida Lanssing.
Marrytje,	Claas Sivers, Annetje Van Petten,	Willem Van Alen, Sara Meynderts.
Engeltje,	Henrik Vrooman, Geertruy Vrooman,	Henrik Van Valkenburg, Jannetje Vrooman.
Reyers,	Jacob Schermerhoorn, Geritje Henriks,	Cornelis Van Buere, Jannetje Beekman.
Johannes,	Gerrit Roseboom, Maria Sanders,	Willem Jacobse Van Deusen, Sara Grevevraad.
Rebecca,	Jan Janse Van Aarnhen, Hester Fonda,	Jan Fonda, Marretje Lokermans.
Johannes,	Jahn Appelstoumn, Annetje Casparus,	Willem Houdt, Geertruy Schoonhoven.
Abraham,	Pieter de Garmo, ^{Catharina Van den Heyden,}	Philip Schuyler, Johannes Thomase Wyngaard, Lysbeth Schuyler.

Kintertboek.

Teunis,	Bastiaan Harmens Vischer, <small>Dierjke Teunisse,</small>	Antony Bratt, Anna Bratt.
Pieter,	Willem Van Alen, Marytje Van Petten,	Gerrit Van Esch, Melchert Van der Poel, <small>Christina Van Alen,</small>
Pieter,	Harmen Knikkelbakker, Lysbeth Bogert	Wouter Quakkenbosch, Antje Quakkenbosch,
Maria,	Wouter Quakkenbosch, Cornelia Bogert	Elbert Harmense, Catharina wife of Elbert Harmen.
Joachim,	Barent Staats, Neeltje Van den Berg,	Jochem Staats, Antje Staats. [see,
Bartholomeus,	Pieter Hogeboom, Jannetje Muller,	Jeremias Muller, Catharina Ten Broek.
Cornelis,	Gysbert Van den Berg, Dieretje Masten,	Cornelis Van den Berg, Cornelia Van den Berg.
Sara,	Salomon Van Vechten, Alida Fonda,	Henrik Van Renselaar, Catharina Van Renselaar.
Antje,	Ritchart Jansse Van der Berk, <small>Tryntje Hoogtee</small>	Helmer Jansse Jeralman, Antje Jeralman. [kenburg.
Jochem,	Bartholomeus Van Volkenburg, <small>Catharina van</small>	Jochem Lambertse Van Valkenburg, Eva Van Val-
Bartholomeus,	Isaac Van Aalstyn, <small>Jancetje Van Valkenburg,</small>	Abraham Van Aalstyn, Margarita Van Valkenburg.
Lysbeth,	Samuel Gardenier, Helena Bye,	Burger Huyck, Rachel Dingman.
Weyntje,	Johannes Van Vechten, Marytje Bogard-	Volkert Van Vechten, Antje Bogardus.
Harmanus,	Frans Winnen, Elsjie Gansevoort, [us,	Henrik Hanse, Hilleetje Gansevoort.
Sybrant,	Adriaans Qakkenbosch, <small>Catharina Van Schayk,</small>	Goosse Van Schayk, Lysbeth Corlaars.
David,	Pieter Qakkenbosch, Neeltje Marcens,	Dirk Van Heemstrate, Claartje Van Heemstrate.
Ida,	Teunis Van Slyk, Jannetje Hendrikse,	Levinus Winnen, Catharina Van Schayk.
Claas,	Arent Schayk, Maria Van Loon,	Wynand Van den Berg, Lysbeth de Wandelaar.
Harbert,	Thys. Jansse Hoes, Cornelia Van Deusen	Ruth Van Deusen, Catelyntje Van Deusen.
Johannes,	Jan Albertse, Geesje ———,	Willem Claasse Groesbeek, Geertruy Groesbeek.
Egbert,	Antoni Bratt, Willemtje Teunisse,	Egbert Teunisse, Marytje, wife of Egbert Teunisse.
Alida,	Jacob Lansing, Helena Pruyn,	Henrik Lansig, Antje Yverse.
Maria,	Kiliaan Van Rensselaer, Maria <small>Van</small>	Pieter Schuyler, My Lady Cornbury.
Pieter,	Lambert Van Alstein, Jannetje Mingaal,	Pieter Mingaal, Margarieta Roseboom.

Kinderhook

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Dorothea,	Volkert Douw, Margarieta Van Tricht,	Willem Teller. Elisabeth Van der Poel.
Margarita,	Pierre Benoit, Hendrikje Schoonhoven,	Hendrik Van Schoonhoven, Maria Van Schoonhoven.
Rachel,	Patrik Magrigeri, Sydje Hoogteeling,	Albert Rykman, Lysbeth Rosier.
Pieterje,	Henrik Douw, Neeltje Meynders,	Volkert Van Vechten, Lydia Ten Broek.
Gerrit,	Laurens Van Schayk, Jannetje Oothout,	Gerrit Van Esch, Maria Van Esch, Mayke Oothout.
Sara,	Levinus Winnen, Willempje Vile,	Francois Winnen, Agnietje Conyn.
Geertje,	Barent Ten Eyck, Neeltje Schermerhorn,	Cornelis Schermerhorn, Geertje Ten Eyck.
Andries,	Gysbert Andriessse Scharp, ^{Lysbeth Jansse Goewey,}	Aryen Oothout, Lammertje Oothout.
Edward,	Henry Holland, Jenny Sehly,	My Lord Cornbury, Maria Van Renselaar.
Barent,	Marten Van Bueren, Judith Barends,	Johannes Cuyler, Elsjie Cuyler.
Nicolaas,	Johannes Bleyker, jr., Anna Coster,	Nicholaas Bleeker, Gerritje Roseboom.
Henrikje,	Thomas Harmense Hun, Mayken Oothout	Ruth Melcherts Van Deusen, Kaatje Oothout.
Jannetje,	Gerrit Roelofse Van der Weik, ^{Maria de van,}	Albert Van der Werk, Aaltje Van der Werk. [ven.
Geurt Henrikse	Abraham Van Deusen, ^{Jacomynje Van Schoonhoven,}	Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Marytje Van Schoonho-
Marrytje,	Abraham Wendell, Maeyke Van Esch,	Henrik Van Esch, Anna Ridders.
Anna,	John Whoodkok, Ariaantje Gardenier,	Jonathan Braadhast, Aaltje Hyn.
Helena,	Henrik Van Renselaar, Catharina ^{Van} Brug,	Ciliaan Van Renselaar, Maria Van Renselaar.
Jacobus,	Johannes Van Alen, Sara Dingmans,	Laurens Van Alen, Maria Van Alen.
Jan,	Jan Fyn, Alida Gardeniers, [kelbosch,	Jan Woodkok, Ariaantje Gardenier.
Johannes,	Dirk Takelse Heemstrate, Claartje Quak-	Pieter Quakkenbosch, Maria Wyngaard.
Katharina,	Abraham Staats, Elsjie Wendel,	Johannes Schuyler, Rykje Staats.
Lysbeth,	Johannes Nikelbakker, Anna ^{Quakkenbosch,}	Harmen Nikelbakker, Lysbeth Nikelbakker.

Elisabeth,	William Hond, Geertruy Schoonhoven,	Henrik Van Schoonhoven, Maria Casparus.
Maria,	Jacob Van Hoese, Judith Claeum, (†)	Henrik Hanse, Rachelje Van Hoese.
Jacob,	Harmanus Wendell, Anna Glen,	Jonas Douw, Maria Van Vechter.
Maria,	Johannes Cuyler, Elsje Ten Broek,	Johannes Van Alen, Katharina Cuyler.
Harmen,	Johannes de Wandelaar, ^{Glasveeroot,} Lybeth	Thomas Williams, Sara Van Brugge.
Alida,	Johannes Beekman, Eva Vinhagel,	Johannes Vinhagel, Debora Hansse.
Johannes,	Ariaans Oothout, Lammertje Lokermans	Thomas Harmesse Hun, Mareyke Hun.
Maria,	Samuel Doksi, Barbar Goewey,	Jan Salomonse Goewey, Maria Van Renselaar.
Cornelia,	Pieter Walderon, Tryntje Van den Berg,	Cornelis Van der Berg, Maria Van den Berg.
Anna Margari ^a	Antony Van Schayk, Maria Van der Poel,	Evert Banker, Gerritje Van Schayk.
Cornelis,	Daniel Keteluyt, Debora Vile.	Cornelis Vile, Johannes Dykman, Anna Kameel.
Gerrit,	Cornelis Van Esch, Maria Van den Berg,	Cornelis Van den Berg, Gerritje Van den Berg.
Jannetje,	Barent Gerritse Van den Berg, ^{Geertruy Jauck,}	Johannes Claase, Geertje Quackkenbosch.
Margarita,	Johannes Hanse, Sara de Foreest,	Henrik Hanse, Catelina de Foreest.
Geertruy,	Johannes Roseboom, Gerritje Coster,	Henrik Roseboom, jr., Elisabeth Groesbeek.
1703.		
Frans, ^{(Kinderboek,}	Lambert Volkenburg, Jannetje Claeum,	Jochem Valkenburg, Tryntje Aalstyn.
Barentje,	Pieter Slyk, Anna Hansse, [Van Ale,	Lambert Huyck, Rachel Dingmans.
Maria,	Melchert Van der Poel, jr., Catharina	Gerrit Wynand Van der Poel, ^{Willelm Gysberts,}
Teunis,	Andries Bratt, Cornelia Ver Wey,	Johannes Mingaal, Maria Mingaal.
Tames,	Jan Hennis, Moeset Tassama,	Collonel Pieter Schuyler, Maria Van Renselaar.
Maria,	Johannes Van Alen, Christina Ten Broek	Willem Van Alen, Syntje Ten Broek.
Elisabeth,	William Hilten, Anna Barko,	James Parker, Caatje Oothout.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Abraham,	Philip de Foreest, Tryntje Kip,	Levinus Winnen, Maria Wendel.
Judith,	William Hogen, Anna Bekker,	Collonel Staats, Jacobus Turk, Catharina Turk.
Lyntje,	Hendrik Witbek, Lyntje Winne,	Jeremias Mulder, Tenntje Jansse.
Hendrik,	Hendrik Roseboom, Debora Staats,	Gerrit Roseboom, Gerritje Roseboom.
Elisabeth,	Willem Van Deuse, Lysbeth Roseboom,	Gerrit Roseboom, Marytje Van Deuse.
Johannes,	Stephanus Groesbeek, Elisabeth ^{Laansing,}	Jan Laansing, Barbar Marselis.
Gideon,	Johannes, Louysa, (Indians)	Gideon, Asa, Dorcas.
Maria,	Abraham Cuyler, Catharina Bleeker,	Nicolaas Bleeker, Rachel Schuyler.
Marten ^{Cornelias,}	Jonathan Witbeck, Catharina ^{Van} ^{Beuren,}	Henrik Renselaar, Magdalena Van Beuren.
Gerrit Teunisse	Volkert Van Vechten, Lydia Ten Broek	Dirk Wesselse Ten Broek, Greetje Van Vechten.
Pieter,	Cornelis Claasse, Susanna Ouderkerk,	Wouter Quakkenbosch, Neeltje Van den Berg.
Pieter,	Jacob Winnen, Maria Bronk,	Leendert Bronk, Susanna Wendel.
Johannes,	Johannes Baiheith, Catharina Gilbert,	Jan Gilbert, Albert Rykman, Cornelia Gilbert.
David,	Gideon, Dorcas, (Indians,)	Stephanus Groesbeek, Isabelle Lydius.
William,	Johannes Harmense Visscher, ^{Elisabeth}	Bastiaan Harmanse Visscher, Geertruy Schuyler.
Johannes,	Jacobus Lucasse Wyngard, ^{Maria Quakkenbosch,}	Pieter Quakkenbosch, Machtilda Quakkenbosch.
Jannetje,	Johannes Abeel, Catelyntje Schuyler,	Willem Groesbeek, Jacobus Schuyler, Catharina Van
Lucas,	Henrik Van Salsberry, Cornelia ^{Van} ^{Schack,}	Cornelis Teuwisse Mulder, Hilletje Mulder. [der Poel.
Willem,	Father unknown, Lysbeth Klinkenberg,	Sara Jansse Van Bremen.
Rachel,	Juriaan Claeum, Maria Jansse,	Wessel Ten Broek, Maria Claeum.
Samuel,	Willem Jansse, Tytje Dirkse ^{Van} ^{Vechten,}	Philip Leendeertse Conyn, Anna Van Vechten.
Laurens,	Teunis Pieterse, Margarita Laurensse,	Henrik Jansse Witbeek, Lyntje Witbeek.

Franciscus, Sara, Hendrik, Isaac, Anna, Henrik, Isaac,	Johannes Van Hoesen, Jannetje Jansse, Jan Van Hoesen, Jannetje Van Schaak, Coentraad Hoogteeling, Trytje Van Slyk, Marten Van Aalstein, Jannetje Cornelisse Gerrit Rykse, Barbar Jansse, Gerrit Van Wie, Annetje Conyn, Cornelis Swits, Hester Visscher,	Jan Harding Tytje Van Schaak. Pieter Vosburg, Jannetje Vosburg. Henrik Hansse, Debora Hansse. Cornelis Bogaart, Maria Bogaart. Claas Gerritse, Antje Pruyt. Johannes Van Wie, Tanna Conyn. Isaac Swits, Susanna Swits.
Christine, Johannes, Catharine,	Karendeketka, aged 24 years, Wajadajeeni, aged 17 years, Tejoqueetsjveni,	Gideon, Rebecca, Wessel Ten Broek, Hilletje Van Olinda, } <i>Indians.</i>
Neeltje, Christiaan, Alida, Celia, Christina, Pieter, Abraham, Jannetje, Rykaart, Pieterje, Abraham, Benardus,	Johannes Ouderkerk, Neeltje _____, Jillis de la Grange, Jenneke Adriaanse, Nanning Harmense Visscher, <small>Alida Vinhagel,</small> Joseph Jansse, Sytje Marselis, Roelof de Duytscher, Jannetje Brissi, Henrik Franse Claeum, Cornelia Scharp Abraham Van Aalstein, Maria Van Deuse Dirk Van der Karre, Sophia Van Schaak, Henrik Hansse, Debora Van Dam, Reynier Meyndertse, Sara Bratt, Lucas Janse Witbeek, Catharina <small>Van Deuse,</small> Johannes Bratt, Maria Keteluin,	Cornelis Van Esch, Marytje Van Esch. Johannes Beekman, Eva Beekman. Johannes Vinhagel, Johannes Beekman, Sara Wyn- Gysbert Marselis, Johanna Yeads. [gaard. Claas Brissi, Antje Brissi. Henrik Hansse, Debora Hansse. Pieter Mingaal, Margarita Mingaal. Goose Van Schayk, Gerritje Van Schayk. Johannes Beekman, Sara Hansse. Egbert Teunisse, Marytje Teunisse. Ruth Van Deuse, Weyntje Van Deuse. Daniel Keteluin, Marytje Egbertse.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Johannes, child	Maria Bratt, a prostitute; reputed father, Lieut. Charles Oelver.	John Collinson, Catharina Van der Bey.
Adam,	Cornelis Van den Berge, Maria Winnen.	Jacob Tennisse, Catelyntje Winnen.
Neeltje,	Johannes Claasse Groesbeek, <small>Geertje Quakkenbosch,</small>	Wouter Quakkenbosch, Neeltje Quakkenbosch.
Jacobus,	John Rattelief, Rachel Valkenburg,	Lambert Huyk, Geertruy Scherluyn.
Henrik,	Johannes Groenendyk, Delia Cuyler,	Meindert Schuyler, Catharina Cuyler.
Rachel,	Dirk Van der Heyden, Rachel Keteluyt,	Coenraat Ten Eyk, Margarita Collins.
Jan,	Richart Jansse, Tryntje Hoogteeling,	Coenraat Hoogteeling, Rachel Hoogteeling.
Gerrit,	Cornelis Van den Bey, Maria Van Buere,	Beyer Gerritse, Marretje Van Deuse.
Pieter,	Maarten Delmont, Lysbeth Viele,	Abraham Cuyler, Catharina Cuyler.
Laurens,	Stephanus Van Alen, Maria Muller,	Laurens Van Alen, Hilleetje Muller.
Jacob,	Herbert Jacobse Van Deuse, <small>Maritje Gerritse,</small>	Elbert Gerritse, Maytje Gerritse.
Susanna,	Willem, Anna, (Indians),	Jan Jansse Bleecker, Susanna Bleecker.
Geertruy,	Sir Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Maria <small>Van Cortland,</small>	Henrik Van Renselaar, Olof Van Cortland, <small>Catharina Van Renselaar,</small>
Ariaantje,	Gerrit Lucasze Wyngaard, Sara Visscher	Bastiaan Visscher, Maria Wendel.
Adrianus,	Evert Banker, Elisabeth Abeel,	Sir Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Isabella Lydius.
Jacobus,	William Turner, Abigail Bogerd,	Albert Rykman, sen., Anna Gansevoort.
Eva,	Antony Bries, Tryntje Rykman,	Wessel Ten Broek, Harmen Rutgers, Catharina <small>Ten Broek</small>
Eva,	Claas Siwers, Antje Putten,	Reynier Meyndertse, Maeyke Hun.
Catharina,	Matthys Nak, Agnietje Schaats,	Jan Nak, Sampson Bessing, Sophia Nak.
Ariaantje,	Evert Van Esch, Geertje Van den Berg,	Cornelis Van Esch, Geertje Van den Berg.
Willem,	Willem Rees, Maria Goewey,	Samuel Doksi, Saartje Goewey.
Thomas,	Tames Williams, Agnietje Gansevoort,	Johannes de Wandelaar, Maria Gansevoort.

Johannes,	Jan Fonda, Matje Lookermans,	(ler, Jacob Teunisse, Hester Fonda.
Jannetje,	Robert Levingston jr., Margarita Schuy-	Antony Van Schayk, John Collins, Geertje Lanassing.
Henrik,	Jacob Lanassing, Helena Pruyn,	Johannes Pruyn, Huybert Van den Berg, <small>Lysbet Lanassing.</small>
Magtel,	Isaac Lanassing, Jannetje Beekman,	Gerrit Lanassing, Elsjie Lanassing.
Jannetje,	Emanuel Van Schaak, Margarita <small>wyngeard,</small>	Gerrit Lucasse Wyngeard, Sara Wyngeard.
Anna,	Henrik Oothout, Catharina Douw,	Jan Jansse Bleeker, Lydia Van Vechten.
Martinus,	Cornelis Van Aalstein, Maria Van <small>der Berg</small>	Marten Van Aalstein, Jannetje Van Alstein.
Catharine,	David Schuiler, Elsjie Rutgers.	Harmen Rutgers, Isaac Verplanke, Maria Lokermans.
Johannes,	John Colinson, Bebecca Brat,	Barent Brat, Maria Slingerlant.
Anna,	Barent Staats, Neeltje Van der Bey,	Jochem Staats, Anna Staats.
Rykje,	Goosse Van Schayk, Catharina Staats,	Jacob Staats, Rykje Staats.
Albertus,	Johannes Bekker, Anna Van der Zee,	Barent Bratt, Maria Lokermans.
Kiliaan,	Evert T. Ridder, Anna Van Esch,	Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Maria Van Renselaar.
Joseph,	Maria, (Indians),	Joseph, Hagar.
1704.		
Geertruy,	Thomas Witbeek, Jannetje Van Deusen,	Johannes Van Vechten, Engeltje Van Deuse.
Albertus,	Arent Slingerland, Geertruy Van Voste,	Albert Slingerland, Hester Slingerland.
Johannes,	Caspar Van Hoese, Rachelje Slingerland	Johannes Mingaal, Maria Mingaal.
Antony,	Wouter Van der Zee, Jannetje Swart,	Antony Bratt, Johannes Lanasing, jr., Elsjie Lanassing.
Ytje,	Coentraad Borgert, Geesje Van Wie,	Burger Huyk, Catharina Van Wie.
Andries,	Johannes Scharp, Geertruy Rees,	Gysbert Scharp, Neeltje Scharp.
Abraham,	Cornelis Martense, Cornelia <small>van Veldensburg,</small>	Abraham Van Aalstein, Marytje Van Aalstein.
Hilletje,	Pieter Hogeboom, Jannetje Muller,	Stephanus Van Alen, Hilletje Muller.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Andries,	Johannes Witbeek, Lysbeth Conyn.	Andries Douw, Anna Gansevoort.
Kiliaan,	Daniel Winnen, Dirkje Van Esch,	Albert Rykman jr., Maria Rykman.
Suster,	Daniel Keteluyt, Debora Viele,	Dirk Van der Heyde, Rachel Van der Heyde.
Johannes,	Lucas Lucasse Van Hoogkerke, ^{Judith Mar-} ^{lik,}	Evert Banker, Rachel Schuyler.
John,	John Whoodkok, Ariaantje Gardenier,	Gerrit Roseboom, Lysbeth Wendel.
Aaltje,	Isaac Ouderkerk, Maeyke Van Esch,	Thomas Harmense Hun, Lena Van Esch.
Jacob,	Barent Ten Eyk, Neeltje Schermerhoorn.	Coenraad Ten Eyk, Jannetje Lanstring.
Evert,	Edward Wieller, Josina Jansse,	Evert Van Alen, Helena Gardenier. [enburg.
Dirkje,	Isaac Van Aalstein, Jannetje ^{van Valkenburg,}	Bartholomeus Van Valkenburg, Jannetje Van Valk-
Isaac,	Isaac Vosburg, Anna Goes,	Burger Huyk, Teuntje Winner.
Johannes,	Jacob Dingmans, Eva Suartwoud,	Johannes Van Alen, Sara Van Alen.
Anna,	Dirk Goes, Elisabeth Wyngaard,	Jan Goes, Margarita Van Schaak. [ston.
Harmen,	Dirk Van Vechten, Margarita Luwes,	Robbert Levingston, Elbert Lewes, Margarita Leving-
Margarita,	David Keteluyt, Johanna Bratt,	Antony Bratt, Daniel Bratt, Margarita Keteluyt.
Johannes,	Philip Wendel, Maria Visscher,	Johannes Schuyler, Lysbeth Wendel.
Henry,	Henry Holland, Jenny Sehly,	Capt. Matthews, Capt. Shenks, Madame Wimps.
Abraham,	Joseph Yeads, Huybertje Marselis,	Christoffel Yeads, Johanna Yeads.
Thomas,	Elbert Slingerland, Hester Brikkers,	Johannes Mingaal, Maria Mingaal.
Catelyntje,	Johannes Schuyler, Elisabeth Staats,	Jacobus Schuyler, Antje Staats.
David,	Thomas Nobel, Catharina Marris,	Pieter Quakkenbosch, Neeltje Quakkenbosch.
Franciscus,	Samuel Pruyt, Maria Bogert, [den,	Jacob Bogert, Antje Van Yvrere.
Jillis,	Pieter de Garmo, Catharina Van der Hey,	Antony Bries, Maria de Garmo.

Christina,	Johannes Van Alen, Christina Ten Broek
Engeltje,	Jacobus Mol, Lydia Winnen,
Machtel,	Dirk Takelse Van Heemstrate, ^{Catharina} Quakkenbosch,
Jephtha,	children of a christian father and a negro
Pieter,	mother.
Dina,	
Maria,	
Anna,	Thomas Millington, Tryntje Wendel,
Lysbeth,	Cornelis Van Bueren, Hendrikje ^{Van} Esch,
Gerrit,	Elbert Gerritse, Maria Pruin,
Lucas,	Johannes Lucasse Wyngard, ^{Susanna Wendel,}
Isaac,	Jan Janse Van Aarnhem, Hester Fonda,
Abraham,	Abraham Lanssing, Magdalena Van Tricht,
Gerrit Cornelis,	Willem Van Alen, Marrytje Van Putten,
Maria,	Tunis Dirkse Van Vechten, ^{Catelyntje Van Putten}
Gysbert,	Ahasueros Marselis, Sara ^{Van Heemstrate,}
Maria,	Willem Hond, Geertruy Schoonhoven,
Samuel,	Samuel Gardenier, Leena Dirkse By.
Lysbeth,	Andrius Rees, Ariaantje Scharp,
Johannes,	Henrik Douw, Neeltje Meyndertse,
Anna,	Seth, Sara, (Indians),
Johannes,	John Kidney, Maria Van der Werke,
Johannes ^{Henkew,}	Johannes Lydius, Isabella Rachel,
Lidia,	Hendrik Van Dyk, Maria Schuyler,
	Johannes Van Alen, Gerrit Van Esch, ^{Marrytje} Van Alen,
	Levinus Winnen, Catelyntje Winnen.
	Pieter Quakkenbosch, Machtel Quakkenbosch.
	Pieter Mingal, Maria Mingal.
	Albert Ryman, Lysbeth Van Bueren,
	Reyer Gerritse, Marrytje Van Deuse. [Idell,
	Claas Lucasse Wyngaard, Evert Wendel, Hester Wen-
	Salomon Van Vechten, Alida Van Vechten.
	Gerrit Lansing, Lysbeth Van der Poel.
	Laurens Van Alen, Johannes Van Alen, ^{Catharina} Van der Poel.
	Johannes Van Vechten, Maria Van Vechten.
	Lucas Lucasze Van Hoogkerke, Huybertse Jeads,
	Jacobus Schoonhoven, Maria Schoonhoven.
	Cornelis Maasse, Catelyntje Dingmans,
	Jan Rees, Maria Rees,
	Henrik Van Renselaar, Maria Van Renselaar.
	Gideon, Dorcas.
	Albert Van der Werke, Dirkje Van Aalstein.
	Sir Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Elisabeth Banker.
	Jacobus Schuyler, Jacomina Van Dyk.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Elisabeth,	Gerrit Roseboom, Maria Sanders,	Jacobus Turk, Emilia Sanders.
Edward,	John Collins, Margarita Schuyler,	My Lord Cornbury, My Lady Cornbury, Maria Schuy- ler.
David,	Joseph Jansse, Sydje Marselis,	Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Catharina Van Renselaar.
Christina,	Matthys Goes, Cornelia Van Deuse,	Pieter Mingaal, Margareta Mingaal.
Alida,	Warner Van Irvere, Anna Pruyn,	Samuel Pruyn, Maria Gerritse.
Johannes,	Harmen Van Salsberry, Tanna Conyn,	Gerrit Van Wie, Agnietje Van Wie,
Johannes,	Maas Van Buere, Ariaantje Van Wie,	Wessel Ten Broek, Catharina Ten Broek.
Catharina,	Gysbert Scharp, Lysbeth Goewey,	Jan Rees, Sara Goewey.
Andries,	Burger Huyk, Maeyke Goes,	Lambert Huyk, Teuntje Winne.
Pieter,	Patrik Magrigeri, Sydje Hoogteeling,	Jan Rosier, Lieut. Bruwer, Anna Hoges.
Abraham,	Abraham Schuyler, Geertruy Ten Broek,	David Schuyler, Rachel Schuyler.
Hester,	Johannes Harmensse Visscher, ^{Lysbeth} ^{Nottingham,}	Nanning Harmensse Visscher, Ariaantje Wendel.
Dirk,	Thomasse Harmensse Hun, Maeyke ^{Oothout}	Aryen Oothout, Lammertje Oothout.
Andries,	Teunis Van Slyk, Jannetje Henrikse ^{Van} ^{Wie,}	Johannes Beekman, Maria Mingaal.
Bernardus,	Daniel Bratt, Lysbeth Lanssing,	Jacob Laussing, Susanna Egbertse.
Johannes,	Abraham Staats, Elsje Wendel,	Barent Sanders, Susanna Wendel.
Jannetje,	Aaltje Fyn,	Johannes Oothout, Josina Whieller.
Lambert,	Bartholomeus Van Valkenberg, ^{Catharina Van} ^{Alstein,}	Johannes Mingaal, Jannetje Van Alstein.
Johannes,	Johannes de Wandelaar, Lysbeth ^{Gansevoort,}	Leendert Gansevoort, Sara de Wandelaar.
Abraham,	Pieter Quakkenbush, Neeltje Marens,	Jan Quakkenbosch, Machtel Quakkenbosch.
Catharina,	Andries Douw, Lydia de Meyer,	Henrik Douw, Margarita Van Vechten.
Henrik,	Oyje Oyjens, Mari Wendel,	Thomas Wendel, Lysbeth Wendel.

Adriaan, van Heemstrate, Claartje Van Heemstrate.
 Pieter Lokermans, Jan Fonda, Marrytje Fonda.
 Volkert, van Deuse, Weyntje Van Deuse.
 Catharina, van Deuse, Hilletje Muller.
 Isaac, van Deuse, Teeuwis Van Deuse, Marrytje Van Deuse.
 Johanna, van Renselaar, Maria Schuyler.
 Evert, van Lanssing, Jacomina Van Dyk.
 Maria, van Doxsi, Marrytje Fonda.

1705.

Elbertje, van Alen, Jannetje Van Alen.
 Elisabeth, van Valkenburg, Jannetje Vosburg.
 Stephanus, van Schayk, Catharina Van Petten.
Helmer Johannes Helmer Jansse, Anna _____,
 Maria, van der Kar, Fytje Van der Kar.
 Maria, van Valkenmeus, Maria Claeum.
 Caspar, van Claeum, Weyntje Conyn,
 Catharina, van Groesbeck, Geertruy Lanssing.
 Catharina, van Wendel, Susanna Wendel.
 Femmetje, van Harmense Visscher, Antje Visscher.
 Egbert van Bratt, Marrytje Egberts.
 Lyntje, van Gansevoort, Anna de Worn.
 Jobje, van Harmense Hun, Maeyke Hun.
 Eva, van Brugge, Maria Lokermans.

Kinderboek.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Catelyntje,	Jacob Kip, Rachel Swartwoud,	Abraham Kip, Catelyntje de Forest.
Yeola,	Evert Wynkoop, Geertje Elmendorp,	Cornelis Cool, Jenneke Cool.
Nicolaas,	Gerrit Wynkoop, Hillelje Gerritse,	Moses du Puis, Maria du Puis.
Catharina,	Abraham C. Fay, Anna Maria Forer,	Henrik Oothout, Katharina Oothout.
Jannetje,	Cornelis Bogaart, Cornelia La Maitre,	Levinus Winnen, Aeltje Bogaart.
Johannes,	Melchert Van der Poel, Catharina ^{Van} Alen,	Johannes Van Alen, Geertruy Groesbeek.
Jeremy,	Sir Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Maria ^{Van} Cortlandt,	Henrik Renselaar, Maria Schuyler.
Jannetje,	Laurens Van Schaak, Jannetje Oothout,	Elias Van Schaak, Lammertje Oothout.
Margarita,	Gerrit Rykse, Barbara Jansse,	Johannes Pruyn, Margarita Rykse.
Alida,	Jan Huibertse, Lysbeth ———,	Henrik Douw, Antje Staats.
Heyltje,	Stephanus Van Alen, Maria Muller,	Johannes Van Alen, Catharina Van der Poel.
David,	Johannes Abeel, Catelyntje Schuyler,	Meindert Schuyler, Geertruy Groesbeek.
Jacob,	Coenraad Ten Eyk, Gerretje van Schayk,	Antony Van Schayk, Geertje Ten Eyk.
Jeremy,	Henrik Van Renselaar, Catharina ^{Van} Brugge,	Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Anna Nicols.
Johannes,	Johannes Brat, Maria Keteluin,	Daniel Bratt, Margarita Caneel.
Catharina,	Gerrit Roelofse Van der Werke, ^{Marrytje} Jansse Dissoer,	Jan Jansse Dissoer, Catharina Van der Werke.
Elisabeth,	Johannes Cuyler, Elsjie Ten Broek,	Pieter Van Brugge, Sara Van Brugge.
Ariaantje,	Pieter Hoogbeoom, Jannetje Muller,	Henrik Renselaar, Antje Hoogbeoom.
Sara,	Cornelis Claasse, Susanna Ouderkerk,	Antony Coster, Lysbeth Coster.
Neeltje,	Dirk Van der Kerre, Fytje Van Schayk,	Coenraad Ten Eyk, Catharina Quakkenbosch.
Catharina,	Matthys Nak, Agnietje Schaats,	Jonathan Braadhhorst, Elsjie Lanssing.
Neeltje,	Johannes Beekman, Eva Vinhagel,	Isaac Lanssing, Catharina Cuyler.

Eva,	Caspar Leendertse Conyn, Alette Winnen	Pieter Winnen, Anna Gansevoort.
Geertruy, } twins	Abraham Kip, Geesje Van der Heyden,	Johannes Schuyler, Lysbeth Schuyler,
Catharine, } twins	[ven,	Barent Egbertse, Sara Hansse.
Gerrit, } twins	Pierre Benoit, Henrikke Van Schoonho-	William Hont, Hillette Mulder,
Jacob, } twins	Marter Van Beuren, Judith Barents,	Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Maria Casparus.
Marten Cornelis,	Barent Sanders, Maria Wendel,	Pieter Van Bueren, Magdalena Van Bueren.
Robbert,	Roelof De Duytser, Jannetje Bressy,	Johannes Schuyler, Elsjje Sanders.
Christoffel,	Anthony Bratt, Wilmpje Teunisse,	Andries Bressy, Hester Wendel.
Johannes,	Jacobus Lucasse Wyngaard, <small>Maria Wyngaart,</small>	Teunis Egbertse, Hester Visscher jr.,
Abraham,	Henrik Lanssing, jr., Jannetje <small>Knikkelbakker,</small>	Abraham Schuyler, Sara Wyngaart.
Lysbeth,	Teunis Pieterse Suidam, Margarita <small>Laurense</small>	Johannes Knikkelbakker, Lysbeth Lanssing.
Samuel,	Daniel Keteluyt, Debora Vile,	Samuel Van Vechten, Antje Van Vechten.
Joachim,	William Hilten, Anna Barko,	Dirk Van der Heyden, Rachel Van der Heyden.
Jacobus,	Cornelis Schermerhoorn, Marrytje <small>Van Bueren,</small>	Henrik Oothout, Anna Delmont.
Cornelis,	Lucas Lucasse Van Hoogkerke, <small>Judith Marsella,</small>	Albert Rykman, Johannes Cuyler, Elsjje Cuyler.
Sara,	Johannes Lansing, Helena Sanders,	Evert Banker, Rachel Schuyler.
Gerrit,	Thomas Witbeek, Jannetje Van Deuse,	Gerrit Lanssing, Elsjje Lanssing.
Melchert <small>Abraham,</small>	Abraham Vosburg, Claartje Bressy,	Jonas Douw, Catharina Douw.
Jacobus,	Coentraat Hoogteeling, Tryntje Van Slecht	Isaac Verplanke, Margarita Vetch,
Teunis,	Herbert Jacobse Van Deuse, <small>Marrytje Gerritse,</small>	Frans Winnen, Anna Gansevoort.
Henrik,	Ritchart Moor, Geesje Salsberry,	Reyer Gerritse, Geertruy Gerritse.
Omphry,	Claas Gerritse Van Frank, <small>Geertruy Quaktenbosch</small>	Willem Hoogen, Anna Hoogen.
Gerrit,	Henrik Hansse, Debora Van Dam,	Maas Rykse, Ariaantje Van Frank.
Jesje,		Frederik Visscher, Eva Beekman.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Gerrit,	Henrik Franse Clæum, Cornelia Scharp	Andries Rees, Geertruy Scharp.
Maria,	Henrik Vroman, Geertruy Vroman,	Levinus Winnen, Wilmpje Winnen.
Roelof Gerrit,	Albert Van der Werke, Dirkje ^{van Aalstede,}	Roelof Gerritse, Geertruy _____,
Pieter,	Cornelis, Catharina, (Indians.)	Asaph, Rebecca.
David,	Salomon Van Vechten, Alida Fonda,	Jan Fonda, Hesther Van Aarnhem.
Abraham,	John Whoockoks, Ariaantje Gardenier,	John Pray, Maria Roseboom.
David,	Cornelis Martense, Cornelia Vredenburgh	Levinus Winnen, Wilmpje Winnen.
Dirk,	Pieter Van Slyk, Johanna Barheit,	Pieter Van Brug, Grietje Barheit.
Heurik,	Tames Williams, Agnietje Gansevoort,	Leendert Gansevoort, Hillelje Gansevoort.
Cornelis,	Emanuel Van Schaak, Margarita ^{wyngaard,}	Claas Wyngaard, Maria Wyngaard.
Elisabeth,	Goosse Van Schayk, Catharina Staats.	Antony Van Schayk, Lysbeth Corlaar.
Cornelis,	Pieter Walderon, Tryntje Van den Berg	Cornelis Van Aalstede, Maria Van Aalstede.
Leena,	Abraham Van Aalstede, Maria Van Deuse ^{Quakka-och}	Matheus Van Deuse, Maria Wendel.
Catharina,	Johannes Groesbeek, Geertje	Stephanus Groesbeek, Barbar Marselis.
Nicolaas,	Nanning Visscher, Alida Vinhagel,	Johannes Vinhagel, jr., Lysbeth Visscher.
Gerrit,	Abraham Lanssing, Magdalena Van ^{tycht,}	Gerrit Lanssing, jr., Elsie Lanssing.
Margarita,	Johannes Van Vechten, Maria Bogardus	Jonas Douw, Lydia Van Vechten.
Jonas,	Henrik Oothout, Catharina Douw,	Volkert Douw, Margarita Douw.
Jannetje,	Barent Ten Eyk, Neeltje Schermerhoorn,	Andries Ten Eyk, Maeyke Ten Eyk.
Gerrit,	Isaac Lanssing, Jannetje Beekman,	Johannes Beekman, Eva Beekman.
Benjamin,	Levinus Winnen, Wilmpje Viele,	Henrik Vrooman, Sara Van Brug.

Henrik, }
 Elisabeth, }
 Mactelet, }
 Willem Van Deuse, Lysbeth Roseboom,
 Pieter Quaekenbosch, Neeltje Marens,

Henrik Roseboom, Debra Roseboom, Marytje Van Deuse,
 Jan Quakkenbosch, Mactelet Quakkenbosch.

1706.

Lucas,
 Barent,
 Blandina,
 Laurentia,
 Cornelis,
 Pieter,
 Jenneke,
 Willem,
 Magdalena,

Gerrit Lucasse Wyngaard, Sara Visscher
 Reynier Meyndertse, Sara Brat. [ard, Daniel Brat, Lysbeth Brat.
 Abraham Gaasbek Chambers, Sara Bay- Francois Salsbury, Maria Gaasbek.
 Wessel Ten Broek, Jacomina Gaasbek, Cornelis Vernoy, Sara Gaasbek.
 Cornelis Vernoy, Sara Ten Broek, Cornelis Vernoy, Elsje Luyber.
 Robbert Levingston, jr., Margarita ^{schuyler} Coenraad Elmendorf, Blandine Kierstede
 Johannes Trephegen, Aagje Winnen, Pieter Schuyler, Maria Schuyler.
 Barent Borhans, Margareta Jansse, Levinus Winnen, Elsje Winnen.
 Jan Matthyse, Magdalena Matthyse.

Kinderhook.

Kiliaan,
 Henricus,
 Johanna,
 Alette,
 Barbara,
 Apellonia,
 Adam,

Jacob Winnen, Maria Bronk, Leendert Philipse Conyn, Antje Van Vechten.
 Johannes Spoor, Maria Singer, Henrik Singer, Jannetje Singer.
 father dead, Alida Tippings. Andries Gardenier, Ydje Gardenier.
 Harmens Jansse Salsberry, Tanna Conyn Leendert Conyn, Lysbeth Scharp.
 Bastiaan de Wit, Margarita Pearson, Jan Pearson, Antje Post.
 Willem Van Vredenburg, Heyltje ^{Van} ^{Kien} Cornelis Martense, Cornelia Vredenburg.
 Matthys Puis, Tanna Winnen, Jacob Winnen, Hillelje Muller.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Rebecca,	Pieter Van Oostrande, jr., Rachel ^{Dingmans}	Adam Dingmans, Aaltje Dingmans.
Jacob,	Pieter Van Oostrande, sen., Rebecca ^{Trop- hagen}	Pieter Ploeg, Geesje Ploeg.
Johannes,	Burger Huyg, Maeyke Hoes.	Jan Hoes, Catharina Huyg.
Matthys,	Jan Henriks Bout, Jannetje Scharp,	Matthys Jansse, Styntje Hoes.
Magdalena,	Thomas Jansse, Mayke Bogert,	Jan Matthysse, Magdalena Mathysse.
Jan,	Coenraat Borger, Geesje Van Wie,	Jan Borger, Lysbeth Hoes.
Matthys,	Rykaart Jansse, Tryntje Hoogteeling,	Claas Siwers, Anna Van Petten.
Johanna,	Adam Swart, Metje Van Slyk,	Pieter Van Slyk, Johanna Van Slyk.
Jacobus,	Pierre, Catharina, (Indians,)	Laurens Van der Volge, Maria Van der Volge.
Philip,	Joseph, Maria, (Indians,)	Philip Schuyler, Sara.
Catharins,	Jan Fonda, Matje Lokerman,	Antony Van Schayk, Johanna Van Stryen.
Cornelis,	Jeremias Muller, Lysbeth Hallenbeek,	Cornelis Teuwise Muller, Hillete Muller.
Sybrand,	Gerrit Van Schayk, Sara Goewey,	Goosse Van Schayk, Lysbeth Corlaar.
Lysbeth,	Simon Groot, jr., Geertruy Rinkhout,	Cornelis Swits, Abraham Cuyler, Lysbeth Schuyler.
Johannes,	Johannes Glenn, jr., Jannetje Bleeker,	Johs Bleeker, jr., Catharina Cuyler.
Evert,	Abraham Wendel, Maeyke Van Esch,	Thomas Wendel, Tryntje Millington.
Margarita,	Volkert Van Vechten, Lydia Ten Broek	Johannes Van Vechten, Elsie Cuyler.
Ariaantje,	Philip Wendel, Maria Visscher,	Harmanus Wendel, Susanna Wendel.
Cornelis,	Wessel Ten Broek, Catharina Lokermans	Antony Coster, Tryntje Bries.
Maria,	Cornelis Van Esch, Marytje Van den ^{ber,}	Wouter Quakkenbosch, sen., Maeyke Ouderkerk.
Catharina,	Barent Gerristse Van den Berg, ^{Geertruy Witteb.}	Willem Gysbertse Van den Berg, Antje Van den Berg

Anna,
 Jan Salomon,
 Gerardus,
 Barent,
 Dina,
 Isaac,
 Jacob,
 Cornelis,
 Timotheus,
 Margarita,
 Margarita, }
 Anna, }
 Catelyntje,
 Rachel,
 Annaatje,
 Ariaantje,
 Laurens,
 Gerrit,
 Henrik,
 Sara,
 Margarita,
 Eva,

Isaac Casperse Halenbeek, Dorthea Ten Broek,
 Gybertse Scharp, Lysbet Goewey,
 Evert Banker, Elisabeth Abeel,
 Andries Bratt, Cornelia Vernoy,
 Petrus, Catharina,
 Jacob, Jacomyntje,
 Johannes, Louyssa,
 Ruth, Margarita,
 Oujichtanoroh, Anna,
 Seri,
 Johannes Roseboom, Gerritje Coster,
 Jacobus Schuyler, Susanna Wendel,
 Evert Ridder, Antje Van Esch,
 Johannes Bekker, Anna Van der Zee,
 Barent Staats, Neeltje Van den Berg,
 Pieter Van Alen, Josina Dingman,
 Teunis Van Slyk, Jannetje Van Wie,
 Johannes Bleeker, jr., Anna Coster,
 Abraham Staats, Elsje Wendell,
 Jan Rattcliff, Rachel Van Valkenburg,
 Isaac Van Aalstein, Jannetje van Valkenburg,

Caspar Van Hoesen, Daniel Brat, Alida Lansing.
 Laurens Scharp, Catelyntje Winnen.
 Johannes Banker, Goosse Van Schayk, Maria de Fuyster,
Lysbeth Van Corslaar.
 Daniel Bratt, Lysbeth Bratt.
 Jonathan Stevens, Christina.

Enoch, Rachel.
 Jacob, Canastasi.
 Johannes, Rebecca.
 Amos, Canastasi.
 Ezras.

} *Indians.*

Meyndert Roseboom, Debora Roseboom, Geertruy
 Gerrits.
 David Schuyler, Geertruy Groesbeek, Catelyntje Schuyler
 Evert Van Esch, Weyntje Van Deusen.
 David Schuyler, Lysbeth Lanssing.
 Gysbert Van der Berg, Marrytje Van Esch.
 Melchert Van der Poel, Catharina Van der Poel.
 Jan Van Wie, Agnietje Van Wie.
 Abraham Cuyler, Elisabeth Groesbeek.
 Abraham Provoost, Jannetje Provoost.
 Jochem Van Valkenburg, Catharina Barheit.
 Jochem Van Valkenburg, Anna Rattcliff.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Pieter,	Wouter Quakkenbos jr., Cornelia Bogart	Jan Fonda, Geesje Quakkenbos.
Catharina,	Hendrik Roseboom, Debora Staats,	Meyndert Roseboom, Lysbet Van Deuse.
Henrik,	Isaac Henrikse Burger, Judith Hoes,	Jacobus Turk, Teuntje Turk.
Elisabeth,	Jacob Lanssing, Helena Pruyn,	Daniel Bratt, Elisabeth Bratt.
Neeltje,	Johannes Knikkelbakker, Anna ^{Quakkenbosch}	Wouter Quakkenbosch, jr., Neeltje Quakkenbosch.
Maria,	Caspar Van Hoesen, Rachel Slingerland	Johannes Mingaal, Maria Mingaal.
Hans,	Johannes Hansse, Sara Foreest,	Pieter Winnen, Debora Hansse.
Elisabeth,	Ezra, (Indian.)	Henrik, Catharina.
Nicolaas,	Claas Siwers, Antje Van Petten,	Coenraad Ten Eyk, Marrytje Van Alen.
Willem,	Cornelis Van Bueren, Henrikje Van Esch	Cornelis Van Esch, Aaltje Van Esch.
Geertruytje,	Anthony Coster, Lysbeth Ten Broek,	Wessel Ten Broek, Elsje Cuyler.
Elisabeth,	Johannes Harmensse Visscher, ^{Elisabeth} ^{Nordingham}	Gerrit Lucasse Wyngaard, Alida Visscher. [ron-
Cornelia,	Cornelis Van Aalstein, Marrytje Van ^{den Berg}	Cornelis Gysbertse Van den Berg, Tryntje Walde-
Pieter,	Johannes Van Alen, Christina Ten ^{Broek}	Wessel Ten Broek, Elsje Cuyler.
Nicolaas ^{Frederick} ,	William Van Alen, Marrytje Van Petten	Gerrit Van Esch, Willem Teller, Elsje Schuyler.
Hilletje,	Wouter Van der Zee, Jannetje Swart,	Dirk Van der Heyden, Hillelje Van der Zee.
Pieter,	Pieter Bronk, Antje Bogardus,	Johannes Andriessse Witbeek, Marrytje Van Vechten.
Tryntje,	Thys Hoes, Cornelia Van Duse,	Paulus Van Vleg, Maria Van den Berg.
Isaac,	Cornelis Swits, Hester Visscher,	Isaac Swits, Susanna Swits.
Levinus,	Pieter Winnen, Maria de Foreest,	Levinus Winnen, Willemina Winnen.
Martinus,	Martinus Van Aalstein, Cornelia Van ^{den Berg}	Cornelis Van Aalstein, Dirkje Van der Werke.
Cornelis,	Isaac Ouderkerk, Maeyke Van Esch,	Cornelis Van Esch, Dirkje Van Bueren.

Gerrit,	Ahasuerus Marselis, Sara Van <small>Heemstrate,</small>	Christoffel Yeads, Catelina Yeads.
Tobias,	Jonathan Witbeek, Catharina Van Deuse	Anthony Coster, Lysbeth Coster.
Rebecca,	Johannes de Wandelaar, jr., <small>Lysbeth Gansevoort,</small>	Albert Van der Zee, Marytje Gansevoort.
Cornelia,	Jan Barheit, Catharina Gilbert,	Gerrit Wibersse, Mary Wibersse.
Sara,	Abraham Cuyler, Catharina Bleeker,	Johannes Bleeker, jr., Elsie Cuyler.
Abraham,	Volkert Douw, Margarita Van Tricht,	Jonas Douw, Grietje Van Vechten.
Rachel,	John Johnson Van Aarnhem, Hester <small>Fonda</small>	Isaac Fonda, Rebecca Fonda.
Alida,	Samuel Pruyn, Maria Bogert,	Elbert Gerritse, Barentje Pruyn.
Abraham,	Herbert Jacobse Van Deuse, <small>Marytje Gerritse,</small>	Christina Gerritse.
Anthony,	Cornelis Van Slyk, Claasje Bratt,	David Schuyler, Maria Rykman.
Cornelis,	Dirk Van Vechten, Margarita Harmense	Teunis Van Vechten, Anna Gansevoort.
Hendrikje,	Adria y Oothout, Lammertje Lokermans	Henrik Oothout, Catharina Oothout.
Johannes,	Sa Doksi, Barbara Goewey,	Gerrit Van Schayk, Sara Van Schayk.
Elisabeth,	Willem Hont, Geertruy Schoonhoven,	William Hogey, Anna Corlaar.
Gysbert,	Joseph Jansse, Zytje Marselis,	Gysbert Marselis, Barbara Marselis.
Jacob,	Gerrit Lanssing, jr., Catharina Glen,	Jacob Lanssing, Lena Lanssing.
Helena,	Eduward Whieller, Josina Gardenier,	Cornelis Maasse, Geertruy Maasse.
Henrik,	Henrik Brouwer, Marrytje Roseboom,	Jesse de Graaf, Aaltje de Graaf.
Catharina,	Albert Vedder, Maria _____,	Stephanus Groesbeek, Lysbeth Groesbeek.
Claas,	Jesse de Graaf, Aaltje Akkermans,	Caspar Van Hoesen, Annetje Akkermans.
Maria,	Arent Daniels, Sara Van Eps,	Symon Daniels, Maria Peek.
Marrytje,	Dirk Takelse Van Heemstrate, <small>Catharina</small>	Takel Van Heemstrate, Grietje Vermay.
Lysbeth,	Claas Gerritse Franke, Geertruy Quak- <small>Quakkenbosch,</small>	Jan Quakkenbosch, Machtelt Quakkenbosch.
Elisabeth,	Kanijngrage, Grietje, [kenbosch,	Asaph, Maria, (Indians).

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Cornelis,	Stephanus Van Alen, Maria Muller,	Cornelis Teunisse Muller, Marrytje Van Alen.
Sehly,	Henry Holland, Jeanny Sehly,	Robbert Levingston, jr., Margarita Levingston,
Maris,	Coenraad Ten Eyk, Gerritje Van Schayk	Barent Ten Eyk, Maria Van Schayk.
Henrikje,	Johannes Oothout, Aaltje _____,	Cornelis Van Esch, Lammertje Oothout.
Robbert,	Johannes Lansing, Lena Sanders.	Gerrit Roseboom, Lysbeth Vischer.
Daniel,	Johannes, Rebecca, (Indians,)	Jacob, Jacomina.
Engeltje,	Sammuel Gardenier, Lena By,	Nicolaas Gardenier, Josina Dingemans. [mans.
Jefje,	Jacob Dingmans, Eva Swartwoudt,	Cornelis Maasse Van Bloemendaal, Catelyntje Ding-
Johannes,	Pieter Ouderkerk, Alida Cloet,	Robbert Levingston jr., Anna Quakkenbosch.
Evert,	Harmannus Wendel, Anna Glen,	Evert Wendel, Catharina Douw.
Pieter,	Bartholomeus Van Valkenburg, ^{Catharina} Van Alstein,	Johannes Mingaal, Margarita Mingaal.
Rachel,	Bartholomeus Pikkart, Aagje Claase,	Wynand Van der Berg, Anna Gansevoort.
Anna,	Oyje Oyins, Maria Wendel,	Johannes Mingaal, Maria Wendel. [mendaal.
Alida,	Johannes Laurensse Van Alen, ^{Sara Dingmans} Van	Johannes Pieterse Van Alen, Jacomyntje Van Bloe-
Abraham,	Melchert Van der Poel, jr., Catharina Alen	Abraham Van der Poel, Wynand Van der Poel, ^{Catharina} Van der Poel

The following names were omitted in their proper place under the year 1690, at page 165, vol. 2.

Johannes,	Robbert Teuis,	Marretje Martens, Marten Cornelis, Teuis Abrahams,
Lydia,	Harmen Gansevoort,	Weintje Philips, Dirk Bensing.
Sophia,	Robbert Sikkles,	Sophia Ridddenhaas, Lambert Van Volkenborch.
Neeltje,	Daniel Jans,	Ariaantje Wendell, Johannes Bekker.
Johannes,	Johannes Van Santen,	Geertruy Ten Broek, Henderik Bries.
Pieter,	Isaac Vosburg,	Styntje Jans, Jan Tys.
Tobias,	Cornelis Martens,	Marretje Martens, Marten Cornelis, Albert Rykman.
Jacobus,	Dirk Van der Heyden,	Anna Ketteluyt, Abraham Kip.
Marietje,	Symen Jans Post,	Neeletje Quakelbosch.
Catarina,	Meindert H. Vanden Bogaardt,	Caatje Cuyler, Jacob Staats.
Engeltje,	Johannes Lansing,	Gerritje Rosenboom.

Indians.

- July 6. Kwaowarate, aged 60 years, baptized by the name of Lea.
 " " Waniho, (i. e. *Borrowed*), aged 40 years, sister of Lea, baptized by the name of Josine.
 " " " A daughter of Josine, aged 9 years, baptized by the name of Jakomine.
 " " " A son of Josine, aged 7 years, baptized by the name of Josua.
 " " " Karehodingwas, (i. e. *Tree plucker*), aged 16 years, wife of Isak, baptized the 11th of July, and daughter of Lea, baptized by the name of Eunice.
 " " " Son of Eunice, aged 9 months, baptized by the name of Simon.
 " " " Karehogenda, aged 30 years, daughter of Lea, and married, baptized by the name of Alida.
 " " " Deer, child of Henderik and Catarina, Indians, baptized by the name of Lysbeth.
- Oct. 25, 1691. Skonwakwanni, aged 21 years, baptized by the name of Anna.

TABLE OF DUTCH BAPTISMAL NAMES WITH THE CORRESPONDING ENGLISH NAMES.

Dirkje, Klaasje, and other names ending in *je*, and *ken*, are properly diminutives, and apply either to little boys or females, as we say *Billy, Nelly, &c.*

Aaghje,	Agatha.	Engeltje,	Angelica.
Aarend, Aart,	Athur.	Epje,	Egbert.
Adela,	Adelaide.	Ernst,	Earnest.
Adriaantje, <i>f.</i>	Adriana.	Evert,	Everard.
Aefje,	Eve.	Frans,	Francis.
Agnietje,	Agnes.	Filips, Flip,	Philip.
Aaltje, Aletta, } Alida, } Aletta, } Andries, } Anneken, } Annetje, } Arie, } Arnout, } Balt, } Barber, } Barent, } Bartel, } Bartje, } Bastiaan, } Boudewyn, } Beletje, Bella, } Bell, } Betje, } Christoffel, } Christiaan, <i>m.</i> } Christyntie, <i>f.</i> } Daam, } Denys, } Diederik, } Derrick, Dirk, } Dirkje, } Diewertje, } Doris, } Dries, } Elsje, } Emmetje, } Agatha.	Athur.	Adelaide.	Adriana.
Eve.	Agnes.	Adeline, Adela.	Letitia.
Andrew.	Ann.	Adrian.	Arnold.
Balthazar.	Barbara.	Bernard.	Bartholomew.
Bertha.	Sebastian.	Baldwin.	Isabella.
Arabella.	Betty.	Christopher.	Christian.
Christianiana.	Adam.	Dionysius.	Theodore.
Richard.	Dorothy.	Deborah.	Theodore.
Andrew.	Alice.	Emma.	Engeltje,
Epje,	Ernst,	Evert,	Ernst,
Ernst,	Evert,	Frans,	Filips, Flip,
Filips, Flip,	Floris,	Floortje,	Goris,
Gerrit,	Gillis, Jellia,	Giel,	Govert,
Gysbert,	Gyselbert, } Geertruyd, } Geesje, } Geertje, Giertje, } Grietje,	Hans,	Hansje,
Hendrik, Henrik,	Hillegonda,	Huygen,	Hendrikje,
Heyltje,	Jakobus,	Jakomina,	(Jaapje), } Jakomyntje, } Jannetje, Janne,
Japik, Jaap,	Jelle,	Jeltje,	Johanna, } Janneken, } Johannes, Jan,
Jane.	Jacob.	Gellius.	Gellia.
Joan,	John.	Angelica.	Egbert.
Earnest.	Everard.	Francis.	Philip.
Florence.	Flora.	George.	Gerard.
Giles.	Michael.	Godfrey, Geoffrey	Gilbert.
Gertrude.	Margaret.	Jack.	Johanna.
Huldah.	Hugh.	Henrietta.	Hail.
James.	Jacoba.	Jane.	Jacob.
Jane.	Jacob.	Gellius.	Gellia.
Joan,	John.	Angelica.	Egbert.

Jochem,	Joiachim.	Maria, Mariken, }
Joost,	Justus.	Marritje, ^{Marytje} } Mary.
Joris, Jurian, }	George.	Maartje, Maaïke } }
Jurje,		Natje, Annaatje, } Anna.
Josyntje, Josina,	Justina.	Neeltje,
Karel,	Charles.	Niesje,
Kasper,	Jasper.	Obadja,
Katryne, Kaatje }	Catharine.	Otte,
Katryntje,		Paulus, Pauwel, } Paul.
Kersten, }	Christian.	Paulyntje,
Kristiaan, }		Philip,
Klaartje,	Clara.	Roelof,
Klaas,	Nicholas,	Rooſje,
Klaasje, Klasyn,	Nicola.	Rutgert,
Krelis, Kees, }	Cornelius.	Rykaart,
Kors, Krelis, }		Saal,
Kobus,	James.	Saartje,
Kyrn,	Quirine.	Sander,
Laurens, Louris,	Lawrence.	Staats,
Leendert,	Leonard.	Stoffel,
Lieven, Liewe,	Leo.	Styntje,
Leentje, Lena,	Helena, Madalene.	Tanneken,
Leonora, Lenoor,	Ellenor.	Teewes,
Letje,	Letitia.	Teunis,
Lodewyk, }	Ludovicus.	Tibout,
Louis, }	Lewis.	Toontje,
Lotje,	Charlotte.	Truytje,
Lukas, Luytje,	Luke.	Tryatje,
Lysbet, Lysje,	Elizabeth.	Tymen,
Matthys,	Matthias.	Tys,
Meewes,	Bartholomew.	Wouter,
Machtelde,	Matilda.	Ydtje,
Margrietje,	Margaret.	Zanneke,
Martyntje,	Martina.	

MAUDE'S TRAVELS.

In the year 1800 Mr. JOHN MAUDE, an Englishman, visited the United States, and published an account of his travels in 1826. He speaks of his sojourn in this country as the happiest period of his life. His observations upon Albany and its vicinity are as follow. The author's errors in dates and names will be detected by the reader; we have followed his text.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 21st, 1800, 5½ P. M. Embarked on board the sloop Sally, Captain Peter Donelly, seventy tons, four hands, viz: the captain, his brother Andrew, John, who was on board Admiral De Winter's ship on the memorable 11th October, 1797, and Nicholas, a free black acting as steward, cook, cabin-boy, &c., had purchased his own freedom and that of his wife, hoping soon to effect that of his children; performs well on the violin, and is *very smart*. Twenty-four passengers, not births for more than half. Passage two dollars each. Board and liquors, *as may happen*. Principal passengers, General Alleser, of New York, violent democrat; Caul, of Saratoga, ditto; Mr. Mousley, warm aristocrat and federalist; Mr. Putnam, Mr. Williams, Lieutenant Kipp, all three federalists; the youth Octavius, son of Timothy Pickering, Esq., late Secretary of State, under the care of Messrs. Williams and Putnam, both relations of Mr. Pickering; Jonas, of Montreal, grocer; — of Michillimackinac; a drunken, Scotch Presbyterian minister; Mr. Sanger, &c., &c., four raftmen, and a man and his wife from Staten Island.

7 P. M. Unmoored; fine S. E. breeze; ten knots.

Tuesday, 5½ P. M. Got under weigh, in doing which, fished up an excellent and large anchor, a valuable prize for the captain. The gust, as expected, killed the wind; in summer I never knew an instance to the contrary.

Had the gust kept off, we should have been in Albany by seven o'clock.

9 P. M. The wind having entirely failed us, took the sloop in tow, and at 7 P. M. had her moored alongside a wharf in Baltimore, one hundred and forty-five miles. Went on shore; took with us Nicholas and his violin, the fiddle soon got the girls together; we kicked up a dance and kept it up till midnight. Treated with spruce-beer and gingerbread. Baltimore is a shabby place, every other house a tavern; in number about a dozen.

Wednesday, June 25th. 3 A. M. Not a breath of air; took sloop in tow; not possible to see from stem to stern, yet passed a dangerous and difficult passage and a bar, which require, it is said, your having all your eyes about you.

6 A. M. Made land; the fog beginning to disperse; put the Presbyterian minister on shore; he is engaged by a Mr. Nichols as a *tutor* to his children! Boat returned with milk for breakfast.

7½ A. M. Dropped anchor; took boat and landed on High hill island, four miles in length; two farms; got a few sour cherries; one hundred and fifty-four miles from New York. Crossed to the opposite or west shore, and landed at a farm house, called Bethlehem, six miles from Albany;* numerous and handsome family.

9 A. M. Having hired a waggon, seven of our passengers

*Albany: settled in 1760; forty-five sloops (vessels) owned in Albany and forty-five in New York, &c.,—total ninety sloops in the Albany trade, about seventy tons each—ten voyages (twenty trips) per annum on an average; navigated by a captain at twenty dollars per month; a pilot at fifteen dollars; a seaman and a cook at nine dollars—total four hands. Freight twelve cents and a half per cwt., gain one hundred dollars per voyage, or one thousand dollars per annum. Passage, one dollar and 25 cents, average eight passengers, ten dollars a trip, or two hundred dollars per annum.

Sloop building at Albany twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents per ton, if green wood last only ten years, seasoned wood would last thirty. Four thousand white inhabitants, and two thousand black slaves. Revenue, 35,000 dollars. Corporation sell the quays (wharfs) at two dollars and fifty cents per foot of frontage, and an annual rent of eight dollars and twelve and a half cents. Lands near the town from sixty-three to seventy-five dollars per acre. Labor, fifty-six and a half cents per day; in harvest eighty-seven and a half cents. Butcher's meat ten to twelve and a half cents per lb. *Le Duc de Liancourt in 1795.*

took their departure. The day being remarkably sultry I determined to stay by the sloop. Returned on board with potatoes and salad.

Noon. Got under weigh; light south air.

2 P. M. Passed safely the Overslough.

3 P. M. Albany,* one hundred and sixty miles from New York. Took up my quarters at Lewis's tavern, where I found Mr. Williams, Mr. Putnam, young Octavius and Lieutenant Kipp at dinner. Paid the captain two dollars for passage-money, and four dollars and fifty cents, for board and liquors; the same sum of six dollars and fifty cents was charged for my servant, though neither his bed nor board were so good as mine. Our passage of four days may be considered a long one, at this season of the year, yet it was a pleasant one and no way tedious. The Hudson is one of the finest rivers in America, and superior to them all in romantic and sublime scenery, more especially in its progress through the Highlands, a distance of sixteen miles. What further added to the pleasantness

*Albany, one hundred and sixty miles north of New York, and three hundred and forty south of Quebec, north lat. 42, 39, West lon. 73, 30. Contained, in 1797, one thousand two hundred and sixty-three buildings, of which, eight hundred and sixty-three were dwelling-houses; and six thousand and twenty-one inhabitants. In 1609, Henry Hudson ascended in his boat to Aurania, the spot on which Albany now stands. The improvements in this city, within five or six years, have been very great in almost all respects. Wharfs built, streets paved, bank instituted. A new and handsome style of building introduced, and now excellent water, (an article in which this city has hitherto been extremely deficient, having been obliged to use the dirty water of the river) is about to be conducted into the various parts of the city, from a fine spring five miles from the west of the city. Albany is unrivaled for situation, being nearly at the head of sloop navigation, on one of the noblest rivers in the world. It enjoys a salubrious air, and is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country, west and north. A country of excellent soil, abounding in every article for a West India market; plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, settling with almost unexampled rapidity, and capable of affording subsistence to millions of inhabitants; and when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, all which will, it is expected, be accomplished in the course of a few years, Albany will probably increase and flourish beyond any other city or town in the United States. *Morse.*

of this trip, were our frequent expeditions on shore. We landed seven times, and each time employed two or three hours in exploring the country. We saw, too, the whole of the river; as we progressed but a very few miles during the time we occupied our births. We usually retired at eleven, and rose at four or five o'clock. The shortest passage ever made on this river was by this same sloop and captain; he made it in sixteen hours and six minutes, from which should be deducted one hour for time occupied in landing passengers by the way. The passage often takes a fortnight to perform it, and sometimes twenty-five or thirty days. The passage is always the shortest, the winds being equally favorable, *up* the river, as you carry the flood with you; in the other case, you out-run the ebb. Captain Donnelly has taken 1,675 dollars passage money in one year.

Thursday, June 26th. Dined with the Reverend Thomas Ellison, fifteen years minister of the Episcopal church in this city; was born at Newcastle, Great Britain. Mrs. Ellison and Mr. Ramsay from North-Britain, were of the party.

Evening. Visit snuff manufactory, stadthouse, and a fine spring of water about a quarter of a mile out of town.*

Heavy thunder gust in the morning; very sultry till noon; pleasant evening.

Friday, June 27th. Mr. Williams, Mr. Putnam and Octavius set out for Boston. Lieutenant Kipp left us yesterday for Utica.

* One mile north of this city near the manor-house of Lieutenant Governor Van Rensselaer, are very ingeniously constructed, extensive and useful works for the manufacture of Scotch and rappee snuffs, roll and cut tobacco of different kinds, chocolate, mustard, starch, hair-powder, split-peas and hulled-barley. These valuable works are the property of Mr. James Caldwell, who unfortunately lost a complete set of similar works by fire, in July, 1794, with the stock valued at 37,500 dollars. The present buildings and machinery were begun and completed in eleven months. These works are decidedly superior to any of the kind in America. The whole of the machinery is worked by water. For the invention of this machinery the proprietor has obtained a patent. *Morse.*

Yesterday enclosed Mr. Isaacs' letter to the Mayor of Albany.

In the afternoon of the same day Mr. P. S. Van Rensselaer left his card.

This morning left card at Mr. Van Rensselaer's who was gone to Schenactaday.

Dined at Lewis's table-d'hôte; present, General Campbell, Mr. Morgan, &c.

Inspection of the militia; no order; not sized; ill-drilled. Muskets and rifles; duck guns, pop guns and bludgeons.

Tea at Mr. Ellison's.

Showers in the morning; sultry; heavy thunder gust.

Saturday, June 28th. Walked south of the town, passed the slaughter-house, the largest that I had ever seen; ten or twelve butchers at work, had already flayed thirty carcasses of sheep, lambs and calves, many others were in the condemned hole; excellent situation out of town, open to every wind, over a creek near the Hudson; blood and entrails thrown into the creek, where they afforded a fine feast to a drove of hogs. Proceeded to General Schuyler's (father-in-law to Mr. P. S. Van Rensselaer, the lieutenant governor, here better known by the title of the patron;) pleasant situation near the town; climbed the heights in the rear of his house; fine view of the Hudson and surrounding country to the N. N. E. The prospect was shut in by the mountain opposite Saratoga, to the east of the river. Followed a small stream to a deserted mill, and from thence to a small but highly picturesque cascade. This is one of the most broken countries that I ever was in; deep though narrow gullies, cut it up in every direction; few of them can be passed even on foot, without much difficulty; on horseback, the passage is impracticable without artificial aid. These gullies are evidently formed by the heavy rains of this country, whose torrents soon work a channel in a soil, apparently of sand and soft loam; this part of the country may be termed the Barrens, principally producing the scrub pitch-pine (Scotch-fir); these pines were much wounded by a small grub, or caterpillar; some I found actively employed in eating their way into the young wood, and others in their nymph state. The

grass was not cut, except in one field, and that was in cock; the maize was not so forward as I had seen it a fortnight ago on York Island; the potatoes were about four inches out of the ground. Carrots we had this day to dinner for the first time. Young potatoes and cherries have not yet appeared in Albany.

Sunday, June 29th. Saint Peter's; Reverend T. Ellison. Dined at home with General Campbell, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Carpentier, Mr. Cockrane, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Ledgard, Mr. Bowers and —— from Charlestown. Walked to the cascade at Rensselaer's Mills, two miles opposite side of the river, superior to the cascade visited yesterday; it is of a very different character to Lowdore-Falls near Keswick-Lake, but I think would be generally more admired. A saw-mill erected on the verge of the fall greatly improves its effect. In winter and spring this cascade is visible from Albany; and from thence, Albany is seen in its best point of view, being little more than a mile from it in a straight line.

Cold north west wind; a fire this day would not have been unpleasant.

Monday, June 30th. Crossed the river to Bath, a town lately laid out by the Patron; it at present consists of about thirty houses, but it is very doubtful if its further progress will be so rapid. The medicinal spring, and the baths, at one time so much wanted, are now shut up and neglected; yet, as a watering place, it was to have rivaled Ballstown, and as a trading place, Lansingburg and Troy. A country girl, returning from market, (who crossed the ferry at the same time,) spoke Dutch and English with equal fluency, and I may add with equal pertness. Climbed the heights east of Bath; fine view up the river, and of Troy. Returned by the lower or Greenbush-ferry. Never saw the wild grape and wild strawberry vines in greater profusion; in the coppice near the river, scarcely a tree that did not support one of the former; or a field that was not over-run by the latter. This ramble was a very wild and a very pleasant one; the air bracing and refreshing, and highly perfumed with the fragrance of wild roses and red clover. White clover is a native of this country;

the red is, I believe, an exotic, though it is now to be found in a wild state all over this part of the country, even in the woods. The birds I noticed were boblincolns, brown thrashers, and robins.

Afternoon. Long walk to the west of the town; fell in with the stream, Buttermilk Falls, visited on Saturday; being scanty of water, followed its romantic course by taking advantage of the most elevated parts of its rocky channel; the cliffs on each hand nearly approached the perpendicular, and were generally from about seventy to one hundred and twenty feet, or perhaps more, in height. My progress was at length stopped by the cascade already described. The water being very clear and cool, I took advantage of where the rock was formed by the waters into a natural bason, to bathe. The neighborhood very busy hay making.

Tuesday, July 1st. Market; beef six and a quarter cents to nine cents per lb.; average price about five to six cents; in the fall of the year four cents. No fish, save sturgeon, vulgarly called Albany beef, and that soon bought up; it is sold by the junk, and skinned on the spot, which skin is a fine feast for the hogs which regularly attend the fish market. The Americans brag much of their happy riddance from British tyranny and taxation. A word on this subject. The highest tax paid by any individual in this city, whilst under the British Government, was eight dollars per annum; this same gentleman now pays, to the peace establishment of his country, one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, just twenty times as much! In 1787, the first year of the adoption of the present federal constitution, a house which then let in Albany for fifteen pounds per annum, now rents for seventy pounds New York currency, which is as thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, to one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Beef then sold for three cents, now six to nine cents; butter nine cents, now twenty cents the year round; eggs twenty for twelve cents and a half, now twelve for twelve cents and a half; sturgeon for one-third less; wheat seventy-five cents, now one hundred and fifty cents per bushel; wine one dollar per gallon, now two and three dollars. Accompanied Mr.

Howard and —— to Wendell's Falls (Mills) the same which I yesterday visited; this morning we also explored the part below the cascade so as to arrive at the foot of the fall; the pool, or bason, formed in this place, appears well adapted for bathing.

Evening. Caldwell's manufactory; followed the stream on which the same is erected; climbed heights west of the Patroon's villa. Had I the kind devil-upon-two-sticks to befriend me, (for I know not how otherwise a stranger can get acquainted with the routine of their domestic economy, so sacred from profanation do they keep their household lares!) I would, ere I bid adieu to this place, offer some observations on the manners of the Albanians, especially of the old Dutch inhabitants. However, let us hear what says the Duke de Liancourt. "L'Hospitalité pour les étrangers ne paraît pas être la qualité dominante des citoyens d'Albany; le peu que nous en avons vu est triste, lourd, vit chez lui avec une femme quelquefois belle, souvent gauche, à laquelle il ne dit pas trente paroles par jour, quoiqu'il l'appelle, *my dear!*"

If these "Lourds," when living, have not the heart to entertain their friends, they are at least generous to profusion, when dead; when their eye can not see, when their tongue can not chide, and when their heart can not grieve for the waste and extravagance of the "merry mourners," who, to supply the loss of their friend, liberate and adopt his wine; who, as they consign the one to darkness, draw forth the other to light; and who, as good and honest executors wishing to do justice to the parties, take care that when the vault receives the one, it resigns the other; thus, no man gets drunk with his own wine; thus, the saddest are the most joyful; thus, though the host is not drunk, he is dead; though the guests are not dead, they are drunk; and thus no scandal to say the host and guests are dead drunk. If I have any thing more to say of Albany, 'tis that it is beyond the latitude of cherries, and that the citizens of the country drive waggons only; despoising carts, their two horses harnessed chariot fashion.

Morse, in 1797, speaks of the extreme deficiency of good water in Albany, and that the inhabitants were about

to introduce water from a fine spring five miles west of the city. This fine spring water is yet without the gates of the city, where, on the 1st of July, 1800, I saw it playing like a fountain before the door of the manor house of the Patroon, his excellency the Lieutenant Governor. As for being obliged to use the dirty water of the river, I will beg leave to observe to Mr. Morse, that a very great proportion of the city do not use the river water, which said river water is far from being dirty; rather remarkable for its purity, being a pleasant, wholesome beverage. Great part of the city is supplied with water from a well in the main street; but the best water is from a pump to the westward of the Episcopal Church; it is a water that my palate can not find any fault with, nor my eyes perceive in it those animalcules Kalm speaks of; neither could I discover them in the well water.

Wednesday, July 2d. 4½ A. M. Started in the stage for Utica; passed Miss Jay, the Governor's daughter, in the public stage waggon; passed General Oothout driving his own waggon.

(7½ A. M. Schenectady, * Indian name, signifying End-of-the-Woods) sixteen miles; Brownall's and Beal's Inn; breakfast—loin of veal, ham, strawberries, cheese, coffee, tea, tarts, preserved apples, &c. &c. Drove some miles through rich and fertile flats on the banks of the Mohawk, worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars and upwards per acre; nineteen miles. Boats poling up the rapids, some difficulty in getting over them; water low; boats draw about two feet.

Noon. Dine at Warren Bush, or Tripe Hill, thirty-three miles.

* Schenectady; one hundred and fifty to two hundred houses, on the decline. Union College incorporated in 1797; thirty-seven students; four classes; first, Languages, eight students; second, History and Belles Lettres, twenty students; third, Mathematics, six students; fourth, Philosophy, three students; funds and stock, 42,422 dollars and 60 cents, and 1604 acres of land: Library 1,000 volumes. Expense of education, including board &c., less than 100 dollars.

There were eight hundred Indian warriors in Schenectady when Albany was first settled; three hundred of whom lived in a space now occupied by a single farm.—*Morse.*

5 P. M. Canajoharie, (Indian name, signifying the Boiling Pot), fifty-five miles. Mr. Elias Kane, fellow passenger, introduced me here to his brother Archibald, who has a well furnished store, and carries on a very extensive business. Archibald has been nearly five years in partnership with his brother James, settled in Albany, who have in that time made a clear profit of fifty thousand dollars each; two other brothers are settled in New York, and one at Fort Anne, near Lake George.

A. and J. Kane took, in the course of last fall and winter, thirty-four thousand bushels of wheat, which were bought on an average at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, fifty-one thousand dollars, and sold at New York for one dollar and ninety-three and three-quarters cents, sixty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. They took, also, in potash, two thousand five hundred barrels, worth on an average, twenty-five dollars per barrel, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars. So that in these two ready money articles alone, they turned over upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

A large family is no burthen in America; the prosperity of the K——'s is owing, in a great measure, to their number; it affords them an opportunity of playing into each others hands.

Mr. Archibald Kane kindly insisted on my passing the evening and taking a bed at his house, to which invitation I readily yielded. While we were engaged with a bottle of claret, my servant was jockeying for a horse; the bargain was soon made, and I paid down the money first demanded, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Scrub pine and oak barrens from Albany to Schenectady; then rich flats on the Mohawk; red and ground squirrels; yellow and black birds, robins, crows, a sea gull and wild ducks. Very cold morning; pleasant day. Walked a few miles, by getting start whilst the horses were changing.

[Mr. Maude continued his journey to the Falls of Niagara, and down the St. Lawrence to Montreal. On the 24th September, 1800, he left that city to return to New

York by the way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. On the 30th September he arrived at Sandy Hill, on his approach to Albany; we quote again from his book:]

Here I first got sight of the Hudson river, and fell in with the road from Lake George, which lake is ten miles to the N. W.; and Glens Falls on the Hudson, about two miles to the W. These falls were highly worth a visit, but I did not know of their existence till I arrived at Albany.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M. Reached Fort Edward, one hundred and ninety-six miles.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. Dined on my own provisions at Glusher's, two hundred and two miles. Noon; proceed.

$\frac{3}{4}$ P. M. Cross the Hudson at two hundred and seven miles. My road from Fort Edward to this place has been along the E. side of the river; but from this ferry it keeps the right bank all the way to Albany. Here is a remarkable feature in the river; it is still, deep, and spreads out into two bays, that to the west running far inland; the whole length of the one to the east we traversed in the ferry, landing at the very extremity of a sheltered cove.

It was probably at this place that Burgoyne passed his army, and whose encampment extended hence to Fishkill, a distance of two miles, from the 10th to the 17th of October, 1777, when this gallant band was under the mortifying necessity of piling its arms.

Passed the Fishkill or Schuyler's creek, two hundred and nine miles. To the right I saw the church at Saratoga; on the left, due east, was a mountain which I had long had in view: this remarkable mountain is, I have great reason to suppose, the same which I observed from the heights west of Albany.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. Took a second slight refreshment at Fitzsimmons' tavern, two hundred and fourteen miles.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. Proceed on foot, and cross the two fields of battle, of the 19th of September and 7th of October, 1777. Pass through Stillwater, prettily situated.

5½ P. M. My driver again baited his horses, two hundred and twenty-three miles; proceed on foot.

7½ P. M. Take up my lodging for the night at a Dutch tavern, two hundred and thirty-one miles, having journeyed forty-seven miles this day;—good traveling for a farmer's waggon!

My landlord, like the generality of Dutch innkeepers, was churlish, and extravagant in his charges. The soil of America appears not to have any influence upon the character they brought with them from the fens of Holland: they are still to the tenth and twentieth generation *Dutch* in person, dress, mind and manners. On crossing the Hudson, the Dutch ferryman asked me for my fare as a foot passenger. "How so?" "Because you got out of the wagon; had you remained in it, I must have been obliged to consider you as part of the load." Fine pleasant day and evening; moonlight night.

Wednesday, October 1st. 6 A. M. Begin my last day's journey. Pass through the handsome village of Waterford,* or Halfmoon-point, two hundred and thirty three miles. View of Lansingburg,† on the opposite side of the river. Cross the Mohawk, over the bridge at the foot of the Cohoes Falls, near which I breakfasted at Forth's tavern, two hundred and thirty-five miles. After breakfast I visited the celebrated cataract of the Cohoes, and strange to say, I was more pleased with it now that I had seen Niagara, than I was five years ago, when I beheld it with disappointment. I then expected a grand and romantic fall; I now amused myself with comparing its features and character with those of the many falls which I had lately seen. Niagara overhangs its base;—this projects in massy abutments; the rock is of a very hard quality, yet in the bed of the river, which is solid rock, the water has worn

* "On December the 3d, 1804, an excellent bridge, 800 feet in length, across the Hudson, from Waterford to Lansingburg, was opened with much ceremony and *eclat*. A procession, military, civil, and masonic, was formed at Lansingburg, crossed the Bridge, and partook of an entertainment at Waterford; the governor and other respectable characters being among the guests."—*New York Paper*.

† I visited this place and Waterford on the 23d of June, 1795.

deep furrows and channels; so that in one place, the water being low, the water was collected into one of these channels, about thirty feet wide, where the stream was very deep and rapid, all the rest of the bed being dry excepting the pot-holes, circular cavities formed by the rotary motion of stones and water. This river furnishes pike, bass, and trout.

9 A. M. Proceed.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. Opposite to Troy, the view of which is highly beautiful from the ferry-house; a noble river ran in front, and in its rear rises a high screen of varied woodlands.

I now passed through a range of meadows that might vie with the celebrated German flats, previously mentioned. I may here observe, that the country improved in beauty and fertility as I proceeded from Skenesborough to Albany. I had observed on my route pheasants, black, red, and ground squirrels, a sea-gull, and a skunk. I had almost forgotten to observe, that in the meadows just spoken of, are some of the noblest elms I ever saw, and many covered with grape-vines to their very summits.

I was now no longer in a strange country;—step by step I recognized some well known object pointing out the vicinity of Albany. Far in the horizon rose the Catskill mountains, so beautifully arranged as justified my former admiration of them. The Hudson, broad, rapid and clear, reflected the early beams of the morning, and the neat and comfortable dwellings lining its eastern banks with the towns of Troy, Lansingburg, and Bath, overtopped and contrasted by the neighboring wooded heights: these, with the gay spreading meadows and their vine-covered elms, formed a glowing scene, that gave fire to my spirits; for a more animated prospect I had not beheld since I left New York. All that eagerness and anxiety, all that “pleasing hope and fond desire,” which agitates the bosom of those returning after a long absence to the abodes where affection has been awakened, and where expecting friends are stretching out the arms of welcome, took possession of my soul: not that Albany, or its inhabitants, had any strong hold upon my affections; but in Albany I saw the haven from whence I had departed, and where

I should end, all that had been new and doubtful of an expedition, which, however pleasantly prosecuted, and however happily terminated, had not been without its cares, its apprehensions, and its dangers.

"*The Genesee fever*" was still proverbial for its malignancy, though *now* unjustly so; yet a schoolfellow of mine, Mr. Dennison, of Nottingham, would have been added to the list of its martyrs, had not the benevolence of Captain Williamson interfered. Many others of my acquaintance who visited the Genesee were seized with the fever; indeed few of them escaped it. *Shooting* the rapids of the St. Lawrence will never be considered as boy's play: unknown dangers, too, no doubt, oft hung about me, but hidden from my sight and averted by that Almighty Being, who, in two impressive instances, snatched me from destruction, when all hope of other aid had died within me. With such sentiments, (and who in like circumstances would not entertain such sentiments?) could I do other than hail the sight of Albany?

10½ A. M. Reach Lewis's tavern, Albany, two hundred and forty-five miles from Montreal. Waited upon the Rev. Thomas Ellison, Mr. Ramsay, and Mr. Walsh. Tea and supper at Mr. Ellison's. Pleasant bright day.

Thursday, October 2d. Wrote an account of my adventures to John Johnstone, Esq., of Geneva. Met with Mr. Archibald Kane, who had so well entertained me at Canajoharie. Dined with the mayor, Philip Van Rensselaer, Esq., who invited a large party to meet me. Took my passage for New York.

Friday, October 3d. I passed the morning in wandering about the environs of Albany.

4½ P. M. Embarked. On stepping on board the sloop *Magdelene*, captain Wendal, I recognized Mr. Cuyler, of Greenbush, from whom I had received civilities on my first visit to Albany in 1795, and father to Mr. Wm. Cuyler, of Bath, Steuben county, with whom I had formed a friendly intimacy during my residence in captain Williamson's family.

Mr. Cuyler introduced me to my fellow-passengers, Mrs. Bruce, a widow lady of New York; and Mrs. Le

Roy, his daughter, the wife of Mr. Robert Le Roy, merchant, of New York. I was so much pleased with the appearance of these ladies, as to be happy in so respectable an introduction; while to them it was no little gratification to find that their future associate was no stranger, but one to whose protection Mr. Cuyler cheerfully confided them as his acquaintance and his son's friend.

Mrs. Le Roy had her two children with her; Jacob, about seven years of age, and Louisa, in her third year. Immediately after my introduction, Mr. Cuyler took his leave, and we set sail with a smart fair wind at N. W.

5 P. M. Grounded on the upper Overslaugh three miles.

7 P. M. Grounded on the lower Overslaugh, eight miles. As there was no prospect of our getting over this shoal till the tide had attained its highest point, we took in all our sail and carried out an anchor into deep water. This lower Overslaugh has seldom more than eight feet of water upon it even in spring tides, and our sloop drew seven feet, though a great part of her lading was on board a lighter, and not to be shipped till we had passed these shoals which are a severe interruption to the navigation between New York and Albany, and which might otherwise be carried on in vessels of larger burthen than are now employed in this trade. There are a variety of channels among those beds of sand called the Overslaughs, and the main channel shifts almost every year. The remedy is easy: block up all the channels except one, and the water will accumulate there, and keep it ever free.

Having made all snug on deck, we sat down to an excellent supper, which had been sent on board by Mr. Cuyler. I found the two ladies precisely what I wished ladies in a ship's cabin to be;—not so *free* and *easy*, as to forget the manners of the drawing-room; nor so starch and full of self-importance, as to raise contempt and disgust.

Hitherto I had *voyaged* with ladies too free or too consequential. Having at this time nothing to fear from coarse manners, or mistaken pride, I had only to guard against, and prevent, another source of much uneasiness and constraint, which, among those the best disposed for harmonious intercourse, inevitably arises from the want

of that proper understanding which delicacy, seemingly, forbids. I thus opened the subject: "You will observe, ladies, that we all sleep in the same cabin; that a slight curtain only separates us. I know from experience that a system, understood by both parties, should be adopted for our mutual convenience; for where false delicacy has prevented explanation,—constraint, inquietude, and real indelicacy, has been the consequence. My plan is simply this:—that we sup at eight, breakfast at eight, and dine, as wind, weather, and circumstances permit;—that we chat and talk an hour or two after supper, when I will keep the watch on deck for an hour,—time sufficient, surely, for you to put on your night-caps! one hour before, and two hours after dinner, I will leave you in full possession of the cabin; but at no time do I wish to have exclusive possession of it myself, as I shall always make my toilet before breakfast. I am an early riser, and will walk the deck till you announce breakfast."

The ladies very kindly thanked me for yielding so much to their accommodation, assuring me, at the same time, that I had removed their only objection to the sloops, so superior in other respects to the journey by land. Pleasant weather and fair wind, N. W.; very bright moonlight night.

Saturday, October 4th. Went early on deck; the dawn brought a heavy fog.

7 A. M. Being high water, we endeavored to warp off the shoal; we succeeded only in part, and were obliged to wait another tide. It is always high water at Albany at the rising and setting of the moon.

8 A. M. The fog having dispersed, I took the boat and rowed to Castleton, on the E. shore, and having procured milk and eggs, I hastened back to breakfast. On the W. shore I noticed Colonel Nicol's house, where we landed the *accomplished* tutor of his children on my voyage up. An island which lay a short distance above us, I recognized to be Overberg or Highhill island, which in June last afforded me nothing better than sour cherries; I determined, therefore, to try my fortune after breakfast on a smaller island that lay nearer to the sloop, and was

about two miles in length. I took two hands in the boat with me, and finding the island uninhabited, we took formal possession of it. The province of discovery was left to me, while my companions undertook to procure a mess of fish.

There was great plenty of good timber on the island, and so much underwood, that I found it very difficult to make the tour of it. I collected the small black frost grape, and the large tough fox grape. I was informed that on some of the islands in this part of the Hudson, there were not only other species of the fox grape, but also a red grape, and a very fine white grape, both unknown in either parts of the United States.

On re-joining the two sailors at our rendezvous, I found that they had caught a dishfull of yellow perch.

On my return on board, I was sorry to observe that we had received two additional passengers, a Mr. Thurman, and his niece, Miss Brazier.

6 P. M. Being high water we succeeded in warping off the Overslaugh. We now took on board our full lading from the lighter, our cargo consisting of four hundred barrels of potash, of four cwt. each, value £3 per cwt. or £4,800* New York currency, being thirty dollars per barrel.

Falling calm we out sweeps, and rowed three miles, eleven miles from Albany, when we came to an anchor. Very fine day and night.

Sunday, October 5th. As the moon set the fog rose.

9½ A. M. Fog cleared off with a light air from the north.

10 A. M. Light head wind from the south.

Noon; drifted to leeward of an island opposite to Coeyman's twelve miles. Here was another detention, but fully compensated to the *original* party, by the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the harmony of our society. Mr. Thurman was a sensible person, of a quiet and serious cast: His niece was apparently of an unsociable disposition, which every effort of ours to amend proved

* As the New York currency is eight shillings the dollar, £4,800 is 12,000 dollars, or £2,700 sterling.

unavailing. She seemed best pleased when left to her own meditations; and these, judging from her countenance, were not very profound.

As for Jacob, he was too wild for his mother, and was put entirely under my care. Louisa was my little darling. In the evening I took Jacob with me (a great favor), and made a trip to the village of Coeyman's, consisting of about thirty houses on the W. shore, and at the mouth of Coeyman's-kill. Visited general McKay's. Calm morning; rain in the night.

Monday, October 6th. During the whole of this morning we had a severe storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning from the south. Our situation to leeward of Coeyman's island, which we yesterday considered as a piece of bad fortune, now turned out to be the most secure situation we could have chosen.

3 P. M. The storm having spent its fury, and the wind having got into the W. and being moderate, we got under weigh.

3½ P. M. Abreast of Baltimore, fourteen miles. This is a shabby village on the W. shore, and contains about twenty-five houses.

5 P. M. Abreast of Mr. McMachin's house, near Kinderhook landing, on E. side, twenty miles. Moderate as was our present rate of sailing, we made still less progress in the night, the wind having less influence than the tide.

Tuesday, October 7th. 1 A. M. Came to an anchor off Lunenburg, thirty-four miles.

6 A. M. I took the boat and allowing my young friend to accompany me, we crossed over to the E. side of the river, and landed at the city of Hudson, thirty-four miles, where we procured milk, bread and beef, but no porter could be had. Jacob was quite delighted with the frequent trips I made on shore, when I never failed to take him with me, if circumstances would admit of it. It had two beneficial effects: it put him on his good behavior, and tranquilized his mother, who never thought him safe but when I had charge of him; for, like a true "*Pickle*," his delight was to alarm her by running into danger: the more danger, the more fun. Louisa saw her interest in

these expeditions;—she never was forgotten in our trafficking with the natives; she took care to be the first to rummage the basket, and generally found something for her own store-room.

8 A. M. Weighed anchor. The wind being S. we had to beat down the river.

10 A. M. Abreast of the village at the mouth of the Catskill, forty miles. It is a pretty situation in Jay's valley. We had a fine prospect, including the Catskill mountains. On the opposite or E. side of the river was Oakhill, the seat of John Livingston, Esq., of New York. Forty miles. Up topsail.

11 A. M. The old manor-house of the Livingstons, on E. side, forty-two miles.

2½ P. M. Chancellor Livingston's and his mother's house, a fine situation, fifty miles. Wind increased. Down top-sail.

3½ P. M. Abreast of the pretty and well-built, village of Redhook, E. side, fifty-two miles. The Catskill mountains now appeared to their greatest advantage.

4½ P. M. A stately house, built by John Livingston, which, with two hundred acres of land, cost fifty thousand dollars, E. side, fifty-six miles. When we were abreast of the Esopus meadows, (sixty-miles), we thought it time to fill our water-casks, but to our vexation this work had been deferred too long, for the water was already brackish, at this distance of one hundred miles from New York. The captain, in justification, assured us, that he had never known the water brackish so high up the river; that the water is generally fresh in the Highlands, and sometimes even in Haverstraw bay, sixty miles below our present situation.

10 P. M. Abreast of Poughkeepsie, E. side, half way between Albany and New York, eighty miles. The wind had been very variable the whole day, and our rate of sailing about three knots an hour. Fine clear weather.

[The above will suffice to show the mode of passage, and the facilities afforded for a trip to New York by water, half a century ago.]

ALBANY COUNTY.

From Mather & Brockett's Geography of the State of New York.

1845.

Square miles, 515. Population, 77,268.
Organized, 1683. Valuation, \$15,603,161.

TOWNS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Albany, 1686. | 6. Berne, 1795. |
| 2. Watervliet, 1788. | 7. Guilderland, 1803. |
| 3. Rensselaerville, 1790. | 8. Westerlo, 1815. |
| 4. Coeymans, 1791. | 9. Knox, 1822. |
| 5. Bethlehem, 1793. | 10. New Scotland, 1832. |

Mountains. Helderberg hills.

Rivers, &c. Hudson, Mohawk, Norman's kill, Coeymans creek, Haiynakraus kill, Provost creek, Foxes creek.

Falls. Cohoes falls.

Cities and Villages. Albany, West Troy, Coeymans, Rensselaerville, Cohoes.

BOUNDARIES.—North by Schenectady and Saratoga counties; east by the Hudson; south by Greene; and west by Schoharie county.

SURFACE.—The surface is much varied. Along the Hudson, extends an alluvial valley, from a fourth of a mile to a mile in width. From this valley the land rises abruptly, 140 feet, and thence a table land gradually ascends, to the base of the Helderberg hills. Along the Mohawk, the surface is rugged and broken.

The Helderberg hills extend through the western part of the county, uniting, on the south, with the Catskill range. They are from 400 to 500 feet in height, and very precipitous. Their elevation is quite uniform, displaying no isolated peaks.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The county is well watered. Besides the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, which partially bound it, the Norman's kill, Coeymans creek, Haiynakraus kill, Provost creek, Foxes creek, Boza kill, Vlaman's kill and the Patroon's creek, are the principal streams.

Most of these, as well as several smaller streams, have valuable waterfalls, affording great facilities for manufacturing.

The Cohoes, or Great Falls of the Mohawk, at the village of Cohoes, lie partly in this, and partly in Saratoga county. The river here descends, at a single leap, 70 feet, and then pursues its way, over the rocks, in the channel, which its waters have cut through the solid rock, to the depth of more than 100 feet, to the Hudson. Few cataracts possess more picturesque beauty.

RAILROADS.—The Troy and Schenectady, and the Mohawk and Hudson railroads, cross the northeastern section of the county, and the Catskill and Canajoharie, the southeastern.

CLIMATE.—The climate is quite variable, being subject to great extremes of heat and cold. Though unfavorable to those affected with pulmonary diseases, it is considered as generally healthy.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—The geological formation of the county is transition; graywacke and slate are the prominent characteristics of the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk. In the Helderbergs, are found lime and sandstone, both abounding in organic remains.

In the elevated table lands, lying between the Helderbergs and the Hudson river, are thick beds of blue and yellow marl, of clayey consistence, and destitute of fossils. They are covered with yellow sand. Bog iron ore is found in numerous localities in the county. Marl and water limestone also abound. There are several mineral springs, some of which contain sulphuretted hydrogen, others carbonic acid gas, iron and magnesia. Epsom salts are found at Coeymans landing, and petroleum in Guilderland. In the limestone cliffs of the Helderbergs, are several extensive caverns, containing quartz and other crystals, stalactites and stalagmites of great beauty; calcareous spar, bitumen and alum also occur in the county.

SOIL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—A portion of the soil is fertile and productive, and most of that which was naturally sterile, has, by the skill of the husbandman, been made to yield abundant returns. Considerable tracts, however, are not susceptible of cultivation. The timber

of the county is principally pine, hemlock, oak, hickory, elm, chestnut and birch.

PURSUIITS.—*Agriculture* is the pursuit of a majority of the inhabitants. This may be reckoned as one of the grain growing counties, although not one of the most productive. Oats, corn, rye, buckwheat and barley, are the principal grains; potatoes are raised in considerable quantities. The western part is favorable to grazing, and butter is there largely produced. The number of sheep in the county is large, and increasing annually.

Manufactures also occupy the attention of a large number of the citizens of the county. In 1845, these considerably exceeded two and a half millions of dollars, of which about two millions were produced in the city of Albany. The principal articles manufactured were, iron ware, flour, malt liquors, coaches and sleighs, machinery, cotton and woollengoods, brick, cordage, oil and oil cloths.

Commerce.—The navigation of the Hudson river, and the Erie and Champlain canals, furnishes employment to large numbers, and this commerce is increasing, in a rapid annual ratio. Tolls were received, in 1845, in the county, upon produce valued at about twenty-seven millions of dollars. About thirty-five steamers, seventy tow-boats, and 630 sloops and schooners, besides scows, &c., are employed in the Albany trade, on the Hudson. The total amount of shipping, belonging to the county, is about 60,000 tons.

STAPLE PRODUCTIONS.—Oats, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, butter and wool.

SCHOOLS.—There are, in the county of Albany, 160 district school houses. In 1845, schools were taught, on an average, ten months. During that year, 14,600 children were instructed, at an expense of about \$25,000, for tuition. The district libraries contained about 29,000 volumes. There were also in the county, the same year, 111 unincorporated private schools, with 3,856 pupils; three academies, and two female seminaries, with 637 pupils; one state normal school, with 294 pupils; and one medical college, with 114 students.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—Methodists, Dutch Reformed, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Friends, Unitarians, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Universalists, and Jews.

HISTORY.—When Henry Hudson ascended the North river, in 1609, he despatched Hendrick Corstiaensen, with a small crew, in a boat, to ascertain the highest point to which that river was navigable. Corstiaensen penetrated as far as Troy, or Lansingburgh, but landed at the present site of the city of Albany.

In 1611, or 12, he returned and erected a trading house on Boyd's island, a short distance below the Albany ferry. In the ensuing spring, this was so much injured by the ice and the freshet, that he was compelled to abandon it. He then erected a fort on a hill about two miles south of Albany.

In 1623, a fort was erected near the present Fort Orange Hotel, in the city of Albany, mounting eight large cannon.* It was named Fort Orange, in honor of the Prince of Orange, who, at that time, presided over the Netherlands. This fort was intended to subserve the double purpose of affording convenient accommodations for the traffic with the Indians, and also of serving as a protection against sudden attacks from them. It was only occupied during the autumn and winter, by the traders, whose object was trade, not colonization.

In 1630, Kilaen Van Rensselaer, a wealthy pearl merchant, of Amsterdam, purchased, through his agents, a large tract of land, including most of this, as well as several of the adjacent counties.

Over this extensive tract, he possessed all the authority of a sovereign, and, anxious to improve it to the best advantage, he sent a colony here, in 1631, well provided with whatever was necessary, to commence a new settlement. To his estate he gave the name of Rensselaerwyck.

It is believed that he never visited his colony. The administration of justice, and the management of its finan-

* *Stone pieces*, they are called in the original Dutch reports; meaning, according to Judge Vanderkemp, that they were loaded with stone, instead of iron balls. They were of very large caliber.

cial affairs, he committed to a commissary general. Fortunate in the selection of these, his colony prospered much more than that at New Amsterdam, and it was to the good offices of Van Curler, or Corlaer, the first commissary, that the colonists at New Amsterdam were indebted, more than once, for their preservation from destruction, at the hands of the savages. This excellent man cultivated the most friendly relations with the Indians, and so strong was their affection for him, that ever after, they applied the name of Corlaer to the governors of New York, as the highest title of respect.

In 1642, Mr. Van Rensselaer sent over the Rev. Johannes Megapolensis, as minister of Rensselaerwyck, supporting him at his own expense. The first church was erected the succeeding year, and furnished with a bell and pulpit, by the Dutch West India Company. In 1646, the venerable patroon died, at Amsterdam. His son Johannes, then a minor, succeeded him.

During the administration of Governor Stuyvesant, serious difficulties occurred between him and the agent of the patroon, which were finally referred to the states general of Holland, for decision. After New York came into the possession of the English, the name of Beaverwyck, which had been bestowed upon the settlement, was changed to Albany, that being one of the titles of the Duke of York. The right of soil was confirmed to the patroon, by a new patent, but the government was retained in the hands of the governor of the colony.

In 1686, Governor Dongan granted a charter to the city of Albany, and Peter Schuyler, the friend of the Indians, was elected the first mayor.

In 1689-90, the citizens of this county refused to submit to the administration of Leisler and Milborne, but were at length compelled, by the fears of an Indian invasion, to yield allegiance. No sooner, however, did Colonel Sloughter arrive, than he was welcomed by the people of this county, whose attachment to Leisler had never been ardent or sincere.

In all the treaties with the Indian tribes, the citizens of Albany bore a conspicuous part, and so entirely had

they won the confidence of the savages, that from the date of its settlement, the county was never invaded by these sons of the forest. The Schuyler family, for several generations, exerted a powerful influence over the Indians.

During the revolution, the Albany committee nobly sustained their countrymen, in their opposition to British sway, and afforded aid, in troops and money, to the suffering inhabitants of Tyron county, to assist them in repelling the frequent attacks of the merciless hordes of Tories and Indians, who ravaged their settlements. Burgoyne had boasted, at the commencement of his campaign, that his army should revel upon the spoils of Albany; but he only visited the city as a captive. Sir Henry Clinton twice attempted to invade it, but met with sufficient obstacles to prevent his success.

It became the capital of the state in 1807. Since the introduction of steamboats, and the completion of the canals, the growth of the city and county has been rapid, and the lines of railroads, which connect it with Boston and Buffalo, are giving it a still greater impulse.

The extensive manor of Rensselaerwyck, occupying a territory twenty-four by forty-eight miles in extent, descended, by entailment, to the eldest male descendant of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. The last proprietor was the late patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, a man whose munificent patronage of every object which could benefit his fellow citizens, or aid in diffusing happiness among men, has embalmed his memory. At his death, the manor was divided between his two sons, Stephen and William P. Van Rensselaer, the former receiving the portion west of the Hudson, and the latter that lying east of the river. The lands had usually been granted on permanent leases, the rental being payable in produce. Some personal services were usually required, by the terms of the lease, but seldom exacted by the patroon. The effort, on the part of the present proprietors, to enforce the collection of the rents, was met by strenuous opposition, on the part of the tenants, who formed themselves into armed organizations, and in their conflict with the officers of the law, several individuals were killed. These organizations have, of

late, assumed a political character. Both the proprietors and the tenants have sought redress from the legislature, but as yet no decisive action has been taken by that body. The inconsistency of the feudal tenure, with the spirit of our institutions, will be admitted by all; but there is great difficulty in legislating justly upon the subject.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.—*Albany city* is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 145 miles above New York. It appears to great advantage, from the river, rising rapidly from the bank, and exhibiting its public buildings in bold relief. The alluvial valley of the Hudson extends about a quarter of a mile from the river bank. From this valley, a bluff rises abruptly, 140 feet, and, in the distance of a mile, about eighty feet more. Upon this bluff, are situated most of the public buildings.

In 1845, the city had 116 streets and lanes. It is divided into ten wards, each of which elect annually, an alderman and assistant alderman, who together form the common council of the city.

The public buildings are, many of them, elegant and costly. The Capitol, erected at an expense of \$120,000, is a fine freestone edifice. The State Hall, built of white marble, and fireproof, is an elegant building, of the Ionic order, surmounted by a dome. It cost \$350,000. The City Hall stands near it, and is also a fine Grecian structure, of white marble, surmounted by a gilded dome. The Albany Academy, an elegant building of Nyack freestone, opposite the state hall, cost, including the grounds, more than \$100,000. This building and the capitol have large parks in front, surrounded by substantial iron fences, and planted with ornamental trees and shrubbery.

The Albany Female Academy is a chaste, marble building, erected at a cost of about \$30,000. The Albany Exchange, of massive granite; the Museum, of marble; the Medical College, of brick, and well adapted to the purposes to which it is applied; the State Normal School; and the State Geological Rooms, occupying the old state hall, are the other principal buildings.

Several of the churches, also, are deserving of notice, for their architectural beauty. Among these, we may

mention the Middle Dutch Church, on Beaver street; the Pearl Street Baptist Church, a finely proportioned structure, in the Ionic style, and surmounted by a splendid dome; the Hudson Street Methodist Church, one of the most chaste and beautiful models for a church in the United States; the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches, in Chapel street, &c., &c.

Among the hotels, the Delavan House stands preëminent for simple grandeur and chasteness of architecture. It was completed in 1845, and cost about \$200,000. The Eagle, Congress Hall, Mansion, Townsend, American, City, Carlton, Stanwix Hall, and the Franklin House, are also well conducted hotels.

The State Library, founded by the munificence of the state, has an excellent collection of works on history, geography, and general literature. An extensive law library is connected with it. The entire collection numbers over 15,000 volumes, and is accessible to all, without charge.

The Albany Library, founded in 1792, and now numbering about 9,000 volumes, occupies apartments in the Albany Female Academy. The Albany Institute is a scientific institution, designed to encourage attention to history, and general science, in the city and state. It has a valuable library, of nearly 2000 volumes, in the building of the Albany Academy.

The Young Men's Association occupies a fine suite of rooms in the Exchange. It has a well conducted reading room, a library of 3200 volumes, and sustains a course of lectures each winter. The number of its members is over 1500. It was the first institution of the kind in the state.

The Alms House has connected with it, a fine farm of 150 acres, cultivated by the inmates. There are in the city, two Orphan Asylums, supported by private charity, which provide for the support and education of about 150 children; and a number of other benevolent societies.

The Albany Academy, founded in 1813, has eight teachers, and about 200 pupils. The Albany Female Academy, founded in 1814, has twelve teachers, and about 275 pupils. The Albany Female Seminary has six

teachers. There are numerous other schools, of considerable reputation. The public schools have nine school houses, costing between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

The Albany Medical College is a flourishing medical school, having an able faculty, and one of the best anatomical museums in the United States. It has seven professors.

The State Geological Rooms, in the old state hall, contain the splendid collection of the state geologists, arranged, in the lower rooms, in the order of the successive strata, and in the upper, in the order of the counties. Here, too, are specimens of the mineral and vegetable treasures of the state, appropriately arranged, and a large collection of the quadrupeds, birds, fishes and reptiles of the state. They are open, free of expense, to all.

At the junction of the Erie canal with the Hudson, the citizens have constructed an extensive basin, to protect the boats from the winds, and give them greater facilities for discharging their cargoes.

The city is largely engaged in manufactures. Its iron foundries are among the largest in the country. More stoves are manufactured here, than in any other city, or town, in the Union. Coaches, sleighs, hats, caps, and bonnets, are also largely manufactured; the three latter articles, to the amount of nearly one million of dollars, annually. It has extensive manufactories of piano fortes. Leather is produced to the amount of more than \$400,000 per annum. Population in 1845, 41,139.

West Troy, in the town of Watervliet, is a thriving village, possessing excellent hydraulic privileges, which it derives from the surplus waters of the Erie canal. It is a convenient depot for merchandise, from its facilities for transportation, and is largely engaged in manufactures, having twenty-five or thirty manufacturing establishments. The United States Arsenal, established here in 1813, is the largest arsenal of construction in the United States. Attached to the establishment, are about 100 acres of land, containing thirty-eight buildings, for workshops and storehouses. It constantly employs about 200 officers, soldiers, and workmen, and manufactures annually muni-

tions of war, to the amount of about \$100,000. The grounds are enclosed by an iron fence in front, and a wall of stone on the sides and rear.

The Erie and Champlain canals form a junction, a short distance above the village, and a bridge and two ferries connect it with Troy. Population in 1845, about 6000.

At *Neskayuna*, in the same township, is a community of shaking quakers, established in 1776, by Ann Lee, the founder of the sect. This was the first Shaker establishment in the United States.

Cohoes village, also in this town, possesses one of the finest water privileges in the state, and its advantages for manufacturing, are hardly surpassed. It is estimated, that at the lowest stage of the water, there is sufficient to run 1,000,000 spindles. Population in 1845, over 2000.

Rensselaerville, in the town of the same name, is situated on Foxes creek. It has some manufactures, and about 1000 inhabitants.*

Coeymans is a small manufacturing village, having a good landing, and some trade with New York. It has also some manufactures. Population, 1000.

* From this town, in 1779, Captain Deitz, and two lads named John and Robert Brice, were taken as captives, by the Indians, and suffered all the barbarities which the malice of the savages could inflict. Captain Deitz died at Montreal, from the effect of their cruelties, but the boys were exchanged at the close of the war, and returned home. This is believed to have been the nearest approach made to Albany, by the Indians, during the Revolution.

NOTES FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

Continued from p. 211, vol. 2.

1790.

The following table gives the population and names of the towns of the county of Albany, in the orthography of that day.

Towns.	Males.	Females.	Slaves.	Total.
Albany,.....	1467	1467	572	3506
Water-Vliet,.....	3456	3481	730	7667
Rensselaerwyck,.....	3972	3504	572	8048
Stephentown,.,.....	3652	3362	28	7042
Schohary,.....	979	936	154	2069
Duanesburgh,.....	787	704	4	1495
Schenectady,....	1979	1871	467	4317
Hosack,.....	1542	1455	36	3033
Halfmoon,.....	1818	1668	121	3607
Coxsackie,.....	1626	1488	302	3416
Saratoga,.....	1625	1394	62	3081
Cattskill,.....	836	844	308	1988
Ballston,.....	3640	3117	66	6823
Schaticook,.....	786	694	137	1617
Cambridge,.....	2515	2404	48	4967
Stillwater,.....	1559	1428	65	3052
Easton,.....	1266	1179	57	2502
Pittstown,.....	1260	1134	31	2425
Freehold,.....	873	869	6	1748
Rensselaer-ville,.....	1450	1316	11	2777
	37,088	34,315	3,777	75,180

Dec. 26. Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, senior pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, died aged 53, in the thirty-first year of his ministry. He was greatly respected for his piety and learning, and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of the people of the city and neighboring towns, who followed his remains to the vault of the Van Rensselaer family, where he was interred.

Of the 65 members composing the assembly of the state, Albany sent 10, and New York, 9. This was an unfair representation, by which Aaron Burr was elected United States Senator over Philip Schuyler, and the southern part of the state had both of the senators, giving great dissatisfaction to the north. The following table shows the population of the counties at this time, according to the new census returns.

Albany,...	75,180	Richmond,.....	3,928
Columbia,.....	27,545	Suffolk,.....	16,094
Clinton and Ontario,..	4,500	Ulster,.....	26,390
Dutchess,.....	42,235	Washington,.....	13,388
Kings,.....	4,423	Westchester,.....	22,741
Montgomery,.....	26,606		
New York,.....	30,032		324,127
Orange,.....	16,677	15 counties.	
Queens,.....	14,385		

It will be seen that Albany county outnumbered the next two highest, New York and Dutchess. It was also found by this census, that the number of electors in the state, (exclusive of Ontario and Clinton counties, which made no returns) entitled to vote for senators, was 19,369. and that the number entitled to vote for members of assembly, was 38,237. It was supposed that those two counties would add 166 to the former and 411 to the latter; which would give Albany 17 members instead of 10, and New York 7, instead of 9, at the rate of 1 member to 544 electors; 70 members in all.

1791.

An act of the Legislature divided the county of Albany into three counties; all that portion lying east of the Hudson was called Rensselaer county; and that lying west of the Hudson, and north of the Mohawk river was called Saratoga. By this arrangement what was left of the old county contained 28,192; that of Rensselaer 29,634, and that of Saratoga 17,463. The town of Rensselaerwyck was also divided into two towns.

March 17. The assize of bread was a loaf of "common or tail flour" to weigh 2 lbs. 8 oz., for 6d.

March 25. The first mail from Albany reached Bennington, on the 30th anniversary of the settlement of that town. The mail between Albany and New York was required to be carried but once a week by the government contract, but the contractors usually exceeded their bonds by carrying it twice a week. The Gazette complained that there was so much carelessness and loss in its transmission by the stage drivers that business men resorted principally to private conveyances.

The legislature passed a law authorizing the city authorities to raise £350 by tax for the support of a night watch; and by another act, £2000 were to be raised for completing the court house and jail.

April 12. It is mentioned as a congratulatory event, that 40 vessels arrived at this port in one day, or passed it for Troy and Lansingburgh. That 18 vessels, of which 16 were of from 40 to 80 tons, lay at the port of Lansingburgh, and the sloop Nancy had performed the trip to New York and back in 7 days.

April 18. On account of the prevalence of small pox in the city, the printers declined purchasing rags for six weeks from this date.

The receipts into the treasury of the city for the half year ending April 18, were £1500 3s. 3½d., and the disbursements, £1193, 19s. 9½d, leaving a balance in the treasury of £346, 3s. 6½d.

May 16. A slight shock of an earthquake gave the citizens of Albany a few oscillations about twenty minutes past 10 o'clock in the morning.

Complaints are frequently made of the perils of a journey to Schenectady by the common road. A person who had with some difficulty reached that place in June, gives the following "advice to wagoners, or such persons as follow riding loads to and from Schenectady and Albany." "First," he says, "collect all the axletrees that are now in use, and put them in one general pile, and burn them on the evening of the fourth of July, and proclaim yourselves free from the traditions of your fathers. Then cause new ones to be made out so as to let the track of the wagon be five feet from centre to centre of the felloes;

and let that day forever after be called the day for laying aside folly and adopting wisdom in its stead." The benefits to be derived from this revolution in axletrees, were numerous; but an important one among them, and one which will appear a little singular on so plain a road as this, was a remedy against the "liability to upset," or overset. The dawn of the era of rail roads was yet half a century distant, and unimagined.

The following table shows the price current for the principal articles of commerce at this time, and the difference in the market at Albany and New York.

<i>Albany Prices.</i>	<i>New York Prices.</i>
Wheat, 6s 4d,	Wheat, 7s 6d,
Rye, 4s,	Rye, 4s 4d,
Corn, 3s 6d,	Corn, 3s 3d,
Oats, 2s,	Oats,
Flour, 16s to 18s,	
Pipe Staves, 7l 10s per M.,	
Boards, 6d to 7d,	
Plank, 9d to 10d,	
Madeira wine, 18s,	
Port, 12s,	
Sherry, 11s,	
Teneriffe, 5s 6d,	
High-proof Brandy, 10s,	Brandy, 8s,
Gin, 40s per case,	Gin, 30 per case,
Spirits, 7s 6d per gal,	Jamaica spirits, 6s,
W. I. Rum, 5s 6d,	Windward Islands rum, 5s 3d,
New Rum, 3s 4d,	New Rum, 4s,
Molasses, 3s 3d,	Molasses, 2s 10d,
Muscovado sugar, 90s to 100s per cwt.	Muscovado sugar, 50s to 80s per cwt.,
Loaf do, 1s 10d per lb.,	
Coffee, 1s 8d,	Coffee, 14d,
Chocolate, 14d,	
Hyson tea, 10s 6d,	Hyson tea, 9s to 11s,
Bohea, 3s 3d,	Bohea, 2s 8d,
Snuff in bladders, 2s 4d,	Pork, 4l to 5l,
Tobacco in rolls, 10d,	Beef, 42s to 52s per brl.

June. The corporation were engaged in paving the streets, and there was a complaint of difficulty in procuring stones to pave Market street, as North Broadway was then called. It swallowed up thousands of cart loads. It is

amusing to read the speculations of the newspaper writers on the subject.

The consistory of the Dutch church laid out into lots a part of the tract commonly termed the *church pasture*. These lots lay on the west side of Court street now Broadway, below Lydius, described as being on the road "leading from the ferry to the town." They were sold at auction. It is believed that the difficulty between the Rev. Mr. Bassett and his church grew out of or was aggravated by some transactions in these lots.

Motley processions of eastern emigrants were daily passing through the city, which was the grand thoroughfare to the western country. The *far west* of these New Englanders, as they mostly were, was the Genesee Valley; and they were accompanied by their families, their flocks and their implements.

The punishment of forgery was death. One SAMUEL COOK, at the venerable age of 84, was executed in Montgomery county for that offence.

July 28. JOHN STEWART, the famous English pedestrian, arrived in the city from New York, and proceeded the same evening on his way to Canada. Having perambulated Europe, Asia and Africa, he came to complete his travels by making the tour of America. He is represented as a middle aged man, about six feet high, all whose expeditions were made on foot.

September. The Rev. Mr. BASSETT published a collection of Psalms, Hymns and Spiritual Songs, for the use of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North America.

Oct. 11. The chamberlain, ELBERT WILLETT, reported that the receipts into the treasury for the year, were £2618 18s 7d, and the expenditures £2073 13s 2d. Of the money on hand, counted as cash, was £494 of one, two and three penny notes. The rent of the city wharves was £131; first payment of the lease of Verrebergh £44; for lands at Tiononderoga £480 10d; city ferry, £158. A new market house was built this year at an expense of £222, and "a hand fire engine," purchased at £30. The expenses of the ferry, were £232 10d. For watchmen, £211 13d.

There were but eight persons in confinement belonging to the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington and Clinton, which were in the jail in this city, five of whom were debtors, one insane, and two on criminal prosecutions.

Dec. 20. A number of citizens associated for the purpose of forming a library, and established the *Albany Library*, by subscriptions of £5 each. This was undoubtedly the first society library in the city.

1792.

Jan 4. The corporation resolved to convey to trustees thereafter to be appointed, a part of the public square in the city for the purposes of a college, and a subscription was opened by the citizens with a view of carrying the project into immediate effect. This movement resulted in the establishment of Union College at Schenectady.

Jan 31. The coopers held a meeting at Denniston's tavern and adopted the following scale of prices:

Flax seed tierces, 5s.	Half barrels, 4s.
Tight potash barrels, 6s.	Ten gallon kegs, 3s 6d.
Common do 5s 6d.	Five and six gallon kegs, 3s.
Rum barrels, 5s.	Four " " 2s 6d.
Beef and Pork barrels, 4s 6d.	All kegs less than 4 galls, 2s.
White oak fish " 4s 6d.	Flour barrels, 2s.
Red oak " " 4s.	

Feb. 1. By an act of congress extending post roads and fixing the prices of postage, the route from Albany to Bennington was extended to the northern part of the state, and a post road established from Albany through Schenectady to Canajoharie. The rates of postage fixed at this time continued for more than half a century.

The legislature passed an act to prevent obstructions of the docks and wharves of the city, and to increase the number of firemen.

Feb 3. A meeting was held at Lewis's Tavern to discuss the project of a bank. The outlines of a plan for its establishment were afterwards submitted, and the movement resulted in the procurement of the charter of the present Bank of Albany. (See vol. i, p. 31)

Another project had been some time agitated, and began to be urged with much earnestness; that of supplying the city with water. The supply at this time was from the wells and the river.

March 3. The destruction of the sugar plantations in the island of Hispaniola, by the insurrectionary blacks, caused a scarcity and rise in the price of sugar. A society was organized in this city having for its object the promotion of the manufacture of maple sugar. A premium of seventy-five silver dollars was offered for the largest quantity made by a single family, of not less than 600 pounds; and smaller premiums for less quantities. More than 2000 sugar kettles were sold in the city during the winter, and it was supposed that upwards of 8000 kettles were employed within eighty miles of Albany. It was estimated that each kettle would produce 100 lbs; and that the whole product at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. a pound would amount to \$90,000. It was also computed that the western part of the state of New York contained trees enough to supply five times the quantity of sugar consumed in the whole country, and that an export of five millions of dollars could be saved.

May 17. The trustees of the Presbyterian church, worshipping in a wooden building on the corner of Grand and Hudson streets, purchased the "lot on the plains," for £110, and soon after erected the brick church on the corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets, now occupied by the Congregationalists.

May 22. A load of hemp arrived in the city from the south end of Cayuga lake, near the Pennsylvania line, and is said to have been the first produce brought to this city from that region. It does not appear whether there was any design in this enterprise to give an impulse to the subscriptions to the internal improvement stock; but it came at a time when efforts were making to raise the means to connect the Hudson River with Lake Ontario by means of canals and rivers, and thus open a commerce with a rich country rapidly filling up with an enterprising population.

The taxes assessed by the supervisors of the county were as follows:

Towns.	County Tax.	Town Tax.	Poor Tax.
Albany,.....	£525	£24 3s 5d	£300
Watervliet,.....	487 10s	166 10 10	
Schenectady,.....	284 18 4d	38 14	
Duanesburgh,.....	45	15 2 4	
Schoharie,.....	285	22 0 8	
Coxsackie,.....	157 7 11	29 4 4	25
Cattskill,.....	150	68 4 4	
Freehold,.....	45	28 7 5	
Rensselaerville,.....	105	31 8 10	
Coeymans,.....	75	21 5	30
	2159 16 3	445 1 2	£515

At the annual election for governor and lieutenant-governor; Albany county gave Geo. Clinton 444, and John Jay 1178 for governor; and Pierre Van Cortland 413 and Stephen Van Rensselaer 1208 for lieut. governor.

Joseph Brant, the celebrated Indian warrior, passed through the city on his way to Philadelphia, it was supposed on public business for his nation.

June 12. The first election of directors of the Bank of Albany, was held at the City Tavern, when the following were chosen: Abraham Ten Broek, Cornelius Glen, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Maley, Abraham Van Vechten, Henry Cuyler, James Caldwell, John Stevenson, Jacob Van der Heyden, Goldsbrow Banyar, Daniel Hale, Elkanah Watson. Abraham Ten Broek was elected president.

July 16. The Bank of Albany was opened for deposits, and began to discount on the following day. The banking house was in North Pearl street, the building now numbered 11. The rate of discount was six per cent. The capital stock was \$260,000; shares, 400 Spanish milled dollars, or their equivalent.

The inhabitants of State street were in a state of excitement about the paving of the street, which the city authori-

ties had determined on. Some of the merchants wanted narrow sidewalks for the convenience of unloading grain; while others contended for wide walks, because the view from their cellar windows would be less obstructed! A good many, undoubtedly were more concerned at the expense.

A post was established from Albany to Whitestown in Herkimer county as a private enterprise, which performed the route once a fortnight. Several gentlemen in the Genesee country established one also to connect with the one at Whitestown, thereby keeping up a semi-monthly communication with this city. It passed through Geneva and Canandaigua. Towns were then of ample dimensions. There were but seven in Saratoga county, three in Herkimer and four in Montgomery.

A mineral spring was discovered on the east side of the river whose waters were deemed of sufficient medicinal virtue to warrant the erection of a bathing house, and the establishment of a ferry for the accommodation of such as had need of being healed. The boat, it was advertised, "would start in ten minutes after the blowing of a horn."

A meeting of citizens was held for the purpose of organizing a company for the purpose of erecting a commodious public house. The plan of a constitution was drawn up, under which the company was to take the name of the Albany Hotel-Tontine Company, the capital of which was fixed at \$15,000, divided into 1000 shares. The price of the lot was fixed at \$3000; the cost of the building, at \$10,000; outhouses, \$1000; furniture, \$1000. The plan was thought to be "a happy invention to secure an advantageous property to children who may arrive to years of discretion." Individuals were entreated by the Gazette not to monopolize more than ten shares! This scheme seems to have failed at this time, but was resumed a few years later, and resulted in the erection of the building, now numbered 51 and 53 State street.

Postmaster-General Pickering's advertisements for proposals to carry the mail, extended the post road west from Albany, "from Connojarharrie to Whitestown, and thence to Kanandarqua."

July 27. The directors of the Northern Inland Lock Navigation company held a meeting, Philip Schuyler, president. Surveys of the Hudson river were directed to be made, and the country between the river and the head waters of streams leading to lake Champlain were ordered to be examined. A gentleman of the name of Nesbit arrived at this time from Scotland, with high credentials, "as a master of the science of canalling," and assisted the committee at their first visit to examine the river above Troy.

August 11. The western company met subsequently and chose Philip Schuyler president, and Barent Bleecker treasurer. They determined to improve the Mohawk as far as practicable during the present season, and to examine the ground in the vicinity of Little Falls, and those between the Mohawk and Wood Creek. The companies were incorporated in December following, with one dissenting vote in the senate, and nine in the house of assembly. In the meantime, the committee of the company prosecuted their work vigorously to be ready for operations early in the coming year.

Oct. 17. A company of seventy-four German immigrants arrived from Philadelphia on their route to the Genesee country, where they purposed to begin a settlement on the lands owned by Robert Morris.

Dec. It was first proposed to establish a line of stages from this city to Whitestown. "Such an idea a few years ago," says the editor of the Gazette, "would have been ridiculed; but from the great intercourse with the west through this city, we have every reason to suppose it will answer a valuable purpose, both to the public and the proprietors; especially if the proprietors should succeed in contracting for the mail, of which there can be little doubt.

About this time a post was established from Niagara to Genesee river, where it met the post from the office of the Gazette every fortnight. The Messrs. Webster received and forwarded letters gratuitously to every part of the country where there were no mails.

1793.

Jan. 10. A meeting of upwards of one hundred and fifty mechanics, convened for the purpose of forming a city and county society. They organized an association under the name of the Albany Mechanic Society, which continued in existence for a long time, and was noted for its usefulness. Its first officers were: John W. Wendell, president; Charles R. Webster and Bernardus Evertsen, vice-presidents; Isaac Hutton, treasurer; John Barber, secretary.

There had been a great surplus of provisions during the preceding year, particularly of grain, and the prices were reduced very low. But about the middle of January wheat began to be sought for at a dollar a bushel, much to the wonderment of some of the dealers, to whom the farmers had been accustomed to bring their wheat for storage until spring, when the former shipped it to New York, and shared the profits with the producer. The wars in Europe growing out of the French revolution created such a demand for American produce, that wheat rose finally to \$3 a bushel, and *runners* first made their appearance in Albany at this time, to the great annoyance of the merchants, having been sent up from New York to forestall the market.

Feb. Specimens of maple sugar were brought before the legislature by the association in Albany for promoting its manufacture; and a bill was introduced by some members of that body, for granting premiums on sugar the product of the maple, of from two to four pence a pound.

Feb 9. The assize of bread, which had stood for a long time at 2lbs 8oz., for 6d, was reduced to 2lbs 4oz for 6d.

Feb. 25. The common council directed the chamberlain to procure information of the persons who had committed trespass and waste of the timber and wood on the lands of the board at Schaghticoke.

Feb. 28. The society of coopers held a meeting and raised the prices of articles of their manufacture one shilling a barrel over the prices which they had established the previous year.

The election held in Albany county for member of congress resulted in a majority for Henry Glen, who received 927 votes; Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, his opponent, received 526.

March 8. The river clear of ice, although there was a considerable fall of snow.

The price of wheat was 9s.

Jan 21. "Hat manufactory in Maiden Lane, a few doors west of the Market House, Albany. May be had Hats of all kinds—the newest fashions and best quality. Made and sold by the public's very humble servant,

ELISHA DORR.

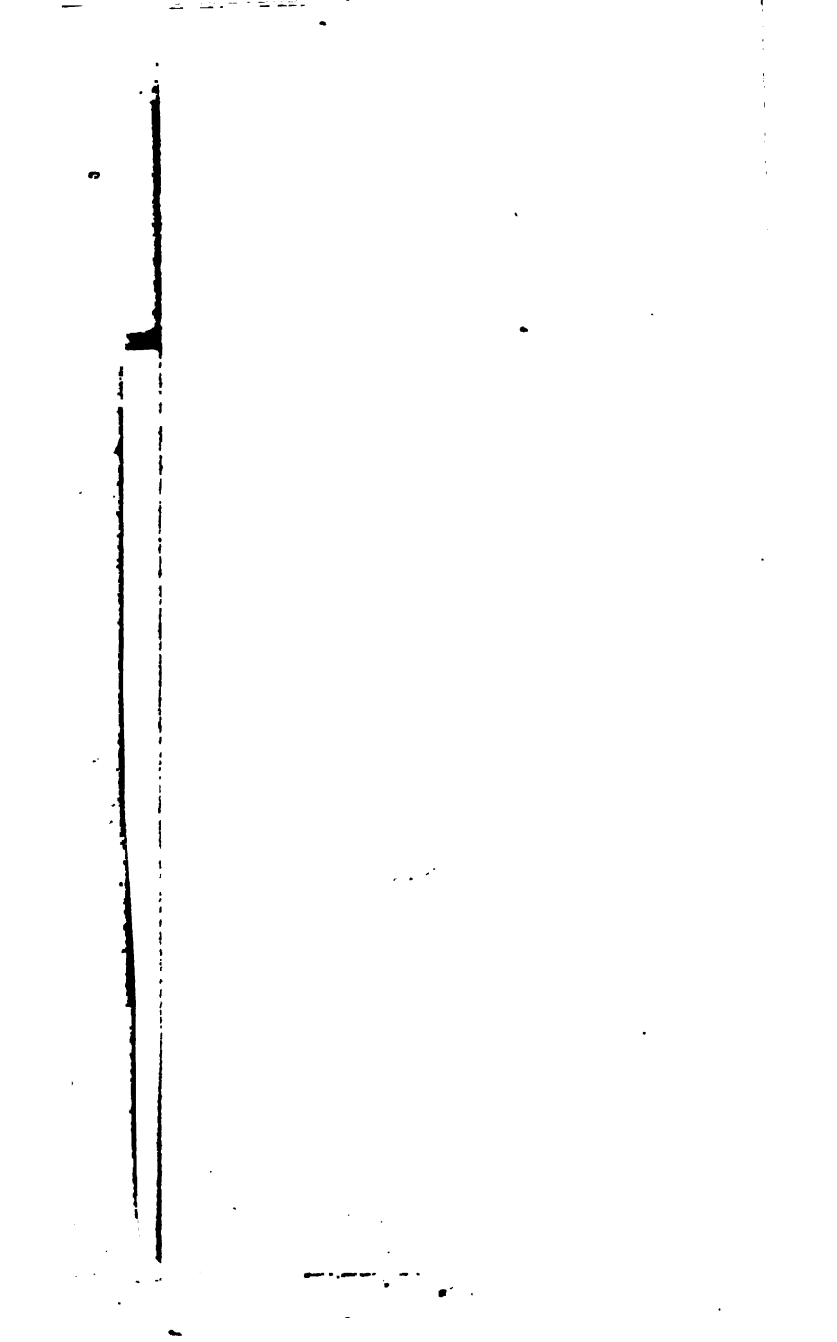
Who has 200 brls of the best cyder for sale cheap for cash!"

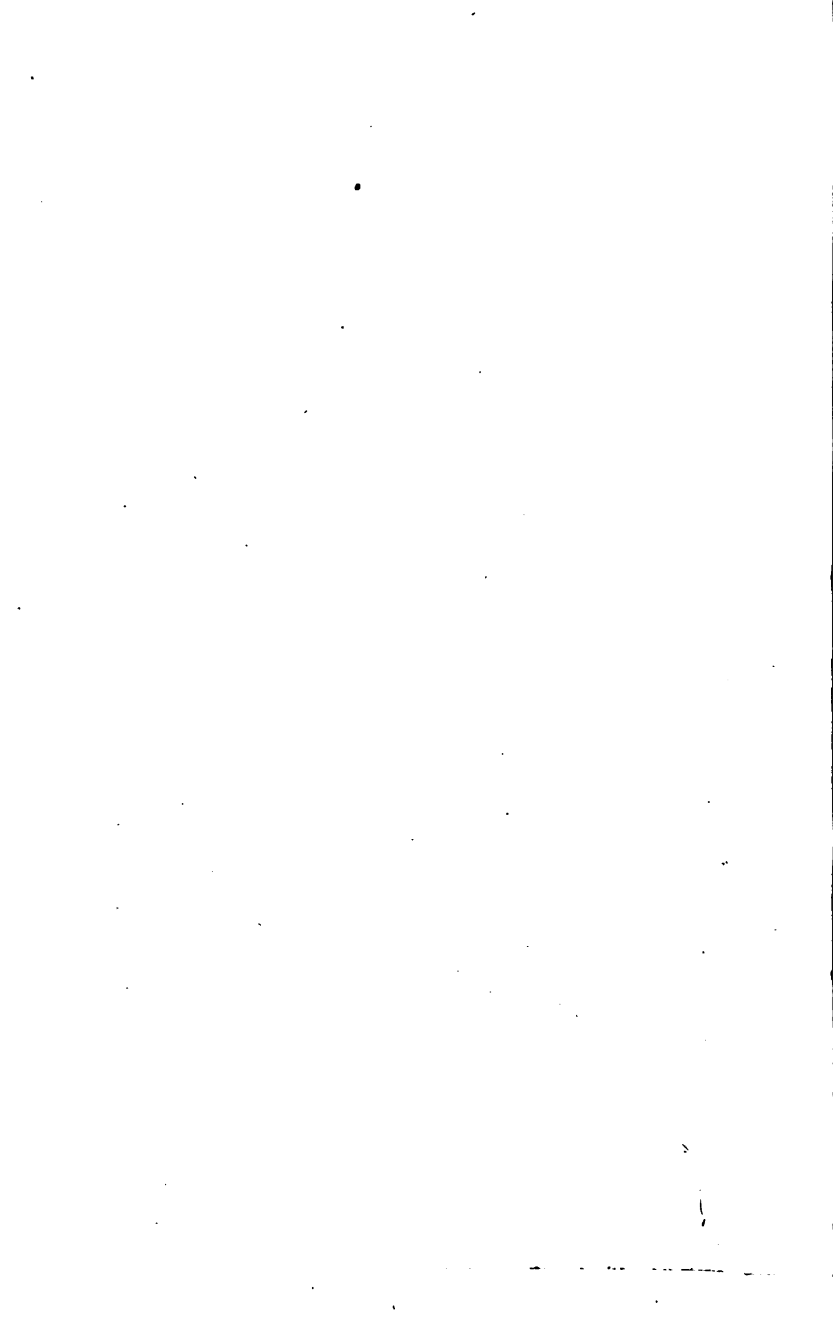
Every one's business at this time seems to have been multifarious.

An act was passed by the legislature for "paving Watervliet street in the county of Albany." Watervliet street began at Columbia street where Montgomery street now is, and ran diagonally to where Broadway and Patroon street intersect Broadway, then called Market street, because the market house stood in it near where it is intersected by Maiden lane, and extended no farther north than Columbia street. At the head of Market street stood the house of Dirk Ten Broek, on the north line of Columbia street. The fifth ward was then in the town of Watervliet.

May. A law of the common council went into effect which ordained that no gutter or spout should project into the street; but that the water should be conducted down the sides of the houses through pipes, within three feet of the ground, under penalty of forty shillings.

The legislature, at its late session, granted a loan of £3000 for eight years to the proprietors of the glass manufactory, three years without interest, and five years at five per cent. The establishment was owned by McClallen, McGregor & Co., the Co being James Caldwell and Christopher Batterman. They offered a reward of fifty dollars for the discovery of a bank of sand suitable for their use,





within ten miles of their glass house, which was eight miles west of the city at the place still familiarly known as the Glass House, although the buildings have disappeared within a few years.

MOSES BEAL "erected a stage," to use his own words, for the accommodation of passengers from Albany to Schenectady, Johnstown, and Canajoharie, once a week. It left Albany at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, and arrived at Canajoharie the next day. The fare was three cents a mile. It returned on Tuesday. He proposed to go as far as Little Falls if desired!

May 14. The Bank of Albany having been in operation one year, declared a dividend of \$4.25 on each share.

June 3. The sale of lots in the Church pasture, by auction, was commenced, by order of the consistory.

The following were elected members of assembly for the ensuing year, at the annual election for the county of Albany:

Thomas Hun,	Johannes Deitz,
Theodorus V. W. Graham,	Jacob Hochstrasser,
William North,	Stephen Platt.
Jellis A. Fonda,	

June 20, 21. The very sudden changes of our atmosphere from heat to cold for this month past have been no less extraordinary than uncommon. Among the many differences we shall only recur to the instances of Thursday and Friday last; on the former of which days the mercury stood at 94° and the latter at 70°.—*Register*.

WEBSTERS, SEYMOUR and ENSIGN erected a paper mill at Troy which went into operation at this time, and was the first establishment of the kind in this quarter.

July. JOHN HUDSON of Schenectady and John Rogers of Ballston established a line of stages by which a regular communication was first begun between Albany and Ballston, for the convenience of those who visited the springs. The fare was 3d a mile.

Aug. 1. The following advertisement is the first public notice of Mr. EZRA AMES:

In Mark Lane, just below Bloodgood & Follet's store.

Painting.—Portrait and Sign Painting, Gilding and Limning. The subscriber solicits the patronage of the admirers of the Fine Arts of Painting, Portraits, Miniatures, and Hair Devices. From the encouragement he has already received, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction. Those who are not satisfied with his performances will not be compelled to have the work when it is finished. Gentlemen and ladies will be waited upon in any part of the city. Signs, Coaches, Chaises, Sleighs, Standards, &c., painted in the best manner. Orders from the country will be received and attended to—and all favors gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

EZRA AMES.

Aug. 8. MATTHEW VISSCHER, counsellor at law, died aged 42. He was called into public life at an early age, and took an active part in the revolution. He was clerk of the city and county many years, and was highly respected for his fidelity and patriotism in the public service.

Sept. 6. The Hon. Beverdy Randolph and Timothy Pickering, two of the commissioners sent to treat with the hostile Indians in relation to boundaries, arrived in the city on their return. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the northern boundary of the United States; but as the government had made large purchases of land north of that river, extensive settlements of whites had already begun to be made there, no terms were agreed upon, and it was expected that hostilities would be renewed. The hostile tribes were the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, and Miamis.

Sept. 9. JACOB C. TEN EYCK died, aged 88, and was interred in the cemetery of the Dutch Church. Among the many offices he is represented to have filled with dignity and efficiency, were those of mayor, and judge of the common pleas court.

Sept. 12. The citizens began to agitate the subject of lighting the streets by night with lamps. A correspondent of the Gazette thought the project needed only to be understood to be adopted!

Sept. 21. The citizens were alarmed by a letter from

Judge Lansing, informing them that a vessel had passed New York having two persons on board infected with the yellow fever, which was then raging at Philadelphia. Meetings of the citizens and of the common council were held and measures adopted to prevent the passing of any vessel above the Overslaugh without an examination, and the ferrymen were directed how to proceed on occasions when any suspicion attached to travellers presenting themselves to be ferried over. The common council recommended the observance of the first day of October, as a day of fasting and prayer, for the aversion of the dreaded contagion.

Sept. 23. "On Monday evening last arrived at Green-Bush, opposite to this city, from the seat of government, Hon. Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury of the United States, and his lady. As Colonel Hamilton and lady were supposed to have been afflicted with the yellow fever, then prevalent in Philadelphia, the physicians of this city, by request, immediately visited them, and on their return, published the following certificate:

Albany, Sept. 23, 1793.

This is to certify that we have visited Col. Hamilton and his lady, at Greenbush, this evening, and that they are apparently in perfect health; and from every circumstance we do not conceive there can be the least danger of their conveying the infection of the pestilential fever, at present prevalent in Philadelphia, to any of their fellow citizens. Samuel Stringer, W. Mancius, H. Woodruff, Wm. McClallen, Cornelius Roosa.

In consequence of which, on Tuesday morning, an order was granted by the mayor, that Col. Hamilton and lady be allowed to cross the ferry."

Sept. 24. At the charter election, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Aldermen.—Abram Ten Eyck, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, John N. Bleecker, Jacob J. Lansing, Jeremiah Lansing, Dirck Ten Broek.

Assistants.—John D. P. Douw, John V. Henry, John F. Pruyn, Barent G. Staats, John Jauncey, John C. Cuyler.

On the same day, the common council re-elected Elbert Willett chamberlain, and James Elliott city marshal, John Tayler was appointed recorder, vice Peter W. Yates, resigned.

Nov. 17. An extensive fire occurred at half past 10 on Sunday evening, in an out house belonging to Leonard Gansevoort, in the centre of the square formed by State and Market streets, and Maiden and Middle lanes, which was swept down by the flames. Twenty-six dwelling houses, several extensive stores, and the Gazette printing office, were consumed. The loss of property was estimated at \$250,000. The principal sufferer in real estate was John Maley. Leonard Gansevoort's house was on the lot now numbered 53 State street.

Several attempts were subsequently made to fire the city, by slaves, and some of them were arrested and confessed their guilt. A law was passed by the common council on the 25th Nov., to prevent the appearance of slaves abroad after nine o'clock at night, under the penalty of confinement in the jail.

Nov. 25. It was ordained by the common council, "that no butcher or other person shall sell or dispose of any lamb, mutton, veal, pork or other dead victual for more than four pence per pound, under a penalty of eight shillings for every such offence besides costs."

By a subsequent law, butchers were allowed to receive sixpence per pound for beef and pork, other meats remaining at fourpence.

Nov. 27. The common council passed a law establishing a night watch, consisting of 24 persons each night, to be drawn from the male inhabitants from the age of sixteen years and upwards. They were to assemble on notice given by the marshal, at 8 o'clock, and to remain under the direction of the officer for the night until daybreak under a penalty of six shillings for any breach of the regulations. Inhabitants over sixty years of age, were allowed to send substitutes.

A line of stages was established between Albany and Northampton. A stage started from each of these points on Tuesdays and Fridays in the morning, and met at

Pittsfield in the evening, making the entire route in two days. "The proprietors of this new line beg leave to observe that the difficulty of extending a line of stages from Northampton to Albany (across the mountains), has heretofore been supposed insurmountable—but considering this establishment forms an expeditious and sure communication from Portland in the province of Maine through a rich and flourishing country to *Whitestown, in the western part of the state of New York!** a distance of upwards of four hundred miles, they have determined to make the experiment." The fare was 4d a mile.

1794.

Jan. 6. Pomp, a negro slave, charged with having set fire to the stable of Leonard Gansevoort, by which the late disastrous conflagration was caused, was tried before the supreme court, and found guilty. Bet and Dean, two female slaves, were also tried and convicted of the same offence, and the whole sentenced to be hung on the 24th January. When the day arrived, there was a large concourse of people to witness the execution; but the culprits were respited and allowed six weeks grace, to the great injustice of so large an audience.

Feb. 4. The senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the corporation of Albany to raise money to support a night watch, was concurred in by the house.

Feb. 8. This was a notable day for trade, the Gazette says. "On a moderate estimate it is presumed the purchases and sales of produce and merchandise exceeded \$50,000. Of the article of wheat, between 25 and 30,000 bushels were brought to this market; a quantity far exceeding the receipts of any one day since the settlement of this country. The price of wheat rose during the day from 7s. 7d. to 8s., or the highest price between this and the first of March. This last mode of purchase is truly novel, and must be convincing to the farmer that the merchants of this city are too independent to form combinations."

A fat cow brought to this market by Mr. Holt of Cherry

* The compiler has taken the liberty to put this sentence in italics.

Valley, was killed and found to exceed 1,100 pounds in weight. It is stated that upwards of 500 head of fat cattle were driven to market from Otsego county the past season.

The prisoners confined in the jail for debt, petitioned the legislature for a law compelling their creditors to support them during their incarceration; the committee to whom their petition was referred, reported that the act of 1789 was sufficient for the relief prayed for.

The sufferers by the fires in Albany and Lansingburgh petitioned the legislature for permission to raise a sum by lottery to indemnify a part of their losses. The committee, considering the deranged state of the affairs of the sufferers in consequence of the fire, and that the commercial interests of the northern and western parts of the state would be considerably affected thereby, were of the opinion that their extreme case merited the attention of the legislature, and brought in a bill accordingly.

Feb. 10. The legislature requested the governor to confer with the Cayuga, Onondaga and Oneida Indians, who were in the city in large numbers, and to ascertain whether they were disposed to sell the whole of their reserved lands. The sum of \$650 was distributed among them in presents. The place for distributing presents to the Indians, we are told by Mr. John Van Zandt, was on the north side of State street, east of James street, where the Indians were ranged in a line on the verge of the sidewalk, and the articles were distributed with great exactness, men, women and children sharing alike.

The committee of the house of assembly to whom was referred the petition of the Reformed Dutch Church in Greenbush for a lottery to raise money to complete their church, reported against granting the petition.

The Inland Navigation companies applied to the legislature for assistance in carrying on their enterprise. It was proposed to render a water communication from Albany to Seneca lake, a distance of more than two hundred and seventy-five miles; in the progress of which the following obstacles were to be surmounted:

1. It was necessary to construct a canal with locks, to

connect the Mohawk with the Hudson, in the nearest direction from river to river, or a canal with locks round the Cohoes falls, estimated to cost,.....	\$37,500
2. The Mohawk to be cleared of rocks, and the riffs deepened to the Little falls,	17,500
3. The Little falls to be completely locked,	37,500
4. From the Little falls to Fort Stanwix, the river being generally bold—the natural obstructions being few,.....	6,250
5. Canal &c., at Fort Stanwix,.....	6,250
6. To complete Wood creek,.....	3,125
7. To improve the riffs in the Onondaga and Seneca rivers to the Cayuga lake,.....	6,250
8. Improving the communication between the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, and locking at the Seneca falls,	12,500
	<hr/>
	\$126,925

It was contemplated that these improvements would bring into communication 1000 miles of inland coast, within the state of New York, exclusive of the great lakes, and would accommodate boats carrying from five to ten tons; while boats then carrying from eight to ten barrels, approached the Hudson with an expense and delay barely equivalent to any proposed advantage.

Jan 28. The citizens of Albany transmitted to Philadelphia for the relief of the sufferers by the memorable conflagration of 1793, the sum of \$866.40, collected soon after a formidable scourge of fire in their own city.

March 14. The two negro girls convicted of setting fire to the city on the 17th Nov. last, were hung. The other felon was respited until April.

The legislature had it in contemplation to take another corner from Albany county, for the erection of a new county; but at the adjournment of that body the bill remained in the senate, which passed a resolution at its close, that the further consideration of the bill entitled "an act to erect certain lands into a separate county by the name of Delaware," be postponed until the next session.

March 28. Proposals were issued for building a brick Presbyterian church, for which the materials were procured.

To encourage the raising of barley, the subscriber will pay six shillings a bushel for any quantity of good merchantable barley, delivered at his brewery, at the corner of the market house, Albany, at any time before the 1st of March, 1795.

PETER GANSEVOORT.

Mr. SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER, son of Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, of Rensselaerwyck, was promoted to a captaincy in the cavalry of the United States.

April 11. Pomp, the negro convicted of arson, and several times respited, was hung; and his dying confessions were sold at No. 2 Pearl street.

ANANIAS PLATT, grateful for public custom, undertook to run his stage twice a day from Lansingburgh to Albany and back.

June 21. JACOB J. LANSING one of the aldermen of the city, died after a short illness, aged 40. "He was an affectionate relation, a valuable friend, a firm magistrate, and above all a man who feared God."

SPENCER STAFFORD gave notice that he had again commenced business in this city, and that at his shop, on the east side of Market street, a few doors north of the Dutch Church, he carried on a tin plate, sheet iron, copper and brass manufactory. Mr. Stafford became subsequently an extensive hardware merchant, and retired wealthy. In 1843, he made a map of his city property, and offered it for sale. His lots lay principally on the south side of Lydius street, above Hawk.

May 24. The assize of bread was one pound and twelve ounces for sixpence.

The number of votes given for members of assembly at the May election, by the different towns in the county was as follows:

Albany,	278	Bethlehem,	153
Watervliet,	228	Coeyman's,	36
Schenectady,	362	Coxsackie,	36
Duanesburgh,	68	Catskill,	79
Schoharie,	170	Freehold,	92
Rensselaerville,	359		
		Total,	1890

The names of the members elected, were,

Thomas Hun,	Johannes Deitz,
Leonard Gansevoort, jr.,	Andries Van Petten,
William North,	Stephen Platt.
Jacob Hochstrasser,	

May 19. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER was elected a member of the corporation of Williams College, in the state of Massachusetts.

May. The treasurer of the state of Vermont, Samuel Mattocks, passed through the city with twenty thousand dollars in specie, on his way to New York. The money was part of the thirty thousand dollars stipulated to be paid to the state of New York, when the latter acceded to the independence and sovereignty of the other.

The Western Inland Lock Navigation company advertised to contract for four companies of laborers, each company to consist of an overseer, twenty-five able-bodied men and a cook, to be employed from the 20th June to the 15th November. The wages offered were one dollar a day to the overseer, and fifty cents to the laborers and cook, and "to find their own provision and liquor, and bedding." The directors would provide kettles, wooden bowls and trenchers. They were to work from sunrise till eight o'clock; then to be allowed one hour for breakfast; then to work until twelve o'clock, and be allowed two hours for dinner, until the 15th August, and after that only one hour for dinner until the 15th November; after dinner to work until sunset. They were to be allowed four days' wages "for traveling to the falls in Herkimer county," where they were to be chiefly employed.

July 12. "The extensive and beautiful works belonging to Mr. JAMES CALDWELL, situated about one mile north of this city were entirely consumed by fire, together with between five and six thousand pounds worth of stock. The whole loss is estimated at upwards of £13,000. The fire broke out between the hours of one and two in the morning of Saturday, in the Chocolate mill, but by what means it caught no one is able to determine. Nothing was saved of all that range, but one small kitchen."

Post roads centering at Albany, all of which had been established but recently, were now 6 in number, as follows:

1. From New York by Pickskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Redhook, Clermont, Hudson and Kinderhook to Albany.

2. From Albany, by Lansingburgh, Bennington, and Manchester to Rutland in Vermont. From Rutland, by Middlebury and Vergennes, to Burlington on Lake Champlain.

3. From Lansingburgh to Albany.

4. From Albany, by Schenectady, Johnstown, and Cannajoharrie to Whitestown.

5. From Cannajoharrie through Cherry Valley to the court house in Cooperstown in the county of Otsego.

6. From Whitestown to Canandarqua one in two weeks.

The above is from the proposals for carrying the mail, issued by Timothy Pickering the postmaster-general, and the orthography of the original is preserved.

Aug. 1. The assize of bread was one pound twelve ounces for sixpence. In New York, 1 lb. 14 oz. of inspected flour. The price of wheat in New York at the same time, was 10s. 8d. (\$1.33), and \$1.25 at Albany in October.

Sept. 1. The corporation sold by public auction, the water lots "between the middle and upper docks," north of Maiden lane, which brought upwards of \$4000.

Oct. Peter Gansevoort junior advertised to pay seven shillings a bushel for barley delivered at his brewery, at the corner of the Market House, in any quantity, until the first of March, 1795.

Oct. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, formerly an esteemed merchant in Albany, died in Canada, aged 73.

Oct. Jacob Waldron and his wife, who had been captured with a part of Gen. Wayne's army and retained among the Shawnee Indians, made their escape in March, and arrived in Albany by the way of Detroit and Niagara. They were furnished with money by the Albany Humane Society to enable them to prosecute their journey.

The fare to New York by stage was \$7.25; the trip occupied two days. In the winter it was \$8; way passengers 5d a mile.

Oct. 16. **TRUNIS VISSCHER** died.

A sixpenny loaf of bread weighed one pound 10 ounces.

"For sale, a likely Negro Wench, 18 years of age, with her child, 8 months old.

Oct. 28. **AARON PENNEL** died, aged 25; had resided in the city five years, and "sustained the character of an amiable and honest man;" was buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church.

Nov. 2. Twenty recruits for a corps of artillery and engineers, which had been raised in this city by Lieut. J. McClallen, sailed for Governor's Island.

Nov. 10. The corporation advertised for proposals for supplying the city with water by aqueduct, from the spring at the Five Mile House, on the road to Schenectady. About this time also, the common council resolved that no person should frame the materials for any building in any of the streets or lanes of the city, east of Eagle street, under a penalty of six shillings a day for every day he should persist in the work, after having been forbidden.

Nov. 11. The treaty with the Six Nations was "done at Kon-an-daigua," and signed by Timothy Pickering and 58 sachems, among whom were Hendrik, Fish Carrier, Half Town, Little Billy, Farmer's Brother, Red Jacket, Cornplanter and Handsome Lake.

Nov. 14. The Bank of Albany paid a dividend of 4½ per cent, on the last half year's business.

Dec. 11. The editors of the Gazette, "as friends to the progress of American manufactures, congratulate the proprietors and the public, that the extensive glass factory in the neighborhood of this city, is now in full operation, both at the old and new works. This valuable establishment has met with obstacles for this two months, partly owing to some bad materials. But at length, we are told, they are happily surmounted with a fair prospect of increasing prosperity.

It is mentioned that Capt. **WILLIAM VAN INGEN** of the sloop *Cincinnati*, had made the trip to and from New York in 12 days—that is, he sailed from hence on the 5th Dec. and arrived at New York on the 9th; disposed of his car-

go, took in a valuable freight, and returned to this port on the 16th. This was a triumph of sloop navigation.

It is remarked at the same time, that the navigation of the river had been open 9 months, and had still no impediment.

Dec. 15. Stephen Van Rensselaer prohibited all persons excepting those who had permission by deed, from cutting down or carrying away any timber or firewood upon the manor of Rensselaerwyck. The citizens of Albany had been accustomed to the right of commons for nearly two centuries, and it is probable that some persons began to abuse the privilege. An anonymous writer in the Gazette animadverted upon this prohibition, which required those who wished to cut wood to apply at the office of the proprietor for permission, and asserted that the prohibition was an encroachment upon the rights of the citizens, acquired not only by long usage, but by original purchase or grant from the Indians.

Dec. 22. It was contemplated to establish a college here, and a petition which had been circulated for signatures was presented to the corporation for the purpose of moving that body to some action in the matter. Considerable effort was made to have it located here, instead of Schenectady, and £6000 subscribed towards it; but the regents of the university, by a vote of 11 to 3, fixed upon the latter place.

We learn from the Register of Sept. 29, 1794, that the paving system had been prosecuted with so much vigor, that only Pearl street and a few cross streets remained to complete the enterprise. "The contrast in so short a period, from one of the filthiest to one of the cleanest cities in America, is truly astonishing, and must be pleasing to every citizen, especially when we take into contemplation that noble extent of pavement now nearly completed through the whole extent of Watervliet street to the bridge—the very idea of which a few years ago would have been thought the height of madness." It is said that property had risen in consequence. It was found that they had made a mistake in paving some of the sidewalks with small stones.

1795.

Jan. 1. RICHARD HILTON, "a worthy citizen," died in the 97th year of his age. He was the oldest man in the city, and had for many years been afflicted by an enormous wen on his left cheek, about 15 inches in circumference.

Jan. 10.—The proprietors of the Western Mail Stages advertise that they have provided good and convenient stage sleighs which will accommodate ten passengers, and have reduced the fare during good sleighing to 2 pence $\frac{1}{2}$ penny per mile.

At the same time John Hudson ran two stages, one of 4 horses and the other of 2, daily, to Albany and back to Schenectady, Sundays excepted.

The post master at this time was George W. Mancius.

Feb. 28. The emigration through the city to the west was so great at this time, that a citizen was induced from a motive of curiosity to take an account of a single day's travel; the number taken was 500 sleighs, from sun-rise to sun-set: those passing in the night not being enumerated. It was estimated that 1200 sleighs, freighted with men, women, children and furniture, had passed through the city in three days, from the east, to settle the Genesee Valley. This was not the only avenue to the west, at that time, though probably the principal one. The increase of emigration was attributable to the completion of the treaty of Mr. Jay with Great Britain, and that of Mr. Pickering with the Six Nations, which dispelled every apprehension of danger. Among the movables was observed a printing press, "destined to shed its light abroad over the western wilds."

March. The legislature passed the bill directing the treasurer to subscribe 200 shares to each of the canal companies, to enable them to prosecute their works the coming season.

Also an act to divide the town of Rensselaerville, and erect a part of it into a new town by the name of Berne, in honor of the first settler there. The town of Rensselaerwyck was also divided and a part of it called Greenbush. The county of Schoharie was erected from part of the counties of Albany and Otsego.

March. The city lamps were announced as being nearly ready for use.

March 1. BARENT TEN EYCK died, aged 81. ALBERTUS YATES died on the same day, at an advanced age.

ARENT VAN CURLAER died at Mapletown, Rensselaer county, aged 107. We do not learn whether he was a descendant of the ancient commissary.

March 4. ISAAC PACKARD died, "respected and esteemed as an ingenious mechanic and an honest man."

March 30. DAVID GROESBEECK died aged 67, "a pious and exemplary man."

Mr. JOHN HUDSON died; the stage proprietor, whose vehicles plied between Albany and Schenectady. His widow continued the business.

Stages commenced running six times a day between Lansingburgh and Albany, by A. Platt.

April 7. An act passed the legislature, at its last session, appropriating £20,000 annually for the term of five years, for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining schools in the state. The proportion allotted to Albany county was £1,500, or \$3750; the law to go into operation on the 7th April. It was the foundation of the free school system.

The following list of taxable inhabitants of the towns in the county of Albany, is given in the Gazette:

Albany,	806	Bethlehem,	350
Watervliet,	573	Rensselaerville,	495
Coxsackie,	600	Schoharie,	507
Catskill,	354	Duanesburgh,	400
Freehold,	524	Berne,	386
Coeymans,	354	Schenectady,	747

April 15. Upwards of fifty sail of vessels arrived at this port, and a number went past to Troy.

April 17. The firm of MacGregor & Co., in carrying on the Glass Works, consisting of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Elkanah Watson, Robert MacGregor, and Thomas and Samuel Mather, was dissolved, and a new company formed under the name of Thomas Mather & Co.

April 28. The election for governor, lieutenant-governor and legislators, took place on the last Tuesday in

April, and the vote for the city and county of Albany was as follows:

Towns.	Jay.	V. Rens	Yates.	Floyd.
Albany, first ward,.....	61	56	72	51
second ward,.....	46	38	17	5
third ward,.....	42	47	25	20
Schenectady,	35	75	227	234
Bethlehem,	128	201	75	4
Rensselaerville,	314	317	13	7
Coxsackie,	37	39	59	57
Duanesburgh,.....	151	143	27	35
Watervliet,.....	207	248	56	14
Catskill,	32	31	102	102
Berne,	188	190	3	3
Schoharie,	124	122	45	44
Coeymans,	11	15	38	31
Freehold,.....	45	13	41	71
	1401	1560	850	678

The total number of votes given for the above candidates in the whole state, was, for Jay, 13,481; for Yates, 11,892; for Van Rensselaer, 12,854; Floyd, 12,199. Jay's majority, 1589; Van Rensselaer's majority, 655.

At the same election Philip Schuyler of Albany was chosen senator for the western district; composed of the counties of Albany, Montgomery, Herkimer, Onondaga, Otsego, Ontario and Tioga. The whole vote was, for Schuyler, 4,431; for John Patterson, 2,895. Majority for Schuyler, 1,536.

For members of Assembly of the county of Albany, the vote was as follows:

Dirck Ten Broeck,....	1787	Abraham G. Lansing,..	840
William North,.....	1814	Jellis A. Fonda,	871
Francis Nicoll,	1778	Jacobus Bogardus,.....	812
Jacob Hochstrasser,..	1623	Leonard Bronck,	1272
Johannes Deitz,	1787	Stephea Platt,.....	75
Joseph Shurtliff,....	1254	Marcus Bellinger,	765
Gerrit Abeel,	1683	Uzal Cory,	747
Philip Van Rensselaer,	891		

Dirck Ten Broeck of Albany, William North of Duanesburgh, Francis Nicoll of Bethlehem, Jacob Hochstrasser

of Berne, Johannes Deitz of Schoharry, Gerrit Abeel of Catskill, and Leonard Bronk of Coxsackie, were elected.

April 30. At sunrise the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 0; and an hour later, although the morning was fair, it had fallen to 14 deg. below 0. This was 6° colder than any day of the previous winter, and the coldest day that had occurred in six years.

May. JACOBUS WYNKOOP, a merchant of this city, died aged 75. "He took a decided and active part in the revolution, and was esteemed a brave and worthy officer."

May 7. FRANCIS CARBINE, formerly a merchant in Albany, died, aged 62.

May 11. WILLIAM MCFARLANE died, aged 34. "To the character of an honest man he added the qualifications of a pious christian."

May 12. At an election held at the banking house in Market street, the following were elected directors of the Bank of Albany, the only institution of the kind north of New York, it is believed: Abraham Ten Broek, president; Stephen Van Rensselaer, Stephen Lush, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Goldsbrow Banyar, Jas. Caldwell, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Barent Bleecker, Dudley Walsh, Daniel Hale, Robert McClallen, Jacob Vanderheyden, Elisha Kane.

The stages from Albany to New York performed their trips in two days at the "reduced price of £3 4s." a passenger (\$8). "The passengers will lodge the first night at Poughkeepsie, where those that prefer a water passage may be accommodated on board the Poughkeepsie packets, remarkable for their quick passages."

Official information having been received of the election of Mr. Van Rensselaer to the office of lieut. governor, the citizens formed a procession, and marched to his mansion to congratulate him on the event. Some of the most conspicuous of his opponents joined in the procession with much enthusiasm.

June 2. JOHN M. WATSON died, aged 29, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery.

June 15. It was announced that "William Mayell, hatter, from London, had just opened, for sale, at the store of T. Fradgley, No. 8 Market street, a general assortment of

men's, women's and children's fashionable hats, various colors."

June 22. The assize of bread was a loaf of common tail flour to weigh 1lb. 2 oz. for sixpence. Wheat sold for \$2.18 a bushel in New York, and flour \$10 a barrel. The following is a price current of some of the most common articles of consumption in New York at this time:

Wheat, 17s 6d.	Pork prime, £6, 5s.
Com. Northern, 7s 2d.	" cargo, £5, 16s.
" Southern, 6s 6d.	Butter, 1s 6d.
Flour Superfine, £4, 16s.	Lard, 1s 2d.
" Common, £4, 4s.	Cheese, 1s 4d.
Beef mess, £5, 4s.	Ham, 1s.
" prime, £4, 16s.	Beeswax, 2s 6d.
" cargo, £4, 8s.	Molasses, 4s 8d.
Pork mess, £7, 4s.	Rum, 7s 6d.

A pound was \$2.50, a shilling 12½ cts.

American flour was selling in France at from \$15 to \$20 per barrel.

June 30. WILLIAM McCLEMENT died, aged 28.

July 20. The Bank of Albany commenced business in its new banking house in Market street, in the house adjoining the Mansion House on the south. The directors had made a call of forty dollars a share upon the stockholders, and the stock was quoted at 30 per cent.

July 24. The Cohoes Bridge was opened for passengers with horses and carriages.

Aug. 19. JACOB KIDNEY died, many years high constable of the city.

Aug. 20. JOHN BRADSTREET SCHUYLER died at Saratoga on the 19th Aug., and was brought to Albany same day; and on the following day was interred in the vault of his brother-in-law, the Hon. S. Van Rensselaer.

Sept. 14. HENRY TEN EYCK died. "He was a citizen much respected and esteemed, and in his death the public have sustained an irreparable loss."

Sept. 15. CAPT. JOHN, one of the Oneida sachems, and the principal orator and public speaker of the nation, died and was interred in the Presbyterian cemetery. The deputation of chiefs and sachems of the Oneidas, then in this city, attended the funeral, and performed the solemnities thereof, according to the custom of their nation,

Oct 1. HENRY WENDELL died, aged 63. He was formerly sheriff of the county of Albany, and many years a respectable inhabitant of the city.

Oct. 2. The state council appointed Abraham Yates jr., mayor of the city of Albany, and John Ostrander, sheriff of the city and county.

Oct. 11. JONATHAN SHEPHERD died, and was buried in the Episcopalian burial ground.

Oct 12. ABRAM POWERS, baker, died.

Nov. 2. It is noted that wheat, which had been 18s in New York and 16s 6d in Albany, is now 14s and its tendency downwards, owing to the abundance of the crops, and the agents of foreign countries having received orders to discontinue purchases for exportation; that potatoes were sold at 2s per bushel, and good mutton at 4½d and beef at 6d a pound.

The Bank of Albany declared a dividend of 4½ per cent on its capital stock, for the past 6 months.

In the fall of 1795 a singular craft arrived at Albany on its way from Lake Erie to Philadelphia. It was a small schooner, called the White Fish, built at Presqu'Isle on Lake Erie by a couple of young men, and was 17½ feet keel, 5 feet 7 inches beam. They proceeded along Lake Erie to Niagara falls, 110 miles; passed the falls by land 10 miles, and sailed down Lake Ontario and up Oswego river, passing the falls in the latter by land, 1 mile; through the Oneida lake, and up Wood creek; from the latter to the Mohawk 1 mile by land; and down the Mohawk to Little falls, which were passed by land 1 mile; and the distance between Schenectady and Albany was also made by land. They proceeded down the Hudson, and by sea to the capes of Delaware; and up the Delaware to Philadelphia. The voyage occupied seven weeks, owing to the lateness of the season, it being the 10th Nov. when they reached Philadelphia, having made 947 miles, without chart or compass. The canals were in progress at this time for rendering the whole distance between Oneida lake and Albany navigable. The design of this voyage was a disinterested experiment to prove some of the great advantages which might in future be derived from the speedy settlement about the new town of Erie.

Nov. 7. The supreme court adjourned. The following convictions took place. Anthony Crane, petit larceny; Elisabeth Crane, his wife, grand larceny; Joseph Brown, petit larceny; Flora, a negro girl, grand larceny; Sam and Jack, negroes, for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such. They each, except Elisabeth Crane, received 39 lashes on the same day, and were discharged.

Nov. 16. The lighting of the city, says the Gazette, begins to assume a regular and pleasing appearance, and if the common council would permit to be lighted at the public expense, the lamps which our private citizens shall erect, (on their paying into the treasury money sufficient for the oil) our city, in this respect, would soon vie with the other principal cities and towns in the United States.

Dec. 14. Wheat in New York, 20s 6d (\$2·56), in Albany, 17s 6d (\$2·18).

The census of 1795 gives the following statement of the number of electors in the city and county of Albany.

No. of electors in the city of Albany, 765.

“ “ “ county “ 6,087.

The electors consisted of those who possessed freeholds of the value of \$250; those who possessed freeholds of the value of \$50 and under \$250; those not possessed of freeholds but who rented tenements of the yearly value of \$5; and those who were freemen on the 14th day of October, 1775, and on the 20th day of April, 1777.

1796.

The following is a list of the towns and the number of electors in each at this time in this county.

Berne,	457	Watervliet,	600
Coeymans,	359	Duanesburgh,....	307
Bethlehem,	388	Schoharie,	436
Catskill,	363	Schenectady,	683
Rensselaerville, .	548	Freehold,	562
Coxsackie,.....	619	Albany,	765

The No of electors in Troy was 550. (This probably included Lansingburgh, as the latter place is not mentioned.)

The whole No. of freeholders in the state in 1790 was 19,395; in 1795 they had increased to 36,338, having nearly doubled in the short space of five years. 817 freeholders gave a senator. The tide of immigration had increased the western district so as to entitle it to 17 senators, while the southern district had 10, the middle 9, the eastern 8. The new census increased the number of senators from 24 to 44; and of assemblymen from 70 to 115.

A writer in the Gazette of Feb. 5, 1796, writes from personal knowledge that at the election of 1738, which was hotly contested, 636 voted for assemblymen, and that at that time there were not 50 more electors in the whole district, then county of Albany (the manor excepted which held a separate poll of about 100 votes) comprising in '96 the counties of Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Schoharie, Montgomery, Herkimer, Tioga, Otsego, Onondaga and Ontario. So that in 1738, the whole number of electors did not exceed 786, which had now increased to 37,026; being an increase in 60 years of more than 47 to 1.

It was announced that a new line of stages was established between Albany and New York, which would start daily from each place.

Jan. John Clark and Reuben King advertise that they have contracted with the post office department to convey the mail and maintain a line of stages to run twice a week each way between Boston and Albany: that their stages will start from Boston every Monday and Tuesday, and arrive at Albany every fourth day, and will start from James McGourk's in Albany every Wednesday and Saturday morning and arrive at Boston in the same period of time; except the months of March and November, "and then the mail will go on horseback."

Feb. The stage fare to New York was \$10. In the spring it was reduced to \$8.

An act passed the legislature at its session for this year, to enable the corporation of the city of Albany to supply the city with water by means of conduits.

An act for the encouragement of the Albany Glass Factory.

An act authorizing the corporation to raise money to defray the expense of lighting the lamps and for the support of a night watch.

An act making alterations in the criminal law of this state, and for erecting state prisons, provided for the erection of a state prison at Albany.

The proprietors of the Glass works at this time were Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, John Sanders, Abraham Ten Eyck, Elkanah Watson, Frederick A. De Zeng, K. K. Van Rensselaer, Thomas Mather, Douw Fonda, Walter Cochran, Samuel Mather. About this time they conceived the project of consolidating their establishment into a permanent manufacturing town, under the name of *Hamilton*. Materials were collected for building an octagon church, and a school house; the ground was laid out into streets and house lots. The legislature exempted the company and their workmen from all taxation for five years, as a mode of encouragement.

A resolution passed the common council for enforcing the laws for paving Court street (Broadway) from the north end of that street to the site of Fort Orange; Pearl street from State street north; Mark lane, now Exchange street; Washington street from Nail street (Howard) south to Bass lane (Bleecker), and Maiden lane from Market to Lodge street.

March 23. The Rev. John B. Johnson became the colleague of Rev. Dr. Bassett in the pastoral charge of the Dutch Reformed church, and so continued until 1802, when he resigned his call, and removed to Brooklyn, where he died. He is represented to have been unusually popular, and enjoyed the uninterrupted affection and confidence of his people, and the whole community. During his ministry very gratifying accessions were made to the church.

March 31. Ananias Platt began to run a line of stages four times a day between Albany and Schenectady.

May 3. The Bank of Albany declared a dividend of 4½ per cent.

May 10. The consistory of the Dutch Reformed church appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Beekman, Van Vechten, Van Rensselaer and Bleecker, to procure

materials for the purpose of building a new church, the board making themselves responsible for their acts.

The streets in the city were still mostly unpaved, and the houses without numbers. The stores in State street were described as bearing a certain direction from the Dutch church.

May 31. A report was made at this time of the boats that passed the locks at Little falls, on the Mohawk during 13 days in May, viz: 17 boats to and from old Fort Schuyler, 22 Geneva, 8 Rotterdam and Oneida lake, 11 Fort Stanwix, 4 Cayuga lake, 4 Erie lake, 9 Niagara, 16 Upper Canada, 3 Fort Herkimer, 1 Bay Cauty, 2 Oneida lake, 6 Genesee, 3 Little falls, 6 Whitestown, 4 German flats; total, 116; paying a toll of \$219.

June 30. ABRAHAM YATES, junior, mayor of the city, died, aged 73.

The Rev. Drs. Belknap and Morse arrived at Albany, on their return from a tour to the west. Dr. Morse delivered a sermon in the Presbyterian church, on Sunday, July 3.

The Gazette says that furs and peltries to the amount of more than \$40,000 were received at this time by a single house, from one of the north western companies. The editor adds that it has an agreeable appearance, and brightens up the faces of our old Indian traders, to see twenty or thirty wagon loads of fur at a time, coming into our city, and augurs favorably a return of the immensely rich Indian trade we once participated in.

July 8. Wheat had fallen to 12s a bushel, and it is said that 8s were taken at this time.

The commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the state prison at Albany, purchased a lot for the purpose in the north part of the city, adjoining the river, and advertised for proposals to furnish materials and build the same.

A Lansingburgh paper of Aug. 18, says. "A few years ago there was but one stage between this town and Albany. It was established and maintained at great expense by Mr. A. Platt, and for a considerable time had little encouragement. He however persevered, and at this day, this mode

of travelling has so increased that twenty stages pass and re-pass daily between the neighboring towns of Lansingburgh, Troy, Waterford, and Albany, averaging more than 150 passengers per day—a proof of our growth and prosperity.”

“With great pleasure we have noticed the success of the subscription, opened a few days since for erecting a Roman Catholic chapel in this city. It bespeaks the tolerant and liberal disposition of the country, to find our citizens of every persuasion emulous in assisting their Roman Catholic brethren with the means of building here a temple to the God of heaven, in which they can worship according to the dictates of their own consciences. The corporation unanimously resolved to present them with a piece of ground for the site of their church.”—*Gazette.*

Sept. 30. “The Presbyterian congregation in this city have given a call to Mr. David S. Bogart, of the city of New York, to become the pastor of their church, with a salary of a thousand dollars per annum. Their new brick church will be finished in two or three weeks. It is a handsome building, 64 feet by 76, eligibly situated in Washington street corner of Beaver. The inside of the church is in modern style, and the workmanship very elegant.”—*Gazette.*

The above edifice is still standing, having been enlarged about 16 feet on its northern end, and the name of the street changed from *Washington* to *South Pearl*. The old church, was a wooden building, standing on the north east corner of Grand and Beaver streets, and was the first Presbyterian church in the city, under the charge of Mr. McDonald.

The *Gazette* remarks that the city never enjoyed more excellent health; that there was scarcely a sick person in town.

The celerity with which the public mails are now transmitted throughout the United States, says the *Gazette*, merits our particular notice. From Philadelphia to Albany, a distance of 260 miles, it is but 3 days—from Boston, it is 4; but from Savannah in Georgia, almost the extreme southern point in the Union, it is but 12 days—

and newspapers from the latter city are received by the editors of the Gazette with as much regularity as from New York.

Assize of bread, 1 lb. 3 oz. for 6d.

Stage fare from Albany to Fort Schuyler, \$2.50. From Albany to Whitestown, \$3.

Advertisements for the sale of negroes, and rewards for runaway slaves, were at this time of every day occurrence. A sample is taken.

“For Sale, a healthy Negro Wench, about 30 years of age, accustomed to all kinds of kitchen work. She has been a servant in a respectable family in this city for many years, and can be recommended for her honesty and good conduct. Also, her two male children, both in good health, one nearly three years of age, until he arrives at the age of 25 years. The other about 4 weeks old will be sold for life. Apply to the printers of the Albany Gazette.”

To be Sold—A healthy active Negro Wench, in her 19th year—can be recommended for honesty and sobriety, and sold for no fault.”

“A Negro Wench, about 30 years of age, strong and hearty, for sale.”

The names of the owners are never given, but reference is given to the printer.

Oct. 27. It was announced in the papers that there was “a balloon in the city of Albany, now nearly finished, of 54 feet in circumference, and with a machine for carrying a car, which after ascending an immense distance in the air, will disengage itself from the balloon, and descend in a flame of fire to the earth, without receiving any injury. The subscribers to the above balloon, are informed that it will be raised on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the hill above the jail.”

Oct. 27. Gen. Cleveland of Connecticut, attended by a company of surveyors, arrived in the city from Ohio, where they had been employed during the summer in running the outlines of the Connecticut lands on lake Erie, and dividing them into townships. They explored the Cuyahoga, and made many curious discoveries. They demonstrated to the citizens, among other things, that the

transportation of West India goods into that country by the way of Albany, could be done fifty per cent cheaper, and dry goods seventy-five per cent cheaper than from Philadelphia by land to Fort Pitt and down the Ohio. "A hogshead of rum, for instance, will cost \$187.50 delivered at Pittsburg on the Ohio from Philadelphia; whereas four barrels, equal to a hogshead, can, *even now*, be transported from Albany to Detroit for \$18.75 each, equal to \$75 a hhd.* Detroit is upwards of a hundred miles from Cuyahoga river, but allowing for ascending the river, the carrying place of four miles, and descending the Muskingum into the Ohio at Marietta, it will more than justify the general's calculation." The editor of the Register hereupon breaks forth into the following rhapsody: "What a boundless field this new source of wealth and commerce opens to the city of Albany! Let any man contemplate a good map of our local position, and then extend his view northward to the 45th deg. of latitude, and westward to the Lake of the Woods, and the vast link of inland seas, which connect an immense fertile region from lake to lake by a happy intercourse quite into the Hudson—and the most pleasing scene of happiness and industry will unfold itself to his imagination, and which in a few years must unfold itself to the great benefit of posterity. In short, it is clear that millions of people are destined to give and receive from this place their daily wants,—probably from the greatest portion of the intermediate country which lies between that vast chain of water and the Ohio and Mississippi. Such, happy sons of future Albany! is your prospect and such most undoubtedly will be the reality—once the western canals are completed and the western regions populated."

Nov. 1. The public sale of the state lands, commonly called the Cayuga and Onondaga Reservations, was commenced by the surveyor-general at Wendell's hotel, in this city. The sale of the Cayuga tract was completed during the first week, at an average above six dollars per acre.

* Great calculations were made about this time on the prospective facilities for the transportation of rum.

Nov. 2. The house of John McDonald, printer and bookseller in State street, took fire and was burnt to the ground, by which he lost a complete set of printing materials, two presses, a large quantity of paper, and books, bound and in sheets.

A paper called the *Chronicle* is mentioned as being printed in Albany at this time.

The Presbyterian church, corner of Beaver and Pearl streets, was opened, when the Rev. Dr. Smith, president of Union College, delivered two discourses.

Volney, the celebrated traveler and philosopher, visited this city, on his way from the west to the southern states.

The judiciary bill, which passed the legislature at its session this year, abolished capital punishments, except in cases of murder and treason. Corporeal punishment at the whipping post was also abolished about this time, complaints having become common of its abuse in frequent instances. Much was said in favor of imprisonment at labor, and of the feasibility of the plans adopted by the state of Pennsylvania, after the prisons of France.

The land purchased by the commissioners for building a prison contained 6 acres. It was "situated in the colony, about three-fourths of a mile from the City Hall. Its bounds are the main road on the west, and the Hudson river on the east. The price paid was £5000 (\$12,500). This law was annulled the next year, and did not go into operation.

A musical concert was given by Miss Broadhurst, Messrs. Hewitt and Muller, consisting of 6 songs and 4 instrumental pieces, terminating with a ball, tickets \$1. It was immediately followed by the advent of a "male camel from the deserts of Arabia," who was probably the first of his species that penetrated this distant land.

Nov. John Jacob Beeckman, elder, advertised by order of the consistory, for proposals from carpenters and masons for the erection of a new Dutch church.

Nov. 27. The cartridges and other ammunition belonging to the United States, which had for some years past been deposited in the public stores in Court street in this city, were on the 27th Nov., by order of the secretary of

war, shipped on board vessels, and sent to West Point, by Capt. Hudong.

Dec. The following statement of the buildings in this city was made from actual enumeration:

701 dwelling houses,
131 stores,
68 store-houses,
193 stables fronting streets and alleys.

1093 buildings.

In the colonie of Watervliet, or Northern Liberties,

162 dwelling houses,
13 stores.

1268

Computing 7 persons to each dwelling house, the city would contain 4907, and the liberties 1134 inhabitants; total 6041.

Dec. 23 and 24. Friday and Saturday 23d and 24th Dec., were the coldest days remembered in this city for many years.

Friday, Dec. 23, 1796. 14° below 0.

Saturday Dec. 24, 1796, 18 " "

1797.

State of the thermometer at 7 o'clock in the morning in the city.

Sunday, Jan. 8, 1797, 17½ " "

Monday, " 9, " 20 " "

Jan. 3. The legislature convened at the City Hall. The editors of the Register complain of the difficulty of acquiring the minutes for publication, by which upwards of 2000 of their fellow citizens, who relied principally upon that paper for the news of the day were deprived of the timely knowledge of the proceedings of their representatives.

Jan. 10. The common council granted the sum of twenty shillings, (\$2·50) to Barent De Rider, a carman, for being the first at a fire on the night previous, with a hogshead of water, and ten shillings (\$1·25) to John Hyde,

for his being the second. The sum of \$250 was awarded to any one who should discover an incendiary in attempting to fire any building in the city.

Feb. 14. A large number of the clergy and laity of the northern and western parts of the state, convened at Albany, and organized themselves into a society by the name of the *Northern Missionary Society of the State of New York*, the design of which was the propagation of the gospel in the frontier settlements and among the Indian tribes of this and the neighboring states.

The bill to erect a public building in the city of Albany with a view of rendering it the permanent seat of government passed both branches of the legislature, and became a law.

The house of assembly also passed a bill incorporating a company to open a canal round Niagara falls, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land in its immediate vicinity.

The legislature having fixed the seat of government at Albany, the corporation of the city made them an offer of any unappropriated ground that might be chosen for the purpose of erecting the public buildings. The present site of the Capitol was chosen, and was thus described at that time. "It extends along the west side of the public square, from Deer street on the south, to Lion street on the north, which last is the main street by which the western country enters the city. On this ground the buildings have a direct view of State street, and the rows of stately edifices which adorn the sides of it, from its upper to its lower extremity. The prospect from this place is extensive and beautiful. It goes to the north, the east and the south till the summits of the distant mountains terminate it in the horizon. Hence the blue tops of the Catskill are seen mingling with the clouds, and the majestic Hudson winding between the islands below, till the lessening sails on its surface vanish to the eye; and above till its curving margins hide the retreating waves in the neighborhood of Troy. The village of Bath, and the fields and ridges on the opposite side of the river, teeming with vegetation in its fullest luxuriance, are parts of the picture here presented to charm the mind capable of relishing its

beauties. The cemetery immediately to the south, over-spread with a sheet of verdure, and a wide, opening valley beyond it, through which a meandering rivulet runs to refresh the air, will forever afford free access to the cooling zephyrs in the sultry season. The large vacant area in front will in no small degree contribute to the same end. It will no doubt be hereafter so improved as to answer, in the best possible manner, the purposes of health, pleasure, and other objects of public utility. It will be a little field for the taste and genius of artists in the science of elegance, to which a free scope will here unquestionably be given before much length of time has elapsed. Springs of the best water also break out about it in several places; and plentifully yield that inestimable luxury of life, the want of which is so much lamented through the city in general. Behind lies that part of the city which is laid out into regular shapes, extended over a plain gently sloping to the morning sun. This, though not thickly settled as yet, can not remain many years without rivaling in business those parts which are now most valued on that account, and outshining them by the splendor of its improvements. Nothing is wanting to make it capable of receiving the last finish of art, in addition to the finest beauties of nature."

March 6. The assize of bread was "a loaf of good common tail flour to weigh 1 lb. 12 oz. for 6d.

May 30. The mayor laid the corner stone in the foundation of the state offices, which were begun to be erected on the corner of State and Lodge streets. They are now turned into a geological museum, in which are deposited the collections of the geologists who surveyed the state.

The post roads were extended by Congress. Among which were some extensions on the roads diverging from Albany. Among others, a new route from Lansingburgh by Waterford, Stillwater, Fort Edward, Whitehall, Fairhaven, to Rutland, in Vermont. Another from Lansingburgh, by Salem, Fairhaven, Vergennes, Bason-harbor Plattsburgh, to Champlain. From Schenectady, Ballston Springs and Glensbridge, to Sandy-hill.

A report was published in the New York papers that the Albany Bank had failed on account of the great influx of counterfeits of its own bills. The bank at this time had been in operation five years, and to this day there had not been an instance of any of its bills having been counterfeited. It appears to have been managed with considerable ability, and in proportion to its capital possessed more specie than any bank in the country. The current price of its stock was from 45 to 50 per cent above par.

The seat of government having been fixed at Albany, and the governor, John Jay, authorized to hire a house for his accommodation, he took "Mr. James Caldwell's elegant house in State street" (No. 60).

Among the acts of the Legislature, having relation to the city of Albany, were the following.

1. A law concerning the election of charter officers.

12. To suspend the power of the commissioners for erecting a state prison in the county of Albany.

31. An act for erecting a public building in the county of Albany, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

71. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Albany.

72. An act to regulate buildings within certain limits of the city of Albany.

73. An act to increase the number of firemen in the city of Albany.

87. An act for constructing a road and establishing and erecting turnpikes between the city of Albany and the town of Schenectady.

102. An act authorizing the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany to raise a sum of money by tax for defraying the expense of lighting the lamps, and for the support of a night watch in the said city.

It is mentioned as an instance of remarkable dispatch, that Col. William Colbreath, sheriff of Herkimer, left this city on Sunday morning, (7th) on board a vessel for New York, and returned on Thursday (11th) afternoon; having in a little more than four days including a day and a half he was in New York, performed a journey of 330 miles.

Aug. 4. The city was visited by an extensive conflagration, which swept down several streets, consuming ninety-six dwellings, and rendering houseless one hundred and fifty families of about one thousand persons. The fire originated in an old storehouse on the Middle Dock, in the rear of Montgomery street, and in its progress extended into and destroyed houses in Dock, Montgomery, Steuben, Market, Middle lane, Columbia, and Watervliet streets. It was the greatest calamity that had ever befallen the city.

Aug. 8. Wouter Knickerbakker, for many years a resident of Albany, died at Saratoga, aged 84 years and 9 months.

At a court of oyer and terminer held in the city during the first two weeks in September fourteen criminals were convicted and sentenced. The penalties for offences at this time will be gathered from the following:

Isaac Robbins, convicted of passing a false receipt for money, imprisonment for life at hard labor.

Simon Brant, passing two counterfeit quarter dollars, imprisonment for life at hard labor.

Jacob, a negro slave, burglary, the same penalty.

John Garrit, do do

Isaac Van Doren, horse stealing, 7 years at hard labor.

Sept. 13. The Roman Catholic chapel corner stone was laid by Mr. Thomas Barry, who was a merchant at this time. The foundation, it is stated, was to be laid this season, and the church to be completed the following year. It occupied the site of the present church in Chapel street, then called Barrack street.

“Turnpikes. Notice is hereby given, that a book for receiving subscriptions for shares in the stock of the company established by virtue of an act entitled “An act for constructing a road and establishing and erecting turnpikes between the city of Albany and the town of Schenectady,” will be opened on Tuesday the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of James Van Ingen, in Pearl street, in the city of Albany, and will continue open every day, Sundays excepted, between the

hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, until the 4th day of September next.

JOHN VANDERHEYDEN.

KILLIAN K. VAN RENSSELAER.

SANDERS LANSING.

JAS. VAN INGEN,

Commissioners."

Two brass field pieces, an ammunition wagon, and other requisite apparatus in complete order, were received from New York, for the use of the Albany Independent Artillery. They were cast by James Byers, of Springfield, Mass.

Fourteen house lots in the Upper Pasture, belonging to the consistory of the Dutch Church, were sold at auction at an average sum of \$285 each. Five years previous the same class of lots sold at 15 to 30 dollars.

The paving of Court street was commenced.

Aug. 17. A collection in aid of the sufferers by the great fire was taken in the Dutch church, which amounted to £119 14s. (\$298.50.)

The following were the members of assembly elect for this year, in the city and county of Albany, with the number of votes each received.

Dirck Ten Broeck,	2345	A. N. Heermance,	1736
John H. Wendell,	1404	Nathaniel Ogden,	2220
John Prince,	1589	Johan Jost Deitz,	1423
Philip P. Schayler, ...	2010	Peter West,	1489
Joel Thompson,	1505	Thomas E. Barker, ...	1573

The total number of votes was 2647.

The senators for the Eastern district, including Albany, Saratoga, Clinton, Washington and Rensselaer counties, were Abraham Van Vechten, Anthony Ten Eyck, Ebenezer Clark, Zina Hitchcock, Jacobus Schermerhorn.

June 12. On Monday the corner stone of the Dutch church in North Pearl street was laid by Rev. John B. Johnson. At 5 o'clock P. M., a procession, composed of the consistory of the church, the clergy of the several congregations, the mayor and corporation, and the judges of the supreme court and common pleas moved from the consistory room to the site of the new church. After

laying the corner stone, Mr. Johnson addressed the company assembled, in a short speech, and concluded the ceremony with prayer. The procession again formed, and returned to the consistory room, where they partook of a collation. The church was intended to be 116 feet by 70; the undertakers and architects, Messrs. Putnam and Hooker; contract price, \$25,000.

July 3. The celebrated Dr. Perkins, inventor of the metallic tractors, made his appearance in the city, with a sufficiency of testimonials from physicians and others, of the efficacy of his instruments in "removing rheumatic pains, head aches, agues in the face, cramps, convulsions, and inflammatory swellings of the throat." They had their day.

Account current of receipts and expenditures for watch and lighting the city, for the years 1795, 1796 and 1797.

1795.	Oct. 31.	Watchmen for one quarter,	£98	12s	
		257 gallons oil,.....	83	16	6d
1796.	Feb. 8.	Watch one quarter,.....	98	15	
	Apr. 30.	do	114	19	
	July 26.	do	113	15	
	Aug. 1.	Sundry night watch at jail	32	0	6
	10.	161½ gallons oil,.....	67	15	10
	Oct. 4.	A. Linn, cleaning and light-			
		ing lamps,	36	5	11
	" 22.	Watchmen one quarter, ..	114	13	
	24.	74½ gal. oil.	36	4	9
	Dec. 19.	107½ gal. oil,	47	16	
1797.	Jan. 18.	Watchmen one quarter, ..	115	10	6
		Cleansing and lighting..			
		lamps,	13	0	6
	Apr. 3.	155 gallons oil,	67	3	0
	19.	Watchmen one quarter, ..	112	3	
	May 24.	E. Johnson, cleaning and			
		lighting lamps,	18	5	
	July 3.	190 galls. oil,	48	0	6
	" 11.	Watchmen 1 quarter,.....	113	11	0
	" 18.	A. Linn, cleaning and light-			
		ing lamps,	19	7	9

Aug. 22.	353 galls. oil,	141	11
Sept. 27.	Spirits turpentine,	14	17 9
" "	Wood and candles and sweeping chimney for watch,	18	4
		<hr/>	
		£1525	15s 6d

Oct. 9. Bread, 1lb. 12oz. for 6d.

The receipts and expenditures of the city for the year ending the second week in October, were as follows:

Oct. 11, 1796,	Balance in the treasury,	£1160	6s	5d.
" 9, 1797,	Receipts into "	6868	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
" " "	Expenditures,	7699	4	3
" " "	Balance in the treasury,	329	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Dec. 11. *Albany Museum.*—A museum is now established in this city, and is open for inspection at the corner of Green and Beaver streets, opposite Mr. Denniston's tavern, every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 9 at night. It contains a number of *living animals*, and a great variety of other natural and artificial curiosities. Admittance 2s., Children 1s. The highest price paid for curiosities of any kind.

1798.

Jan. 14. HAN JOOST, an Oneida warrior, died suddenly in the city on Sunday evening, Jan. 14. He distinguished himself as a volunteer under Gen. Gansevoort, during the siege of Fort Stanwix, in the revolutionary war, and composed one of that gallant party, commanded by Col. Willett, who in a sortie carried destruction through the enemy's camp. After the siege was raised, he returned to his wondering countrymen, loaded with the spoils of the enemy, and covered with glory.

The legislature passed "An act to establish a turnpike corporation for improving the road from the springs in Lebanon to the city of Albany."

The address of the citizens of Albany to the president of the United States, "solemnly pledging themselves in the most unequivocal manner, to sustain with energy the

constituted authorities of our country against all the machinations of its enemies, whether foreign or domestic," was signed by 800 freeholders and electors, and transmitted to the Hon. Mr. Glen, to be presented to the president. It is said that "only 20 or 30 declined signing it," of all the freeholders and electors in the city.

The votes for members for the city and county of Albany were as follows:

Albany, 1st ward,	207	Bethlehem,	168
" 2d "	115	Coeymans,	108
" 3d "	65	Coxsackie,	246
Schenectady, 1st ward,	160	Rensselaerville,	289
" 2d "	156	Bern,	192
" 3d "	52	Duanesburgh,	252
" 4th "	107	Princetown,	51
Watervliet,	302		
		Total No. votes,	2477

Dirk Ten Broek, and Jer. Lansing, of Albany, Joseph Shurtleff of Schenectady, Johan Jost Deitz of Bern, James Bill of Rensselaerville, Philip P. Schuyler, Watervliet, Andrew N. Heermance of Coxsackie, Prince Doty of Duanesburgh, and Thomas E. Barker of Freehold, were elected.

"The traveller and stranger notice two important and very pleasing improvements in our city within a very few years—the pavement of our streets and the number, neatness and elegance of our public buildings and houses of entertainment. The building for public offices, the new Dutch and Presbyteria.l churches, the Tontine, (by Ananias Platt) City Tavern and Hotel, in a particular manner reflect credit on the taste and public spirit of our city."

Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany was re-elected lieutenant-governor of the state, unanimously.

Sept. The first Catholic church in Albany was so far completed, as to require but a small contribution to discharge the last payment of the contract. The citizens generally appear to have aided its funds with great liberality.

Oct. 3. On Wednesday, the 3d Oct., Eliphalet Nott was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and

installed pastor of the Presbyterian church, on the corner of south Pearl and Beaver street, then the only Presbyterian church in the city. Dr. Smith (president of Union College!) preached the ordination sermon, 2 Cor. iv, 2, Several of the Dutch Reformed ministers joined in the imposition of hands.

THOMAS SHIPBOY, formerly an eminent merchant in this city, died on Monday, Oct. 8, and was buried on the following day. He lived in the house next below the American hotel, now occupied as a confectionery store, with a modern front. He also did business and lived in the house 56 State street, afterwards occupied by Christian Miller.

Liberal contributions were made by the citizens for the benefit of the sufferers by the fever in New York, which raged in the fall of this year. At a collection taken at the Presbyterian church \$200 were contributed, and \$108 at the Episcopal church. The health committee acknowledged the receipt of \$417.55 from Rev. John Bassett of the Dutch Reformed church, being the balance of the collection made in this city, and 20 fat sheep from Dirk Ten Broek. Private donations to a large amount were also frequently acknowledged.

The expenses of the city for lamps and night watch, for the year ending 2d Tuesday in October, was £1172, 17s 1d.

The new Dutch church in this city is completed. It is a superb and elegant building, finished in the most modern style, with two handsome domes or steeples. It is situated in Pearl street, at the intersection of Orange street, and takes the name of *The North Church*. The architects were Messrs. Putnam and Hooker; the contract £10 000 (\$25,000). The sale of the pews commenced on Monday last, when 82 were sold for \$10,371, with a reservation of \$418 annual rent. Several of the largest pews averaged from four to five hundred dollars. There remained 77 to be disposed of.

ANCIENT WILLS.

From the Albany City Records, Vol. IV.

WILL OF ADRIAN GERRITSE PAPENDORP.*

In y^e name of y^e Lord, Amen: The 7th day of October, one thousand six hundred eighty-eight, in y^e 4th year of y^e reign of our Sovereign Lord James y^e Second, by y^e Grace of God, of England Scotland France & Irland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., appeared before me Jan Becker, notary public, resideing in Albany in America, Mr. Adrian Gerritse Papendorp, inhabitant of y^e city of Albany; who growing weak, yett of perfect and sound memory, understanding & speech, to y^e outward appearance, who mindefull of y^e frailty of life and ye^e uncertain hour of death, being unwilling to depart this life without disposing of his temporall estate, give him by Almighty God, bequeathing his soule into y^e hands of God & his body to christian buriall: Doth appoint, for his only and universall heir, his respective wife, Jannetje Croon, of all what he shall leave behinde, after his death, both in this country, in Holland or any where els wherever it might be, both moveables & immoveables, bills of rentt, obligations or any thing else, howsoever it may be named, nothing in y^e world excepted; to doe with all y^e same as y^e testator, in his life time, might or could doe, without being troubled or molested by any person in y^e world to give an inventory of y^e estate, much less to give security, because she shall be & remain administratrix & executrix during y^e time of her natural life; but after her death, his neece Harmyntje Nagles shall have one hundred pieces of eight, and if she be deceased then her children shall have the same.

John Abeel, & his sister Elisabeth, shall have, before any division or particon be made, each of them one thou-

* This will was proved Nov. 27, 1688. See Annals, vol. ii, p. 101.

sand gilders, Hollandt money, of y^t money which y^e testator has in Holland, and for y^e remainder y^t he has in Holland, either immoveable estate or obligations or money, the same shall be equally divided among y^e children of his wife's sisters, except y^t Elisabeth vander Poel, sometime wife of Sybrant Van Skaik shall not participate in y^e same, but in her stead & room all her children begot by y^e s^d Sybrant Van Skaik who are al of them to have as much as their moyr should have had if she had shared with y^e rest; & Anthony Van Skaik & Johannes Abeel are appointed tutors of y^e s^d part or portion, during y^e minority of y^e s^d Sybrant Van Skaik's children, or til their marriage.

All y^e cloathes of linning and woollen y^t belongs to y^e testator's body, Johannes Abeel shall have the same, as also his horse and slee with its appurtenances, y^e gold seale, ring and silver tobacco box, and y^e gardin y^t lyes between Dirk Wessels & Jan Lansingh.

The little sonne of Gerardus Beekman, called Adriaen, shall have y^e testator's ring with y^e stone, y^e gold buttons which he wore in his shirt, y^e silver tooth-picker, and greatest silver tommeler; and y^e remainder of y^e silver and gold, both coyned and uncoyned, shall be divided equally among Johannes Abeel and his three sisters, and Maria and Hanna Vander Poel, and y^e children of Sybrant Van Skaik, who are herein to supply their mother's room, as also the house wherein the testator dwells: provided that Anthony Van Skaik and Johannes Abeel shall be tutors of y^e children of Sybrant Van Skaik, who all of them shall inherit their mother's share as aforesaid.

And what shall be found more of linning, woolle, pewter, brasse, or pictures, shall be divided in equal parts among Johannes Abeel, Dirk van Derkarre, Elisabeth Vander Poel, & Mary & Hanna Vander Poel, John, Magdalena, Mary and Elisabeth Abeel.

And what shall be found over & above of yron or gems or other household stoff, or whatever else not mentioned above, that shall be equally divided between Johannes Abeel & Evert Banker, always provided that it is the testator's will that this shall in no manner lett or hinder y^e administration of my wife, & what shall be found

lesse or otherwise after her death, shall be accepted off and held good.

It is also y^e testator's will and desyre that after his wife's decease, Johannes Abeel & Evert Banker shall be administrators of y^e estate, & whatever the testator's wife shall leave behind, to distribute to every person as it is here expresst in this testament; and y^e s^d persones are to rest satisfyed with such distribution, without troubling y^e s^d administrators or executors to give an inventory, much lesse to give security for their due administration, but must content themselves, so as y^e s^d persones shall in their minds think fit & convenient, upon y^e penalty y^t whoever of y^e heirs shall do or act anything to y^e contrary, they shall forfeit whatever is give or bequeathed them by this will.

The testator doth likewise will and desyre that if it should happen that he should depart this life after y^e decease of his wife, y^t then his estate shall be disposed of as above is mentioned, as if he dyed before his wife.

Doth further desyre y^t if after his wife decease he should grow impotent and infirm, that then y^e s^d Johanees Abeel and Evert Banker shall have y^e management of his estate so as they shall think convenient as afores^d. All y^e before writte y^e testator declares to be his express will and desyre without being perswaded thereto by any person, but out of meer love and affection which he bears towards his s^d wife, & wills y^t it shall be of effect from y^e least article to y^e greatest, lest as a testament, codicille, gift or case of death, or among y^e living, or in any oyr manner, notwithstanding all y^e forms used in y^e law be not herein observed, requesting the most favourable construction to make y^e same firm and stable. In testimony of y^e truth hereof he hath signed and sealed y^e same.

Datum ut supra.

ADRIAN GERRITSE PAPENDORP. [L. s.]

Signed and sealed in ye presence
JAN JANSE BLEEKER, Justice,
JAN LANSINH.

Me present, J. BECKER,
Not. Public.

WILL OF ANTHONY CORNELISE VANDER POEL.

In y^e name of God amen. The seventeenth day of June one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven, in y^e third year of y^e reign of our most gracious sovereign Lord, James y^e Second, by y^e grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Yrland, King, Defender of y^e Faith, I, Anthony Cornelisse vander Poel, dwelling at Watervliet in y^e mannor of Rensselaerswyk, in y^e county of Albany, yeoman, being in health, and of good, perfect and sound memory, praised be Almighty God therefor, and considering y^e frailty of man's life, y^e certainty of death, and y^e uncertaine houre of y^e same, and being desyrous to putt all things in order, doe make this my last will and testament in manner and form following; revoaking and absolutely making null and void by these presents all and each testament and testaments, will and wills, heretofore by me made and declared, whether by word or writing; especially y^t testament made by me and my wife, y^e 12 of May, 1669, notwithstanding any promise to y^e contrare, or clause contained therein, and this only to be taken for my last will and testament, and no other. First, I commend my soule to y^e Almighty God my creator, and to Jesus Christ my redeemer, and to y^e Holy Ghost my sanctifier, and my body to y^e earth from whence it came, to be buried in a Christian manner, there to remain till my soule and body shall be united in y^e last day, & partake of y^e everlasting joys of eternity, which God in mercy through y^e only meritt of Jesus Christ hath promised & prepared for all them who truly and unfeignedly repent and believe in him. And touching such temporall estate of land, goods and debts as y^e Lord hath been pleased farr above my desert to bestow upon me, I doe order, give and bequeath y^e same in manner & form following. Imprimis, It is my will and desyre y^t after my decease my dear and well beloved wife, Catrine Jansse Croon shall remain in y^e full possession of y^e estate so long as she lives, without any molestation of my three daughters, or any of y^e same, or by any body in their behalfe for an account or

inventory of y^e immovable or moveable goods, nor to be obliged to give them any portions upon pretence of their fathers estate, since they have had an outsett already, not willing y^t my children shall any wise inherit my estate before y^e death of their mother, my said wife haveing power to dispose of all y^e movable goods, actions, credits, negroes, money, gold, silver coyned & uncoined, jewells, cloathes, linning, woolles, household stoff, and other things, nothing in y^e world excepted or reserved, as with her own proper goods; and also to take and receive y^e rents, fruits, profits & income of my land, houses and lotts, both here and in Holland, and also to receive y^e rent or interest of y^e money in Holland, but not to sell, or alien any part of y^e real estate or ye bills y^t runn upon interest commonly called rente brieve, except (which God forbid) in case of fire, war or some oyr unavoidable occasion, y^t might constrain her so to doe for her maintenance, in which case she may freely dispose of y^e same.

And after y^e decease of my wife aforesaid, it is my will and desire y^t y^e estate y^t there shall be found, of lands, houses, lotts, rente brieven or bill of rent, both here and in Holland, all oyr movable goods, actions or credites, wherever they be, shall equally be divided among my three daughters Elizabeth wife of Benony van Corlear, Mary wife of Anthony van Skaik, & Johanna Anthonisz vander Poel wife of Barent Lewis, or in case of their deceas among their lawfull heirs each a third part, y^e one no more than y^e oyr; always provided y^t y^e portion of y^e houses and oyr real estate both here and in Holland, as also of y^e Hollands money which is fast upon interest in Holland, which shall fall to my daughter Elisabeth, shall be and remain for y^e use and y^e behoof of her children, without y^t she or any body else shall have y^e liberty to leste, alien, sell or barter y^e same. But y^e s^d third part of y^e real estate here and in Holland together with y^e third part of y^e Hollands money upon interest, whether y^e portion of Elisabeth fall out to be a house and money or all money, as y^e portion to her shall happen to be, shall be delivered in hands of my sonne in law, Anthony van Skaik, Levinus van Skaik esq., or of y^e aldermans of y^e

citty of Albany, & John Lansing, who are hereby constituted and earnestly desired to be tutors of y^e children of my daughter Elisabeth, and to pay to Elisabeth aforesaid yearly during her natural life y^e rents, profits and income of her share of y^e real estate here and in Holland, and y^e Hollandt money upon interest. It being in y^e power of y^e s^d tutors to put out y^e s^d portion to interest, either in Holland or here; and after y^e death of my s^d daughter her s^d share or portion equally to be divided amongst her children, and if it should happen y^t one of y^e s^d tutors should dye before my s^d daughter Elisabeth, then it is my desire y^t y^e surviving tutors choose an honest man in y^e room of him deceased, & so to proceed if an oyer of y^e tutors should dye, y^e surviving to choose a third in y^e room of y^e deceased tutor.

Lastly, I make, constitute and ordain my well beloved wife my only executrix of this my last will and testament, with power to choose one or two tutors or overseers to assist her in y^e administration of y^e estate; and if my s^d three children or their heirs, after y^e death of my wife, should have any dispute concerning y^e division of y^e goods or chattels in this country, my desire is y^t Mr. Levinus Van Skaik & Jan Lansing as arbitrators, shall decide y^e businesse and see y^t all be orderly managed in law and vriedship, to whose decision I refer all disputes y^t might arise among my children, without any oyr persona to intermedle themselves about it.

In wittenesse whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale, in Watervliet in y^e mannor of Rensselaerswyk, at y^e house of y^e testator y^e day and y^e year abovesaid,

TEUNIS CORNELISE VANDERPOEL.

Upon y^e outside of y^e will was as follows:

In y^e name of God, amen. Know all people y^t on y^e seventeenth day of June, anno Jesu Christi, 16 7, in y^e s^d year of y^e reign of our souverain Lord James y^e 2^d by y^e grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Yrland, king, &c., appeared before me Robt. Livingston, clerk of y^e city and county of Albany, and y^e following witnesses,

Anthony Cornelise vander Poel, in his own proper person, dwelling at Watervliet in y^e manor of Rensselaerswyk, in y^e county of Albany, of perfect health and sound memory & understanding, & did declare y^t in y^e inside of this closed paper by me Robt. Livingston sealed in five places, to be writt and comprehended his testament, last and utmost will, desyring y^t after y^e decease of him, Anthony Cornelise vander Poel it may be opened, in all its parts and points be followed and observed, and subsist & have its full power & virtue. Thus done at Watervliet, at y^e house of y^e s^d testator, in y^e presence of me, Hend. Van Ness & Pr. Lokermans as witnesses hereunto desyred. Datum ut supra.

Was signed TEUNIS CORNELISE VANDERPOEL.
Me present, Rt. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Signed & Sealed in ye presence of

HEND. VAN NESS,
PR. LOKERMANS.

WILL OF CARSTEN FREDERIKSE.

In y^e name of God, amen. This first day of July, 1689 appeared before me, Robt. Livingston, sec. of Albany, colony Rensselaerswyk & Shennechtady, wittnesses, Carsten Frederikse, smith, and Tryntje Warners his wife, both using their senses & memory perfectly (although s^d Carsten being sick of body) who, considering y^e shortness & frailty of man's life, y^e certainty of death, & y^e uncertain hour of y^e same, & being desirous to prevent y^e same in y^t time granted to them by God, with a due disposition of their temporal goods to be left, they both declare hereby to have made ordained and concluded this their testament, or last will without induction or persuasion of any body, both reciproque in manner & form following: First recommending their immortal souls when they shall depart out of their bodies in y^e mercifull hands of God their creator and saviour, & their corps to a Christian buriall: & whereas y^e testators have never made hitherto joyntly or severally any testamental disposition by any name whatsoever, before y^e date of this present, as they doe hereby declare,

coming herewith to make their principall disposition & last will, nominating and instituting hereby to their only and uttmost heir y^e survivant of them both in all y^e goods movable and immovable, actions, credites, money, gold, silver, coyned & uncoined, jewells, cloths, linning, woollen, household stuff and all oyr things none excepted or reserved which y^e first deceased shall leave by decease, both in this country and elsewhere, wherever it be, for to doe therewith and to dispose thereof as y^e survivor of them both with his or her patrimoniall goods or effects might doe without contradiction of any person; but if y^e surviving party should happen to re-marry, then he or she shall be obliged to pay to each of their four children to wit, Margaret Carstense aged about twenty years, Warner Carstense aged fifteen years, Anna Mary Carstense aged twelve years, Magdaleentje aged nine years, as soon as they shall be come to age, y^e som of fifty bevers, with a suteable outsett as burgers' children of their quality ought to have. But if y^e surviving party shall re-marry before y^e 3 children now in their minority be come to age, y^e s^d children shall not molest y^e survivant before they be come to age, for y^e survivant is obliged to aliment & to cloath y^e s^d children, cause them to be taught to read and write, & a trade whereby they in time may honestly get their livelyhood; & if any of y^e s^d children doe chance to dye in their minority, their portion shall fall to y^e surviving party if not re-marryed, but if y^e surviving party shall be remarryed, then that childes portion dyeing under age shall fall to y^e surviving childres. It is further y^e will and desyre of y^e testators y^t when Carste Frederikse departs this life, all y^e tools belonging to y^e smith's shop shall be for his only sonne Warner, besides his portion: provided y^e s^d Warner doe learn y^e smith's trade, who shall receive y^e s^d tools as soon as he is capable to set up y^e trade. This y^e partyes have made & concluded for good reasons them hereunto moving, and out of speciall love & affection which they bear y^e one to y^e other, all y^e above writte, the testators declare to be their tastament, last and uttmost will, desyryng y^e same may be of full force & effect, after y^e decease of y^e first of y^e partyes to these presents. Be it as a testament, codicil, or otherwise, notwithstanding all y^e

forms used in y^e law be not observed, requesting of all courts and judges y^e utmost benefit of this their disposition; in confirmation thereof they have signed this with their hands in Albany, at y^e house of y^e s^d testators, in y^e presence of Stoffel Jansse & Evert Johnsse kuyper, as witnesses hereunto required. Datum ut supra.

Was signed CARSTEN FREDERIKSE,
& with y^e mark of TRYNTJE WARNERS.

On y^e margin Me present, R. L. Sec.
STOFFEL JANSSE ABEEL,
EVERT JANSSE.

THE BRITISH SPY.

In the year 1776, when Gov. George Clinton resided in Albany, there came a stranger to his house, one cold winter morning, soon after the family had breakfasted. He was welcomed by the household and hospitably entertained. A breakfast was ordered, and the governor, with his wife and daughter, who were sitting before the fire employed in knitting, entered into a conversation with him about the affairs of the country, which naturally led to the inquiry what was his occupation. The emotion and hesitation with which the stranger replied aroused the suspicion of the keen-sighted Clinton. He communicated his suspicions to his wife and daughter, who closely watched his every word and action. Unconscious of this, but finding that he had fallen among enemies, the stranger was seen to take something from his pocket and swallow it. Madame Clinton, with the ready tact of the women of those troublous times, went quickly into the kitchen, ordered hot coffee to be immediately prepared, and added to it a strong dose of *tartar emetic*. The stranger, delighted with the smoking beverage, partook freely of it, and Madame Clinton soon had the satisfaction of seeing it produce the desired effect. True to the Scripture, "out of his own *mouth* he was condemned." A silver bullet appeared, which upon examination was unscrewed, and found to contain an important dispatch to Burgoyne. The spy was tried, convicted and executed, and the bullet is still preserved in the family.—*Anon.*

THE GRAND CONGRESS AT ALBANY IN 1754.

The British Government, in the year 1754, wisely concluded that the only effectual method of resisting the sanguinary assaults of the French and Indians upon their North American possessions, was a union of the several colonies. Accordingly, in pursuance of the orders of George II, the 14th of June was appointed for a grand congress of commissioners from the several provinces, to be held in this city, as well to treat with the Six Nations, as to determine upon a plan for a general union of the colonies. Messengers had been previously despatched to the Indians to request their attendance, but they did not arrive till the latter part of the month; and the Mohawks, who lived but forty miles distant, came in last. This delay on the part of the Indians was attributed by some to the artifices of Col. William Johnson; by others to fear on their part lest the French should fall upon their settlements during their absence. The Indians, when arrived, apologized for their delay through Hendrick, a noted Mohawk sachem.

The congress was opened on the 18th of June, and on the 29th, after settling disputes between the commissioners concerning rank and precedence, Lieut. Governor De Lancey of New York addressed himself in a speech to the Indians. There were commissioners present from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Among them were Theodore Atkinson of New Hampshire, Thomas Hutchinson of Mass. Benj. Franklin of Pa., and Col. Tasker of Md. The latter gentleman wrote a very interesting account of the congress, which we remember to have seen some years since in the library of the late Gov. Lloyd at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland. Gov. Wm. Livingston of New Jersey is also the reputed author of an account of the same congress, contained in a Review of the Military Operations in North America, from 1753 to 1756.

The treaty with the Indians was conducted with great solemnity. Presents of great value were made to them

by the several governments, with which they appeared to be well pleased.

The Indians being dismissed, the congress remained in session till the 11th of July. The commissioners were, both for abilities and fortune, among the first men in North America. The speakers, however, as we are told, were few in number; but among them were those who spoke with singular energy and eloquence. All were inflamed with a patriotic spirit, and the debates were moving and heart-stirring. Gov. Livingston compared the congress with one of the "ancient Greek conventions, for supporting their expiring liberty against the power of the Persian empire, or that LOUIS of Greece, Philip of Macedon." Before adjournment, a plan was adopted for a general union of the British colonies in North America, and for creating a common fund to defray all military expenses.

At the time the congress of 1754 was held, Albany contained only 300 or 400 houses, and a population of from 1500 to 2000. Still it was then, and continued to be for years afterwards the centre of the military operations of the British government against the French and Indians. The great army of General Abercrombie was encamped for several weeks in Bethlehem, a short distance below Albany, and halted on its march to Ticonderoga, the first night, in Watervliet, near what is now Port Schuyler. The gallant Lord Howe, who was an officer of that army, spent that night, as Mrs. Grant informs us, under the hospitable roof of good "Aunt Schuyler," with whom he conversed long and late on the proper conduct of the war. For Madame Schuyler, after the death of her husband, was regarded by the British officers as one of the soundest and most reliable counsellors on Indian affairs in the colony. The great army resumed its march next day—the tide of war rolled onward toward the frontier. No intelligence reached this section of the colony of the movements of the troops till a fortnight afterwards: when Pedrom, as he was familiarly called, a relative of Col. Schuyler, discovers one summer afternoon, a horseman riding furiously down the road from the North, bareheaded and in great haste. Pedrom, apprehensive of bad news,

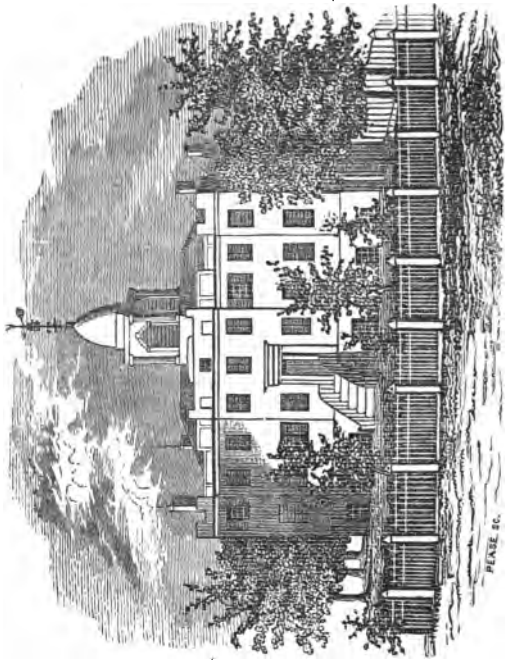
runs out to meet him. Without checking his horse the rider cries out to him that Lord Howe is killed and the British army defeated. Madame Schuyler was so affected by this disastrous news that she fainted. She loved the noble Howe as a son, and dreaded moreover the consequences of the defeat of the British army to the interests of the colony. (See vol. ii, p. 60.)

The express dashes on toward Albany—he passes the city barrier at the Colonie gate and delivers his dispatches at head quarters. The disastrous intelligence is quickly communicated to the citizens. Grief and lamentation pervade every quarter of the town. The officers of that army had lived on terms of intimacy with the worthy burgers of Albany. They had partaken of their hospitality, and enlivened by their brilliancy the dull monotony of provincial life.

Such were the scenes enacted here in this ancient city of the Hollanders, nearly a century ago; when Schenectady was the frontier town, and when Indian castles grim and black frowned over the whole valley of the Mohawk—when the wily Frenchman held the Canadas, the great lakes and the valley of the Mississippi, and in his thirst for conquest, advanced his banners to the southern extremity of Lake Champlain.—*Statesman.*

EPIDEMIC IN ALBANY, 1746.

In 1746, Albany was visited by a malignant disease called by Colden, a nervous fever, and by Douglass the yellow fever. The bodies of some of the patients were yellow—the crisis of the disease was the ninth day; if the patient survived that day he had a good chance of recovery. The disease left many in a state of imbecility of mind, approaching to childishness or idiocy; others were afterwards troubled with swelled legs. The disease began in August, ended with frost, carried off forty-five inhabitants, mostly men of robust bodies. It was said to be imported.—*Webster.*



ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Erected 1833.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

From the Albany Daily Express.

If there be any class that should particularly excite our warmest sympathetic feelings, and for whose care and improvement the purse strings of the humblest should relax, it is those who, bereft of father and mother in childhood's innocent hours, are cast upon the world with no kind hand to assist them through the changing and ever changeable journey of life. The very term orphan, at all times awakens within the breast of the humane, those noble and generous impulses, that denote the high minded, generous and good. What charity then can be more praiseworthy than an asylum—a home for those little wanderers? Your hearts respond in audible tones that no institution presents such claims for its support and maintenance. It is heaven-born, and should never call in vain.

The Albany Orphan Asylum first went into operation in November, 1829. Mrs. HEELY, the present excellent superintendent, may be styled its mother. At a social gathering held at the residence of our esteemed fellow citizen, JAMES D. WASSON, Esq., a number of ladies being present, the project was discussed. The utterly helpless and destitute condition of many young children whose parents had died, awakened an interest in the cause and it was decided that an effort at least should be made to improve their condition by the organization of an Orphan Asylum. Mr. and Mrs. WASSON became deeply interested in the good work, and with Mrs. HEELY their labors were untiring, and as will be seen, were crowned with success.

Let us interrupt the thread of our narrative at this time, to mention that from that period up to the present time, Mr. Wasson and his kind hearted lady have been among the most devoted and attached friends of this glorious institution. Their reward has been the gradual extension of its benefits, and its present prosperous condition. While there are many others who are deserving of especial praise;

still we are well assured that every friend of the Asylum, possessing a knowledge of its affairs, will readily bear us out in our allusions to Mr. and Mrs. Wasson.

But to resume; receiving encouragement from a number of benevolent ladies and gentlemen, to whom the plan was submitted, a frame building was hired at the upper end of Washington street—which, by the way, is still standing—and on the 1st of December, 1829, the institution was opened with eight children, which by the 30th of the month had increased to twenty, and before the 1st of May 1830, over seventy orphans were receiving benefits from this generous charity. We should like to follow with minuteness its progress from its first opening to the date of a meeting held at the Asylum on the 19th of May, 1830. But our limited space forbids any such extended history. Suffice it to say, that during the period alluded to, it was visited by the humane and generous of our city, meeting their approval and best wishes, and receiving donations in money and useful articles from nearly all. The large number of recipients of the advantages of the institution, and the nature of its charity, in May, 1830, caused more active exertions to be set on foot for its permanent establishment. Accordingly, on the 19th of that month a number of gentlemen assembled at the Asylum—among whom we notice the following: Hon. John Townsend, mayor, Reuben H. Walworth, Samuel M. Hopkins, Jabez D. Hammond, Edward C. Delavan, John Willard, Amos Fassett, William H. Seymour, Joshua A. Burke, J. D. Wasson, and B. T. Welch.

Chancellor Walworth was called to the chair, and J. D. Wasson, Esq., acted as secretary. Resolutions were adopted, declaring the Asylum for destitute children an important and interesting charity, worthy the efforts of the benevolent for its support; and also appointing a committee to draft a constitution, which should more effectually secure a permanent organization, which should carry out the important object which called them together. The same committee were empowered to report the amount of funds necessary to be raised for the support of the institution, and to make application for aid to the common council of the city.

The next meeting was held on the 3d day of June, Chief Justice Savage acting as chairman. A constitution was reported and accepted. At the next meeting, July 10th, Edward C. Delavan was elected president; Dyer Lathrop treasurer; John G. Wasson, secretary; and Erastus Corning, Jabez D. Hammond, Samuel M. Hopkins, James Gourlay, Joshua A. Burke, John Willard, George Young, James D. Wasson, Dyer Lathrop and Oliver Steele, managers.

Meetings for business purposes were held at various times, and on the 1st of September, the treasurer reported the amount of receipts from May 1st to date, to be \$876.08; expenditures \$900.77, and the number of children in the Asylum, 117.

This was the result of the primary organization of this noble charity, and the good it dispensed was and is incalculable. We should like to follow the meetings more closely than our limits will permit, as we have become deeply interested in our researches as to this institution.

On the 6th of December, 1830, the first anniversary meeting was settled to take place on the second Thursday of Jan., 1831. An invitation was extended to the Rev. E. N. Kirk to deliver the address, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Pursuant to arrangement, the anniversary exercises were held, and addresses were delivered by Rev. E. N. Kirk and B. F. Butler, Esq.

On the 10th of Jan. 1831, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan for rendering the institution permanent, and to enquire and ascertain where and how a suitable site might be obtained for the erection of a suitable building to accommodate the rapidly increasing demands of the institution.

On the 30th of March, 1831, the legislature passed "an act to incorporate the society for the relief of orphan and destitute children in the city of Albany," thus recognizing it as an object worthy the care and consideration of our citizens.

On the 14th of April a resolution was adopted, declining from various sufficient reasons, to accept a small portion of the Washington Square, as a site for building; the

common council having previously passed a resolution donating it for that purpose.

During the month of April, a number of ladies held a fair in the "long room of the Albany Academy," the proceeds of which—amounting to \$744.62—were generously given to the Asylum, and a public acknowledgment of the same appeared in the daily papers.

On the 18th January, 1832, a committee was appointed to transact business for the board, relative to preparations for a building, procuring a plan, and locating or designating a place for the same.

A meeting of subscribers, donors for the establishment and endowment of the Asylum, was held on the 18th of January, William James, Esq., acting as chairman, and Gideon Hawley, Esq., as secretary. The committee appointed at a previous meeting held on the 10th of January, to solicit subscriptions, reported that the sum of \$16,502 had been raised for the purpose stated, and that sum was ordered to be paid over to the treasurer of the Asylum, for the uses and purposes mentioned in their act of incorporation.

The exact date of the erection of the Asylum building we have not ascertained, but believe it to have been in 1832 or 1833.

On the 17th day of December, 1832, William James, Esq., president of the institution, died. He had been a very warm and devoted friend to the Asylum, and his liberal donations were of material benefit to it. The board of managers passed suitable resolutions of sympathy and condolence, and attended the funeral in a body. In the last will and testament of Mr. James was a bequest of \$2500 to the Asylum.

On the 29th of May, 1834, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer was elected president of the institution, and served in that capacity up to the time of his death, Jan. 26, 1839. Resolutions were passed by the board of managers, sympathizing with the family of the deceased, and expressing deep sorrow at his loss, and directing the officers and each of the orphans to wear the usual mourning badge for thirty days.

Archibald McIntyre, Esq., was, on the 5th of March, 1839, elected president, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Van Rensselaer, and served for upwards of ten years, when James D. Wasson was elected president to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation.

The Asylum during the first eighteen years of its existence provided a home for *seven hundred and thirty children*, and it is by no means too much to assert, that it has to the present time, afforded shelter to over 1000 orphans. Of the condition and prospects of the Asylum, it is now our intention to speak, and we hope we shall be excused if we turn plagiarist so far as to adopt portions of the 20th annual report of the directors, in January last:

On the first of January, 1848, the permanent funds of the institution consisted of the four following sums, viz:

1. The James legacy,.....	\$2,500
2. State Bank stock,.....	1,000
3. Legacy of the late Henry Webb,.....	1,200
4. do do Mr. Richardson.....	1,000

Total permanent fund, Jan. 1848.....\$5,700

It should be observed here, that the two last legacies, though bequeathed some time in 1847, did not come into our hands till a much later period, and have never been productive until the last year.

In the months of January and February, 1848, we received in bonds paying interest, from different individuals,.....	\$16,450·00
In bonds from two other individuals, payable in annual instalments without interest,.....	1,100·00
In cash subscriptions,.....	2,400·00
In life memberships at \$2 each,.....	774·00
Total receipts in those months towards a permanent endowment,.....	20,724·00
To which add the permanent fund before held	5,700·00
And the legacy of the late Mr. Gregory, just received,.....	2,000·00
And the sum total of all moneys which have been received at any time for the creation of a permanent fund, amount to.....	28,424·00

The present state of this fund, and how much of it is now available for the current expenses of the institution shall be explained hereafter.

We proceed, secondly, to state the receipts and expenses of the last three years.

	Average No. of children.	Receipts.	Current Expenses.	Balances.
1848.....	90	\$4,110·56	\$2,979·82	\$1,130·00
1849.....	102	3,711·74	4,266·35	554·61
1850.....	106	3,426·05	4,002·06	577·00

The sources from which the receipts of the last three years have been derived are as follows, viz :

	1848.	1849.	1850.
From bonds of individuals bearing interest,*.....	\$1,151·50	\$924·00	\$731·50
From annual installments on bonds of individuals not paying interest,.....	120·00	120·00	120·00
From interest on James legacy held in bond and mortgage,..	175·00	176·20	176·58
From dividends on State Bank stock,	117·37	126·40	72·30
From dividends on Utica and Schenectady Rail road Co.,†.	500·00
Receipts from parents for boarding children,.....	168·00	136·00	208·00
Receipts from corporation, for boarding Alms house children	517·81	763·37	610·29
From appropriations by state to common schools,.....	208·64	232·28	
From appropriations by state to Orphan Asylum,	985·52	956·38
From exhibition of children...	154·76	202·85	
From casual donations,‡.....	450·50	45·12	\$50·00
From collections by application to individuals, as in former years	1,046·98

* Amounting in 1848 to \$16,450. Reduced in 1849, by payment of principal, to \$13,200. In 1850, by payment of principal, to \$10,450.

† In which we have an investment of \$5,000.

‡ Including a donation of \$66 from Gov. Fish, and one of \$304·56 from Married Sociables, etc. § Donation of Gov. Fish.

Having made this statement of the receipts and expenses of the last three years, and also of all the moneys which have ever been received for the creation of a permanent fund; we shall now show how much of this fund is available for future purposes.

We have now, January, 1851, the following investments:

In bonds of individuals bearing interest,	\$10,450
do do not bearing interest, but payable in annual installments.....	740
In Utica and Schenectady Railroad stock, (including the Webb and Richardson legacies)	5,000
Loaned on bond and mortgage including the James legacy,	3,500
The Gregory legacy in a note well secured.....	2,000
State Bank stock.....	1,000
Cash invested,	1,163
Total of all funds now held by the Asylum.....	\$23,853

In purchasing our U. & S. R. R. Stock, we paid a premium of \$980. As this stock yield an interest of 10 per cent, thus redeeming half the premium money in one year, it will be seen at once that this was a judicious and economical investment. This explains \$980 of the difference between our funds in 1848 and 1851. The excess of expenses over the income amounting, in three years, as we have seen, to \$1,071·91, explains so much more. The remainder, amounting to \$2,400, within a few cents, was expended upon improvements within and about the Asylum; improvements so necessary to the health and comfort of its inmates, that the directors felt themselves justified in borrowing that sum from the permanent fund for so important a purpose. This improvement was made in 1848, just after we had so heavily taxed the liberality of the public, when, of course, we could not think of making an additional draught upon them for any purpose, however important. It was stimulated moreover, by a very generous donation made on condition of its being thus appropriated, undoubtedly, with great effort on the part of the ladies composing the Orphan's Fund Society; a donation of \$500, for which, and for the deep interest which they have ever

shown in our concerns, we take this opportunity of expressing our most grateful acknowledgments.

During the past year 56 children have been received into the Asylum, and 45 dismissed; of those dismissed 28 have returned to their parents or friends. 13 have been put out to places, 2 have died, and 2 have run away.

Of the 55 received 25 did not know their letters, 8 were in the alphabet, 9 could spell, and 12 could barely read.

Of the 100 and over now in the Asylum, 4 are studying grammar, 9 history, 14 geography, 14 arithmetic, 63 are spelling, 55 are reading, 11 are writing in books, and 24 on the black board.

The last announcement which we have to make is certainly a startling one. It is that from 100 to 150 children have been refused admittance into the Asylum during the past year for want of room. The physician further reports that more room is necessary even for the proper accommodation of those who are there. Moved by these facts, one of our directors having secured the sum of \$1,000 from two individuals, is about making an effort to raise \$4,000 more for the purpose of enlargement. Our warmest prayers attend him: we trust that the orphan's God will animate his heart in the enterprise, and crown it with perfect success. And we can not believe that our fellow citizens will permit it to be reported again that more 100 children have been refused admittance into its Asylum, in the course of one year, for the want of room.

Thanks to the generous liberality of our citizens, they have by their actions and deeds given the directors to understand that if they can prevent it, no orphan making an application for admission shall be denied the same. The limited capacities of the building, and its utter inadequacy to accommodate the inmates having become so apparent to the directors, John F. Rathbone and Daniel Campbell,* Esqs.,—two of our most enterprising young citizens—undertook, themselves, to raise by subscription a fund sufficient to make such improvements in the building as were actually necessary. They began the good work with a zeal which augured well for their success.

* Died October, 1851.

Their untiring efforts and self-sacrificing labors, we rejoice to say, were crowned with the most complete success, and when they sat down to review their work, they had the unspeakable gratification of knowing that they had been rewarded, by raising ten thousand dollars! an evidence of their own liberality and of our citizens which needs no comment. Here then was the much needed means to proceed with the enlargement of the Asylum, and the directors without delay ordered plans to be procured. William L. Woollett, architect, was applied to, and prepared the necessary plans. A few days since we addressed a note to that gentleman, soliciting a concise statement of the improvements making; to which the following answer was returned:

Dear sir: The edifice occupied as the Orphan Asylum was formerly a building 40 by 80 feet; an addition of 10 feet was built upon the rear a few years ago, forming a sort of corridor. The improvements of this year are an entire new story on the 40 by 80 feet part; together with an addition of 30 by 50 feet, four stories high on the south end of the main building. The additional space thus acquired will be appropriated for dormitories for the children school-room, play-room; together with water closets and bathing rooms, new inside blinds to windows, hot air furnace; and painting, with sundry other improvements, securing to the inmates much comfort. Some attention has been paid to outside effect. The façade is much improved, extending in a right line 110 feet, surmounted by a neat medallion cornice, with ornamental ballustrade. The old, leaky, ill-constructed hip roof has been removed and a new flat roof covered with tin put on. The addition on the end of the building has been constructed with "hollow walls," which are to be used for purposes of ventilation. The cost of the improvements now contemplated will not be less than seven thousand dollars!

The above is all that occurs to me at present, in reference to the improvements of the building in question. The master mechanics engaged on the work are John Bridgford, mason; Edwin Luce, carpenter; Peter Coburn,

painter; James Dixon, tinman; who deserve much praise for the celerity with which they have executed their contracts.

Yours truly,

WM. L. WOOLLETT, Jr.

The edifice, both internally and externally, will be one of the finest institutions in the city, and will now be fully competent to accommodate from one hundred and fifty to two hundred children. Of the balance of the \$10,000, the sum of \$2,400 will be set apart to refund that amount to the permanent fund, it having been found indispensably necessary, some time since, to encroach upon that fund to meet the wants of the institution.

With the increased accommodations above described, and the consequent increase of yearly expenditures, our citizens will see the imperative duty of acting liberally towards the Asylum. Their income from vested funds of all kinds amounts to just \$1,740. Allowing that the Directors receive from the corporation for board of alms house children, as per last year, \$610; from parents for board of children (half orphans) \$200; from exhibition of children \$200, and from the annual installments on the two bonds, which for a few years will continue to yield \$120, and the entire resources will amount to but \$2,845, when the annual expenses, governed by the strictest economy, are never less than \$4,000 with one hundred children. With the large additional number they expect to receive, the outlay must be proportionably augmented. To you, then, citizens of Albany, the directors look for that encouragement and generous assistance which will enable them to smooth the pathway of life to the poor orphan, and open to them prospects for future usefulness and fame. Shall their appeal be made in vain? We already fancy that we hear the responses of your hearts, and that they are full of sympathy for those who have been deprived of father and mother, even in their earliest hours of existence. Oh! turn not a deaf ear to the entreaties of those who may present the case to you. Be liberal, be generous, and you will be rewarded with the thought that you have done a noble action which shall ever redound to your credit. And, in the words of the report, "Those who are passing

from the earth, who are about winding up their affairs in time, may we not ask, by the affection with which, in that solemn hour, they seek to establish a home for their own children, that they would not forget those who have no parents to love and remember them."

The Asylum is now under the matronship of Mrs. Heely, its founder, a true-hearted, noble and devoted friend of the poor orphan—a lady whose whole mind seems to be engrossed in the welfare of this helpless and destitute class. She is a mother to over one hundred children of both sexes, and they love, honor, obey and respect her with that filial regard, which we might well look for from those, whose interests she has so long studied. Her reward will not be of this earth—she will receive a brighter and better one in the world to come.

Her assistant, Miss Ramsay, is one of the most intelligent young ladies that ever graduated from the Female Academy in this city. She is an orphan and was reared in the Asylum, until she arrived at a suitable age, when she declared her wish to become a teacher in the institution. With this view she was sent to the Academy, and the rapid progress which she made, evinced talents of a very high order. She graduated with honor to herself, and with the best wishes of her associates. Situations, more inviting to some, perhaps, were open to her acceptance. With a spirit worthy of all praise, she refused them; and accepted the position she now holds in the Asylum. Intimately acquainted with the wants of the orphan, she ministers to their cares with a mother's affection. In return, she is fairly idolized by the inmates, and it is truly affecting to witness their manifestations of love for her, whenever and wherever they come in contact.

It would afford us the greatest pleasure to have devoted more time and space to the consideration of this subject; but we have already occupied so much of both, that, were it not for the interest which clings to the associations connected with the Asylum, we should entertain some fears of being tedious. We have endeavored to render the sketch, however, as entertaining as possible, and if we shall have succeeded in arousing the sympathies of the

public in behalf of this noble charity, we shall be richly repaid for the time and labor expended in the preparation of this article.

Before closing, we deem it advisable to append the list of the present officers of the institution, at the same time remarking that any donations handed to either of the following named gentlemen, will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged.

JAMES D. WASSON, *President.*

DYER LATHROP, *Treasurer.*

JAMES DEXTER, *Secretary.*

Rev. William James, James D. Wasson, John Q. Wilson, Marcus T. Reynolds, Eli Perry, Lawson Annesley, James Dexter, Ichabod L. Judson, William Thorburn, John F. Rathbone, *Directors.*



COMMISSION OF A VIEWER OF CORN, 1689.

Whereas you, Anthony Lisperard, baker, are authorized and appointed by y^e mayor and alderman of this citty, to be Viewer of Corne, when any difference or dispute shall arise; you are therefore hereby commissioned & empowered to diligently and faithfully discharge y^e s^d office of viewer justly and impartially according to y^e best skill and ability, when thereunto required, for which you are to take and receive for each time you give your judgment 9d; that is to say, if y^e corn be sound, clean and merchantable, of y^e person y^t was to receive y^e same, but if oyrwise of y^e person y^t tendered y^e delivery of y^e same; and in y^e doing and performing of which office according to your best judgment and consience, in pursuance of the oath you have taken, this shall be your warrant. Given under y^e seale of this citty in Albany, y^e 15th day of January, 1689.

FORMS OF OATHS, 1689.

The following oaths of fealty were taken by the members of the two branches of the common council, on the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England. They are copied from the City Records.

ALDERMAN'S OATH.

Ye shall sweer that ye shall be true to our sovereign Lord and Lady William and Mary king and queen y^t now are, & to there heirs and successors kings of England & y^t y^{ce} will according to y^e best of your skill and capacity truely Endeavor with a good Conshfence and according to y^r laws of this Government Dispencc Justice Equally and Impartially in all Cases and to all persones whereunto by virtue of your office you are Impowered and y^t y^{ce} shall not be councill of any quarrell hanging before y^{ce}, but y^{ce} shall further y^r wellfare and prosperity of this city Endeavor y^e good management of y^e publike affares thereof & lett and hinder as much as in y^{ce} Lyes any thing which may tend to y^e Disturbance and Breach of there Majestys peace and y^e Tranquellity of this Citty and y^e Inhabitants thereof. So help you God.

OATH OF A COMMON COUNCILL MAN.

Ye shall sweer that ye shall be true to our souvereign Lord and Lady William and Mary king and queen y^t now are and to there heirs and successors kings of England &c. and Readily ye shall come when ye be summoned to y^e common councill of this city, but if ye be Reasonably Excused & good and true councill ye shall give in all things touching the Commonwealth of this City after your witt and cunning & y^t for favor of any person ye shall maintain no singular profit against y^r common profite of this City; and after ye be come to the Common Councill ye shall not thence depart, untill y^r common councill be ended, without reasonable cause, or else by Mr. Mayors Licence,

and further y^{co} are to Endeavor y^e peace and Tranquellity of this city and y^e Inhabitants thereof & to prevent & hinder any thing which may lead to y^e Breach and hinderance thereof, and also any secret things y^t be spoken or said in y^r common councill which aught to be kept secret in no wise you shall disclose. As God you help.

FERRY RATES, 1784.

In the first No. of the *Albany Gazette* is published an extract from the city ordinances regulating the ferry, the rates of which were as follows:

For transporting every person across except a sucking child,	2 coppers
For every man, ox, horse, or cow,	9 pence
For every live calf or hog,	4 coppers
do live sheep or lamb,	3 do
do dead do do	2 do
do barrel of rum, sugar, molasses, or other full barrel,	6 do
do pail of butter,	1 do
do firkin or tub of butter,	2 do
do wagon and two horses,	3 shillings
do full chest or trunk,	6 pence
do empty do	5 coppers
do skipple of wheat, or other grain,	1 do
do cwt of lead, pewter or other metal,	4 do
do chaise or chair and horse,	15 pence
do saddle without a horse,	2 coppers
do dozen pair shoes or boots,	2 do
do do steel traps,	6 do

and all other articles and things not enumerated in the same proportion to the rates above specified.

These rates were doubled after sunset until sunrise; and it was enjoined upon the ferry master to keep at least two boats and a scow, two of which should be constantly manned by four able hands.

THE LUMBER TRADE IN ALBANY.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 1851.

An English writer in speaking of the various lumber marts in the world, sets down Albany as one of the most important, if not the largest on the globe. Of the truth of this remark we have no means at hand to substantiate the assertion, but that a very large business has been done here in lumber every year since 1836 no one who is conversant with the trade will deny. A considerable amount of the lumber sold here has been brought down the Champlain canal, and entered the Hudson river at West Troy, from whence it is brought down the river in canal boats by means of small steam tugs which ply between this city and Troy during the season of canal navigation. Nor is lumber the only article which reaches us in that way. Several of the Oswego and Buffalo lines of canal boats, which have run directly from here to those cities, have ascended and descended the canal at West Troy, so that in no way can an accurate statement be made of the business of this place, except by a resort to the books of the shipping and receiving houses in this city. The six mile tolls, besides other expenses in the way of towing, is no small item to forwarders, who are compelled by ruinous competition to take property frequently at about, or only a fraction over, canal tolls.

The best and most costly lumber sold in this market is from the neighborhood of the Genesee Valley and Chemung canals.

We have prepared the subjoined tables, giving the yearly receipts at tide-water, of boards and scantling, timber, shingles and staves, and their estimated value for the year named. In submitting these tables we do not pretend to assert that this amount of property has been sold here. We are willing to yield a suitable proportion to our friends up the river; but to give them all that a writer in Hunt's Magazine claimed for them, viz: all that entered

the Hudson at West Troy, is more than any forwarding merchant would venture to claim. What we do maintain belongs justly to Albany, is the entire receipts of lumber at this place, and at least a third if not a half of that coming into the Hudson at West Troy. The figures for the year just closed show that more than one half the entire receipts of boards, &c., at tide-water, came to this city by the Erie, while the exhibit of staves show that three-fourths of the entire receipts were taken in at this place.

	Boards and scantling ft.	Value.	Timber, cubic ft.	Value.
1836.....	189,116,847	\$3,782,336	1,445,408	\$289,081
1837.....	133,385,757	1,867,400	624,188	81,144
1838.....	151,114,100	2,191,154	695,600	90,428
1839.....	141,494,033	2,334,671	801,429	124,311
1840.....	124,173,383	1,985,774	784,310	156,862
1841.....	177,720,349	3,021,245	1,028,576	216,000
1842.....	150,657,900	1,958,552	361,589	65,086
1843.....	177,402,600	2,749,741	586,013	125,993
1844.....	140,891,000	2,395,147	917,295	159,373
1845.....	237,924,666	4,044,720	2,492,668	498,534
1846.....	260,335,271	4,422,936	1,798,198	251,096
1847.....	299,078,633	5,078,564	1,613,943	169,160
1848.....	262,279,116	3,931,277	1,510,777	212,598
1849.....	297,431,140	4,459,157	1,497,627	119,598
1850.....	425,095,436	6,365,723	3,039,588	440,490

In glancing over the above figures, which exhibit the trade for the past 15 years, we find that the smallest receipt of boards &c., was in 1840, and the largest in 1850: and that compared with the former dates, the business has increased more than three-fold. The receipts of timber were the lightest in 1842 and heaviest in 1850.

	Shingles, M.	Value.	Staves, lbs.	Value.
1836.....	30,792	\$ 92,376	41,033,060	\$ 328,264
1837.....	59,052	175,182	66,387,990	531,103
1838.....	47,327	165,644	75,133,400	525,933
1839.....	46,037	195,657	69,646,234	417,877

Arrivals at the Port of Albany.

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1840.....	55,034	220,136	48,996,000	293,976
1841.....	46,385	185,540	110,542,839	552,714
1842.....	36,765	119,486	55,268,500	193,439
1843.....	62,387	210,244	56,768,700	227,074
1844.....	77,763	233,289	95,356,100	381,424
1845.....	72,120	234,390	139,754,800	628,898
1846.....	69,822	244,378	106,152,500	1,513,432
1847.....	101,527	405,548	95,104,000	1,239,677
1848.....	104,270	338,861	114,246,000	514,109
1849.....	51,258	153,774	154,159,359	693,701
1850.....	57,905	202,668	202,224,480	908,613

The largest receipt of shingles was in 1848, and the smallest in 1836. The receipts of staves were the smallest in 1836 and the largest in 1850. Since 1847 there is apparently a great falling off in their estimated valuation; for notwithstanding the receipts of the following year were much larger than that named, their estimated value is set down at a sum less by more than one-half the valuation of 1847. It appears, however, that with the exception of '46 and '47 their valuation has been pretty uniform; and probably this apparent discrepancy can be easily explained by those who were then engaged in the trade.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT, JUNE 6, 1791.

Schooner Pamela, Stillwell,	Middletown,
Sloop Paragon, Sweet,	Rhode Island.
Joanna, Anthony,	Providence.
Rainbow, Simmons,	Staten Island.
Friendship, Barnard,	New York.
Widow's Son, Pruyn,	do
Beaver, Ten Eyck,	do
Albany, Wendell,	do
Washington, Lansing,	do
Peggy, Van Zant,	do
Sally, Trotter,	do
Speedwell, Van De Borough,	do

**ALBANY LUMBER MARKET, FOR THE WEEK
ENDING JULY 30, 1851.**

From the Albany Evening Journal.

During the past week, the sales of lumber have been restricted, and the market has ruled dull. The stock of Lumber has accumulated, which is not unusual at this season.

The annexed shows the receipts at this place from the opening of the canal to the 22d of July, inclusive:

	Boards and scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1849....	65,315,436	17,507	3,814	42,251,158
1850....	90,612,040	18,795	18,596	59,656,820
1851....	109,271,923	21,961	88,980	34,316,890

The above exhibit fully confirms our previous remarks in regard to the lumber trade. Those only who are frequent visitors at this mart can form any adequate conception of the vastness of the trade, and the amount of capital invested in it.

The following is the range of wholesale prices at the principal yards:

Clear pine.....	per M.	\$31·00 a	\$33·00
Fourth quality.....	"	21·00 a	23·00
Select box.....	"	17·00 a	19·00
Chemung box.....	"	— a	15·00
Box.....	"	12·00 a	14·00
Pine floor plank, good, 1½ inch each.....		00·21 a	00·26
" " 2d quality.....		00·16 a	00·20
" " culls.....		00·09 a	00·12
Spruce floor plank.....		00·11 a	00·14
" plank, 2 inch, good, each.....		00·18 a	00·20
Pine boards, good.....	each	00·15 a	00·16
" 2d quality.....	"	00·11 a	00·14
" culls.....	"	00·07 a	00·08

Hemlock boards.....	“	00:08 a	00:00
“ joist, 3 by 4.....	“	00:10 a	00:10½
“ “ 4 by 6.....	“	00:19 a	00:20
“ wall strips, 2 by 4.....	“	00:07 a	00:07½
Clap boards, pine, clear.....	“	00:12 a	00:15
“ “ 2d quality.....	“	00:10 a	00:12
Ash, good.....	per M.	20:00 a	23:00
“ 2d rate.....	“	15:00 a	18:00
Oak.....	“	18:00 a	20:00
Maple joists.....	“	13:00 a	15:00
Black walnut, good.....	“	30:00 a	45:00
“ 2d quality.....	“	25:00 a	28:00
“ ½.....	“	30:00 a	33:00
Sycamore, 1 inch.....	“	16:00 a	18:00
“ ½ “.....	“	14:00 a	16:00
Cherry, good.....	“	32:00 a	40:00
“ 2d rate.....	“	20:00 a	30:00
White wood, chair plank.....	“	33:00 a	34:00
“ 1 inch.....	“	17:00 a	20:00
“ ½ “.....	“	13:00 a	15:00
Shingles. 1st quality, shaved pine..	“	— a	5:25
“ 2d “ “ “ ..	“	3:00 a	4:50
“ common “ “ ..	“	2:00 a	3:00
“ 1st quality, sawed “ “ ..	“	4:00 a	4:50
“ “ “ “ ..	“	3:00 a	3:50
“ common “ “ ..	“	2:00 a	3:00
“ sawed hemlock.....	“	2:37 a	2:62

MEETING ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Notice.—A meeting of the citizens of Albany and its vicinity is requested at the City Hall, on Wednesday the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the present alarming state of our country, and to adopt such measures as the importance of the subject shall require.—May 11, 1795.

This meeting passed resolutions complimentary of John Adams's administration, and deprecatory of the French system of spoliation practiced upon American commerce, to which the president replied. (See ante, p. 190.)

COMMERCE OF ALBANY.

The following tables were gathered from the book of the harbor master, by the commercial editor of the *Evening Journal*. The number of vessels arriving and departing from the port of Albany during the years 1848 and 1849, were as follows:

	1848.		1849.	
Schooners	No. 284	tons 23,727	No. 302	tons 24,981
Sloops	331	19,774	308	18,056
Barges	115	17,264	119	17,792
Steamers	36	15,350	40	16,849
Propellers	5	916	4	841
Scows	17	952	12	601
Total	788	77,983	785	79,122

The following is the total amount of tonnage for each year since 1837:

	Tons.
1838	36,721
1839	40,369
1840	39,416
1841	50,797
1842	49,356
1843	55,354
1844	65,507
1845	70,985
1846	71,011
1847	97,019
1848	77,983
1849	79,122

From the foregoing it will be seen that for a period of twelve years there was a steady, healthy increase of business on the pier. In 1847 there was a large increase. This, it will be remembered, was an extraordinary season, there was a large export demand for breadstuffs, and every thing that could float, either on the river or canal, was brought into requisition, and an immense business was done. A season such as that rarely occurs oftener than once in twenty years.

STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE.

At a meeting of the Albany City Temperance Society, the following statistics were reported as the result of the investigations of a committee of the Rechabites, made in August, 1851.

Among the statistics in regard to the number of grog shops in the different wards, we find the following:

First Ward.....	108
Second "	69
Third "	68
Fourth "	87
Fifth "	72
Sixth "	47
Seventh "	103
Eighth "	72
Ninth "	81
Tenth "	37
<hr/>	
Total,.....	744

Thus it will be seen that there are 744 groggeries in this city, where liquor is dealt out by the glass, being one grogery to about every 67 persons, including men, women and children. Of this number there are about 426 licensed, and not one-tenth of these, by the law, are qualified to sell liquor, for the want of the requisite character in community. It was also shown that there are some 320 who sell without the necessary license.

There are in the city seven breweries, which during the past year have manufactured 167,000 bbls. of beer, and under the increased demand, it is estimated that 100,000 bbls. more will be manufactured annually.

During the year 1850 there were 498 persons committed to the penitentiary, of which number 451 acknowledged themselves to have been intemperate, and 45 claimed to have been moderate drinkers. Since Mr. Pillsbury has had charge of that institution but *two* total abstinence

men had been committed. During the last year there had been twenty-two cases of delirium tremens there, two of which resulted fatally.

From the chief of police it was ascertained that since the organization of the new police system, up to Sept. 21 (3 months and 5 days) 1707 arrests had been made for various offences. Of this number, on the authority of the chief, at least *three-fourths* of the persons arrested were of intemperate habits.

From the keeper of the jail it was ascertained that during the year 1850, there were committed to jail, 2193. From Jan. 1, 1851, to Sept. 20, 8 months and 20 days, 2,143—showing an increase of about 25 per cent for the present year. At least 19 out of every 20 were of intemperate habits.

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The population of Albany county in 1689 was 2,016; in 1698, 1,496. The cause of this diminution was the Indian war. During that war 557 "Christians," departed from the city and county of Albany. In 1703 the population of Albany county was 2,273; in 1723, 6,501; of whom 808 were slaves, either African or Indian. In 1731, 8,573; in 1737, 10,681; in 1746 the census of the county could not be taken "on account of the enemy." In 1749 it was 10,634—another decrease in 12 years by reason of the war. In 1756 the population of Albany county was 17,424, of whom 2,619 were blacks. In 1771, it was 42,706, of whom 3,877 were blacks. The county of Albany, previous to the Revolution, extended from Dutchess to the Vermont line east of the Hudson, and to the Canada line west of lake Champlain; and westward to Tryon county, or to what is now the east line of Montgomery county.

INSCRIPTIONS

IN THE

PRESBYTERIAN BURIAL GROUND.

Since the establishment of the Rural Cemetery on the Watervliet turnpike, a great many monuments with the tenants of the graves whose memory they preserved, have disappeared from the burial grounds on State street. The following inscriptions were copied from the grave stones in the Presbyterian burial ground, before any removals had been made, and embrace nearly all the adults whose monuments were to be found there. They were contributed to this work principally by Mr. F. S. PEASE.

Jannett wife of John Andrew, Dec. 12, 1801, aged 67.

Susannah Alvord, Sept. 17, 1815, aged 20.

John Aniver, Jan. 5, 1810, aged 22.

Galen Avery, Feb. 10, 1814, aged 21.

Lee Avery, Aug. 29, 1814, aged 29 years.

Andrew Anderson, March 29, 1813, aged 37.

John Annin, Nov. 9, 1803, aged 23.

Benjamin Austin, Feb. 14, 1844, aged 85.

Eliza Austin, Jan. 31, 1846, aged 38.

Margaret, wife of Benj. Austin, Dec. 11, 1842, aged 82.

Mary Hoyt, wife of Jeremiah J. Austin, Nov. 1, 1843, aged 22.

Mary Arrol, 25th Feb., 1835, aged 46.

Anne, wife of William Annesley, Sept. 5, 1838, aged 63.

Sarah, daughter of William Annesley, who died at Bassa Cove, Western Africa, Dec. 1837, aged 31.

Mary Ann La Casse, wife of Lawson Annesley, 18th July, 1836, aged 29.

Bulah Allen, consort of the Rev. Solomon Allen of Northamp on, Mass., died in this city, May 29, 1813, aged 62.

230 *Presbyterian Burial Ground Inscriptions.*

- Huldah Russel, wife of Gardner Averylun, Aug. 31, 1798,
aged 23.
Hulda, wife of John Bryan, Nov. 23, 1808, aged 40.
Ann, wife of Thomas Boyd, Nov. 26th, 1831, aged 35.
William Boyd, April 24, 1840, aged 65.
Mrs. Fanny Bulmore, May 13, 1834, aged 85.
Stanton Brown, June 6th, 1814, aged 40.
Tabitha, wife of Edward Brown, Sept. 28th, 1815, aged 44.
Edward Brown, Aug. 29th, 1846, aged 75.
John Brown, Feb. 5, 1799, aged 55.
Margaret, wife of John Brown, June 22, 1801, aged 51.
George Brown, 10th July, 1848, aged 37.
Elizabeth, wife of Sylvester Brown, Aug. 8, 1838, aged 50.
Jeannette, wife of Wm. H. Barker, 8th May, 1842, aged 28.
James Barclay, Nov. 1, 1814, aged 61.
Janet Barclay, relict of James Barclay, May 16, 1818, a. 61.
Nathaniel Bunnell, Aug. 6, 1816, aged 43.
Capt. Abram Burbank, April 12, 1838, aged 59.
Wm. Blackall, March 24, 1840, aged 72.
Frances, wife of Wm. Blackall, Dec. 24, 1810.
James Bloodgood, May 4, 1799, aged 64.
Lydia Bloodgood, relict of James Bloodgood, January 8th,
1811, aged 77.
Wm. Bloodgood, June 29, 1801, aged 41.
James Bloodgood, Nov. 4, 1806, aged 35.
Abraham Bloodgood, Feb. 17, 1807, aged 65.
Eliza, wife of Francis Bloodgood, Nov. 13, 1818, aged 50,
Francis Bloodgood, March 5, 1840, aged 71.
James Cobham Bloodgood, 24th March, 1820, aged 26.
Benjamin S. Morris, son of Mrs. Francis Bloodgood, 28th
Jan., 1840, aged 84.
Josiah Burton, Jan. 1, 1803, aged 61.
Agnes Bratt, relict of Derrick Bratt, May 12 1815, aged 43.
Henry Bradt, May 15, 1838, aged 39.
Peter V. Bradt, Sept. 10, 1844, aged 46.
Ann Cobham, only sister of Elizabeth Bloodgood, (wife of
Francis Bloodgood) 3d Feb., 1813, aged 38.
Jesse C. Cook, July 7, 1810, aged 32.
John Cook, April 15, 1818, aged 43.
Lancing Cande, Dec. 6, 1805.

**Cornelia Tappen Clinton, daughter of Gen. George Clinton,
and wife of Edward C. Genet, 23 March, 1810, aged 34.**

Under this humble Stone
is Interred the Remains

of
CORNELIA TAPPEN CLINTON,
wife of

EDWARD C. GENET,
Late Adjutant General
and Minister Plenipotentiary
from the French Republic
to the United States of America;
and Daughter of
General George Clinton,
Vice President of the United States.
She was born at Bloominghope,
near New Windsor,
the 29th June, 1774,
and died of consumption,
in the town of Greenbush,
the 23d of March, 1810,
in the 35th year of her age.

Honest, faithful and sincere, she cheerfully retired with the man who had won her hand, from the agitated scene of the world, to the shades of a peaceful solitude, which she had embellished during sixteen years by all the charms of a lively, enlightened and cultivated mind, and of a heart devoted to Virtue. Her last moments, sweetened by the blessings of Faith, have been, like her life, an example of Fortitude and true Christian Philosophy.

Archibald Campbell, surveyor, April 24, 1793, aged 57.

William Campbell, May 16, 1796, 27,

Wm. Campbell, Sept. 13, 1831, aged 59.

Christina Campbell, wife of Archibald Campbell, died May 9, 1790, aged 45.

James Cooper, July 2, 1829, aged 55.

Andrew Cooper, December 30, 1818, aged 37.

Smith Cogswell, March 5, 1844 aged 72.

Clara, wife of George H. Cogswell, Sept. 5, 1849, aged 31.

George Charles of Gloucestershire, England, Aug. 25, 1818, aged 49.

Henrietta, wife of George Charles, June 24, 1825, aged 26.

232 *Presbyterian Burial Ground Inscriptions.*

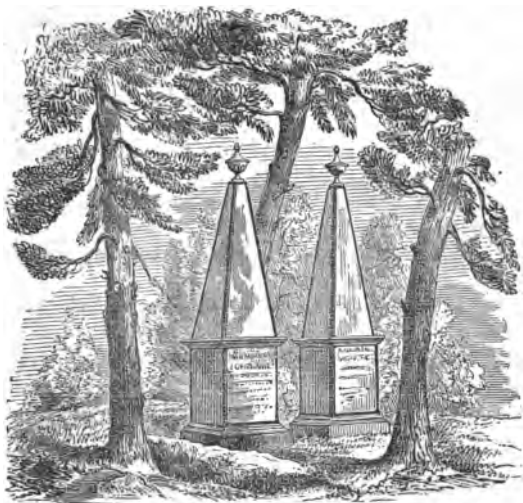
- William Capron, Aug. 1, 1823, aged 61.
John Carson, March 6, 1795, aged 41.
Sarah, wife of John Carson, 6th Nov. 1838, aged 19 years.
Freeman H. Crosby, 20th Jan., 1834, aged 44.
Louisa, daughter of Chas. and Tempe Carmichael, Norristown, N. J., Sept. 23d, 1831, aged 28.
Samuel S. Connor, Dec. 25, 1819, aged 33.
Andrew Caswell, of Downs, Ireland, Dec. 17, 1833, aged 41.
James Chesney, March 17, 1828, aged 31.
Elenor, wife of James Chesney, June 9, 1832, aged 30.
Henry Coughtry, Jan. 27, 1845, aged 62.
Elizabeth, wife of Elisha Dorr, Sept. 19, 1837, aged 60.
Eleanor, wife of Isaac Denniston, Sep. 21, aged 21.
Margaret Denniston, daughter of Isaac and Eleanor Denniston, 23d July, 1823, aged 29.
Abraham Denniston, Oct. 17, 1821, aged 23.
Mary Donnelly, wife of James Denniston, June 9th, 1844, in her 52d year.
Eve, relict of Dr. Benj. De Witt, 21st May, 1832, aged 55.
Cornelius Griswold, 2d son of Elisha and Elizabeth Dorr, Sept. 17, 1828, aged 29.
Mary C. Mildeberger, wife of Alfred Dorr, died Dec. 18, 1836, aged 34.
Thomas Smith Diamond, died July 18, 1796, aged 59. ,
Mary Diamond, relict of T. S. D., Dec. 16, 1817, aged 79.
Charles A. Dean, 5th March, 1828, aged 21.
Jane Donnelly, April 4, 1842, aged 79.
John Dunn, May 26, 1809, aged 29.
Margaret McCardle, w. of Dennis Doyle, June 9, 1843, a.65.
Polly Davis of Watertown, Conn., died 1809, aged 22.
Asa Edgerton, of Randolph. Vt., Oct. 11, 1815, aged 36.
Abraham Eights, January 10, 1820, aged 74.
John Easton, Aug. 24, 1799, aged 60.
John Easton, May 8, 1828, aged 23.
Martin Easterly, Dec. 14, 1836, aged 46.
Elisabeth Egberts, wife of Cornelius Egberts, March 18, 1830, aged 24 years.
Jane Edgar, wife of David Edgar, Sept. 4, 1800, aged 77.
Ebenezer E. Elsebrough, Jan. 18, 1813, aged 35.
Mary Morev, wife of Jesse Everett, June 5, 1808, aged 28.

- Reuben Fuller, June 18, 1841, aged 72. [aged 57.
Maj. George Fiske, of Claremont, N. H., March 4, 1837,
Susan, wife of Geo. Fiske, March 23, 1842, aged 58.
Edward Fay, of Westborough, Mass. Aug. 12, 1832, aged 41.
Asa Fassett, Nov. 28, 1823, aged 71.
Sister Mary (Falconer), Dec. 3d. 1845, aged 20.
Mary, consort of Dr. Wm. Forman, June 6, 1805, aged 58.
Charles Fifield, Sept. 1, 1849, aged 28.
Jane K. Fitch, Sept. 23d, 1849, aged 55.
John Gordon, April 16, 1816, aged 42.
Horace Goodrich, Feb. 16, 1816, aged 27.
John Given.
Sally Ransom, wife of Samuel Griffing, Nov. 7, 1821, aged
57, (late of Lyme, Conn.)
Maria, wife of John Griffin, August 14, 1834, aged 42.
Amos Gay, May 8, 1835, aged 56.
William A. Gay, Oct. 4th, 1836, aged 29
Henery Gay, Oct. 19th, 1831, aged 21.
Almira Gay, Oct. 25th, 1831, aged 53.
Martha, da. of James and Mary Grier, March 4, 1836, a. 38.
Marion, wife of Joseph Gibson, and daughter of W. and E.
Campbell, April 13, 1847, aged 33.
Jennet, daughter of John and Janet Barber, wife of Archi-
bald Gourlay of Orange county, May 6th, 1827, aged 40.
Sarah Visscher Denniston, wife of James Gourlay jr., 26th
Aug., 1828, aged 20 years.
Salome Gray, Dec. 24, 1821, aged 55.
John Gray, Oct. 15, 1815, aged 49.
Theodore Van Wyck Graham, July 6, 1822, aged 63.
Magdalena, relict of Theodorus Van Wyck Graham, 13th
March, 1843, aged 76.
Grizel Gillespie, died 7th Feb., 1815, aged 48.
Samuel Hannah, April 25, 1809, aged 71.
Agnes Hannah, July 19, 1838, aged 92.
Isaac Hand, Nov. 12, 1810, aged 38.
Lois, wife of Nathan Hand, Feb. 17, 1813, aged 44.
Daniel Hewson, Dec. 27, 1821, aged 59.
Elizabeth Hewson, July 19, 1814, aged 49.
Edmund Hatfield, June 2, 1815, aged 44.
Wm. Harrison, January 8, 1825, aged 36.
Flora, wife of George Hanse, Sept. 20, 1833, aged 25.

234 *Presbyterian Burial Ground Inscriptions.*

- James Hodge, who was born in New Windsor, Orange Co.,
N. Y., Jan. 10, 1819, aged 58.
Sarah wife of James Hodge, Feb. 20, 1804, aged 37.
Jane wife of Isaac Hodge, Sept. 27, 1798, aged 63.
Martha Hoffman, March 38, , aged 34.
Andrew Hoffman, 1806, aged 32.
Martha widow of Andrew Hoffman, 1843, aged 68.
William Henry, Oct. 20, 1821, aged 47.
Ann Alexander wife of Wm. Henry, April 4, 1835, a. 74.
Silas W. Howell, Sept. 28, 1805, aged 35.
Joseph Husted, 27th April, 1813, aged 41.
Catherine Louisa, daughter of Isaac Hamiltone, Esq., and
Catherine his wife, 9th May, 1831, aged 25.
Mrs. Elisabeth Herring, Oct. 24, 1819, aged 72.
Mary, relict of Arthur Haswell, Oct. 10, 1827, aged 67.
Mary Haswell, Sept. 23, 1811, aged 26.
Jane Haswell, Feb. 15, 1809, aged 20.
Ann, wife of Spelman Hickcox, Oct. 17th, 1843, aged 48.
Ann Maria, wife of William M. F. Hewson, and daughter
of David and Dorcas Olmsted, 29th March, 1833, aged 24.
Asenath, wife of Henry Hoyt, and daughter of Edward
and Tabitha Brown, March 16th, 1834, aged 32.
Livingston Ludlow, son of Jas. and Catherine Humphrey,
Feb. 12, 1848, aged 23.
John Humphrey, Aug. 26, 1832, aged 81.
James Humphrey, Dec. 25, 1829, aged 36.
Doctor William Humphrey, 12th March, 1826, aged 30.
Robert Humphrey, 30th May, 1821, aged 31 years.
Martha Humphrey, 6th April, 1807, aged 22.
Christian wife of John Humphrey, Dec. 12, 1838, aged 78.
S. V. R. Humphrey, 18th June, 1844, aged 44.
Dolly, wife of Samuel Holmes, August 1st, 1831, aged 40.
Thomas B. Heermans, — April, 1830, aged 33.
Daniel Houston, 20th Oct. 1829, aged 21, late of N. H.
Mary Sherman, wife of Joseph Ives, Oct. 7, 1834, aged 72.
Joseph Sherman Ives, 19th March, 1841, aged 54.
Mary Jones, of Hartford Ct., March 13, 1823, aged 48.
Sannah, wife of David Jenkins, Dec. 20, 1817, aged 49.
Sarah Jenks, daughter of David and Hannah Jenkins,
11th Nov., 1823, aged 24.
David Jenkins, Feb. 1, 1827, aged 57.

- Jenkin Jenkins, March 31, 1830, aged 35.
Elizabeth, wife of Wm. James, June 9, 1797, aged 22.
William James, a native of Ireland, Dec. 19, 1832, aged 63.
Aaron James, 7th Nov., 1824, aged 29.
Amasa Judson, May 4, 1822, aged 29.
Lydia, wife of Nathaniel Judson, Feb. 1, 1817, aged 59.
Nathaniel Judson, Oct. 17, 1838, aged 85.
Harriet S., wife of Ichabod L. Judson, and daughter of
Isaac and Isabel Wilkinson, Oct. 25, 1825, aged 23.
John P. Jermain, son of Sylvanus and Catherine Jermain,
March 10, 1835, aged 23.
Catherine, wife of S. P. Jermain, Jan. 24, 1810, aged 27.
Sybel Kane, wife of John Kane, July 18, 1806, aged 67.
John Kane, March 15, 1808, aged 75.



The Kane Monuments.

James Kane, April 2, 1851, aged 80.

The grave of the latter is at the left side of those of his parents, without a monument, as he desired; his friends however intend to erect one.

236 *Presbyterian Burial Ground Inscriptions.*

- Janet Kelly, spouse of Robert Kelly, July 22, 1796, a. 66.
Ellen, wife of James King, April 19, 1823, aged 23.
Hubbel Knapp, Jan. 22, 1832, aged 31.
George Sidney Knower, son of George and Ann Knower,
April 1st, 1837, aged 20.
Mary, wife of Dr. Hazael Kane, 12th Dec., 1838, aged 34
years, daughter of John and Christian Humphrey.
Marshall Kelso, March, 1829, aged about 37.
Oliver L. Ker, Oct. 21, 1796, aged 30.
Henry Lyons, Oct. 13, 1805, aged 38.
Henry L. Lord, of Norwich, Ct., May 27, 1825, aged 23.
Doct. Enoch Leonard, Dec. 12, 1810, aged 55.
Reuben Leonard, March 18, 1811, aged 22.
Cornelius V. V. Leonard, son of Enoch Leonard, Jan. 7,
1837, aged 45.
Richard Leonard, son of Enoch Leonard, 5th Feb., 1837,
aged 37.
Elihu Lewis, Oct 14, 1829, aged 50.
Esther Wolcott, da. of Elihu Lewis, May 20, 1818, aged 19.
Chauncey Loomis, April 6, 1817, aged 34.
Anna Loomis, formerly of Hartford, Conn., wife of Geo.
Loomis, 14th Feb. 1831, aged 78.
George Loomis, of East Windsor, Ct., May 23, 1841, a. 79.
John Lightbody, Nov. 22, 1834, aged 87.
Prudence B. Lockwood, widow of Horace Lockwood,
Aug. 27, 1816, aged 31.
Catherine Lloyd, daughter of Peleg Sharp, Feb. 28, 1802,
aged 31.
Mrs. Deborah Lathrop, relict of Ebenezer Lathrop, 29th
March, 1814, aged 67.
Wm. McClement, son of Robert and Marron, June 30,
1795, aged 27.
Alexander B. McDonal, Nov. 14, 1842, aged 30,
Wm. McClelland, January 29, 1812, aged 44.
Ann McClelland, April 21, 1813, aged 39.
Kitty McMurdy, wife of Anthony McMurdy, sen., April
26, 1814, aged 31.
John McPherson, of Scotland, at Duanesburgh, N. Y., July
5, 1822, aged 59.
Wm. McDonald, March 28, 1827, aged 30.

- Anthony McMurdy, March 23, 1810, aged 48.
Alexander McCandlish, May 20, 1807, aged 9.
Jean Alexander wife of Hathorn McCulloch, Oct. 17,
1803, aged 40.
James McIlwaine, died May 14, 1832, aged 66, native of
Belfast, Ireland.
Hanah Walter, wife of Capt. McCready, May 28, 1807,
aged 55.
James McGourk, a native of Ireland, died Nov. 24, 1804,
aged 52.
Frances Stubbs, wife of Donald McDonald, born in the
village of Bray, near Windsor, England, died June 5,
1815, aged 47.
Eleanor McConnel, wife of Robert McConnel, Aug. 28th,
1825, aged 34.
William Marchael McGlachen, a native of Scotland, 21st
Feb., 1850, aged 31.
Mary Anna, wife of Linus Mc Cabe, March 4, 1838, aged
22.
Mary Mascraft, wife of William Mascraft, 3d April, 1818,
aged 32.
Henry, son of Jonas and Sarah Morgan, 14th April, 1813,
aged 21.
David Maynard, Aug. 14, 1834, aged 32.
Lovina Gray, wife of William Martin, April 17, 1818,
aged 24.
Mary Gray, da. of John Gray, and wife of Wm. Martin,
died March 27, 1835, aged 36.
Elisabeth, wife of James Murray, March 17, 1825, in her
61st year.
Ebenezer Moody, Feb. 15, 1813, aged 37.
Henry Norton, Feb. 15, 1845, aged 26 years.
George Newton, Nov. 20. 1811, aged 26.
Sally Nott, consort of Eliphalet Nott, Minister of the
Presbyterian Church, Albany, and daughter of Rev. Joel
Benedict, died 9 March, 1804, aged 29 years 6 mo.
Elizabeth Neill, wife of Rev. Wm. Neill, Minister of the
Presbyterian Church Albany, and daughter of Matthew
and Lydia Van Dyke, died 12 Nov. 1809, aged 26 y.,
10 m. 19 d.

238 *Presbyterian Burial Ground Inscriptions.*

- David Olmsted, a native of Ridgefield, Ct., May 31, 1842, aged 72.
Dorcas, wife of David Olmsted, May 27, 1842, aged 71.
Anna Johnson, wife of Charles Olmstead, July 4th, 1842, aged 40.
Thomas, son of Joseph Otis and Mary his wife, of Barnstable, Mass., Aug. 15, 1803, aged 27.
Elisabeth Orr, consort of Hugh Orr, 10th July, 1830, aged 84 years.
Gerret Van Zandt Platt, M. D., May 17, 1833, aged 24.
Sarah, wife of Chas. Z. Platt, Aug. 6, 1832, aged 47.
Chas. Z. Platt, April 14, 1822, aged 49.
John Platt, Sep. 18, 1828, aged 60.
Ananias Platt, 10th April, 1842, aged 80.
Lydia Jacobs, wife of Ananias Platt, Sep. 24, 1847, aged 81.
Aaron Pennel, son of Wm. Pennel, Delaware county, Pa., Oct. 28, 1794.
——— Phelps, May 6, 1786, aged 60.
Wm. Purviss, March 5, 1805, aged 55.
William Perviss, April 18, 1834, aged 28.
Hannah C.. da. of Asa Priest, Jan. 29, 1850, aged 20.
Mrs. Mary Price, Sept. 22, 1818, aged 67.
Jane Philpot, wife of Spencer Philpot, 1st March, 1806, aged 31.
Spencer Philpot, of Ireland, at Johnstown, N. Y., Sep. 24, 1807, aged 42.
Ann H. Palmer, wife of Levi H. Palmer, 22d May, 1849, aged 69.
Jennet, wife of Joseph Palmer, Aug. 14, 1803, aged 48.
Jesse Potts, Dec. 21st., 1811, aged 37 years.
Harriet Stow, wife of Rufus Putnam, June 3d, 1815, aged 18 years.
Richard Patterson, January 1, 1818, aged 45.
Isaac Packard, March 3, 1792, aged 57.
Eunice wife of Isaac Packard, Nov. 1824, aged 80.
Robert Packard, July 15, 1840, aged 65.
Wm. Pritchard, of Herefordshire, England, April 22, 1821, aged 50.
David Prentice, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, Aug. 24, 1826, aged 45.

- John Perkins, June 19, 1814, aged 30.
Samuel Richards, Aug. 2, 1804, aged 27.
Mrs. Rachel Reynolds, Nov. 10, 1815, aged 73.
Rev. Evan Roberts, of Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y., supposed to have been assassinated, Sep. 10, 1836, aged 46.
James E., son of John Robison, 9th Dec., 1806, aged 20.
William Robison, son of Gertrude and John Robison, June 21, 1825, aged 45.
Maria Julia Robison, wife of William Robison, and daughter of Commodore Alex. Grant, Jan. 9th, 1824, aged 28.
David Robison, son of John and Gertrude Robison, Oct. 21st, 1822, aged 58.
Gertrude, wife of John Robison, Aug. 1, 1825, aged 74.
John Robinson, August 22, 1827, aged 87.
John B. Robison, only son of Joseph and Sarah Robison, Feb. 10, 1831, aged 25.
Sarah, wife of Joseph Robison, Feb. 20, 1837, aged 52.
Maria, wife of Thomas Roraback, Sept. 3, 1830, aged 34.
Benjamin F. Russell, Feb. 28, 1831, aged 22.
Elisabeth, wife of Stephen J. Rider, Feb. 11, 1831, aged 42.
Archibald Rutherford, Dec. 30, 1794, aged 78.
Eliza Ann, da. of Joseph A. Rust, of Chester, Mass., died Nov. 7, 1836, aged 20.
Orpha, wife of Seldon Strickland, Dec. 2, 1841, aged 52.
Sarah Steele, relict of Timothy Steele, of Hartford, Conn., 27th Dec., 1808, aged 68.
Mary Augusta, wife of Oliver Steele, daughter of Moncrief Livingston, March 11th, 1839, aged 38.
Daniel Steele, July 7, 1828, aged 56.
Elisabeth, wife of Daniel Steele, March 17, 1825, aged 48.
Elijah Steele, April 18, 1818, aged 54.
Stephen Sanford, Aug. 14, 1824, aged 56.
John Shepherd, March 10, 1797, aged 48.
Elisabeth Shepherd, widow of John Shepherd, Sept. 1, 1797, aged 49.
Loring Simons, Nov. 15, 1809, aged 31.
Guy Shaw, Sep. 22, 1834, aged 46. [aged 40.
Josephus B. Stuart, of Blandford, Mass., Jan. 27, 1828,
John Smith, September 12, 1824, aged 55.
Robert Scott, Oct. 21, 1803, aged 33.

240 *Presbyterian Burial Ground Inscriptions.*

- Jonah Shuman, July 17, 1832, aged 62.
Peter Sharp, May 23, 1813, aged 78.
Mary Sharp, April 19, 1821, aged 75.
Mary, widow of John Stewart, Nov. 7, 1837, aged 84.
Cornelia Dodge, wife of S. H. Stewart, Dec. 11, 1835, a. 24.
Jerusha Stoddard, wife of Adam Stewart, Jan. 7th, 1813,
aged 22.
Laura, wife of Ambrose Spencer, May 18, 1807, aged 39.
Mary, wife of Ambrose Spencer, daughter of Gen. James
Clinton, Sep. 4, 1808, aged 36.
Catharine C., wife of Ambrose Spencer, Aug. 20, 1837, a. 58.
Gilbert and Andrew Shanklen, two brothers, natives of
Ireland, Gilbert died 28th April; 1791, aged 64, Andrew
11th Nov., 1799, aged 78.
Martha Henry Sturges, wife of Robert Swain, died Jan. 3,
1830, aged 34.
Sarah Sturges, Dec. 1, 1807, aged 52. [aged 32.
Christiana Mary, wife of Horace St John, Jan. 22, 1849,
Margaret Denniston, wife of John Stafford, March 16, 1790,
aged 30. [55.
Rebecca, relict of Cornelius Swart, jr., Jan. 21, 1825, aged
Hannibal Stoddard, son of Reuben & Jerusha Stoddard,
May, 1813, aged 18 years.
Josiah Sherman, 17th July, 1832, aged 62.
Roger Minot Sherman, 2d July, 1825, in his 20th year.
Catherine Eliza, wife of Geo. Traver, Aug. 22, 1831, a. 19.
Lucy, wife of Amos Thayer, Oct. 23, 1817, aged 54.
Mrs. Elisabeth Thorn, Nov. 15, 1819, aged 53.
Isaiah Townsend, son of Henry, Feb. 17, 1838, aged 61.
Susan, wife of Isaiah Townsend, and daughter of J.
Robison, Oct. 29, 1808, aged 27.
John Robison Townsend, June 28, 1831, aged 26.
Peter Townsend, son of Henry, Dec. 15, 1825, aged 33.
Solomon Townsend, March 27, 1811, aged 64.
William Thomson, July 24, 1797, aged 32.
David Thomas, a native of Brecknockshire, South Wales,
died Dec. 24, 1848, aged 61.
Lydia, wife of Ebenezer Thornton, and da. of Ephraim
Whipple, Oct. 26, 1813, aged 29.
Mary Walker, wife of David Tully, April 1, 1802, a. 46.

- Jonathan Tillyou, Feb. 9, 1837, aged 54.
Barent Ten Eyck, January 31, 1796, aged 30.
Catharine Campbell wife of Benjamin Van Benthuisen,
Jan. 18, 1804, aged 21.
Mrs. Margaret Van Alstine, March 3, 1824, aged 65.
Anna Varick, Nov. 3, 1839, aged 75.
Sarah Adeline Williams, died July 28, 1826, aged 22 years,
formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.
Israel Williams, April 26, 1840, aged 54.
Mrs. Mary White, a native of Isleworth, England, July
25th, 1833, aged 69.
Charles E. Whitney, Nov. 29, 1844, aged 24.
Betsey, wife of Seleck Whitney, Feb. 14, 1820, aged 36.
David Watters, Feb. 26, 1810, aged 50.
David Watters, son of David and Elisabeth Watters, Oct.
7th, 1825, aged 24.
Hugh Watters, son of D. and E., Oct. 31, 1822, aged 24.
Elisabeth Watters, Jan. 31st, 1849, aged 64.
Levi Wait, Dec. 22, 1825, aged 43.
Minerva, wife of George Wait, died Nov. 19, 1840, aged 24.
John M. Watson, died 2d June, 1795, aged 31.
John R. Winans, 7th Feb., 1810, aged 25.
Ann Waud, da. of John Moore, and consort of Marmaduke
Waud, Feb. 15, 1810, aged 26.
Mary, late wife of Austin Warner, July 3, 1806, aged 33.
Mary, wife of Smith Weed, 10th May, 1819, aged 64.
Smith Weed, July 11, 1839, aged 84.
Mary Weed, da. of Smith Weed, Sept. 14, 1811, aged 25.
David Woodin, of Kingsborough, Aug. 8, 1805, aged 28.
Olive, wife of Calvin Walker, 20th April, 1815, aged 37.
Eliza A. H. Robertson, daughter of John and Nancy Wood-
worth, April 10, 1831, aged 33.
Richard Wheeler, Sep. 5, 1824, aged 49.
Doct. Hunloke Woodruff, July 4, 1811, aged 56.
Doct. Elias Willard, March 20, 1827, aged 71.
Oliver, son of Capt. E. Warner, of New Milford, Ct., June
4, 1796, aged 21.
William Watson, April 6, 1799, aged 25.
James Wynans, of Poughkeepsie, Aug. 25, 1803, aged 61.
William Woods, Sept. 20, 1799, aged 66.

242 *Presbyterian Burial Ground Inscriptions.*

Charles R. Webster, July 18, 1834, agcd 72.



Charles R. Webster's Monument.

The stone on the left of the monument has the following inscription.

SACRED
to the memory of
RACHEL WEBSTER
wife of Charles R. Webster, Printer
who departed this life
on the 31st day of March, 1794
aged 20 years and 10 months
in death lamented as in life beloved
Rachel their infant daughter died in Oct 1789, aged 15 days
Benjamin, died 31st Aug. 1800, aged 1 yr 4 m 6 d.
Lucy, died 24th Dec 1802, aged 8 months
Benjamin and Lucy, children of C. R. and Cynthia Webster
little children he took into his arms and blessed them
Benjamin died Sept. 11, 1808, in his 2d year
Edward died Nov. 9, 1800, aged 4 months

IN MEMORY OF THEIR PARENTS,

	Time of their decease.	Age
Matthew Webster,	Feb. 9, 1807	88th year
Mabel Webster	May 5, 1813	89th year
Ashbel Steel	July 8, 1790	59th year
Rachel Steel	May 21, 1804	66th year
	and of their brothers	
Samuel Webster	May 9, 1813	64th year
Ashbel Steel, jr.	Nov. 1, 1793	21st year

**A LIST OF THE INHABITANTS AND SLAVES
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, 1714.**

The Severall places or districts in the County where inhabiting.	Number of male persons above sixty years of age.		Number of male persons from sixteen to sixty years of age.		Number of male persons under sixteen years.		Number of females above sixty.		Number of females from six- teen to sixty.		Number of females under six- teen.		Number of male slaves from sixteen and above.		Number of male slaves under sixteen.		Number of female slaves from sixteen and above.		Number of female slaves under sixteen.		
In ye first ward of ye city of Al- bany,.....	3	102	117	4	122	104	9	14	22	13											
In ye second ward,.....	4	75	54	7	81	61	3	5	12	4											
In ye third ward, In ye township of Schinectaly,...	10	62	66	6	82	61	6	10	6	9											
In ye East & West side of ye Man- nor of Rense- laerwyck,....	12	110	154	13	107	151	7	10	10	8											
In Claverack,...	11	112	123	5	93	83	73	41	36	31											
In ye township of Kinderhoek,...	1	52	54	1	38	51	10	2	5	2											
Coxhackbie & ye north part of ye Mannor of Livingston,...	5	75	83	6	57	67	12	6	7	7											
In ye precinct of Canastagione,.	6	45	52	2	53	28	26	10	11	6											
In ye precinct of ye halfmoon,...	1	26	23	2	24	26	4	—	1	1											
	1	26	23	3	19	19	5	—	3	2											
	54	688	753	49	676	651	155	98	122	83											
		54																			
		742																			
Total.....	3329																				

TRINITY CHURCH.

A Brief History of the Parish from its Organization, Sept. 4th, 1839, to the Consecration of the Church Edifice in Broad Street on the tenth day of September, 1849, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, acting by request of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York. A period of ten years and five days.

Before proceeding to give the direct history of the organization of the parish of Trinity Church, it may be well to note, that from the time of planting the church in the city of Albany, early in the eighteenth century, by a society incorporated in England under King William the Second, A. D., 1701, for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," until Nov., 1827, there was but one parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Albany, which in common parlance was called the English Church, and now more generally known as the parish of St. Peter's Church, worshipping in an edifice standing on the north side of State street.

During the summer of 1827 a congregation worshipping God agreeably to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, was assembled in the south district of the city, in a school room on South Pearl street by the Rev. Richard Bury, and on the 12th day of November, 1827, the male members of said congregation assembled in said school room according to legal notice; when divine service having been performed by the Rev. Richard Bury, the members of the congregation present, with the Rev. Mr. Bury as chairman, proceeded to elect two wardens and eight vestrymen preparatory to their incorporation as a parish, and the following named gentlemen were elected the first officers of the parish: Edward A. Le Breton, senior warden; Thomas Knowlson, junior warden; Barent P. Staats, Charles Sker-

ritt, John Le Breton, Hezekiah Wells, Bristol Fox, Agur Wells, John Nelliger. John W. McDougal, vestrymen; who proceeded to incorporate themselves as a parish, to be ever after known by the name, or title of St. Paul's Church or Congregation in the City of Albany.

Having become incorporated by the above title and thus forming the second parish in the city of Albany, on the 28th of November, 1827, the wardens and vestrymen appointed a committee to purchase as a site for a church edifice, two lots on the north west corner of Ferry and Dallius streets, for the sum of \$2500; and on the 15th of June, 1828, they directed said committee to purchase an adjoining lot at the price of \$500. Previous to the purchase of the last lot, a building committee was appointed, who on the 14th of May, 1828, accepted the proposal of Henry Peeres to build a church edifice on said lots for the sum of \$12,550; and on the 11th day of June, 1828, the Rt. Rev. Bp. Hobart laid the corner stone of the proposed building, which was to be constructed agreeably to a plan drawn by Philip Hooker, of Albany, architect, of the Gothic order of architecture, and to be 56 by 85 feet, the walls to be built of rough blue stone, &c.

The church was accordingly built and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bp. Hobart, on the 24th day of July, 1829. Rev. Richard Bury being the rector, and was occupied by the congregation until the year 1839, during which time the following named gentlemen were successively rectors of the parish, viz: Rev. Richard Bury from the organization of the parish in the year 1827 to March 22, 1830. Rev. William Linn Keese from 1830 to Nov. 1833. Rev. J. H. Price, from Jan'y 1834 to May 27, 1837. Rev. William I. Kip accepted a call as rector, June 13, 1837, and is still rector of the parish now in the year 1851.

In the year 1839, on the 24th of January, the Rev. Wm. I. Kip being rector, Messrs. Wm. H. Dewitt and Hezekiah Wells, wardens, and Messrs. Peter P. Staats, Simeon Dewitt Bloodgood, Henry T. Meech, Robert L. Noyes, Homer R. Phelps, Sylvester Reed, Harmon Pease, William Winne, vestrymen, it was resolved in vestry meeting to be "expedient to sell Saint Paul's church," &c., for a sum "not less

than \$15,500 including the organ." and that a committee be appointed and authorized to obtain the refusal of the Theatre in South Pearl street, and engage H. Rector, architect, to draw plans and estimate the expenses of alterations necessary to convert the Theatre into a Church. Agreeably to the above proceedings the Church was sold to the Romanists on the 4th of Feb., 1839, for the sum of \$15,500 including the organ; and on the 20th of Feb., 1839, a committee was authorized to close the contract for the purchase of the Theatre before the first of March following, which was done, the plans of Mr. Rector for alterations were adopted, and the proposals of Mr. Sutton to do the carpenter work for the sum of \$9,300 was accepted, and the work done accordingly; when, in due time the congregation of St. Paul's Church, previously worshiping in the Church thus sold to the Romanists, removed to their new Church in South Pearl street above Hudson. The Church sold is now known as St. John's Church.

The sale of the Church in Ferry street and the removal of St. Paul's congregation up town, seems to have been the moving cause, that prompted certain persons who had been members of that parish, to organize a *third* parish in the city of Albany, in order to provide a place of worship in that portion of the city from which St. Paul's parish had removed.

Whereupon in the summer of 1839, a few Episcopalians leased a building on the south side of Westerlo street between Dallius and Church streets, known as the Cameronian Church, (which was destroyed by fire in the year 1848), and engaged the Rev. Isaac Swart of Troy, to officiate as their pastor, and on the 4th of Sept., 1839, the male members of the parish, entitled by law to elect wardens and vestrymen, were convened according to the requirements of the statute of the state, when morning prayer having been said by the Rev. Mr. Swart, they proceeded to the choice of officers, when Messrs. S. Reed and Homer R. Phelps were elected wardens, and Messrs. Crawford Livingston, Sidney Guest, A. Southwick, Lewis Brothers, Edward Bateman, Edward Owens, Seth Jarvis, and John Kerr, vestrymen.

The officers thus elected fixed upon Tuesday in Easter week as the day on which their successors should be chosen; and chose as the corporate name *The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of Albany*; and secured the act of incorporation by the above title, and thus organized the third parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Albany.

On the 11th of Sept., 1839, the board of vestry met and resolved, "that the Rev. Mr. Swart be invited forthwith to become their rector." When the Rev. Mr. Swart being called upon signified his acceptance of the invitation, and became the first rector of Trinity Church, where he continued to labor until the 7th of January, 1840, when he tendered his resignation to the vestry, which they accepted on the 9th inst. The parish being thus early left without a rector, it enjoyed only such services as could be obtained from Sunday to Sunday, of the neighboring clergy for nearly ten months: when on the first of October, 1840, the Rev. Mr. Dowdney of Athens, accepted a call to take charge of the parish as its rector. The parish having been left so long without a rector in its earliest infancy, being at first but few in number, could not be expected to have gained much strength. It is, therefore, not strange that in the spring of 1841, finding themselves unable to pay the rent for the building in which they worshiped, they were obliged to suffer their organ, cushions, books, stoves, and fixtures to be legally seized and sold.

Being thus cast down, but not destroyed, the congregation obtained as their next place of worship a room in the District School House on the corner of Dallius and Ferry streets, and while worshipping there the vestry received a communication from the Rev. William I. Kip, rector of St. Paul's parish in the city of Albany, proposing to them to become a missionary parish, and as such to be aided by the other parishes in the city, which proposition was not accepted, and the congregation continued to labor on as an independent parish.

The next effort was to obtain some permanent place to worship; and to this end during the summer of 1841, a lease was obtained from the heirs of the estate of Richard

Ray, late of New York, of a plot of ground some 60 by 70 feet on the south east corner of Herkimer and Franklin streets, on which to erect a church edifice, and although the minutes of the vestry do not show any proceedings in relation to leasing the ground, or erecting the building, yet I am informed by gentlemen who were vestrymen at the time, that during the summer of 1841, Mr. John Bradt, was employed to draw plans, &c., for an edifice to be built of wood, of the Grecian order, and that Mr. Wm. Chambers was contracted with to do the carpenter work of said building for the sum of \$1440. That after the building had been commenced, and during the fall of 1841, the Rev. Mr. Dowdney tendered his resignation as rector of the parish, leaving it to get on as best it could. From this time until June, 1842, the parish was without a rector or place of worship, during which time the building was completed, and capable of seating about 300 persons; when the vestry tendered a call on the 18th of May, to the Rev. Edward Embury, to become rector of the parish, which call was accepted, and the Rev. Mr. Embury entered upon the duties of his office, as I am informed, in June, 1842, although his acceptance, or the time of entering upon his duties as rector are not recorded in the minutes of the vestry. And no records of any proceedings of the vestry seem to have been made, from May, 1842, until Easter Tuesday, April 18, 1843, at which time after morning prayer being said by the Rev. Mr. Embury, Messrs. Wm. H. Hughes and Charles Anderson were elected wardens, and Messrs. Geo. Stanwix, Thomas Bateman, Richard Parr, Richard McGlinn, Arthur Boyl, John Coughtry, R. H. Northrop, Charles Clapp, vestrymen, for the ensuing year.

At this time the congregation was but small; and the few were people of but limited ability, to sustain the parish in a pecuniary point of view; and the building they had erected was encumbered with a mortgage of \$1080; besides other parish indebtedness. But being encouraged by their rector to labor on in their laudable work of building up a congregation, the vestry met on the 20th of April, 1843, to take into consideration the condition of the finances of the parish. And after appointing George Stanwix

as treasurer and John Coughtry as secretary, they directed their treasurer to "call upon and ask payment of those persons who for some time past had not paid their indebtedness to the Church; and resolved that Mr. Clapp be authorized to collect moneys in the city of Albany, and that Messrs. George Stanwix and Thomas Bateman, be a committee to raise money in New York city, to liquidate the mortgage on their Church."

With what success the above named persons labored in raising moneys I find no record in the minutes of the vestry, but am verbally informed, that during the years 1842 and 1843, there was raised in various ways for the relief of the parish some \$500, which was paid on the mortgage; when in the fall of 1843, the Rev. Mr. Embury resigned his rectorship of the parish, leaving it once more without any pastoral care.

The next recorded action of the vestry was on the 19th of Dec., 1843, when they "unanimously resolved that W. H. Hughes, senior warden, be authorized to invite by letter, the Rev. Edward Selkirk, of New York, to become rector of their parish." Accordingly such invitation was forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Selkirk, which he accepted on the 1st of January, 1844, and during the month entered upon his duties as rector.

The parish had now been in existence a little more than four years, and had struggled on amidst many difficulties, still weak and embarrassed with debt, and with but a feeble prospect of being long able to maintain an existence.

Although considerable had been done, yet the church edifice was far from being a comfortable place of worship, being so imperfectly warmed that few could endure the cold during the hours of service. Hence all the persons including men, women and children that could be gathered for the regular morning and afternoon services during the winter of 1844 varied from 20 to 40 souls. It was at once proposed by the rector, to open the church for a third service in the evening. At the third service many who were not members of the parish of Trinity Church, came in. Yet the Church being cold and badly

lighted, and having neither choir, nor organ, to aid in rendering the services attractive, but little seemed to be effected.

The foremost and greatest difficulty that seemed to present itself to hinder the growth of the parish, was its indebtedness; and the want of pecuniary ability on the part of the parishioners to remove it. But being once more encouraged by having a rector, the small band of ladies connected with the parish set themselves to work to do what they could; and finding some ladies of the other parishes ready to second their efforts, before the spring of 1844, they had raised some \$200. Then a subscription was started among the parishioners, and afterwards circulated among the citizens, until in June, 1844, it was found that the sum of \$680,75 had been raised, which sum liquidated the mortgage on the building. Thus encouraged, soon after a small organ was obtained (and paid for by the efforts of the ladies, the following winter). A voluntary choir came together, and the parish seemed gradually to increase. The next thing to be done was to have the lamps altered, and stoves provided sufficient to warm the Church; the lamps being made to burn camphene were altered to burn oil, and additional oil lamps added, which served to light the Church effectually. Two new coal stoves were purchased during the fall of 1844, and some slight alterations made in the Church, rendering it quite comfortable for worship during the winter season of 1845, and after. In the meantime, the sidewalks and pavement were put in order, and a plain picket fence erected on the front and west side of the Church at an expense of about \$80; and a new vestry room built on the south east corner of the Church at an expense of over \$40. Hence there was from January 1st, 1844, to January 1st, 1845, the following amounts paid for former indebtedness of the parish, and improvements about the Church, together with an organ, besides sundry small debts:

On mortgage to Wm. Chambers,	\$660
Paid for organ, \$180; Fence and pavement, \$80,...	260
Vestry room, \$40; Stoves, pipe, chimneys, &c.,	\$50 90

\$1010

The following is the form of subscription with the amount subscribed for liquidating the mortgage to Wm. Chambers. in the spring of 1844:

“ We, the undersigned, promise to pay to the bearer, on demand, for the purpose of liquidating the mortgage on Trinity Church, the sums affixed to our respective names, Provided there is added to this subscription the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and otherwise raised, or hereon subscribed, a sufficient amount to pay said mortgage, amounting to six hundred and sixty-seven dollars or thereabouts.

Names.	Amt.	Names.	Amt.
Ladies society,	\$204.75	O. A. Kingsley,	3.00
Edward Selkirk,	10.00	Eugene Kissam,	5.00
Wm. H. Hughes,	10.00	Joseph Mather,	5.00
Arthur Boyl,	10.00	Wm. Kerr,	5.00
Thomas Bateman,	10.00	John Hurdis,	5.00
Jas. L. Humphrey,	10.00	Richard McGlenn,	10.00
Wm. H. Topp,	10.00	Miss Cook,	5.00
Homer R. Phelps,	10.00	Edw'd Brinckerhoff,	5.00
George Stanwix,	10.00	Mrs. Bratt,	5.00
John Patterson,	10.00	Daniel Attwood,	5.00
Kelly Attwood,	10.00	Mrs. Chas. Anderson	5.00
Geo. Cumming,	3.00		
G. B. & R. H. Fraser,	15.00		
James Hall,	2.00		
			\$382.75

The above amount having been raised by the ladies and by the subscriptions of parishioners, the following subscription was circulated among the citizens, and the annexed amounts obtained.

“ We, the undersigned, promise to pay the bearer, on or before the first of June, next, the sum affixed to our respective names, to liquidate the bond and mortgage on Trinity Church:

Names,	Amt,	Names,	Amt,
James Stevenson,	\$ 20.00	Mrs. Horner,	5.00
Matthew Gregory,	10.00	M. T. Reynolds,	5.00
John Gott,	5.00	Charles Coates,	5.00
Wm. E. Bleecker,	5.00	John Jones,	5.00

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Names,	Amt,	Names,	Amt,
J. V. L. Pruyn,.....	5.00	S. Cobb,	3.00
James Taylor,.....	5.00	Wm. Nettle,.....	2.00
Wm. Chapman,.....	5.00	Cash,.....	3.00
G. W. Porter,.....	11.00	G. O. Merrifield,...	3.00
R. Whitlock,	5.00	Mrs. E. Croswell,..	5.00
Miss Anna Ten Eyck	5.00	A. Rogers,.....	2.00
Rev. Horatio Potter	5.00	Mrs. Honeysett,...	2.00
G. W. Stanton,.....	10.00	Wm. Lacy,.....	1.00
S. T. Van Buren, .	5.00	John Ten Eyck,...	5.00
A. Groesbeek,	5.00	E. E. Kendrick,...	5.00
Daniel Spencer, ...	10.00	Cash,	5.00
Le Grand Smith, ..	5.00	"	5.00
Wm J. Warner, ...	5.00	"	3.00
Mrs. Godley,.....	10.00	"	3.00
J. K. Wing,	5.00	"	3.00
Wm. H. Dewitt,...	5.00	"	5.00
A. P. Palmer,.....	3.00	"	3.00
Peter G. Dox,.....	3.00	"	1.00
Thomas S. Barber,.	1.00	"	1.00
Cash,.....	2.00	R. Steel,.....	2.00
James Cooper,.....	3.00	Cash,.....	2.00
John F. Townsend,	5.00	"	2.00
B. P. Staats,	5.00	J. S. Colt,.....	2.00
B. C. Raymond,...	5.00	Cash,.....	3.00
R. McCabe,.....	5.00	Mrs. Dudley,.....	2.00
J. G. Northrop,....	5.00	Cash,	1.00
J. B. Plumb,.....	3.00	"	3.00
H. G. Wheaton,...	5.00	"	2.00
Ira Porter,.....	2.00	"	1.00
Cash,.....	2.00	Brought up,.....	298.00
"	2.00	Parish subscriptions	382.75
"	3.00		
James Kidd,	3.00		\$680.75

The above amount having been raised previous to the first of June, 1844, early in the fall following the annexed subscription was drawn up and circulated.

"We, the undersigned, promise to pay the sums affixed to our respective names, for the purpose of procuring stoves and building a vestry room for Trinity Church."

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Names.	Amt.	Names.	Amt.
O. R. Van Benthuyssen	\$25.00	Geo. Cummings,	\$1.00
Wm. H. Hughes, . . .	1.25	James Morrow,	2.00
S. F. Phelps,	3.00	John M. Bullock, . . .	2.00
Geo. Stanwix,	3.00	Mr. Forbes,	1.00
Arthur Boyl,	2.00	Eugene Kissam,	1.00
Richard McGlinn, . .	2.00	Mr. Pewtress,	1.00
James L. Humphrey,	3.00	Mr. Ellison,	2.00
Homer R. Phelps, . .	5.00	John Ten Eyck,	1.00
John Patterson, . . .	3.00	Cash,	1.00
Thomas Brooks, . . .	2.00	Mr. Clark,	2.00
Joseph Mather,	2.00	Wm. Denning,	0.50
Kelly Attwood,	3.00	Wm. Farally,	0.50
Dr. P. P. Staats, . . .	5.00	John Wright,	3.00
Wm. H. Topp,	2.00		
Richard Parr,	1.00		
			\$80.25

No sooner had the above been accomplished, than the ladies of the parish again seconded the efforts of the gentlemen in procuring means for carrying on the work of building up the parish, which resulted in their paying into the treasury, in December 1844, for the purchase of an organ and other church purposes the sum of \$210 or thereabouts.

During the year 1845, the parish continued gradually to improve in numbers and strength; and although so much had been done during the previous year, still *all* had not been done that stood in the way of the growth of the parish. There still remained a floating debt of some two hundred dollars to be liquidated. How it could be done was the question to be solved. The proposition was made in vestry meeting, that a subscription should at once be commenced by the wardens and vestry and circulated among the parishioners. The proposition was adopted, and the following form of subscription was accordingly drawn up, to which the persons whose names are attached, subscribed.

"We, the subscribers, agree to pay the sums set opposite our respective names, for extinguishing the floating debt now existing against Trinity Church. Which debt

being extinguished leaves the Church free from all incumbrance, and in such a state as to meet its annual expenses, by its regular annual income. So that hereafter there need not accrue any floating debt."

S. F. Phelps,.....	\$25.00	John Wright,	\$5.00
Wm. S. Ellison, ...	5.00	Mr. Farrely,	1.00
Richard Parr,	10.00	Wm. Denning,	1.00
Jn. M. Bullock,	5.00	Wm. H. Topp,	2.00
Wm. H. Hughes, ..	3.00	Samuel Westcott,..	1.00
T. P. Waters,	5.00	Cash,	3.00
James L. Humphrey	5.00	Mrs. Bratt,	2.00
Geo. Stanwix,.....	3.00	Cash,	1.00
Ric'd McGlinn,.....	3.00	Cash,	1.00
O. R. V. Benthuyesen	5.00		
Cash,	6.54		\$102.00
H. R. Phelps,	5.00		
Cash,	5.00		

This subscription having been made, the ladies of the parish seconded the efforts of the gentlemen, by organizing themselves into a sewing society, for the purpose of raising funds for the parish, which resulted in their paying into the treasury of the church, as the proceeds of a fair, the sum of \$325, which, together with the amount raised by subscription, enabled the parish to pay all its debts, and left \$255 surplus, which was deposited in the Albany Savings Bank for future use, so that at the close of the year 1845, the parish was free from debt, and, though small, in a prosperous condition.

At the commencement of the year 1846, the parish being in a flourishing condition, it was thought desirable on the part of many parishioners, to exchange the organ then in possession of the parish, it being small and a very imperfect instrument, for a larger and more perfect and effective instrument; accordingly it was agreed that the money then in the bank might be used for that purpose, *provided*, that a sum necessary to pay the balance between the old organ and a new one could be raised by subscription after using the money on hand. Accordingly it was ascertained that such an organ as was desired could be obtained for the sum of \$500, or \$350 and the old organ,

and to make up the requisite sum of \$350, the following subscription was made:

"We, the undersigned, promise to pay the sum affixed to our names, for the purpose of procuring an organ for Trinity Church, Albany."

Names,	Amt,	Names,	Amt.
Packard & Van Ben-		John Ten Eyck	\$5.00
thuysen	\$20.00	J. M. Bullock	5.00
Homer R. Phelps	10.00	John Tanner	3.00
Kelly Attwood	7.00	J. L. Humphrey	3.00
Andrew J. Colvin	5.00	Daniel Spencer	5.00
T. P. Waters	5.00	Sam'l Westcott	5.00
R. H. Northrop	5.00	Mrs. Scribner	5.00
T. D. James	5.00	W. H. Topp	3.00
S. F. Phelps	10.00	Miss Lewis	6.00
S. S. Barnes	5.00		
John Stow	2.00		
			\$174.00

When the above amount having been subscribed and paid, it being the sum required, a contract was made with Messrs. Hall & Labah, organ builders of New York city, to furnish a specified organ, for the sum of \$350 and the old organ. The organ was accordingly built and placed in the church, corner of Herkimer and Franklin streets, in July, 1846. The organ was pronounced by competent judges to be a most perfect instrument in all its parts, and served to enable the choir vastly to improve in the performance of their part of the service, all of which tended to aid in building up the church of God. It was soon found that more persons were disposed to come together for divine worship than the church would accommodate, especially of an evening, and the subject began to be talked of in private, of in some way providing more church accommodations. Various suggestions were made during the fall and winter of 1846, when in the spring of 1847, the demand for more church room apparently increasing, a meeting of the vestry was called on the 1st of March, to take into consideration the propriety of building a new church. The result of their deliberations was, the appointing of a committee

of three to draw up and circulate a conditional subscription, and also to select a site for the new church, and report to the next meeting. The committee appointed was the Rector, Rev. Edward Selkirk, and Messrs. S. F. Phelps and Packard Van Benthuyzen, Mr. George Stanwix was afterwards added to the committee.

In discharge of the duties assigned them, the committee procured some five subscription books, drew up the following form of subscription, to which, in process of time, the following amounts were subscribed and paid over to the treasurer of the congregation, for procuring the site and the erection of the church edifice, now known as Trinity Church, in Broad street:

“In consideration that the corporation of ‘Trinity Church,’ in the city of Albany, shall build a new church edifice for the congregation they represent, we, the subscribers, hereby agree to pay the said corporation the sums set opposite our names respectively, in such ratable sums, and at such times, as said corporation shall direct, for procuring a site and erecting a suitable church edifice thereon; provided, however, that on or before the first day of June, 1847, the whole amount of subscription for the aforesaid purpose, and means otherwise pledged to said corporation therefor, shall amount at least to the sum of *twelve thousand dollars*.

And it is further provided, that our individual subscriptions shall when paid in, be offset against the value of any pew or seat which we may purchase in such new church edifice.

Dated at Albany, March 8th, 1847.

Trinity Ch., N. Y..	\$5,000·00	S. F. Phelps.....	\$200·00
Parish property—		A. J. Colvin.....	100·00
The church build-		Wm. H. Topp....	100·00
ing in Herkimer		Stephen Groesbeeck	100·00
st. sold for.....	800·00	D. L. Wing.....	100·00
Organ reserved...	500·00	G. W. Stanton...	100·00
H. Yates, in land.	1,200·00	Alex. Gray & son.	250·00
Archib'd McIntyre	1,200·00	James Jenkinson..	100·00
Edward Selkirk..	300·00	David Orr.....	100·00
P. V. Benthuyzen.	200·00	R. H. Northrop...	100·00

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John M. Bullock..	\$100·00	Frank'n Townsend	\$25·00
Jno. L. Crew.....	100·00	W. D. White.....	25·00
Edwin Crosswell ..	50·00	John Knower.....	25·00
A. Groesbeck	50 00	Mrs. Dudley	25·00
James Stevenson..	50·00	Wm. E. Bleecker.	25·00
E. Corning.....	50·00	Stephen W. Clark.	25·00
Samuel Stevens...	50·00	A. E. Brown.....	25·00
V. P. Douw.....	50·00	R. Borttel	25,00
K. Attwood.....	50·00	Elizabeth J. Jenk-	
J. C. Spencer....	50·00	inson (by W. W.)	25 00
G. Slack.....	50·00	Uri Burt.....	25·00
Hamilton Fish ...	50·00	Giles Porter	25·00
Jno. L. Schoolcraft	50·00	Wm. Wilson	25·00
Rev. Wm. I. Kipp	25·00	Joel Rathbone....	25·00
J. L. Humphrey..	25·00	E. H. Pease & Co.	25·00
C. W. Bender....	25·00	Anthony Gould...	25·00
V. Ten Eyck.....	25·00	James Taylor	25·00
E. H. Bender.....	25·00	Thurlow Weed...	25·00
W. H. Dewitt	25·00	N. S. Benton.....	20·00
Jno. Wright.....	25·00	G. W. Newell....	20·00
Jno. Stackpole....	25·00	J. C. Potts	20·00
Wm. A. Corbiere.	25·00	Rob't Dunlop.....	20 00
I. V. L. Pruyn...	25·00	D. Humphrey....	20 00
Thomas W. Olcott	25·00	Wm. H. Ten Eyck	20·00
Iweddle & Darlin-		Lansing Pruyn ...	20·00
ton	25·00	Grace Anderson..	20·00
Griffin & Smith...	25·00	Wm. Fowler.....	20 00
Wm. A. Young...	25·00	R. Whitlock.....	21·15
Watts Sherman...	25·00	Sanford Cobb	10·00
E. Skinner.....	25·00	H. R. Phelps	10·00
Geo. Russell.....	25·00	Wm. Parmelee ...	10·00
W. W. Forsyth...	25·00	James Henry.....	10·00
J. B. Plumb.....	25·00	Thomas Schuyler.	10·00
G. W. Stanton, Jr.	25 00	J. H. Armsby....	10·00
E. P. Prentice....	25·00	Mrs. Owins.....	10·00
R. Boyd.....	25·00	E. R. Phelps.....	10·00
R. H. King.....	25·00	Wm. Kerr.....	10·00
Arthur H. Root...	25·00	Gilbert L. Wilson	10·00
H. G. Wheaton...	25·00	Wm. Humphrey..	10·00
Jno. I. Boyd	25·00	W. C. Little & Co.	10·00

Charles Coates...	\$20·00	Edward Owens...	\$10·00
D. L. Lathrop....	10·00	J. M. Newton....	10·00
D. Morgan.....	10·00	Edwin C. Litchfield	10·00
Wm. Woodhall...	10·00	W. A. Crehan....	10·00
Wm. Wendell....	10·00	Wm. McElroy ...	10·00
J. H. Mulford....	10·00	Edward Blakeman	10·00
S. H. Hammond..	10·00	A. D. L. Whipple.	10·00
Abram Koonz....	10·00	Wm. Hurst.....	10·00
A. Quackenboss..	10·00	John McMickin...	10·00
G. C. Fowler.....	10·00	Charles Barber...	15 00
J. D. Badgley....	10·00	Josiah Gillespie...	10·00
Joseph Strain....	10·00	Wm. G. Thomas..	10·00
Benjamin Marsh..	10·00	Truman S. Foote.	10·00
J. V. Burin.....	10·00	John McEvoy....	10·00
Thomas L. Greene	10·00	R. S. Hendee.....	10·00
Smith Sheldon...	10·00	James O'Neil.....	10·00
J. Keyes Paige...	10·00	Edmund Savage..	10·00
Lemuel Steele....	10·00	Andrew Kirk.....	10·00
G. R. Shortess....	10·00	Arch. Maddin....	10·00
D. H. Ford.....	10·00	Crapo & Co.....	10·00
R. L. Joice.....	10·00	Jagger, Treadwell	
R. D. Granger....	10·00	& Perry.....	10·00
E. Westerlo.....	10·00	Rob't H. Pruyn...	10·00
Hammond, King &		J. D. Fisher.....	5·00
Barnes.....	5·00	Cash (W. M.)....	10·00
James C. Pennie..	10·00	Wm. Headlam....	10·00
John T. Crew....	10·00	J. O. Sayles.....	10·00
G. M. Bleecker...	10·00	G. Davidson.....	10·00
Cash (A. W. J.).	10·00	Jno. S. Daley....	10·00
L. Bew.....	10·00	Wm. Hunt.....	10·00
J. H. Hays.....	10·00	Charles S. Benton	10·00
Wm. A. Rice.....	10·00	Cyrus Edson.....	10·00
W. G. Dey Ermand	10·00	Andrew White...	10·00
John G. White...	10·00	J. G. Curtis.....	10·00
Ira Porter.....	5·00	Wm. Kerr (2d sub.)	10·00
Jacob Henry.....	10·00	John Groesbeck..	10·00
Cash (Ransom)...	10·00	Cash.....	10·00
Justus F. Taylor.	10 00	Geo. White.....	5·00
Richard Godley...	10·00	E. Evertson.....	5·00
S. H. Johnson....	10·00	James Denniston.	5·00

Trinity Church.

250

Mrs. Johnson.....	\$5 00	Henry Safford....	\$5 00
Joel A. Wing.....	5 00	John D. Kimmey..	5 00
Dr. P. V. Buren..	5 00	A. Ransom.....	5 00
J. Calverley.....	2 50	Hugh Stevenson..	5 00
Geo. Wait.....	5 00	Wm. Livingston..	5 00
M. E. Viele.....	5 00	Cash (Hill).....	5 00
Adam Todd.....	5 00	James Crawford..	5 00
Aaron Hawley...	5 00	Clement Warren..	5 00
Jno. F. Steele....	5 00	J. H. Shear.....	5 00
Sam'l N. Payn...	5 00	Geo. Harris.....	5 00
A. V. Allen.....	5 00	R. Humphrey....	5 00
Henry Green.....	5 00	Humphrey Clark..	5 00
David Fenner....	5 00	S. F. Shepard....	5 00
S. McCoy.....	5 00	Cash (Kennedy)..	10 00
R. L. G Bancroft.	5 00	David McCulloch.	5 00
Hiram Munsell...	5 00	A. H. Green.....	5 00
Wm. Mitchell....	5 00	Samuel Moffit....	5 00
Dr. Van O'Linda..	5 00	H. H. Hickcox...	5 00
Mr. Shultz.....	5 00	Wm. Janes... .	5 00
Cash (Burton)...	5 00	Cash.....	5 00
Jno. R. Vernam..	5 00	J. V. Van Valken-	
James Schuyler... 10 00		burgh.....	5 00
Luther Wheeler..	5 00	H. B. Benjamin... 5 00	
J. G. Cotrell.....	5 00	M. H. Bridge.....	5 00
Wm. Frothingham	5 00	C. W. Goddard... 5 00	
D. Newland.....	5 00	Mr. Finch.....	5 00
Nelson Hascy...	5 00	Chris'r Morgan... 5 00	
H. D. Hawkins... 5 00		J. A. Chapman... 3 00	
Jacob Ten Eyck.. 5 00		Henry Mix..... 3 00	
H. J. Hastings... 5 00		H. R. Wheeler... 3 00	
John A. Sickles... 5 00		Peter Colbern... 3 00	
J. H. Prentice... 5 00		Cash (Fryer).... 2 00	
N. Hussy.....	5 00	G. H. Charles... 2 00	
H. W. Meade.... 5 00		Cash (Rawls).... 2 00	
Wm. M. Clelland.	3 00	D. S. Davis..... 2 00	
Lewis Rathbone.. 5 00		Geo. Patterson... 2 00	
Charles C. Miles.. 5 00		Cash (Thomas)... 2 00	
R. W. Harvey.... 5 00		Cash (Crawford).. 2 00	
J. M. Harvey..... 5 00		Wm. Abell..... 2 00	
Lewis Seymour... 5 00		C. P. Easton..... 2 00	

A. A. Rankin	\$2 00	R. M. V. Sickler..	\$1 00
Cash (H. V. A.)..	2 00	D. J. Hewson....	1 00
Veder & Bates....	2 00	Mrs. Henry.....	1 00
Mr. Richardson...	2 00	R. J. Patten.....	1 00
H. Dickson	2 00	F. A. Fargo.....	1 00
G. V. S. Sanders.	2 00	Cash.....	1 00
John H. Anderson	1 00	Cash	1 00
Wm. Sweney.....	1 00	Cash.....	1 00
Cash.....	1 00	W. Carter.....	1 00
S Easterly.....	1 00	Cash.....	1 00

While the above subscriptions were being procured, chiefly by the solicitation of the rector of the parish, the committee of which he was chairman, selected as a site for the proposed church edifice, a plot of ground on the west side of Broad street, between Lydius and Westerlo streets, and on the 29th of March, the Rev. Mr. Selkirk, as chairman of the committee for selecting a site, reported to the vestry that said lot in Broad street had been selected, and that it was owned by Messrs. A. McIntyre and Henry Yates, and valued at \$1,250 per 26 feet front, which report was accepted, and the committee continued, and also the subscription committee, and ordered to proceed with the business committed to them. And on the 22d of July, the committee to select a site reported to the vestry by their chairman, that they had selected three lots on the west side of Broad street, south of Lydius, said lots being 26 feet front by about 100 feet deep, valued at \$3,750, on condition of paying \$2,200 in cash, and the balance to be a subscription to the church, and the report was accepted. Mr. P. Van Benthuisen then resigned his place on the committee, which was accepted, and Mr. T. P. Waters was chosen by the vestry to fill his place. The vestry then empowered the committee to contract for said lots on the best terms they could, on behalf of the vestry, and were also authorized to sell the church edifice in Herkimer street. Agreeably to the foregoing instruction, the committee again reported to the vestry on the 23d of July, "That they had offered Messrs. Yates and McIntyre the sum of \$2,200 in cash, and \$700 in

church property, consisting of pews in the church when built, for a plot of ground as before designated, to be 100 feet front and about 100 feet deep, and estimated at \$4,600. Of the amount, \$2,400 should be considered as a subscription to the church, \$700 of which amount they might receive back in pews, on the same condition as other subscribers, and the balance to be a gift, which terms were accepted by the owners of the land, which report was accepted; and on the 29th of July, the Rector, as chairman of the committee authorized to purchase said lots, reported to the vestry that the committee had entered into contract with Messrs. Yates and McIntyre, as before reported, which contract was ordered recorded upon the minutes, and the committee were, upon motion, discharged. It was then moved that a committee of five be appointed to take charge of the erection of the new church, when Messrs. S. F. Phelps, John Ten Eyck, Richard Parr, T. P. Waters and J. M. Bullock, were appointed such committee. On motion, the Rector and Mr. R. H. Northrop was added to said committee, and said committee were also chosen as a finance committee to take charge of the collection of all moneys, &c.

The committee thus appointed took the matter in charge, and during the remainder of the summer, took the necessary preparatory steps for carrying out the wishes of the congregation, expressed by the vestry. Their first step was to appoint a sub-committee, composed of the Rector, Rev. Mr. Selkirk, Messrs. R. H. Northrop and T. P. Waters, to act in behalf of the committee, to select the style of architecture, employ an architect, and to receive proposals for building, &c., which duties they discharged during the fall and winter of 1847 and 1848. When, on March the 13th, 1848, contracts, &c., having been entered into for the erection of the proposed church edifice, the rector, wardens and vestrymen, together with other members of the congregation, and friends, assembled on the site to commence the work of erecting a temple to the glory of God, and to invoke his gracious aid and protection. Being thus assembled, the rector, the Rev. Edward Selkirk, taking a pickaxe

and shovel, said—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I do now commence the work of erecting a church to be consecrated to the service and glory of Almighty God," when striking three blows into the earth with the pickaxe, and removing some of it with the shovel, the work was commenced. The wardens, Messrs. R. H. Northrop and S. F. Phelps, and the vestrymen, Messrs. Richard Parr, T. P. Waters and J. M. Bullock, and others, taking the shovel removed each a portion of the earth.

The work being thus auspiciously begun, the mason, Henry Knight, proceeded forthwith, 1848, to prepare and lay the foundation, when, the 21st of April, 1848, the building committee, through their chairman, Mr. R. H. Northrop presented to the vestry the following report, which was ordered to be recorded on the minutes:—

"To the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of Albany:—

"The committee appointed by you to take charge of the erection of a new church edifice for our parish, respectfully report: That on the 2d day of August, 1847, your committee appointed Messrs. Northrop, Waters, and Selkirk a sub-committee to visit the new churches in New-York city and vicinity, and empowered them to decide upon the style of architecture for the new church, and to employ an architect to draw up the plans and specifications. That the sub-committee, on the 3d day of August, 1837, went to New-York, and after visiting and examining the new churches of that city and Brooklyn, decided upon the Gothic style, as the most preferable for our new building, and employed Mr. James Renwick, Jr., an architect of much skill and experience, to draw plans and specifications, and to superintend the erection of the building, for which they agreed to pay Mr. Renwick the sum of \$150, and his expenses, when required to come up to Albany to take charge of the building, if required to come more than four times. Your committee think he will not have to come more than four or five times, as the plans and specifications are very full and plain.

Your committee have directed all moneys raised toward the building of the new church, to be paid into the Commercial Bank of Albany, to be drawn out on the checks of the treasurer, certified by the chairman of the building committee.

That the total amount of subscriptions for the new church and site, up to this time, including land, the value of our present church edifice, and Trinity Church donation, and the masons' subscription, is \$13,800, of which \$3,262.75 has been collected, including the land subscription.

That proposals from carpenters and masons in this city for building the new edifice having been invited by your committee, a number were sent in, the lowest of which for the mason work, was that of Mr. Henry Knight, who agreed to do the mason work, excavate the ground, and furnish all the materials except the cut stone, for the sum of \$4,700, and take \$1,000 of that amount in pews when the church is done, allowing the parish the first right of buying them back at the price paid by Mr. Knight.

Your committee accepted Mr. Knight's proposition, and have entered into a contract with him accordingly. The highest estimate for the mason work was \$5,900.

The estimates for the carpenter's work by the Albany mechanics were so far above what your committee were led to believe it would cost, that they invited proposals from New-York city. The lowest proposals sent in by Albany mechanics, was \$6,800. Your committee received proposals from Messrs. John Johnston and Edward Giraty, of New-York, to do all the carpenter's work and painting, and furnish all the material, including all the glass but stained glass, for \$4,700, if the pews were made of pine, and \$4,800 if the pews &c., were made of black walnut. The last proposal was accepted at \$4,800, and a contract entered into with these gentlemen to do the carpenter work, making the pews, &c., of black walnut.

Mr. Knight has commenced the mason work of the new church, has excavated the ground, and has the foundation nearly completed, according to the architect's plan. The old church has been advertised for sale, but no advantage

ous offers have as yet been made for it. The new building is to be completed by the first of November next.

Your committee at the last meeting deemed it advisable to appoint a time for laying the corner stone of the new church, and to have suitable arrangements made in season for having public religious exercises on the occasion, and have therefore appointed the 10th day of May next for the laying of such corner stone, &c., and have appointed the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry the committee of arrangements.

In conclusion, your committee would say they think the whole expense of erecting and entirely finishing the new church, will be \$15,000, from which amount the expense will not much vary, one way or the other. This will leave \$1,382 yet to be raised to free the parish from debt, when the work is done, if we realize the value of the old church.

The cut stone necessary for the building, which the mason is not required to furnish, will cost \$682, for which sum Mr. Wm. Gray has agreed with your committee to furnish the same. The stained glass is all that remains to be provided to complete the church, and that can be obtained for \$250. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated Albany, April 19, 1848.

R. H. NORTHROP, JOHN M. BULLOCK, JOHN TEN EYCK, RICHARD PARR, EDWARD SELKIRK,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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Thus it will be seen how much had been done for the erection of the new church up to the close of the ecclesiastical year in 1848.

On Easter Tuesday, April 25, 1848, the day for the annual election of officers, Messrs. R. H. Northrop, and Granville Slack were elected Wardens; and Messrs. T. P. Waters, T. D. James, R. Parr, P. Van Benthuyzen, John Ten Eyck, John M. Bullock, John Wright, and S. F. Phelps, Vestrymen; and at a meeting of the Vestry on the 27th of April, 1848, Messrs. S. F. Phelps, T. P. Wa-

ters, R. H. Northrop, T. D. James, Granville Slack, John Ten Eyck, and the Rector of the parish, were appointed a building committee, to act in behalf of the vestry, in carrying forward the erection of the edifice already in process of building.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1848, being the day recommended by the former building committee for the service of laying the corner stone, it was found that proper arrangements had not been completed, and hence it was postponed, and at a meeting of the board of vestry, on the 15th inst., it was proposed that the services should be held on Thursday, the 18th day of May, 1848. That the secretary of the board send written invitations to the Episcopal clergymen of the city and vicinity, and put notices in the city papers inviting the public to attend; which, having been done, a congregation assembled at the church, corner of Herkimer and Franklin streets, on the 18th day of May, at 3 o'clock P. M., when evening prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Kip, rector of St. Paul's Church, Albany, and the Rev. Mr. Spooner, of Grace Church, Albany, read the lessons. Services being ended, all the clergy present, some ten in number, robed in their surplices, formed in procession, preceded by the wardens and vestrymen of the parish, and of the other parishes, and followed by the parishioners and citizens, walked to the site, where the procession, opening to the right and left, the clergy passed through and ascended a platform upon the foundation walls, reading responsively the 122d psalm. And approaching the north east corner of the foundation, other services were conducted by the rector, agreeably to the forms for such service, set forth by the bishop of the diocese in the year 1836. The corner stone was laid in the buttress at the north east corner of the church, by the rector, the Rev. Edward Selkirk, in which was placed a leaden box containing a copy of the Holy Bible, a Book of Common Prayer, Journals of the last General and Diocesan Conventions, a historical sketch of Trinity Church in the city of Albany, a copy of the last Albany Directory, a map of the city, and the newspapers of the city, of the latest dates. The choir then chaunted the

appointed selections from various of the psalms of David, to the great delight of the audience. The Rev. Dr. Potter, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, said the prayer which followed, when the address was pronounced by the rector of the parish, and the services concluded by the Rev. Dr. Potter offering the closing prayers, and pronouncing the benediction.

The work thus auspiciously commenced, was not to be completed without some perplexities and hindrances ; Mr. Knight, the mason, having failed to construct the window jambs agreeably to the plans, and refusing to alter the same, the architect, Mr. Renwick, served a notice upon the wardens, and vestrymen to that effect, and declared the contract abandoned and forfeited by Mr. Knight in consequence thereof, which notice was served upon Mr. Knight. This proceeding necessarily caused delay in the work, and on the 27th of July, 1848, in vestry meeting, the building committee were directed by the vestry to "go on and obtain proposals for completing the mason work of the new church;" and the chairman of the building committee was also directed by the vestry, to "forbid Mr. Knight from interfering any further with the mason work."

After much delay, it was announced to the board of vestry, on the 17th of August, 1848, by Mr. Northrop, a member of the board, that he had had several interviews with Mr. Knight, the mason. That Mr. Knight had been to New York to see the architect, Mr. Renwick, who had consented that if Mr. Knight would make the required alterations, and enter into a new contract to complete the work, he would agree thereto, and that Mr. Knight was ready to comply with the requirements of the architect. Mr. Northrop then moved "That the rector have and he hereby has authority to execute a new contract with Henry Knight, mason, to complete the mason work of Trinity Church according to the plans and specifications of Mr. Renwick, the architect, upon the following terms." The terms were that certain alterations should be made, and certain remaining work to be done for the sum of \$3,800, equal to the balance which would have been his due under the former contract. Such new contract was

accordingly entered into, and the work once more put in progress. Scarcely, however, had the work been begun, when in the mysterious providence of God, some thirty acres of the south eastern portion of the city, (which was densely built,) was by one vast conflagration left in a few hours one mass of smouldering ruins. This event, so unexpected, necessarily embarrassed all financial operations in the city. The building committee of Trinity Church being dependent on the collection of many small subscriptions made by individual citizens, to meet the contracts they had entered into, at first were lead to fear that they would be compelled to abandon the work in hand, at least for the time being. They were encouraged patiently to pursue the work, and wait the direction of an overruling Providence that doeth all things well. By the consent of the board of vestry, their rector, without delay went to New York city and laid the condition of his congregation, and the work they had in hand, before the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, in that city, asking them to afford the necessary relief, by adding \$1,500 to the sum of \$3,500, which they had previously pledged to his congregation, when they should have done in good faith a specified amount, towards the erection of their church edifice. That board readily perceiving the inability of the congregation to proceed further in their work without not only prompt, but increased aid, with their accustomed generosity, responded promptly and nobly to the appeal, and at once pledged to the parish of Trinity Church, Albany, the munificent sum of \$5,000, payable at their pleasure, with a grant of \$350 a year as the interest upon said \$5000, until such time as they should see fit to pay the same, which should be after the expiration of ten years. A bond from Trinity Church, New York, to the above effect, backed up by a mortgage on the lot and church then in process of building, enabled the building committee to realize the sum of \$5,000, which enabled them to carry forward the work they had in hand. Shortly after, the church edifice then occupied by the congregation, which had not been consecrated, was sold to a corporate body, by the name of the Mutual Benefit

Association of the city of Albany, for the sum of \$800, including most of the fixtures, except the organ, which was removed to the new church. Consequently, the last service held by the congregation of Trinity Church in their edifice, corner of Herkimer and Franklin streets, was on the feast of Christmas, 1848.

Owing to the delay in the mason work of the new building, already mentioned, the work was not completed at the time appointed, and winter setting in before it was completed; it was at length agreed to abandon the work until the following spring, as the building was in such a state that it could be occupied for service. Consequently, the ladies of the congregation, ever ready and active in good works, at this time lent a helping hand, by raising money to purchase carpets, which being put down, and the church made comfortable, the doors were opened on the morning of the 21st day of January, 1849, it being the third Sunday after Epiphany, for divine worship.

Being provided with a permanent place of worship, the congregation as it were became fairly established, although the church was not yet fully completed, yet they continued to worship in it until the following April, when services were suspended, and the mason, Mr. Knight, set about completing his part of the contract, which was done, and formally accepted by the architect, in June following. The carpenter's work was also finished and accepted at the same time, when both the contractors were paid in full on their contracts; the carpenter on the 14th of June, 1851, and the mason on the 21st of the same month.

To meet these last payments, and to free the *corporation* from all liability on account of the contracts for the erection of the church, Messrs. Wm. H. Williams, L. L. Derby, R. H. Northrop and John Wright, gave their note as individuals, which was endorsed by Robert Whitlock and others, for the sum of \$1,200, upon which the money was obtained of Marcus T. Reynolds, and paid into the treasury of the church, which together with various amounts previously subscribed and then due, was deemed amply sufficient to pay all the indebtedness incurred by

the building committee for the erection of their new church edifice.

The *corporation* being thus freed from debt for the erection of their church, the Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, then performing episcopal duties in the diocese of New York, by request of the standing committee of the diocese of New York, was invited to act as consecrator of the church to the service of Almighty God.

Accordingly, due notice having been given, Bishop Whittingham arrived in town on the 9th day of Sept., 1849, and on the following day, it being the day appointed for the service of consecration, met with the clergy of the city and vicinity, at the house of Mr. Albert Gallup, No. 84 Westerlo street, where after robing, the bishop and clergy proceeded to the church, where a large audience had assembled to engage in the usual service of morning prayer, and of consecration. When the bishop and several of the clergy in attendance had entered the chancel, the bishop, sitting in his chair, received from Richard H. Northrop, Esq., then senior warden of the congregation, the following deed of donation:

“We, the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church in the city of Albany, having by the good providence of Almighty God, erected on the west side of Broad street, between Lydius and Westerlo streets in said city, a house of public worship, do hereby appropriate and devote the same to the worship and service of Almighty God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, according to the provisions of that branch of the church of Christ known as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its ministry, doctrines, liturgy, rites and usages, and by a congregation in communion with the said church, and in union with the convention thereof in the diocese of New York.

“And we do also request the Right Reverend William Rolinson Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, now administering the episcopal functions in the diocese of New York at the request of the standing committee of the said diocese, to receive the said building in behalf of the Bishop of the

Diocese of New York, under the spiritual jurisdiction of the said Bishop, and that of his successors in office, and to *consecrate* the same by the name of *Trinity Church*, and thereby to separate it from all unhallowed, worldly, common uses, and solemnly dedicate it to the holy purposes above mentioned.

“And we do, moreover, hereby relinquish all claim to any right of disposing of the said building, or allowing the use of it in any way inconsistent with the terms and true meaning of this instrument of donation, and with the consecration hereby requested.

“In testimony whereof, we, the said rector, church wardens and vestrymen, have caused this instrument of donation to be prepared, and have attached unto the same our corporate seal, and signed the same, attested also by our respective signatures and seals, this *tenth* day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine ”

EDWARD SELKIRK,

Rector. [L. s.]

R. H. NORTHROP,

JOHN WRIGHT,

Wardens. [L. s.]

T. P. WATERS,

JAMES T. FOSTER,

JOHN CLEMESHIRE,

KELLY ATTWOOD,

JAMES JENKINSON,

L. L. DERBY,

WM. H. WILLIAMS,

DR. WM. B. STANTON,

Vestrymen. [L. s.]

CHURCH SEAL.

The above deed having been received by the bishop, he then proceeded to say the prayers set apart for such service, which being said, the following sentence of consecration was read by the Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy, by appointment of the bishop.

“In the name of the holy, blessed and undivided trinity, God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, amen. Whereas, the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church in the city of Albany, have, by an instrument this day presented to me, appropriated and devoted a house of public worship erected by them on the west side of Broad street, between Lydius and Westerlo streets, in the said city of Albany, to the worship and service of

Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to the provisions of the Catholic Church of Christ, known as the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States of America, in its ministry, doctrines, liturgy, rites and usages, and by a congregation in communion with said church, and in union with the convention thereof in the diocese of New York.

“ And whereas, the same rector, church wardens and vestrymen, have, by the same instrument, requested me to receive the said building in behalf of the said Bishop of the Diocese of New York, under the spiritual jurisdiction of the said bishop, and that of his successors in office, and to consecrate the same by the name of *Trinity Church*, and thereby separate it from all unhallowed, worldly and common uses, and solemnly dedicate it to the holy purposes above mentioned.

“ Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I, William Rolinson Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, and now administering episcopal functions in the diocese of New York at the request of the standing committee of the said diocese, acting under the protection of Almighty God, and in His faith and fear, have, on this tenth day of September, being the Monday after the fourteenth Sunday after trinity, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, in behalf of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, and of his successors in office, accepted and do accept the above mentioned house of worship, and take the same under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of New York aforesaid, and that of his successors in office, and in presence of divers of the clergy, and a public congregation therein assembled, and according to the godly usage of the Catholic Church of Christ, and the form prescribed by the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States of America, have consecrated the same by the name of *Trinity Church*.

“ And I do hereby pronounce and declare that the said *Trinity Church*, in the city of Albany, is consecrated accordingly, and thereby separated henceforth from all unhallowed, worldly and common uses, and dedicated to the

worship and service of Almighty God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, for reading and preaching His holy word, for celebrating His holy sacraments, for offering to His glorious majesty the sacrifice of prayer, praise and thanksgiving, for blessing His people in His name, and for the performance of all other holy offices, and the administration of all holy ordinances, agreeable to His will made known in the terms of the covenant of grace, and of salvation in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, according to the usages of His Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, and the provisions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States of America, in its ministry, doctrines, liturgy, rites and usages.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my episcopal seal and signature, in the day and year above written, and in the ninth year of my consecration."

WILLIAM ROLINSON WHITTINGHAM,



Bishop of Maryland, administering episcopal functions in the Diocese of New York, at the request of the standing committee.

Thus was the church edifice consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and the congregation of Trinity Church (the third congregation organized in the city of Albany agreeably to the usages and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America) in possession of a permanent church edifice, set apart for religious worship and service, at the expiration of ten years and five days from incorporation, and numbering at the time about three hundred souls attending on the services, and from 60 to 70 communicants.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Albany City Records, Vol. IV, 362.

1699.

Albany the 4th day of January.* The Mayor, Hendrik Hanse Esq., Jan Janse Bleeker, Rekorder, together with Jan Vinnagen and Albert Rykman, Aldermen, did meet at y^e Citty Hall, where all y^e Inhabitants of this Citty were appointed to appear and take y^e oaths and sign y^e test and association, who accordingly came, y^e Oath being administered to them by Robert Livingston Esq., one of his Majesties Councill of this Province. The Oaths which each respective person took, and y^e Test and Association which each respective person signed are as follows:

The Oath.

I, A B, do hereby Promise and Swear y^t I will be faithfull and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King William, so help me God.

I, A B, do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure as Impious and Hereticall, y^t damnable Doctrine and Position, y^t Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by y^e Pope or any authority of y^e See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever.

And I doe declare y^t no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence or Authority, Ecclesiasticale or Spirituall within this Realm. So help me God.

The Test.

We underwritten do solemnly and sincerely, in y^e presence of God, profess and declare y^t wee doe believe y^t in y^e Sacrament of y^e Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of y^e Elements of Bread and Wine into y^e body

* See ante, p. 47.

and blood of Christ, or after y^e Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and y^t y^e Invocation or Adoration of y^e Virgin Mary and y^e Sacrifice of y^e Mass, as they are now used in y^e Church of Rome, are Superstitious and Idolatrous, and we do Solemnly in y^e presence of God, Profess, Testify and Declare, y^t we do make this declaration and every part thereof in y^e plain and ordinary Sense of y^e words now read unto us as they are commonly understood by English Prodistants without any Evasion, Equivocation or Mentall Reservation whatsoever, and without any Dispensation already granted for y^t purpose by y^e Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such Dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking y^t we are or can be acquitted before God or Man, or absolved of this Declaration or any part thereof, although y^e Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annull y^e same, or declare that it was null and void from y^e beginning.

The Association.

Whereas there has been a horrid and detestable conspiracy formed and carried on by Papists and other wicked and trayterous persons for Assassinating his Majesties Royal Person in order to Incourage an Invasion from ffrence to Subvert our Religion, Laws and Liberties, we whose names are underwritten do heartily, sincerely and solemnly profess, testify and declare y^t his present Majesty King William is rightful and lawful king of these Realms, and we do mutually promise and engage to stand by and assist each other to y^e utmost of our power in y^e Support and Defence of his Majesties most sacred person and government against y^e late King James y^e pretended Prince of Wales and all their adherents, and in case his Majesty come to any violent or untimely death (which God forbidd) we do hereby freely and unanimously oblige ourselves to unite, associate and stand by each other in Revenging y^e same upon his enemies and all their adherents, and in y^e supporting and defending y^e succession of y^e Crown according to an act made in y^e first year of y^e Reign of King

William and Queen Mary, intituled an act declaring y^e Rights and Liberties of y^e Subject, and settling y^e succession of y^e Crown.

Hend. Hanse, mayor	Abram Provost
Jan Janse Bleeker, recorder	Wouter Albertsen
Joh. Schuyler, alderman	Abraham Staets
Hend. Rensselaer, alderm'n	Gerrit Rycksen
Albert Ryckman, alderman	Johannes Pruyn
Jan Vinhagen, alderman	Abraham van Deusen
Joh. Cuyler, alderman	Samel ten Broek
Wessel ten Broek, ald'n	Lieve Winne
Evert Wendell, assistant	Claes Vondae
Jacobes Turck, assistant	Joh. Vinhagen
Joh. Bleeker, assistant	Philip Schuyler
Joh. Mingaell, assistant	Jan Cornelise Vyselaer
Hend. Oothoudt, assistant	Jan Lansingh
Barendt Bradt	Andries Nach
Cornelis van Schurleuyn	Evert Wendell
Hend. van Dyck	Geysebert Marcelles
Dirck Vanderheyden	Jan Jansz Goes
Pr Schuyler	Jan van Ness
Rob ^t Livingston	Jacob Staets
Dirck Wessels Junior	Nanning Harmense
Joh. Groenendyck, sheriff	Barent ten Eyck
G. Dellius V. D. M.	Thomas Millenton
Gerritt van Ness	Johannes Appell
Joh. Livingston, D. C.	Anthony Bries
James Parker	David Schuyler
Basteyaen Harmence	Robert Livingston Jun.
Volckert van Hoese	Abraham Lansingh
Johannes Luykasse	Elbert Gerritse
Johannes Claese	Joseph Jansen
Joh. Becker	Jacob Gerretsen
Renner Myndersse	Gerret Luychessen
Rutt Melgertse	Hend. Lansingh
Joh. Hanse	Mattyes Nack
Lendert Philippe	William Ketellen
Harmanus Wendell	Johannes Teller
Jan van Streyn	Wouter Quackenbos
John Gilbert	Jan Nack

Harmen Gansevoort	Haerpert Jacobse
Warner Karstense	Willem Holle
Jan Radcliffe	John Caer
Philip Wendell	Jan Gerritsen
William von Alen	Dirck Tackelsen
Nicholaes Bleeker	Jacob Lansing
Thomas Winne	Joh. Myndertse
Scheboledt Bogardus	Stevannes Groesbeek
Reyer Gerritse	Pieter Bogardus
Harmen Ryckman	Willem Groesbeek
Jonathan Breadust	Isack Kasperse
Jacob Lansingh	France Winne
Evert Wendell Jun.	Antony Coster
Jelles van Voiste	Hend. Lansingh Jun.
Albert Ryckman Jun.	Joh. Quackenbos
Cornelis Schermerhorn	Hend. ten Eyck
Thomas Harmensse	Pieter van Wogelen
Daniel Bratt	Melgert van der Poel Jun.
Arie Oothout	Dirck Bratt
Wouter vander Zee	Abr. Janse Ayesteyn
Dirk Jansez Goes	Koenraet Hooghteeling
Cornelis van Ness	Roeloff Gerritse
Geurt Hendrikse	William van Ness
Claes Luykasse	David Keteleyn
Cornelis Willemse	Frederik Harmense
Richard Bignell	Wynant Willemse
Peter Mingael	Elbert Harmense
Abraham Kip	Anthony van Schayeck
George Ingoldesby	Evert Banker
William Jacobse	Joh. Roseboom
Benony van Corlaer	Gerrit Roseboom
Thomas Williams	Isaac ver Planck
William Hogen	Johannes Beekman
Anthony Bratt	Melgert van der Poel
Hend. Roseboom	Philip de Foreest
Claes Ripsen van Dam	Hend. Roseboom
Abraham Verplanck	John Cideney
Naes Cornelissen	Gerrit Lansingh
Daniel Keteluyne	Andries Douw
Tackell Dircks	Abraham Cuyler

Goose Van Schayck
John Fyne
Joh. Jacobsen Gleen
Teunis Dirckse
Jacobus Luykase
Jacob Lockermans
Claes Jacobse
Caspar van Hoesen
Poules Martense
Frederick Mindertse
Jacob Bogardt
Thomas Wendell
Luyckas Luyckasse

Jan Salomoensse
Gideon Schaats
Harmen Thomasen
Asweres Marselles
Jacobus van Vorst
Joh. Oothoudt
Jurian Franse Claw
Ph. Lenderts Conyn
Eghbert Teunise
Johannes Bratt
William Gysbertse
Myndert Rooseboom
Jan Rosie

These are those of y^e Citty y^t have signed y^e Test and Association. Now follows those of Shennechtady.

The Inhabitants of Shinnechtady y^t have taken y^e Oaths and signed y^e Test and Association on y^e 11th of January 1699, are as follows:

Daniael Jansen
Claes van Petten
Jan Luycasse
Marten van Slyck
Peter van Olinda
Gerrit Symonse
Wouydtter Vroman
Gysbert Gerritse
Victoer Potman
Claes Fransen
Jacob van Olinda
Johannes Symonsen
Arent Vedder
Korsett Vedder
Thomas Smith
Benjamin Robberts
Claes Janse Boekhove
Jan Wimp
Jesse Klaesse
Manes Vedder
William Hall

Marte van Benthuisen
Jan Vroman
Jan Danialsse
Barendt Wemp
Symon Vrooman
Harmen van Slyck
Arendt Pootman
Symon Groot
Corneles van Slyck
Tjerk Harmensey
Albert Vedder
Jacobes Peeck
Phillip Philipsen
Daniel Mashereft
Douwe Ouckes
Cornelles Swetts
Barent Vroman
Reyer Schermerhoorn, justice
Isaack Swits
Gerritt Gysbertse

Jacob van Dyck	John Senk
Symon Danielsse	Jan Mebie
Johannes Sanderse Glen,	Syas Wardt
Justiee of y ^e Peace	Dirck Grodte
Cornelles Slingerlandt	Gosse van Vort
Symon Grodte Jun.	Simon Switts
Daniel van Olinde	Dirck Miller
Johannes Vedder	Claes France
Jan Flipsen	Phillip Grootte
Jeremias Lickton	Arendt Vedder
Dirck Bratt	Hendrik Brouwer
Peter Symonse	Johannes Peeck
Hendrick Vroman	Louewis Viele
Adam Vroman	Volcher Symonse
Jochem Valkenburg	Jonitan Stevens

The names of those y^t have taken y^e Oath and signed y^e Test and Association living in y^e Mannor of Rensselaerswyk, Kinderhoek, Coxhackky, Catskill, and places adjacent to y^e southward of Albany, as far as y^e County extends, are viz:

Cornellis Gerritse	Pieter van Alen [burgh
Volkert Gerrittse	Bartholomeus van Volken-
Cornellis Tymesen	Stefannis van Alen
Evert de Ridder	Koenradt Bogardt
Harme Janse	Gysbert Scherp
Jellis Fonda	Adam Dinghman
I. K. Backer	Gherrit Jacobse
Jan Hanse	Jacob Dinghmans
Jacob Schermerhoorn	Burger Huyck
Daniel Winne	Johannis Huyck
Eldert Ouderkerk	Andries Gardenier
Marten Cornelise	Dirck van der Kar
Albert Slingerlant	Johannes van Alen
Joh. Ouderkerck	And. Coeymans
Hend. van Ness	Marte Cornelise
Jan Fonda	Pieter P. Coeman
Joh. van Vechten	Dirck Teunisse
Claes Gerritse	Barent Koeman
Cornelis Cristiaense	Isack Ouderkerck

Joh. Cristiaense	Melgert Abrahamse
Lambert Janese	Wouter Quackenboss
Hendrick Beekman	Isaac Janse van Alstyen
Jan van Ness	Jacob van Hoesse
Edward Wieler	Jan van Hoessen
Lawrense van Ale	Franck Hardiok
Andries Scherp	Juriaen van Hoesen
Dommincus van Schaick	Jonas Douw
Johannes van Hoesen	Matyes Hoghtelingh
Manewel van Sahaick	Arent van Shaick
Evert van Alen	Pieter Bronck
Cornellis van Schaick	Samel Dirckse
Luykas van Alen	Kiliaen van Rensselaer
Isack Vosburgh	Abr. Wendell
Pieter Martense	P. Willemse
Samuel Gardinier	Barent Gerritse
Lambert Huyck	Gerrit van Wyen
Louries Scherp	Abrah Ouderkerk
Johanes Volkenburgh	Cornellis Masen
Jan Martense	Cornellis Tunissen
Jacob Basteyansse	Marte Cornelisse
Frans Pietersen	Gerrit Gisbertse
Marte Jacobse	Solomon Cornelisse
Gerrit Teunise	Sam Doesyn
Samuel Koeman	Jacob Tunissen
Luycas Janse	Jan Tyse Goes
Tomas Janse	Hendricus Jansen
Andris Davydse	Jan Hendrissen
Dow Funda	Hendricus Lammersen
Tunis van Sleyck	Jan Hendrickse Solsbergen
Maes van Franke	Hend. Solsbergen
Evert van Ness	Hend. Valikenoer
Jonatan Janse	Jan van Hoesen Jun.
Eldert-Cornelise	Cornellis Stevessen
Teunis Cornelus	Jermeyas Milder
Velckert Douw	Rob ^t Tewissen
Arent Slingerlant	Claes Sievers
Pieter Vosburgh	Jan Lanard
Casper Conyn	Jan Andrisse
Cornelis Martensse	Abr. Dirckse V. Veghten

Matys Janse Goes
 Pieter Hoogeboom
 Andries Huyck
 Dirck Teunisse
 Jan Casperse
 Volckert Andrisse
 Lendert Bronck
 Joh. Dirckse

Hend. Dowu
 Rissert Jansen van den Borke
 Johannes Hooghtellingh
 Jan Batyst Demon
 Jyn Bronck
 Andris Janse
 Jacob Janse Gardenier

Wee doe hereby Certify and Declare that the above Subscribers to the Test being all the Male Inhabitants of y^e Citty of Albany from y^e age of sixteen years and upwards, consisting of one hundred and eighty men have taken ye Oaths established by act of Parliament, in England, instead of y^e oaths of allegiance and supremacy which were tendered and administered by us pursuant to his Excellency the Earl of Bellomont's Proclamation, and y^t they have also signed the Association, none of y^e Inhabitants refusing y^e same except two Papists, called Frans Pruyn a Taylor, and Peter Villeroy a Frenchman, Laborer, who by reason of their Perswasion could not take y^e same, but were willing to take an oath of fidelity to his Majesty King William, only some few have neglected to appear at y^e time prefixed to take y^e oaths and subscribe y^e test and association, but shall tender and administer y^e same before y^e time be expired mentioned in y^e s^d Proclamation. Whereof we doe by these presents make this our Return to the Secretary's office at New York, in witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands and seales in Albany this 16 of January, 1699.





Engraved by A. Kneller

Printed by A. B. Wood

W. Pennycuik

LIFE AND SERVICES
OF
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.

BORN 1764; DIED 1839.

A Discourse on the Life, Services and Character of Stephen Van Rensselaer, delivered before the Albany Institute, on the 15th April, 1839.

BY DANIEL D. BARNARD.

The Albany Institute, embracing in its objects a wide field for observation and study, is made up of three principal departments, each having its president, vice president, and other appropriate officers. It was formed originally by the union of two societies previously existing under separate charters. At the organization of the Institute, on the 5th of May, 1824, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, then at Washington as the representative in congress from this district, was unanimously selected to preside over its deliberations. He filled, at the time, the presidency of the Albany Lyceum of Natural History, henceforth to be merged in the Institute; and there was every thing in his position and standing, as well as in his direct connection in many ways with the objects of the new society, to make the compliment of the selection deserved and proper; yet it was found that his own regards, with characteristic modesty, had been directed towards another worthy and eminent citizen, as fittest to occupy the chair; and it was only after much hesitation and reluctance that he communicated to a friend on the spot, his permission and request to decide the question of acceptance or refusal for him. It hardly need be added that the office was promptly accepted in his behalf. By the charter of the Institute, this office is made elective annually; and every year, since the same agreeable act was first performed, and with the same unanimity, have the

members of this society offered the same grateful testimonial of their respect and affection for their beloved president. Alas! my friends and fellow-members, that offering of ours has been made for the last time. We are now called, in common with the whole country, to mourn his loss. He departed this life on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY last. It was at four o'clock in the afternoon, of a day which had dawned upon him with as fair a promise of closing on him in life, as any, perhaps which he had seen for the last two years, that in a small cabinet of his ample mansion, which his infirmities had made his chief asylum and sanctuary for many months, sitting in his chair, with just warning enough to convey the intimation to his own mind that his hour had come, without enough of previous change seriously to alarm the fears of anxious, watchful and trembling hearts around him, the venerable man bowed his head, and died.

In the affecting ceremonies of his funeral, the members of the Institute had their humble part. It had been resolved, in special session, that they would attend the funeral of their president in a body. This, however, was not all their duty. It was thought to belong appropriately to them to gather up the memorials of his life and services, and cause them to be arranged and presented before the society in a regular discourse. It has pleased those whose charge it was to make the selection, to assign the duty of preparing and presenting this tribute, to me. They might have found many to perform the service more acceptably; not one, since the time had come when the duty must be discharged by some body, to whom it could have been a more grateful office.

In entering on the execution of this trust, I should have been glad, if time had permitted, to have claimed the indulgence of my audience, first of all, to carry them back to a period in history somewhat remote from the times to which the distinguished subject of this memoir more immediately belonged. Some of the acts of his individual career, and the traits of his beautiful character, when we should reach them in the progress of our narrative, would, I think, have developed themselves much the more strong-

ly for the light which might thus have been thrown on them from the past. They would have been found, some of them at least, to have been linked backward, by unbroken chains, to the times and events of other and even distant generations. Men's virtues, any more than their vices, are not all their own. To some extent they are inheritors of virtues and to some extent they are moulded by circumstances. They may be trained in schools of which the masters are dead long and long before, and of which nothing remains but the transmitted lessons that were taught without intending to teach them. In his personal history, Mr. Van Rensselaer was subjected to the strong influence of great events—events powerfully affecting property, and rights, and ideas, and character. He was born the subject of a king, and he was born to a chartered inheritance, which gave him the right to a considerable share of feudal honors and feudal power ; at twenty-one, however, he had become, through a forcible and bloody revolution, a citizen of a free republic, with only his own share, as such, with all his fellow-citizens, in the popular sovereignty of the country. He was the proprietary of a remarkable landed interest—remarkable for any country—connecting him and his affairs directly with an ancestry, and through that ancestry with a people, in a portion of whose doings and history are bound up some interesting and valuable materials for the proper illustration of events and characters in later and even present times, in this part of our country. As such proprietary, looking to the earlier periods of his life, he represented, in his own person, a state of things in regard to property and its incidents, and the structure of social and political institutions, which in his own time and in his own hands, passed away forever—not, however, without leaving behind them their strongly-marked and indelible traces; and, looking at him from the days of his manhood onward, he was, in his character and in his relations, a living witness and illustration of some important contributions which a former age had made to the present, and by which the features of the latter, as stamped by a new order of things, were not a little modified. Undoubtedly we change with the times; yet no age

can choose but wear, more or less strongly, the lineaments of its parent age—the complexion, even a very great way off, will show a tinge from the blood that was in the original fountain. He, the subject of our present reflections, stood, in one sense, between the present and the past; between two distinct and even opposite orders of things, and he belonged in a manner to both. His life reached forward well into the heart of the republican system—and the whole country did not contain a more thorough republican than he was—while his days ran back to a period when a feudal aristocracy, of which he was himself a part, had a legalized and legitimate growth in the soil of this our native land. He was a thorough republican, in a republican state, and yet he bore to his death, by common courtesy and consent—never claimed but always conceded—the hereditary title which had anciently attached to the inheritance to which he had been born.

The title, as is well known to you, by which he was usually addressed and spoken of amongst us, was that of patron. This title was derived, evidently, from the civil law, and the institutions of Rome. In the time of the Roman republic, the Latin *patronus* was used to denote a patrician, who had certain of the people under his immediate protection, and for whose interests he provided by his authority and influence. At a later period, and after the power of Rome had been greatly extended by her conquests, individuals and families of the noble order, became patrons of whole cities and provinces, and this protective authority, with large and extensive legal and political rights and powers, in some instances descended by inheritance. The family of the Claudii was vested with this patronage over the Lacedemonians; and that of the Marcelli over the Syracusans. It was partly from this source, it may well be supposed, that the Dutch, who had adopted the civil law, derived the idea of governing a remote territory, not easily to be reached by the central authorities, by committing it to the ample jurisdiction of a patron.*

* I have seen the *Jus Patronatus* of the Roman law expressly referred to, in an official MS. of the Dutch authorities themselves, as the foundation of the powers and jurisdiction committed to the patrons of New Netherlands.

Stephen Van Rensselaer.

This title was not applied in Holland, so far as I know, to any order in the state there, nor was it employed in, or by, any other of the countries of Europe. It was not a title of personal nobility, as that term is understood in Europe since the time when monarchs assumed the right of conferring these distinctions by creation or patent. It belonged exclusively to the proprietors of large estates in lands, occupied by a Tenantry; and like the title of seignior which the French bestowed with the seigniories, or large territorial estates and jurisdictions in Lower Canada, on the first colonization of that country, it was deemed especially proper for transatlantic use. Yet it had been attached to it, in connection with proprietorship, the usual incidents and privileges of the old feudal lordships, in direct imitation of which, both title and estate, with their jurisdictions, were instituted. It may be added as worth remarking, that in the case before us, this title has run on, and been regularly transmitted, with the blood of the first patroon, down to our day, though it is now a century and three quarters since the inheritance ceased to be a Dutch colony, to which alone the title properly attached, and became, by royal authority, after a foreign conquest, an English manorial possession; and though, in later time, a revolution has intervened by which the estate was fully shorn of its manorial character and attributes, leaving to the proprietor, now for the last fifty years, to hold his property merely by the same simple tenure and ownership, with which every freeholder in the country is invested.

Mr. Van Rensselaer was the fifth only in the direct line of descent from the original proprietor and patroon of the colony of Rensselaerwick. This personage, the founder of the colony, was a man of substance and character. He was a merchant of Amsterdam, in Holland, wealthy, and of high consideration in his class, at a time when the merchants of Holland had become, in effect, like those of Italy, the princes of the land. He was that Killian Van Rensselaer referred to in our recent histories as having had a principal share in the first attempts made by the Dutch towards colonization in America.

I think this occasion would have been held to justify a

more particular reference to the part which this ancestor of the late Mr. Van Rensselaer had in American colonization, and especially at the important point where we are now assembled ; and that it would not have been out of place, to have introduced the personal memoirs of the latter, by a portion at least of that curious and hitherto neglected history which attaches to the colony and manor of Rensselaerwick—that identical landed estate and inheritance, which, nearly in its original integrity, though stripped of its accessories, we have seen held and enjoyed, in our time, by a lineal descendant of the first proprietor. But the unavoidable length to which the briefest outline of that history runs—though fully prepared, after the labor of considerable research—has compelled me, reluctantly I confess, to lay it entirely aside. I must needs content myself now with some very general facts and observations in this connection.

Killian Van Rensselaer—to whom I just now referred—was a large proprietor, and a director in the Amsterdam Branch of the Dutch West India Company. This company was incorporated in 1621, and was composed of an associate band of merchant-warriors and chiefs, with a chartered domain and jurisdiction as well for conquests, as for trade and colonization, extending in Africa from Cancer to the Cape, and in America from the extreme south to the frozen regions of the north, and with the right to visit and to fight in every sea where their own or a national enemy could be found. Ample powers of government also attended them every where. After they had obtained a footing in this country, a college of nine commissioners was instituted to take the superior direction and charge of the affairs of New Netherland. Killian Van Rensselaer was a member of this college. This was in 1629. The same year, a liberal charter of privileges to patroons and others was obtained from the company. Colonization by the Dutch had its origin and foundation in this extraordinary instrument. The same instrument provided also for founding a landed and baronial aristocracy for the provinces of the Dutch in the New World. Early in the next year, with the design of establishing

his colony under the charter, Van Rensselaer sent out an agency, when his first purchase of land was made of the Indian owners, and sanctioned by the authorities of the company at New Amsterdam. Other purchasers were made for him in subsequent years, until 1637, when, his full complement of territory having been made up—nearly identical with the manor of our day, and forming as subsequently defined, a tract of about twenty-four miles in breadth by forty-eight in length—Killian Van Rensselaer himself came to take charge of his colony. Many of his colonists were already here, and others were sent out to him—all at his own cost. The full complement for his colony, required by the charter, was one hundred and fifty adult souls, to be planted within four years from the completion of his purchases.

The power of the patroon of that day was analagous to that of the old feudal barons; acknowledging the government at New Amsterdam, and the states general, as his superiors. He maintained a high military and judicial authority within his territorial limits. He had his own fortresses, planted with his own cannon, manned with his own soldiers, with his own flag waving over them. The courts of the colony were his own courts, where the gravest questions and the highest crimes were cognizable; but with appeals in the more important cases. Justice was administered in his own name. The colonists were his immediate subjects, and took the oath of fealty and allegiance to him.

The position of the colony was one of extreme delicacy and danger. It was situated in the midst of warlike and conquering tribes of savages, which, once angered and aroused, were likely to give the proprietors as much to do in the way of defence, and in the conduct of hostile forays as were used to fall to the lot of those bold barons of the middle ages, whose castles and domains were perpetually surrounded and besieged by their hereditary and plundering enemies. Happily, however, the patroons of the period, and their directors, or governors of the colony, by a strict observance of the laws of justice, and by maintaining a cautious and guarded conduct in all things

towards their immediate neighbors, escaped—but not without occasions of great excitement and alarm—those desolating wars and conflicts which were so common elsewhere among the infant colonies of the country.

While, however, they maintained, for the most part, peaceable relations with the Indian tribes around them, they were almost constantly in collision, on one subject or another, with the authorities at New Amsterdam, and those in Holland. The boundaries of rights and privileges between them and their feudal superiors were illy defined, and subjects of disagreement and dispute were perpetually arising. Here, at this point, was the chief mart of trade, at the time, in the province; and this trade fell naturally into the hands of the proprietors of the colony. Not a little heart-burning and jealousy, on the part of the company, was excited on this account, especially when the director of the colony was found to have set up his claim to *staple-right*, amounting to a demand of sovereign control over the proper trade of the colony against all the world, the company alone excepted, and had made formidable preparations to enforce his right by the establishment of an island fortress, planted with cannon, and frowning over the channel and highway of the river. The little village of Beverwyck too, clustering under the guns of Fort Orange—the germ of the city of Albany—became debatable ground. The soil belonged to the colony, and was occupied with the proper colonists subjects of the patroon. The company thought fit to assert a claim to as much ground as would be covered by the sweep of their guns at the Fort. This was of course resisted on one side, and attempted to be enforced on the other; and so sharp did this controversy become, and so important was it deemed, that Gov. Stuyvesant, on one occasion, sent up from Fort Amsterdam, an armed expedition, to invade the disputed territory, and aid the military force at Fort Orange in supporting the pretensions of the company—an expedition wholly unsuccessful at the time, and happily too as bloodless as it was bootless. But I can not pursue this singular history in this place.

In 1664, the English conquest of the province took

place. The colony of Rensselaerwyck fell with it. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, the second son of Killian, was then in possession. He died in possession in 1674. The line of the eldest son of Killian, the original proprietor, became extinct; and in 1704, a charter from Queen Anne confirmed the estate to Killian, the eldest son of Jeremias Van Rensselaer. The subject of our present memoir was the third only in the direct line of descent, in the order of primogeniture, through the second son of this Killian Van Rensselaer—the eldest son having died without issue. The estate came to him by inheritance, according to the canons of descent established by the law of England. It never passed, at any time, from one proprietor to another by will, nor was it ever entailed.

By a royal charter of 1685, the Dutch colony of Rensselaerwyck had been converted and created into a regular lordship or manor, with all the privileges and incidents belonging to an English estate and jurisdiction of the manorial kind. To the lord of the manor was expressly given authority to administer justice within his domain in both kinds, in his own court-leet and court-baron, to be held by himself or by his appointed steward. Other large privileges were conferred on him; and he had the right with the freeholders and inhabitants of the manor, to a separate representation in the colonial assembly. All these rights continued unimpaired down to the revolution..

For eighty-four years immediately preceding the revolution, the manor was never without its representative in the Assembly of the province—always either the proprietor himself, or some member, or near relative, or friend of the family. Nearly the whole of this entire period was filled up with a series of hot political controversies between the assemblies and the royal governors. I have looked into the records of these contests, and I have not found an instance from the earliest time, in which the proprietor or representative of the manor was not found on the side of popular liberty. The last of the representatives was that stern patriot and whig Gen. Abraham Ten Broeck. He was the uncle of the late Mr. Van Rensselaer, the last of the manorial proprietors, and his

guardian in his non-age, and had a right, therefore, to speak and act in the name of his ward. His official efforts, though often in a minority in the assembly, were untiring to bring the province of New York into a hearty co-operation with her sister colonies in their movements towards revolution.

This brief reference to the connection of the manor, and of the family whose possession and estate it was, with the political history of the period, preceding the revolution; may serve not only to do justice to the parties concerned, and thence incidentally to vindicate, if there were need of it, the conduct of the Dutch inhabitants of this province with reference to the progress of free principles—but also to shew that great as the change certainly was in the personal fortunes and prospects of the late Mr. Van Rensselaer between his birth and his majority yet, in truth, that change was neither sudden nor violent; that it was altogether easy and natural; that the way had already been prepared; and that, though born as he was to hereditary honors and aristocratic rank, he yet, while still a youth was carried, by the strong current of the times, over the boundary—to him, at the period, but little more than an imaginary line—between two very opposite political systems; and found himself, at his prime of manhood, and when called to take his own part in the active scenes of life, not only a contented, but a glad and rejoicing subject and citizen of a free republic. With the history of the past before him; in possession of an estate which connected him nearly with feudal times and a feudal ancestry, and which constituted himself, in his boyhood, a baronial proprietor, instead of what he now was—the mere fee-simple owner of acres, with just such political rights and privileges as belonged to his own freehold tenantry, and no other—it would not, perhaps, have been very strange, if he had, sometimes, turned his regards backwards, to contemplate the fancied charms of a life, sweetened with the use of inherited power, and gilded with baronial honors. Nothing, however, I feel warranted in saying, was ever farther from his contemplations. He had no regrets for the past. He was satisfied

with his own position; and though the revolution, in giving his country independence had stript him of power and personal advantages, yet as it had raised a whole nation of men to the condition and dignity of freemen, and so to a political equality with himself, it was an event which, to a mind attuned as his always was to a liberal and enlightened philanthropy, was only to be thought of with the strongest approbation and pleasure.

But I come now to recount—which I propose to do in the plainest and simplest manner, as best according with the modesty of his own pretensions and character—those events in the life of Mr. Van Rensselaer which constitute his personal history.

He was born on the first day of November, 1764, in the city of New York. His father was Stephen Van Rensselaer, the proprietor of Rensselaerwyck. His mother was Catharine, daughter of Philip Livingston, Esquire, of the family of that name to which belonged the Manor of Livingston. Mr. Livingston was conspicuous among those lofty and disinterested spirits brought out by the American revolution in devotion to human liberty. He was one of the signers of that undying instrument—the Declaration of Independence. At the period of the birth of his grandchild, which took place in his own house, he was a member of the General Assembly, and at that time, more than ten years in advance of the revolution, in an answer to the speech of Lt. Gov. Colden, which was reported by him, he put forth and insisted, in explicit terms, on that great doctrine of “taxation only with consent,” the denial of which by Great Britain finally brought on the conflict of arms.

The present Manor House of Rensselaerwyck was completed in 1765, when the subject of our memoir was a year old. It took the place of a structure, the site of which was near by, and which had answered, in its day, the uses of a fortress, as well as a dwelling. To this, the new Manor House, his father directly resorted. His occupation of it, however, was short. He died in 1769, of a pulmonary disease, leaving his son, his eldest born, a few days less than five years old, and transmitting to him a

constitutional weakness of the chest, which shewed itself in very alarming symptoms in his minority, but happily afterwards disappeared. His father left two other children, a son and daughter. The latter still survives.

On the death of his father, the care of that great landed and feudal estate, which fell exclusively to him, by the rule of primogeniture was committed to his uncle, Gen. Ten Broeck, by whom it was faithfully managed—as far as the disturbed state of the times would allow—during the minority of his ward. For a while he remained under the control and supervision of his excellent and pious mother—long enough no doubt to receive those deep impressions of the value of religious faith and the beauty of holy things, which were finally wrought firmly into the texture of his character.

His first experience in school was under the labors of Mr. John Waters, a professional schoolmaster, at a period when a schoolmaster was what he always should be, a man of consideration. It was before the days of Webster and printed spelling books, and when the letters and elements were studied and taught from a horn-book. And thus was he initiated into these mysteries. The school-house, with its sharp roof and gable to the front, still holds its ground in North Market street, nearly opposite the stuccoed church of the Colonie, in this city. And the blood of John Waters—the professional schoolmaster—is still with us, and running in the veins of some of our most worthy and respectable citizens.

But the education of the young proprietor was to be provided for in a way which required his early removal from the side and hearth of his mother. This care devolved on his grand-father; and he was first placed by Mr. Livingston at a school in Elizabethtown, in New Jersey. When the stirring and troublous times of the revolution came on, Mr. Livingston was driven with his family from the city of New York, and took refuge at Kingston. Here, fortunately, he established a classical school, or academy, which attained no small celebrity under the direction of Mr. John Addison. Addison was a Scotchman, possessing the thorough scholarship of an

educated man of his nation, and without any lack of the shrewdness and strong sense so apt to be found among his countrymen. He became a man of consideration in the state, and filled the office of state senator about the beginning of the present century. Mr. Livingston, much absent from home himself on public affairs, caused his young charge to be domesticated in his own family, for the convenience of his attendance on the instruction of Addison. He acquired the elements of a classical education at the Kingston Academy. The late venerable Abraham Van Vechten—one of the noblest specimens of humanity which it has pleased God ever to create—was his fellow-student at this school; and here was formed between the two a close and confidential intimacy and friendship which death alone was able to interrupt.

But the time soon came when it was necessary to supply the growing student with more ample advantages. The celebrated Dr. Witherspoon—scholar, divine, patriot, and statesman—had arrived in this country a few years before the revolution, and, taking charge of the college of New Jersey at Princeton as president, had raised the reputation of that Institution to a very high pitch. The revolution dispersed the students and broke up the college, and the learned and ardent Witherspoon, driven from academic shades, plunged into the business of the war. He, too, was a signer of the declaration. He was still in congress in 1779; but he had determined to retire at the close of that year, and resuscitate his beloved college. In the summer of that year congress instituted a commission, the members of which were to proceed northward to investigate, on the spot, the troubles to which the country was then subjected by the inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants. The doctor was in the North on this commission, and on his return, took, by arrangement, young Van Rensselaer with him, to make one of the few who should be gathered, in the autumn, under the wing of the re-animated college. Gen. Washington's Head Quarters were then in the Highlands, at New Windsor. Stony Point had just fallen into the hands of the enemy, who had also a footing in New Jersey. The worthy commissioner

and his charge, received from the General the protection which the times required. Our student passed on his way to his first essay in college life, under a military escort. He was placed in the family of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith, the son-in-law of Dr. Witherspoon, and vice-president of the college, to whom the immediate care of conducting the instruction of the institution was now committed. But New Jersey was not yet safe from the incursions of the enemy; Princeton was still too near the seat of war; and the next year it was thought advisable to remove the young collegian to the university at Cambridge, then, as now, a distinguished and leading school of the higher kind in the United States. Here, in 1782, in the nineteenth year of his age, with respectable attainments in the classical and other learning of the time, he took his first degree in letters as a bachelor of arts. It may be added, in this connection, that in 1825, he received from Yale College, a diploma conferring upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

The war of the revolution was ended in 1782, though peace was not proclaimed till the next year. Mr. Van Rensselaer was now at home, still two years under age, too late escaped from the university to put on armor for his country, without any motive to apply himself to the acquisition of professional learning of any sort, his estate yet under the guardianship and properly cared for; and what was he to do? The natural refuge of a young man thus situated, and no doubt as safe as any which he would be likely to take, was in matrimony. He was married, before he was twenty, at Saratoga, to Margaret, the third daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler; and thus was he connected, by a near relationship, and one as it proved, of great confidence and affection, with another of those extraordinary men whose names so crowd and illumine the pages of our revolutionary history.

His excellent mother, a discreet and exemplary Christian, had, in 1775, united herself in marriage with the Rev. Dr. Eilardus Westerlo, an original Dutchman, a fine scholar, an eminent divine, and, at the time, and long before and long after, the installed pastor of the Dutch Church in this city, where he preached in the Dutch lan-

guage for the first fifteen or twenty years of his ministry. The mother of Mr. Van Rensselaer still resided with her husband at the Manor House, at the time of his marriage; but the ample Parsonage of the good Dominie in North Market street, was then unoccupied, and there he bestowed his bride, to await the period when, having attained his legal majority, he should take possession of his inheritance. When that time came, the proper exchange of domiciles took place between him and his mother.

The occasion of his reaching the important age of twenty-one was celebrated with much of that kind of rousing observance, which, without being inappropriate, would have fitted more perfectly, perhaps, his relations as a landlord, if the event had transpired ten years earlier. But as it was, and changed as the political relations had become within that time, they were not to be restrained from offering, on this event, the testimony of their joy, and their affection for his person, as if he was still, instead of being simply a contracting party with them in regard to their lands, as much their patron and feudal superior, as his ancestor was of their fathers in the time of Petrus Stuyvesant. The tenantry were certainly not as numerous, by any means, as they have since become; but such as they were, they poured in upon him from the extremes of the broad territory, nor did they leave him till they had done ample justice to the liberal cheer which he had provided for their entertainment.

This event fairly disposed of, Mr. Van Rensselaer found it necessary to look somewhat critically after his interests in the manor. He was in possession of a very large landed interest, but one which could not be managed without great expense, and from which he found the returns not only moderate, but small. The interests of the country too, as well as his own, required that these lands should be cultivated. Comparatively few of them had yet been converted into farms. The revolution had just closed, and left the country poor. Speculators would buy lands—as they always will—but farmers, the laborious tillers of the soil, were unable, or unwilling, to contract for the fee. By offering leases in fee, or for long terms, at a very

moderate rent—sometimes hardly more than nominal—Mr. Van Rensselaer succeeded readily, in bringing a large proportion of his lands, comprising the greater part of the present counties of Albany and Rensselaer, into cultivation; and thus securing to himself a valuable and competent income. This policy once adopted by him, was never changed. Nor did he ever attempt, as he might easily have done, greatly to increase his current means derived from this source. The net returns from his lands never exceeded, probably, two, if they did one, per cent upon them, considered as a capital at a very moderate valuation. But finding himself in the receipt of a current income, large enough for his simple and unostentatious habits, and those of his family, with something liberal to spare for his charities, he was not only not desirous of adding to his wealth by enhancing his receipts, but he was positively and strenuously averse to such a course. He had none of that morbid appetite for wealth which grows ravenous by what it feeds on. And this it was, I have no doubt—the strong disinclination to cumber himself with useless accumulations—which led him to neglect improvements, suggested often by the interests of others, and on account of which, because he could not bring himself to feel and indulge that passion for profit and gain which consumed those around him, he was sometimes subjected to heavy censures.

Mr. Van Rensselaer received his first military commission, as a major of infantry, in 1786; then at the age of twenty-two; and he was promoted to the command of a regiment two years afterwards. In 1801, Gov. Jay directed the cavalry of the state to be formed into a separate corps, divided from the infantry to which the horse had before been attached. The cavalry formed a single division, with two brigades, and the command of the whole was conferred on Mr. Van Rensselaer. This commission of major general of cavalry he bore to his death.

In presenting, as nearly as may be in the order of time, the events of this good man's life, I must not omit to mention one in this place, certainly of no inconsiderable importance, if only considered as affecting our right judg-

ment of his character. It was in the spring of 1787, when he was short of twenty-three years of age, in the vigor of manhood, just on the threshold of mature life, which sparkled brightly before him, with large possessions, and wealth enough to lay the world under contribution for whatever it can afford to pamper appetite and passion, and supply the means of wanton and luxurious indulgence; it was then, and under such circumstances, that he deliberately chose, by a formal profession of religious faith, and a personal vow of religious obedience, according to the doctrines and discipline of the Christian church as adopted by the Dutch reformers, to pledge himself to a life of temperance, simplicity, truth and purity. How well he kept his vow, is known to all who had occasion to observe him; and how eminently he was blest in keeping it, was seen in all those quarters, where, I think the Christian is wont to look for the promise of *the life that now is*—in the calm and quiet of a peaceful existence, in domestic relations of the most tender, harmonious and beautiful character, and in a resigned, appropriate and happy death.

Towards the close of the year 1787, the convention which sat at Philadelphia to frame the Federal Constitution, terminated its labors, and submitted its work to the judgment of the people. All over the country a desperate conflict arose, and, no doubt, the fate of the republic was suspended on the issue. Mr. Van Rensselaer took ground promptly and decidedly in favor of the constitution. In the spring of 1788, delegates to the state convention, which was to pass sentence of condemnation, or approval, on the constitution, in the name of New York, were to be chosen from the county of Albany. The anti-federal party, strong throughout the state, was particularly formidable here. This was the residence of YATES and LANSING, both popular and influential, and both of whom, having acted as delegates, had left the convention at Philadelphia before its labors were finished, and published a joint letter to the governor, setting forth their reasons for refusing to put their names to the constitution. That their counsels, and the counsels of those with whom

they were associated politically, would prevail in this quarter of the state, on this important trial of the strength of parties, was hardly to be doubted. Yet were the friends of the constitution bound to make the effort, and, in so doing, to leave no part of their moral force out of the controversy. With this object, Mr. Van Rensselaer was solicited, and consented to stand as a candidate for the assembly, at the same election. The sway of anti-federal opinions and feelings at the period may be estimated from the fact that, with all his personal popularity and influence—already very great in the district—he was beaten by an overwhelming majority. But popular majorities, even where the right of voting is restricted as it then was, are not always remarkable for their stability; and happy they should not be—certainly when they chance to be in the wrong.

The constitution having been adopted after a fearful struggle, the government was to be organized and put in full operation under it. Ground enough of difference in regard to it, was still left—barely enough—for parties to stand on; but the popular mind began to sway strongly over to the side of the constitution. In the spring of the very next year, 1789, Mr. Van Rensselaer was again a candidate for the assembly, and was now carried into office by a majority nearly as great as that by which he had been before defeated. And now, having once got right, never was a constituency more steadfast to a faithful public servant. In the course of the next forty years after he had occasion often to try the strength of their attachment to him; and on no occasion did the county of Albany, whether comprising more or less territory, and whether the elective privilege was less or more extended, ever desert him.

The first session of the legislature, to which Mr. Van Rensselaer was now elected, was held in the summer, under the proclamation of the governor, for the special purpose of electing, for the first time, senators in congress. The same question which has since, and more than once, been agitated, respecting the mode of election, divided the councils of the state at that period. The federal party,

and those who desired to clothe the federal government with all necessary strength and stability, insisted on a mode of election which would give the senate, equally with the popular branch of the legislature, a separate and independent action. Mr. Van Rensselaer was of this number. The anti-federal party preferred a mode of election, by joint ballot or otherwise, which should subject senators in congress more certainly to the popular will of the state, as it should be currently expressed in the annual elections to the assembly. The question to be sure was one growing out of the language of the federal constitution, and therefore, a question of constitutional law; but men of different parties at that day, as well as at this, were wont to read the constitution through an atmosphere of their own, usually too much clouded to allow the light from any objects to pass through it in straight lines; hence of course they read it differently, and not unfrequently, both sides read it wrong. The legislature on this occasion separated without settling on any mode of electing senators—except for itself; senators were elected by the joint resolution of the two houses.

Mr. Van Rensselaer was now fairly embarked in political life. The next spring—1790—he was elected to the senate of the state, from the *western* senatorial district. When we look over this state, and see what the *west* now is, we hardly know how to credit the fact that, within so few years, the county of Albany, on the North river, was one of the western counties of the state. In the spring of 1794, the same senator from the same western district was re-elected. He was a member of the senate from his first election down to 1795. In the whole of this legislative period, he was a faithful, vigilant, highly influential and useful member. There were few standing committees at that period; but he was from the first, and always, a member of one or more of these, and always of the most important.

In the second year of his senatorial services, 1792, parties were thrown into a prodigious ferment by certain proceedings of the state canvassers, in regard to a portion of the votes taken at the gubernatorial election of that

year. Mr. Jay and Mr. Clinton had been the opposing candidates. The popular voice had declared itself, by a moderate majority, in favor of Mr. Jay; but the canvassers found some informalities, and legal difficulties, which induced them, by a party vote, to reject the returns from three counties, by which Mr. Jay's majority was lost, and Mr. Clinton was declared elected. When the legislature met in the autumn, petitions were poured in upon it from the people, and a legislative investigation was had. It appeared in testimony, that the rejected ballots had at first been regularly deposited in appropriate boxes in the record-room of the office of the secretary of state; and that afterwards, without consent obtained at the office, Mr. Thomas Tillotson, a state senator, and one of the canvassers, in the presence however of several of his fellows, took from their place of deposit among the archives of the state, the boxes containing the rejected ballots, and committed them to the flames. However pure the motives for an act of this sort, the act itself was not one which was likely to meet the approbation of the pure and single minded Van Rensselaer. His scornful reprobation of the part enacted by Mr. Tillotson, uttered in no equivocal terms, brought him into a personal collision with that gentleman, which was likely to put his life, or his reputation, or both, into imminent hazard. But those who attempted to deal with him had quite mistaken the temper of the man. Though one of the mildest of men in his ordinary demeanor, he was yet one of the firmest. He was the last person on earth to be moved by intimidations. Being in the right, or thinking himself so, he would allow nothing to be wrung from him which would abate, by a feather's weight, the full moral force of the language he had used. Happily, this admirable firmness, with the steadiness and quiet which distinguished his manner, when most pressed upon by difficulties and danger, saved him from an abyss into which, no doubt, the least wavering or trepidation would have plunged him.

When the next election for Governor approached, in 1795, Mr. Jay was again placed in nomination, and, with him, Mr. Van Rensselaer was nominated for Lt. Govern-

or. The circumstances under which Mr. Clinton had served, as governor, during the current term, were deemed by his party, such as to render unwise his renomination at the present time. Mr. Yates and Mr. Floyd were the opposing candidates. Mr. Jay and Mr. Van Rensselaer were elected by handsome majorities. In 1798, both were renominated, and both reelected, to the same offices. On this occasion, Chancellor Livingston was Mr. Jay's opponent—only very lately his strong friend, political as well as personal. The Lt. Governor had no opposing candidate. He was named universally throughout the state, by the anti-federalists, on their ticket with Chancellor Livingston. The design was to detach him, if possible, after the example of the chancellor, from the federal party, and from the support of Gov. Jay. No doubt it was in his power to have given to the chancellor and his friends a complete triumph. It is probable that no one individual in the state, at the period, carried with him a greater personal influence and sway. So desirable was it deemed to secure him, or at least to make the people believe he was secured—that the chancellor's party did not hesitate to employ the fact before the electors, though without the least warrant, as if it had been true. Of course, he took the most prompt and effectual measures, to disabuse the public mind on a point of so much importance.

I will not hesitate, on an occasion like this, and when dealing with matters of great historical interest, to say what I think. I think, then, that New York has never seen so pure an administration of its government, as that which was conducted by Mr. Jay. I think this is already the settled verdict of an enlightened public sentiment. He could not have had, during the six years of his administration, a purer, or more worthy coadjutor than Lt. Governor Van Rensselaer. Never could there have been, or could there be, a moral spectacle of higher beauty, than was seen in the lofty and universal harmonies of thought and intent, of feelings, character and purposes—the perfect blending of harmonious colors, till nothing was visible but the white light of truth and integrity—when the honest and true-hearted Huguenot, and the honest and true-

hearted Dutchman united to administer the government of a free people.

It is not surprising then, when the community—such of them as were attached to the administration and principles of Gov. Jay—came to look after a fit person to be his successor, that all eyes should have rested on the lieutenant governor. In January, 1801, a large body of the most respectable freeholders, from various and distant parts of the state, assembled at the Tontine Coffee House in Albany, and unanimously named Mr. Van Rensselaer as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. How he received this mark of public approbation and esteem, and with what difficulty his acceptance was finally obtained, appears from the publications of the time. His opponents, for lack of better matter, took serious exceptions, if not to him, to his party, because he had given to the invitation, more than once, a positive refusal. His nomination was enthusiastically seconded in the city of New York, and in public meetings held in every quarter of the state. His election was advocated everywhere by his friends, on grounds which shewed that his character, young as he was, was already developed, and was thoroughly understood and appreciated. His competent acquaintance with the interests and business of the state; his tried and reliable judgment; his unconquerable firmness; his decision and energy in emergencies; his purity; his many virtues; his retiring and domestic habits; his humility; his urbane and gentle manners—these were the qualities attributed to him by his friends, and in no case denied by his opponents. The rage of party politics was becoming extreme, and in their rancor, poisoned the blood of friends and families, and seemed ready, vulture-like, to tear the vitals of the republic. He was the man—so at least his friends thought—above any other man of the period—the man of peace—fitted to soften the asperities, to reconcile the enmities and calm the turbulent agitations of the time. If his opponents thought differently, they scarcely ventured to say so. They thought he was rich, and that those with whom he had business relations would be likely to vote for him, and hence they thought

the genuineness of his republican principles was fairly to be doubted—this they thought, and this they ventured to say. But I should do a great wrong to the party opposed to him, if I should leave it to be inferred that he was defeated on such grounds—or that I supposed so. Mr. Clinton, after having been laid aside for six years, was now brought forward as his opposing candidate. Mr. Clinton was popular, and there was much in his character and history to make him deservedly so. But besides this, the republican party—in which the anti-federalists were now merged—had acquired prodigious strength from the serious apprehensions which were felt in the country on account of some of the measures, and the apparent tendencies of the federal government in the course of the last four years. In the midst of the campaign in this state, the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency was announced; the fate of parties in this state was decided, and decided for a long time to come. Mr. Van Rensselaer was defeated, by a majority of a little less than four thousand votes.

With this defeat, Mr. Van Rensselaer's official service in the civil departments of the government—with a single exception, to which I shall advert directly—was ended for several years. I feel certain that, on his own account, he was very far from regretting this discomfiture. It left him, as it chanced, the very leisure and quiet, which he needed. It was in the month of March of this year, and while the election canvass was going on most actively and virulently, that he was called to part with the companion and wife of his youth. How sensibly he was affected by it, I have reason to know, when nearly thirty years afterwards, he referred to this event in a very touching manner, and with many tears, poured his generous sympathy into the bosom of a friend under similar bereavement. By his first marriage, he had three children, one of whom only—his eldest son—survives.

In October, 1801, a state convention met at Albany to consider and revise the constitution, in regard to two specified subjects. One of these subjects was the proper construction to be given to the twenty-third article of the

constitution, which established the old council of appointment. A violent party controversy had arisen in Mr. Jay's time, concerning the right of nomination. It was claimed by the governor, from precedent and otherwise, to belong exclusively to him; the members of the council challenged an equal right to make nominations. The convention was called mainly to determine this question, and, having a strong party character, was regarded as having been instructed to reverse the doctrine and decision of the governor. The subject of our memoir was a member of this body, and was opposed to the majority. Col. Burr was the president, but Mr. Van Rensselaer presided during much the greater part of the deliberation, as chairman of the committee of the whole.

In May, 1802, Mr. Van Rensselaer formed an appropriate, and highly fortunate and happy matrimonial union with Cornelia, only daughter of the late William Patterson, a distinguished citizen of New Jersey, and one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States. This excellent lady, and nine children of the marriage, survive the husband and father. Delicacy would forbid my saying more of the living than concerns the just memory of the dead. These children are all of an age to have developed already their individual characters; and to those who, like myself, believe that the characters of children, as a general thing are just what they are educated to be at the domestic board, they afford the most satisfactory and gratifying proof that the example, instruction and influence of the parents have been worthy of all approbation.

In 1807, the subject of our notice was elected to the Assembly, and with him, as a colleague, his early and tried friend, Abraham Van Vechten. They were elected and served together in the Assembly for three successive years.

In 1810, he was called to a new and distinguished service. In March of that year, a commission was instituted by the Legislature, for exploring a route for a western canal; and then was laid the foundation of that great system of internal improvements by which New York has so much signalised herself. Seven persons composed the

commission—though all, I think, did not act. Mr. Van Rensselaer's was the second name; the first was that of Governor Morris; Mr. Clinton was one of the number. In the summer of this year, these gentlemen, accompanied by a surveyor, personally inspected and explored the route of a canal from the Hudson to Erie. They traveled for the most part on horseback; not always without serious difficulty and much deprivation, from the uncultivated state of the country; sometimes they made the *canopy* their covering and shelter for the night. They made their report in February, 1811. Mr. Van Rensselaer was in the Assembly when the project of this commission was first agitated, and, startling as the idea was to most men at that day, he entered warmly and heartily into the measure and contributed materially to its success, by his exertions and influence. From the earliest period, he was the unwavering and efficient friend of the Erie canal.

The favorable report made by the commissioners on this occasion, drawn by Mr. Morris, with consummate ability, and yet not without great defects, gave an impulse to the canal project which it never wholly lost, though it shortly after suffered interruption by the intervention of the war. In April, 1811, the legislature again acted on the project, by raising a commission to consider "of all matters relating to inland navigation." Mr. Van Rensselaer was still one of the commissioners. It was proposed by this commission, to enlist congress, and as far as possible the states individually, to contribute their aid and support to the work—the scheme which, most happily, completely failed. In March, 1812, the commissioners reported, and appealed strongly and eloquently to the pride of New York, to construct the canal, from her own resources, and on her own account. The appeal was so far effectual, that the legislature, in June, authorized them to borrow five millions of dollars, on the credit of the state, for the prosecution of the enterprise. The war occurring just then, the project slept for nearly four years.

The war with Great Britain was declared in June, 1812. This occurrence brought with it the great crisis in the public life of our worthy and distinguished fellow citizen.

The country was without any adequate preparation for the conflict; a state of things which, from the necessity of our political condition and the frame of our institutions, must always exist, I apprehend, whenever, and as often as we may be driven to make our appeal to arms. Such at any rate, was the case now. Gen. Dearborn had been assigned to the command of the Northern frontier, with some undigested designs upon Canada. He established his headquarters at Greenbush, as being on the open and natural military route to the enemy's territory, by way of Lake Champlain. But there was a great deficiency of troops for any offensive operations. A regular army, of much magnitude, is not to be recruited and disciplined for service, in such a country as ours, without time. And hence the necessity in all such cases of a resort to the militia. The first reliance for defence, at least, if not for conquest, must be upon citizen soldiers. A requisition was made on Gov. Tompkins, to order into immediate service a considerable body of New York militia. The patriot governor promptly obeyed therequisition, and selected Major General STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER for the command.

The public relations between these two individuals were peculiar, and deserve to be stated. They were already regarded as rival candidates for the chief magistracy of the state at the next spring's election—the friends of the General having already named him for that office in their own circles. The lines of party, too, were now very distinctly drawn, and it was the war that was made to divide them. The federalists were charged by their opponents, not only with being hostile to the war as having been both premature and unnecessary, but also with dispositions and designs averse to its vigorous or successful prosecution. Gen. Van Rensselaer was a federalist, and about to become the candidate of the federal party for the office of governor, and to him, therefore, without any express declaration to the contrary, might, perhaps, with an equal show of justice, be attributed the same unpatriotic and odious sentiments which were imputed to the great body of his friends. Without any desire, or attempt, to penetrate the motives which led to the selection of the

general for command under such circumstances, and admitting that they might have been good and even generous, it is easy to see that, personally, the general was placed in a position of extreme embarrassment and hazard, and that results of great political importance might flow from any determination he might make. If he should decline the command, the proof of a culpable defection, against both him and his party, would be complete. On the other hand, considering his own inexperience in the trade and business of war, the impracticable materials he had to deal with, and the very extraordinary extent of exposed and defenceless territory committed to his immediate military care and keeping—being no less than the entire “Northern and Western frontiers of the state between St. Regis and Pennsylvania”^{*}—considering these things, and considering, too, how often misfortune alone, in warlike operations, though accompanied with unexceptionable conduct, brings with it the most thorough disgrace, we can not help seeing that his acceptance of this command must subject him personally, to a fiery ordeal, from which he might escape unharmed, and possibly with a burnished and brighter fame, but where the chances were fearfully prevalent that he would be utterly consumed.

But the noble-minded man did not for an instant hesitate, when the question was between a probable sacrifice of himself, and a possible service of great value rendered to his country within the line of his admitted duty. What ever might be the views of other federalists, his own were sound and thoroughly patriotic. It was his country that called him to the field, and that was a voice which he could never disobey. Nor was he a loiterer, or a laggard. In an incredibly short time, after receiving the order, he had formed, with excellent and ready judgment, his military family, thrown off the citizen and put on the soldier, and, having taken a hasty leave of the domestic circle at the Manor House—from which he parted under circumstances of the most delicate and tender interest—he took up his line of march for the frontier. In ten days only from the date of his orders, we find him at Ogdensburgh,

^{*} General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief—July 13, 1812.

having visited and inspected the post at Sackett's Harbor, on his way. On the 13th of August, he was in the camp at Lewiston—just one month from the date of the call that had been made upon him; and just two months from that day—on the 13th of October—in one of the most gallant and brilliant affairs of the whole war, he carried his victorious arms into the enemy's territory, and planted the American flag triumphantly on the Heights of Queens-town. Unhappily, it was a triumph of brief duration. He gained a complete and glorious victory; sufficient, if maintained, as it might have been, to have secured the peninsula of the upper province of Canada for the winter, as a conquest to the American arms; but a victory lost as soon as won by the shameful cowardice and defection of his troops.

I can not, in this place, enter into a history of this campaign, or of the brilliant, but finally disastrous affair with which it closed. The abundant materials are already before his countrymen, from which their judgment, and that of posterity, will be made up. There, I think, with perfect security, may his friends rest his claims as a military commander. His merits in this respect will brighten, as the current of time runs on, and wears away the error, the envy and the prejudice of the day. It is the soldier's hard task to conquer difficulties, as well as enemies. He did it. It would not be easy to find another instance, in which an army has been gathered—created I may say—and formed into a well-trained and well-disciplined corps, fit for active and efficient service, in so brief a space of time, with such wretched materials, under such adverse and discouraging circumstances, and where there was such an utter destitution of appropriate and necessary means. The plan, too, which he projected, for bringing the brief campaign to a brilliant close, the moment that he found himself possessed of an army—by which he proposed to conquer and possess himself of an extensive border territory of the enemy; cut off the forces of the enemy in the upper country, just flushed with victory, from all communication with the lower country; wipe out the disgrace with which the American arms had been already tarnished

in that quarter; procure winter lodgings for his soldiers in the comfortable dwellings of a British town, easily and safely accessible with all kinds of supplies; and be ready, in the spring, to begin a new campaign, with superior and eminent advantages already secured—a plan perfectly practicable; with reliable troops—not only justifiable at the time he formed it, but positively justified by every thing that subsequently transpired—this plan must forever commend itself to the approval and admiration of his countrymen, as having been formed with the discretion, the judgment and the skill of a master in the trade of war. I allude, here, to his enterprise originally planned, by which Fort George would have been stormed by the regular troops, while he should have carried the heights, and by which, at one blow, the conquest of the peninsula would have been complete—an enterprise which certainly failed only for want of cooperation, where cooperation was due by every consideration of patriotism and honor.

In regard to the enterprise, which he actually attempted, and which formed only a part of the original design, there is little hazard, at this time of day, in saying, that it was perfectly feasible, well devised, and skillfully executed. It was, moreover, as an enterprize, completely successful. With a mere handful of men, the heights were carried early in the morning, under the direction of his aid, the brave Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer; and they remained in his possession till late in the afternoon of that day. The position was one that was easily defensible, and he had within trumpet-call men enough, twice or thrice over, to have maintained it, and put at defiance any force with which the enemy might or could have assailed him. And yet, after all this, he must see his victory turned into defeat and his triumph into disaster, by the shameful refusal of his yeoman soldiery, under the plea of constitutional scruples, to march into the safe camp that had already been won for them on the other side of the lines!

The official account of this affair, furnished by the commanding general the next day after its occurrence, was strongly characteristic of the man. It was a simple and unvarnished relation of facts and events; the truth was

plainly told; but no complaint was made, no reproaches were uttered. His own duty had been done, and fearlessly and faithfully done; and with perfect equanimity and confidence he submitted himself to the judgment of his country. He expressed regrets on her account, but he intimated none whatever on his own.

In the sequel of this severe and sanguinary conflict, the general found occasion for the exercise of that sympathizing and generous kindness by which he was so much distinguished; and he seems to have met in the British General Sheaffe, a corresponding temper. On one side, General Brock had fallen; on the other, Col. Van Rensselaer was desperately wounded; and there were other brave spirits on both sides, who had shared the fate of one or the other of these. A cessation of all hostile demonstrations was agreed upon. For six days, the throat of brazen war was closed, while, with the tender of mutual services, the parties on either side proceeded to discharge the offices of humanity due to the living, and pay to the dead the appropriate tribute and ceremonies of respect. General Sheaffe offered every thing his camp could afford to promote the comfort of the wounded Colonel Van Rensselaer. General Van Rensselaer informed his antagonist that he should order a salute to be fired at his camp, and also at Fort Niagara, on the occasion of the funeral solemnities of the brave and lamented Brock. "I feel too strongly," said the stern but afflicted Gen. Sheaffe, "the generous tribute which you propose to pay to my departed friend and chief, to be able to express the sense I entertain of it. Noble-minded as he was, so would he have done himself."

With the campaign just referred to, closed the services of Gen. Van Rensselaer in the field. The next spring, 1813, the gubernatorial election was to come on, when the contest for power in the state between him and Gov. Tompkins, or rather between their respective parties, was to be decided. The General's friends shewed that, in his brief military career, he had lost none of the high consideration and confidence with which they had been used to regard him by placing him promptly, and with great

unanimity, in open nomination as their candidate for the chair of state; and when the time came, they gave him a hearty support. But his party was found to be, as it had long been, in a minority. He was defeated, but with a majority against him of only 3600, out of eighty-three thousand votes which had been cast in the canvass.

With no disquieting ambition for political distinction, and a candidate for high office at any time, only by a reluctant submission to the will and judgment of his friends, Gen. Van Rensselaer was not a man to feel any regrets on his own account, for defeat at an election canvass. In his own affairs, in his own family, and in the secret opportunities which he was always seeking for the practice of benevolence, he had resources enough for the agreeable and useful occupation of all his time.

During all the period of the war, it should be remembered, that the commission which had been instituted for the promotion of internal improvement, by a great canal, and of which he was a member, continued in existence, the war was no sooner ended, than measures were taken to revive the subject, and the interest which had been felt in it. A memorial, on the subject, of great ability, drawn by Mr. Clinton, was presented to the legislature of 1816, and in March of the same year, the commissioners, with Mr. Van Rensselaer at their head and acting as chairman, presented their report, setting forth the difficulties which had been interposed to prevent the execution of the trusts confided to them four years before, and urging the legislature to renew the authority, to adopt immediate measures for the prosecution of the enterprise. In April, 1816, the law was passed by the legislature, which authorized and directed this great work to be entered upon; and the management and execution of it were committed to a board of canal commissioners, of whom—as usual—Gen. Van Rensselaer was one. From that period down to his death, he was a member of that body, and he was the president of the board for nearly fifteen years—from April, 1824, when the name of his friend, the great Clinton, was struck from the roll of commissioners. In the spring of 1816, he was again, and for the last time, elected to the assembly

of the state; and his presence and influence in that body in the session of 1817, were especially useful as affecting those immense interests—as yet but little understood, much abused and contemned, and most violently opposed—which belonged to the canals, and the system of internal improvements, then in the extremest weakness of their infancy.

I shall have occasion directly to advert more particularly to the important services rendered by General Van Rensselaer to the cause of learning and education; and I will simply refer, therefore, in this place, as being in the proper order of time, to the official connection which he had with our state system of public instruction. In March, 1819, he was elected by the legislature a regent of the State University, and at the time of his death he was the chancellor, having been elevated to that station, on the decease of the late venerable Simeon De Witt, in 1835.

In 1821, the present constitution of this state was formed. In the progress of time, since the old constitution was framed, ideas were found to have advanced also. Changes were deemed necessary, as well to meet a condition of things in some respects new, as to satisfy the demands of a generation which thought itself—and should have been, if it was not—wiser than that which had preceded it. But wherever the spirit of reform is abroad and active, and speculations and theories in matters of government are broached freely, and councils are to be held with a view to giving body and effect to the conceptions of ardent minds, it is not unimportant to secure the presence and assistance of a few men of conservative tempers and habits, in order to make sure, if possible, that the deep foundations of things shall not be wholly broken up, nor the moral elements of society utterly dissipated and destroyed. In the convention of 1821, a few spirits of this sort were gathered, and of these, by no means the less valuable among them, was Stephen Van Rensselaer. He brought with him there, his character—one of uncommon purity; his experience—not now inconsiderable; his steadfastness of principle; his notions of men and things—descended from old schools, but fashioned

and modernized in the new ; his excellent strong sense, and his judgment of almost intuitive accuracy and soundness; and with such qualifications, without being accustomed either to write much or debate much, it would be hard to say if there was another member of the convention, among all the great and good names that belonged to it, who was more valuable, or more indispensable than himself, if the business of that body was to be brought to a safe and happy conclusion.

In considering the doings of that convention, it is evident that nothing, in all the various business undertaken by it, was equal in magnitude of interest to the single question in regard to the right of suffrage. Here the firm foundations both of government and of freedom were to be laid; while the danger was that, at this very point, if not sufficiently guarded, a flood might be let in to sweep both government and freedom away in ruins. Mr. Van Rensselaer was one of the committee appointed to consider and report on this momentous subject. He dissented from the report made to the convention by a majority of the committee, and he submitted to the convention a proposition of his own, as a substitute for the report, which he accompanied with some remarks, briefly explanatory of his views and apprehensions on this great question.

It must be remembered, that up to this period, none but freeholders had been allowed to vote for the higher officers of government. Not only had a property qualification been adopted, but retaining the old notions, evidently of feudal origin, respecting the superior value and sacredness of landed possessions, the former constitution of the state had thrown the higher and most important branches of the government exclusively into the hands of the landed interest. Mr. Van Rensselaer was the largest landed proprietor in the state, and he had inherited his interest in the soil originally from a feudal source, and held it by a feudal title; but he was an enlightened and patriotic citizen of a free state, and, as such, he was ready to take his chance with others under the protection of a government essentially popular and free. He had no

difficulty whatever in agreeing to the propriety of at once abolishing the old distinctions between landed and personal property as affecting the higher rights of citizenship, and making the qualification of electors for all the officers of government equal and uniform. And he was equally ready to abandon the notion of a property qualification of any sort for electors. He agreed perfectly to the principle—which was the one professedly adopted by his colleagues of the committee—that those who really contribute to the support and the defence of the government, should make the government. So far he was willing and anxious to go; but here he would stop. He insisted upon guarding the principle strictly, by limiting the privilege to such as should seem to have something of the character and fixedness and stability in their residence, and their attachment to the state, and he was entirely unwilling to extend this privilege—to use his own expression—to “a wandering population, men who are no where to be found when the enemy, or the tax-gatherer comes.” Believing that, in pushing a theory into details, the committee would violate the maxims of a sound and practical policy, by some of their propositions, he felt himself bound to dissent from the conclusions of their report. He conducted his opposition, before the convention, as he had done in committee, in his own direct and manly way; and presenting a distinct amendment of his own, he exerted himself to induce the convention to place the right of suffrage on a ground, at once, according to his opinions, of great liberality and of perfect safety. But his opinions were not the opinions of the majority of the convention, and his efforts, and the efforts of those with whom he was more immediately associated, though not without their strong and salutary influence, were in the main unsuccessful. After a long and laborious session, the new Constitution was adopted by the convention. There had been other subjects of disagreement, of great magnitude and importance, among the members; and Mr. Van Rensselaer with twenty-two others, declined to give their assent and sanction to the instrument, by putting their names to it.

In 1819, the legislature of this state was induced,

through the exertions of a number of disinterested and patriotic gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Van Rensselaer, to pass an act for the encouragement and improvement of agriculture. A sum of money was appropriated, to be divided rateably among the several counties of the state; county societies were to be formed with the proper officers; and the presidents of these societies, or delegates instead of the presidents from such of them as should choose to elect them, were to form a central board of agriculture. Such was the outline of the proposed organization. In January, 1820, the presidents, or delegates, from twenty-six county societies, already organized, met at the Capitol in Albany, and elected Stephen Van Rensselaer president of the board. The life of this board of agriculture was made a very brief one by law, and when the legal limit was out, it was suffered to expire. It lasted long enough, however, to demonstrate the inappreciable value of legislative aid and encouragement to the agricultural interest; and it raised to itself an enduring and noble monument, by the publication of three very valuable volumes of Transactions and Memoirs.

Each of the first two volumes of the board, contains, amongst other things, a very curious and remarkable paper. These papers present a complete view of the geological and agricultural features of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, as gathered from accurate and minute surveys, and from actual and extensive analyses. They are the reports of distinguished scientific gentlemen, employed, exclusively at the expense of the president of the board of agriculture, to make the examinations and surveys, the results of which are here embodied. It was believed then, and it is believed now, that these were the first attempts made in this country, "to collect and arrange geological facts, with a direct view to the improvement of agriculture." The time, perhaps, has not even yet come, when the incalculable advantages of such a labor are generally appreciated; but I express only my humble and sober conviction, when I say, that in the example of these attempts, and their success followed up as they will be in time, to swell the profits and increase the business and the

benefits of agriculture, and withal to connect this employment with better knowledge, and a competent degree of scientific attainment, in the cultivators of the soil—he has rendered a higher service to his country, than if he had been the man to win twenty hard-fought battles for her in a just and necessary war.

The laws for the encouragement of agriculture expired, as I have said, by their own limitation ; and all attempts to revive them from that day to this—strange that it should be so—have proved utterly unavailing. But Mr. Van Rensselaer, though without any convenient society, or board of agriculture, under cover of whose name he might pursue his plans for the benefit of the state, had only just now entered on a series of extraordinary efforts and experiments for the advancement of science, of education, and the public prosperity, which he afterwards prosecuted with equal perseverance and effect. After the surveys of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer had been completed, under his direction, presenting, besides a view of their geological formation, a thorough analysis of their soils, in all their principal varieties—on a plan new at the time, and since extensively approved and employed—and accompanied, particularly in the survey of Rensselaer county, with a view of the proper methods of culture adapted to the various soils ; and after he had caused the surveys to be published, at his own cost, in a separate and convenient form, for extensive and gratuitous distribution ; he next turned his attention to a more extended scientific survey to be carried through the entire length of the state on the line of the Erie canal. This was commenced and prosecuted, under his orders, in the fall of 1822, by Professor Amos Eaton, aided by two competent assistants. The next year, by the direction of his patron, the work was resumed, and the survey greatly extended. The truth seems to be, that, although the surveys of Albany and Rensselaer counties were made, at the time, with an avowed and more immediate reference to the interests of agriculture, yet they were not, even then, unconnected with a plan which had been formed for offering a large and generous contribution to the science of geology. This

plan embraced a particular examination of the strata and formation of American rocks, by the survey of a transverse section, running across the great primitive ranges of New England, and the transition and secondary ranges of eastern and western New York. With the experience obtained in the local examinations already referred to, and a partial review of the Erie canal line, Professor Eaton completed, in 1823, his grand survey. His section extended from Boston to Lake Erie, a distance of about five hundred and fifty miles, stretching across nine degrees of longitude, and embracing a belt about fifty miles wide. At the same time, Prof. Hitchcock was employed to make a similar survey of a section across New England, a few miles north of that taken by Prof. Eaton. In 1824, a publication was made, containing the results of these surveys, with maps exhibiting a profile view of the rocks in each of the sections. It is not, I believe, to be doubted, that this work presents a connected view of mineral masses, with their nature and order, taken from actual inspection and survey, of greater extent than had ever before been offered to geology. Discoveries were made, and a mass of facts was gathered, which could not fail, as they did not, to arouse and quicken enquiry and investigation, and contribute essentially and largely to advance geological science. Attention was strongly attracted, both in this country and in Europe; to the very creditable and faithful labors of Prof. Eaton, prosecuted under the direction of his munificent patron; and this example it was, unquestionably, which has led, at last, to the adoption in several of the states, and this among the number, of plans for exploring their territories at the public expense, in search of scientific facts, and of the mineral riches, and other substances of economical value, to be found upon or beneath the surface of their respective portions of the earth.

But the crowning effort of this good man's life—whom we have now followed on, in his career, to his three score years—remains to be noticed. It was an effort in behalf of the dearest interest of his country, and of mankind; it was an effort to advance the cause of education, and hu-

man improvement. He had satisfied himself that there were great defects in the ordinary and prevalent systems of instruction; at any rate he saw that some of the most useful subjects of human knowledge were scarcely communicated at all, in quarters where they seemed most needed for the practical purposes of life; and he determined that the proper remedy, if possible, should be applied.

His first movement was to employ Prof. Eaton, with a competent number of assistants, to traverse the state, on or near the route of the Erie canal, with sufficient apparatus, specimens and the like, and deliver, in all the principal villages and towns where an audience of business men, or others could be gathered, familiar lectures, accompanied with experiments and illustrations, on chemistry, natural philosophy, and some or all of the branches of natural history. This scientific and educational progress through the state, was made in the summer of 1824, at the patron's cost; inconsiderable contributions only having been made in the villages where lectures were delivered. The experiment was entirely successful; a prodigious interest in behalf of natural science had been excited; and the patron was encouraged to prosecute a plan of operations which he had meditated for a considerable time.

He had long been accustomed to send the schoolmaster abroad among the poorer portions of his numerous tenantry; and he had been led to observe, as the result of these experiments—having been obliged to employ persons, for this service, of very slender qualifications, for want of better—that the improvement of the masters, as a general thing, was much more considerable than that of their pupils. It was from this hint, that he was led to consider, and finally to digest, a plan for a school, the leading feature of which should be, that the learner should himself take the place, and perform the regular duties, of teacher or instructor, in all the business and exercises of the school. Securing, in this way, as he believed he should, the most ready and thorough improvement of the students, he proposed that the chief business of the school should be to furnish instruction “in the application of science to the common purposes of life.” He declared one of his

principal objects to be "to qualify teachers for instructing the sons and daughters of mechanics, in the application of experimental chemistry, philosophy, and natural history, to agriculture, domestic economy, and the arts and manufactures."

On the 5th of November, 1824, having provided a suitable building at Troy, and employed an agent to procure the necessary apparatus and library, he enclosed to the Rev. Dr. Blatchford, a set of orders for the government of the school, and requested him to proceed to its organization, and act himself as president of a board of trustees, whom he named. He named, at the same time, a senior and a junior professor, whom he endowed with liberal salaries. The senior professor was Mr. Eaton, who had already been engaged to take the charge of instruction in the institution. The school was soon after organized, and put into successful operation. In 1826, it was incorporated, and is now known as the Rensselaer Institute. Its success, under the care of the veteran Eaton, has been complete—but with a very heavy and continued outlay on the part of its generous patron. Instruction in the sciences is wholly experimental and demonstrative, and it is always, therefore, practical and thorough.

In 1828, the patron, after having, at his own cost, established and liberally endowed this school, and while he was, then as since, bearing from his own purse, not less than one half of its current expenses, caused an invitation to be given to each county in the state, to furnish a student, selected by the clerk of the county, for gratuitous instruction at the Institute.* The invitation was accepted in nearly all the counties, and that large number of persons, within less than three years, was sent forth from the Institute, with a complete practical education, obtained without the cost of a dollar to them for tuition. Other instances of instruction there, wholly gratuitous, have not been wanting.

*The patron, however, imposed on these students a condition—the benefits of which would of course go to the community—that they should instruct in their own counties for one year, on the experimental and demonstrative method.

The patron first proposed to himself to sustain this school, as an experiment, for three years, with a reasonable expectation certainly, that at the end of that time, if successful at all, public attention would be sufficiently attracted towards this novel method, to enable him to hand it over to the community, with a confident reliance on the patronage of the public to support and perpetuate it. But all observation shows that no improvements are so slow in gaining adoption and support at the hands of the community, as improvements in the methods of education. In this case, almost of course, while the patron saw at the end of three years, that the advantages secured by his methods and course of instruction were great, beyond all his original expectations, he yet saw that the public must continue to enjoy them, if at all, for years to come, chiefly at his cost. He submitted to the sacrifice, and thus has this invaluable institution been continued for upwards of fourteen years.

The course of instruction in this institution has been considerably enlarged since its organization, by the direction of the patron. It may be described as a school for thorough and complete instruction in the circle of the natural sciences, applicable in any way, to the economy or the business of life, in all its civil departments—not, however, including those usually denominated professional. The peculiarity in the mode of instruction, originally introduced, has been adhered to; and the distinguishing and eminent advantage gained by this peculiarity of method has been, not only that the students themselves have been thoroughly taught, and are ready, at all times, professionally or otherwise, to make a practical and highly useful application of their knowledge, for their own benefit or the benefit of others, but that, whether such is their occupation and business, or not, they go out to the world as an army of teachers, so familiar with the various subject of their knowledge, and so fitted and accustomed, from long habit, to impart it, that they become involuntarily the school-masters and instructors of every circle into which they enter. They are lights and luminaries to the prevalent darkness that may surround them,

gentle and mild, but radiant and steady, in whatever orbit they may chance to move.

It is impossible to compute, or perhaps to give any rational conjecture, about the amount of good which had already been effected through this munificent and skillfully-devised charity—much more impossible is it to compass, in thought, the benefits which coming generations must reap from that system and plan of education, of which the example was first set, and the eminent utility satisfactorily tested, in the Rensselaer Institute. Schools have been set up on the Rensselaer method, in various and distant parts of our country; and it has been stated to me as a fact, from calculations actually made, that the Institute has itself furnished to the community, more experimental teachers and professors, state geologists, principal and assistant engineers on public works, and practical chemists and naturalists, than have been furnished, in the same time, by all the colleges in the union. If the half of this statement be true, the result, in this single particular, is a proud one for the memory of the patron, through whose almost unknown munificence it has been effected.

But I pass to one or two other particulars, which must be noticed, before I close the history of the personal career of the subject of this memoir. He was connected with the institution of masonry, having been initiated as a mason in 1786, when he was twenty-two. In this association, as elsewhere, he was very early placed in official station. He first held the post of junior warden, as I find it called; then of senior warden; and then of master. In 1793, he declined any further election in the master's lodge. In 1825, an imposing masonic ceremony was performed in this city, when he was installed in the office of grand master, the highest office in masonry. The ceremony of installation was performed by Gov. Clinton, who was his predecessor in the same high office. Both the past and the elect grand master delivered addresses; that of the former of great length, and full of power, beauty and brilliancy; that of the latter, in reply, was shorter, full of simplicity, mingled with sterling good sense, and characterized by his usual kindness, benevolence and fraternal

affection. In 1826, he was reelected to the same office; but he declined any further official connection with masonry the next year. It is supposed that whatever there was, or is, in masonry, worth knowing, he knew; and that he had been initiated into some mysteries connected with it, which, since the death of Baron Steuben, by whom they were communicated, were known to a very few others only, in this country. It is well known, that no abuses committed in the name of this fraternity, ever received the least sanction from him; and certainly no man in our community thought, or spoke, with more unaffected abhorrence of the outrage, which, in 1826, was offered by masons to an American citizen in the western part of this state, than he did. He regarded this institution as formed for practical and benevolent uses, and whatever connection he had with it, down to the last, was continued principally, as a convenient means of practicing those secret acts of charity and kindness in which he so much delighted.

In December, 1823, Gen. Van Rensselaer took his seat, for the first time, in Congress, as a representative from the city and county of Albany. He was continued in his place by reelection for three successive terms, and retired on the 4th of March, 1829. During his whole congressional service of six years, he held the station of chairman of the committee on agriculture. In March, 1824, he made a valuable report to the house, in answer to a resolution of enquiry touching the effect of the tariff laws on the interests of agriculture. In February, 1825, the imposing ceremony of an election to the presidency took place in the house of representatives. His vote determined that of the delegation from this state in favor of Mr. Adams, and, as it resulted, produced the election of that gentleman on the first ballot. Gen. Van Rensselaer never mingled in the conflict of debate: but he was not, for that reason, the less valuable or influential member. His faithfulness, his integrity, his eminent honesty, his kindness of manner, his ready perception of the true and the right in all questions presented for the action of the house, and his freedom from the prejudices and trammels

of party, gave him a standing and influence in the house, far beyond what ever belongs, in such a body, to the mere ability, however distinguished, to conduct a skillful argument, or pronounce an eloquent harangue. The great moral sway which character alone, commanding general admiration and respect, bears in a deliberative assembly, was never more conspicuous, than in the case of Stephen Van Rensselaer, in the American house of representatives.

Our review of this eminent man's life is drawing to a conclusion; and it will occur no doubt to many, probably as strange, that as yet, no distinct notice has been taken of certain particulars, by which he was more known and distinguished in the popular estimation, than by any thing else—namely—first, his connection with various societies, foreign and domestic, particularly with those whose objects were benevolent; and finally, his private charities. These have not been forgotten, but they can not be enumerated in this discourse. I may mention in general terms, that he was an honorary member of many and various learned associations, at home and abroad; some pursuing particular branches of science, of arts or learning, and others more comprehensive and general in their objects. He was the president of several local societies designed for charitable or religious uses; while of the great institutions of the day, so general as to be designated American, and employed to aggregate immense numbers, and combine their united strength for the prosecution of great Christian enterprises, there was scarcely one, perhaps not one, with which he was not, or had not been, connected by membership, and frequently by the highest, always by high official station.

In regard to his private charities, there are two difficulties in the way of any attempt to particularize them; one is, that they *were* private, and they are, therefore, to a great extent unknown; and the other is, that, so far as known, they are numberless. It would be tedious and difficult to enumerate the cases alone, in which he gave by hundreds and by thousands. Two of our American colleges received from him, in one subscription, five thousand dollars each. It is computed, that he expended,

through a single agent, in prosecuting scientific researches, and for the advancement of his educational methods and plans, and for gratuitous instruction, not less than thirty thousand dollars. And, taking the cause of learning in its various branches, the support and spread of Christianity, and the plans of benevolence and mercy, as found, each of them, in the hands of voluntary associations, and dependent on individual munificence—taking these objects together, I suppose it can hardly be doubted that he was the largest contributor to them, of pecuniary means, during his life time, in the union. In respect to his minor benevolencies, nobody can number or compute them. They flowed from him in streams which were perpetual—never dry, and never scanty. It was impossible they should fail, so long as objects could be found to call them forth—and these never fail. There is not, probably, a profession, and hardly a department of active life amongst us, in which some could not be found—few or many—who owe the advantages of their position to him; while it is nearly certain that he fed more that were hungry, warmed more that were cold, clothed more that were naked, covered more shelterless heads, dried up more bitter tears, and comforted more despairing hearts, than any other man living among us in his time.

But I pass from these particulars, to the conclusion of this imperfect notice and tribute. The last year or two of the life of this eminent citizen was marked by disease and severe suffering. For several years, indeed, he had been subject to attacks which indicated that a cruel malady was fastening itself upon him, and that his sun was destined to set in a troubled sky. His disorder finally showed itself fully about eighteen months ago, and created, at the time, considerable alarm, lest its termination should be speedily fatal. During the whole of the winter before the last, he was regarded as scarcely ever free from danger. Considerable abatement took place in the spring, and he was able to leave home, for a short time. When winter returned, he was again wholly confined to his house, and much to his own apartment, enduring more than can be told, with only brief intervals of relief, till the day

of his departure came—when his candle went out, suddenly indeed, but not without circumstances of mitigation and mercy. As his faithful and honored friend and biographer, I must not omit to record, that he died, as he had lived, a Christian; exhibiting a patience and resoluteness in his sufferings, and a calmness and fearlessness with the angel of death in his presence, which—however much others might have supposed there was of reliable stuff for such scenes in his natural courage and firmness—he himself referred and attributed wholly to the efficacy and sufficiency of his Christian faith and his Christian principles.

His own desire had been frequently expressed, that when the time came, his body should be borne to the common tomb of his fathers, with simple ceremonies only, and with an entire absence of ostentatious parade. This injunction was obeyed by his family, as far as the public, and public bodies, would consent it should be. It was arranged that the religious solemnities of his funeral should be celebrated at the North Dutch Church in this city—his own place of public worship—and in the presence of that fellowship of Christians belonging there, with which he had been connected, as a member in communion, for more than half a century. From thence to the family vault near his late residence, a procession was formed. The body, in its simple and unadorned coffin, was borne on men's shoulders—the bearers frequently relieving each other—the pall supported by those who knew him long and loved him well. No hearse was permitted to receive the burthen. The mourners followed; after them, the municipal authorities of the city; several public societies; the chief magistrate and other executive officers of the state; and the legislature in order; and then came citizens and strangers, falling in by two and two, until the procession was extended to a most unusual and imposing length. All were on foot. No carriages were used. The military were in citizens' dress. All badges of office had been laid aside. No plumes nodded; no helmets glistened; no music murmured; solemn, slow, and silent, the procession moved on, through thick and thronging, but orderly and respectful ranks, crowding the streets, and lining the casements of

every dwelling on either side. And thus were the remains of the good man carried, and deposited in their resting place; and thus were they attended. None ever had a more simple funeral; none were ever followed by a larger train of sincere and sorrowing mourners.

Here, then, we part with him. The man dies, but his memory and virtues live. I shall not attempt to give a separate and extended sketch of his character. It is found in the sentiments, the acts, and the practices of his life, as already detailed. His mind was of that order which combines quickly, and reaches conclusions so readily, and with such intuitive accuracy, that laborious investigation, as the need of it is not soon felt, finally becomes irksome, and is seldom or never used. It reposes on itself with a confidence which experience only confirms, while the processes by which it comes to results, are seldom stated to itself, and never to others. His heart was not unlike his mind, in its impulsive and intuitive habits; it made him a man of mercy and of charity, without the necessity of any elaborate discipline, or any long training. It was his nature to be kind and humane. He was tenderly attached to his family, where his affections, without making an uncommon case of it, might have rested and terminated; yet he saw a friend or a brother in every worthy man he met. His benevolence was of that large kind which loves an expansive range, and is offended at limitations and restraints. And his humanity was not satisfied with stopping short of cruelty, or with relieving misery, but was itself distressed, if, by the most unconscious act, pain were inflicted on another, or his sensibility wounded. He had the tenderness of a very woman, laid side by side in his temperament with a manly courage, and an unconcernedness which made him, if occasion demanded, laugh and mock at fear or danger. There was that in him, too, which made his spirit always self-poised and conservative. He was temperate in all things; in his personal indulgences, in his personal predilections or prejudices; in his party attachments or aversions; in his new opinions or feelings, whenever he acquired them; in his love of the world; and in his religious faith and

practice. And, to sum up all, there was in him, with a reasonable facility for changing with the times, a steadfastness of character and purpose—but no unimpressibility—derived, perhaps, by inheritance from his nation, but so mingled in him with other elements, as to belong essentially and individually to himself. But I forbear.

The best part of a good man's life is his example. Him we may meet no more; but this we may meet at every urnt. This is immortal, and can not die. It lives in memory; lives in tradition; lives in history. It is present with us, and will be present with those who come after us—to teach, to influence, and to guide. It is a light which never goes out, and never grows dim. And, for my part, I know not what we, or the world, ought to thank God for devoutly, if not, that a good man has lived, and, dying, has left us the legacy of his example and his virtues.

LICENSE TO TEACH ENGLISH.

From Records in Secretary's office.

The Governor's License granted unto John Shutte, for teaching of the English Tongue at Albany.

Whereas the teaching of the English Tongue is necessary in this Government; I have, therefore, thought fitt to give License to JOHN SHUTTE to bee the English Schoolmaster at Albany: And upon condition that the said JOHN SHUTTE shall not demand any more wages from each Schollar than is given by the Dutch to their Dutch Schoolmasters. I have further granted to the said JOHN SHUTTE that hee shall bee the onely English Schoolmaster at Albany.

Given under my hand, at Fort James in New York, the 12th day of October, 1665.

RICH'D NICHOLS.

SUDDEN BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

February 18th, 1851.

In consequence of the mild weather, accompanied with a south wind and some rain, which prevailed during the latter part of last week, the water in the river on Saturday forenoon had risen nearly over the docks, and the ice the day before had broken up opposite Troy and come down and piled up in high masses a short distance above this city, where it stopped. Although somewhat more difficult to get on and off, yet the ice opposite here was considered so strong, that the crossing of footmen and loaded carts, wagons and carriages, continued without abatement during the day, until about 4 o'clock P. M., or a few minutes after, when it was observed that the masses of ice above had commenced moving down, and immediately all persons who happened to be on it below, hastily fled to the shore. The water began suddenly to rise, and in a short time came up over the docks and flooded the stores on Quay street. The ponderous masses of ice continued steadily and irresistibly to force their way down grinding the solid barrier before it into atoms and cutting a channel obliquely down the east side of the river until below the Boston Depot, when the great body of ice began to crumble and go down also. At this time the scene was one of terrific grandeur. To those who have often read of, but never witnessed, the "breaking up" of the Hudson, this spectacle would have surpassed all their conceptions. Just before the starting of the ice an alarm of fire, caused by the upsetting of a kettle of pitch on board the steam ferry boat Olcott, occasioned by the excitement in aiding to rescue a team with a wagon load of grain which had broken through the ice in the basin, had brought an unusual number of persons to the docks, and thousands of persons lined the shores to witness the breaking of the frosty shackles from the Hudson.

The ice continued moving until the river here was entirely clear. The water continued rising until 4 o'clock yesterday morning when it was some five feet above the dock, but by 9 o'clock it had receded about two feet, at which point it has remained with slight variations until this morning, indicating it has not gone out below; and as the wind got round in the northwest yesterday forenoon, and it has continued to freeze since, there is little probability of its moving out at present. It is stated that the ice is perfectly solid at Coeymans, not having moved at that point. The ice that passed by the city on Saturday is piled up in rugged masses, between Castleton and the "nine mile tree."

It is also stated that at Newburgh the river is free from ice. The ice is firm at Kingston point and at Catskill; the ice left the creek on Saturday, sweeping everything before it, and destroyed considerable property.

A Melancholy Occurrence.

Just as the ice started at the point above the city, three men, workmen of Low & Co., of the Franklin Foundry, who were engaged at work on the new Paper Mill of C. Van Benthuyzen, in process of construction at Bath, named Peter Truax, William H. Tisdell and Robert Elder, being anxious to reach this side of the river, ventured upon the ice.

They at once started upon a run down the river, feeling certain that they could keep in advance of the crumbling matter. But the water being high, and the dam which had thrown the water back from Bath, having broken away, the current was running at a rapid rate, and the rumbling, crashing sound of the heavy ice, as it was forcing its way under the main body, causing it to tremble beneath their feet, rendered their situation extremely dangerous. They continued in a southerly direction, in the hope of reaching the lower ferry dock before it was too late. When about opposite Hamilton street, the main body commenced piling up around them, apparently cutting off all hopes of their safety. The first of the three men, named Peter Truax, teamster, kept making for the

dock, but was prevented from reaching it by the agitating masses, as they crumbled to atoms when coming in contact with the timbers. He persevered, however, in his efforts, and when opposite the South Ferry, he made one bold effort and landed on the shore, completely exhausted from the fatigue he had undergone.

Meanwhile, the situation of his two companions, Wm. H. Tisdell and Robert Elder, became imminently perilous. While the ice was breaking beneath their feet, Tisdell ran directly into an air hole. He called to Elder for assistance, who immediately responded by changing his course and hastening back to Tisdell. He attempted to rescue him from the awful death that seemed to await him. Extending his hand towards him, it was grasped by Tisdell, and almost instantly the ice broke up in that locality, and Elder was dragged headlong into the water with his companion. Nothing more was seen of Tisdell after this effort, but Elder rose to the surface, and as his head protruded from the water, the ice closed in around him, and he was seen no more.

The thousands of persons on either side of the river, witnessed the whole scene, but no human aid could reach the unfortunate men.

Tisdell was a man about twenty-three years of age, and leaves a wife to mourn his untimely end. Elder was twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Both of these men were respectable and industrious mechanics, and were noted for their attention to business and upright conduct. Their sad fate has cast a gloom over their circle of friends and acquaintances, many of whom were eye-witnesses to their deaths.—*Albany Atlas.*

ANNALS OF THE YEAR 1850-51.

1850.

DECEMBER.

1. The first of December came in as mildly and balmily as a first of May. The season seldom continues so open and moderate to so late a period; the grass being still fresh and green, and the shrubs retaining their leaves unwithered, and roses blossoming in the open air in sunny exposures.

3. Thomas Fitzpatrick died. Jesse Peters died, aged 52.

4. The sour and rainy weather experienced for the last two days was followed by a clear sky and a congenial atmosphere. The commerce of the river and canal had almost closed. The banking house of the New York State Bank, sold by auction for \$19,000. It was purchased by a new association which had organized to succeed the old one, whose charter would expire in January.

5. James A. Willis died, aged 39. Mary Ridder died, aged 20. Mary Elizabeth, wife of B. W. Wooster, died, aged 27.

6. Festival of St. Nicholas observed. About 4 inches of snow lay on the ground at 7 in the morning. Helen, wife of Thomas McCreadie, and youngest daughter of Robert Dunlop, died. James Leddy died, aged 26.

7. The snow of the previous day received the impression of a hard frost, rendering a little sleighing possible.

9. George Campbell died, aged 52. Ann, wife of John W. Johnston, died, aged 52.

10. Reuben Dunbar, after a trial of two weeks duration, was convicted of the murder of two boys in Westerlo, on the 28th September last. Installation of Rev. Ray Palmer as pastor of the first Congregational Church in Albany, corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets. The

sermon by Rev. E. N. Kirk, was one of his most eloquent efforts. A large sized mastiff, a fine looking animal, was seen walking moderately but directly down Lumber street, towards the river. On close examination it was discovered that he had in some manner become seriously wounded, there being a large gash laying open the flesh to the bone, and several other wounds in different parts of his body. On being called or spoken to, he paid no attention, but continued his course towards the river, and upon reaching the dock plunged off, swam a few feet out into the stream, dove under and was seen no more. This was witnessed by a number of persons.—*Atlas*.

11. The Boardman & Gray Guards, piano forte makers, went out to *Buena Vista* on a target excursion. The prizes were a gold watch valued at \$75; a gold goblet, \$12; a gold pencil case, \$7.50; a pen and case, \$4.50.

12. Thanksgiving, fair and frosty.

13. The Manhattan worked her way through the ice, and landed her passengers at our dock about 9 o'clock in the morning. The Isaac Newton landed her passengers at Hudson, and they reached here via the Hudson and Berkshire and the Albany and Boston rail roads at 11 in the morning. The demand for flour limited, and the sales making only in a retail way, at \$4.62a\$4.75 for common to good state; 4.75a4.87 for Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin; 4.87a5 for common to pure Genesee, and 5.12 a6.25 for fancy to extra Genesee. Buckwheat saleable at 1.69a1.87. Meeting of gas consumers at the Mansion House to devise ways and means for the reduction of the company's prices. Thermometer at 12 deg. The day line boats made last trip; the canal was effectually closed, and ice making rapidly in the river; every sail vessel had left the pier and basin. Mrs. Conliff died. Catharine Strong died. Alexander Sampson died, aged 45. Mr. Sampson commenced a successful business a few years ago in the small Dutch building, corner of South Pearl and Division streets, which many persons now living, remember as being for a long time the last building on Pearl street going south. It was far out of the business limits when he went into it, and called it the

Dundee Warehouse. He drew a good business, and the street immediately began to swarm with similar establishments conducted by Jews, who were before almost unknown in the city. Mr Sampson was a Scotchman.

14. Timothy G. Gladding died, aged 40. Michael McGinity died, aged 30. William S. Packer, for many years one of the firm of Packer, Prentice & Co., of this city, died in Brooklyn, aged 50. He was a liberal and public spirited citizen, as well as an enterprising and successful merchant.

15. The fifteenth anniversary of the Albany Tract Society, was held in the Congregational Church. It appeared by the report that the society had distributed nearly half a million pages of tracts during the year. It was stated that 20,000 of the population were in the habit of not attending any place of public worship. By the treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts for the past year were \$742.35; the expenditures \$600. An affray took place in the evening in Hawk street, between two Irishmen and three colored men, in which knives were used, and severe wounds inflicted.

16. River navigation between Albany and New York again unobstructed. Four tow boats came up from Bristol, and the steam boat Buffalo arrived from New York. The principal mart for the sale of western products was held at the freight houses of the Albany and Schenectady railroad on Water street, where an extensive business was done in the morning in hogs. The Perry Guards, so called in honor of Eli Perry, assemblyman, turned out numbering nearly 100 including music, for a target exercise. It began to snow and rain toward night, rendering the walking bad. There was at this time a perfect military *furor*. Besides the Burgesses Corps, Republican Artillery, Emmet Guards, Worth Guards, and Washington Riflemen, which were regularly organized companies, there were also, the Van Namee Guards, Painters' Guards, Eagle Guards, Corning Corps, Schoolcraft Light Horse, Boardman & Gray Guards, and Perry Volunteers, organized for the purpose of target excursions and military exercise. In addition to these, the Scotchmen were organizing a permanent company, and an effort was

being made to raise a company of Light Horse, both of which were finally consummated.

17. The coldness of the weather caused ice to make so rapidly that the river was closed again. The Hendrik Hudson went down at two o'clock with the heaviest freight of the season, and made her way with great difficulty.

18. The steam boats did not venture above Hudson; their passengers being sent on by rail road. The streets presented an appearance of unusual animation on account of the abundance of country sleighs. Washington Hunt, having been elected governor of the state, resigned his office of comptroller, and was succeeded by Philo C. Fuller, who had been appointed by Gov. Fish. At a meeting of delegates from the several rail road companies at Syracuse, the following rates were agreed upon:

	Mail.	Express.
From Albany to Schenectady,	\$0.50	\$0.50
Schenectady to Utica,	1.76	2.14
Utica to Syracuse,	1.20	1.45
Syracuse to Rochester,	2.35	2.85
Rochester to Buffalo,	1.64	2.06
	\$7.50	\$9.00

Arrangements were also made to carry emigrants through from New York to Buffalo, during the winter for \$6.50.

19. House corner of Franklin and South Lansing streets entered by robbers in the night, who took nearly a hundred dollars and a gold watch out of the owner's sleeping room. Amanda, wife of Chauncey Humphrey, died, aged 71.

21. Shortest days of the year, 9h. 4m. from sunrise to sunset.

22. Maria, wife of John C. Hughson, died, aged 32. Julia A., wife of H. Foster, and daughter of the late Conrad Turner of this city, died at Peoria, Ill.

23. A snow storm which began on the previous evening continued all day with great fury, extending from New York to Buffalo. The rail road tracks were all blockaded

with snow drifts, and there had not been such a tempest on the river during ten years. Several buildings were crushed by the weight of snow that lay upon them. The barometer was lower than had ever been noticed.

24. The atmosphere was intensely cold at sunrise, perhaps a little below zero, and continued cold during the day.

28. A colored woman named Betsey Staats was burned by her clothes taking fire, so that she died a few hours after the accident.

29. Another layer of snow was added to the previous stock; tending to render some of the roads impassable again..... Elisabeth Wilson, wife of Orlando Meads, died at Elisabethtown, N. J.

30. Maria Louisa Rogers died, aged 17.

31. By the report of the Alms house physician it appeared that the number of cases requiring medical aid during the month was 150; of which 99 were cured, 16 died, and 35 remained under treatment.....The New York State Bank, which was chartered in 1803, (vol. i, 32) closed on the expiration of its charter, paying back to its stockholders their capital with a handsome surplus. The same institution, under new articles of association, commenced business under the same name on the first of January.....Cold day. An observation was made on the dock of a vessel in the Basin at 9 o'clock forenoon; barometer in open air, at tide level, 30.444. Fahrenheit thermometer, 12° below zero; centigrade thermometer, 24½ below zero. Several thermometers in the city indicated 15° below zero at sunrise. At 2 o'clock the mercury rose three or four degrees above zero.....Owen Riley died, aged 36.

JANUARY, 1851.

1, The hall of the Capitol was thronged with citizens and strangers, to witness the inauguration of WASHINGTON HUNT as governor of the state of New YorkHumphrey Clark died, aged 56.

3. Mary Born died, aged 61.

4. Cathedral fair closed, yielding \$7,600, exclusive of

expenses..... George F. Barker, ticket agent of the Mohawk and Hudson rail road at Albany, died in New York. Jane Ann, wife of Capt. John Johnson, died, aged 47.

5. The congregation of the First Baptist Church held its last service in the old edifice in Green street; it having been sold to the People's Church, a new society under Rev. George Montgomery West. Rev. Mr. Jeffrey preached the farewell sermon. This venerable edifice had been the nucleus of all the Baptist churches in the city, and multitudes who had, from time to time, worshiped there, but who were now connected with other congregations, were present at the exercises for the sake of "auld lang syne." Until their new edifice should be completed, the congregation purposed to worship with the church in South Pearl street..... Elisha Hale of Newark, N. J., died in this city, aged 72.

6. The grocery store of James McEntee, corner of Green and Arch streets, destroyed by fire, at night..... Richard Keating died, aged 55.

8. Thermometer 9° below zero.

9. A thaw began, accompanied by rain.

10. Mary, wife of Isaac White, died, aged 56.

12. Matthew O'Connor died, aged 66.

15. Margaret Stevenson died, aged 39. Mrs. Cornelia, wife of Martin Schoenmaker, died.

16. The directors of the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Company declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the earnings of the six months ending the 31st inst. After paying the above dividend, there was left a surplus of over \$10,000 out of the net earnings of the last six months.

The gross earnings for six months, ending 31st inst.....	\$113,155·41
For same period of last year,.....	95,862·70

Increase over 18 per cent,..... \$17,292·71

The earnings for the year ending 31st of January, 1851, are..... \$214,786·52

Expenses, interest, relaying and regrading 3 miles of track, . . .	\$129,278·63	
Carried to new fund by previous vote of Board,	5,000·00	134,278·63

Making net earnings of the year, \$80,507·89
which is an eighth per cent on the capital stock, of which
\$70,000 has been applied to dividends—\$10,000 of the re-
mainder carried to the reserve fund, as also stated.

The hog traffic on the road in December, 18,356 hogs—
weight, 3,913,267.—*Albany Evening Journal*. Mrs.
Jane Greer died, aged 73.

18. Philo Booth died, aged 60.

19. Elizabeth Beals, severely injured by a runaway
horse, died of the wound.

20. The fourth annual meeting of the Alumni of the
Albany Medical College was held in the lecture room of
the College. The annual address was delivered by Dr.
Freeman, and an essay was read on the anatomy of plants
by Dr. J. H. Salisbury.

23. The mail-wagon broke through the ice in crossing
the river; the papers were almost wholly destroyed by be-
ing saturated with water. Elizabeth, wife of Stephen
Swasey, died, aged 51.

24. Francis Malburn died, aged 60.

25. Thomas Gilbert Lee, formerly of Albany, son of
Noah Lee, died at Columbus, Georgia, aged 35.

26. Dr. John S. Cameron, aged 33, died at the Quar-
antine, on Staten Island, where he was engaged as assistant
surgeon. David W. Ford died, aged 17.

27. Sarah A., wife of John S. Farnham, died, aged 24.

30. Sudden change of weather; thermometer 2° below
zero in the morning.

31. At half past ten in the evening, the dwelling house
of Dr. James P. Boyd, corner of Hudson and Grand streets,
took fire and was burnt, with nearly every thing it con-
tained. Loss about \$6000; two-thirds insured.
Reuben A. Dunbar, aged 20, executed in the jail for
the murder of two children in Westerlo, by the name of
Lester. Elizabeth Ann Cutler, wife of Frederick C.

Gombel, died.....Andrew Bartholomew died, aged 77. Capt. Bartholomew was engaged in the Hudson River navigation, as master of sloops and steam boats, from early youth until age and infirmities compelled his retirement. He was the cotemporary of Com. Wiswall and Capt. Roorabach, in the command of the first steam boats on the river. Our oldest citizens remember him well as the capable and popular commander, for many years, of the old steam boat Richmond. Capt. Bartholomew was a most upright and worthy man, enjoying, through his long life, the confidence and friendship of all who appreciate manly qualities.

FEBRUARY.

1. Stone & Henly issued the first number of a new paper, called the *Albany Weekly Express*.....J. Baldwin, jr., formerly of Albany, died at Williamsburgh.

2. A burglary committed in the evening, at the shop of James Whitney, shoemaker, 39 South Pearl street..... Mary, wife of John Carey, died, aged 22.

4. Annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society, at the City Hall.....Jemima Veeder died, aged 18.

5. The trial of Geo. G. Bramhall, for being concerned in the robbery of the Albany post office, in July last, resulted in conviction, and sentence.....At the annual examination of the pupils of the Albany Academy, the Caldwell Medal was awarded to Richard M. Strong, and the Van Rensselaer Medal to Charles Boyd..... St. Matthew's church, in Washington street, robbed of its crucifix, and an unsuccessful attempt was at the same time made to steal the chalice. The crucifix was only plated..... Sylvia Wier, widow of the late Hugh Wier, died, aged 71.

6. Mrs. Sarah Gray died, aged 65.

7. Jane, widow of John Henry, died.

8. John Streeter, formerly of Albany, died at Milwaukee, aged 21.

11. Nathaniel Dean died, aged 84.

12. The ice broke up in the river from Troy to Bath, and the water submerged the dock in this city, without impeding the crossing of the river upon the ice, at the rail

road ferry. Two hundred feet of the embankment from the main land to the island, above the city, built by the government, to throw the water into the channel, was torn away.

13. Nancy, wife of Peter Kennedy, died, aged 48.

14 George G. Bramhall and Hiram Gaylor, were sentenced to eight years imprisonment, and Rufus B. Pemberton to two years, for post office robberies; the latter having been inveigled by the two former, was subsequently pardoned.

15. The ice in the river gave way before the freshet, and moved down out of sight. Of three men employed in putting the machinery in the paper mill at Bath, and who attempted to cross as the ice started, two, Robert Elder and William H. Tysdell, were swept under, and lost. (see p. 328,).....Rodney Harris died, aged 24.

17. The United States Marshal conveyed Gaylor, Bramhall and Pemberton to the state prison at Auburn, whither they had been consigned for robbing the Albany post office.....Mrs. Martha Lansing died, aged 73. William Cummings died, aged 19.

18. Lydia A., wife of Oliver D. May, died, aged 32.

20. A sloop laden with lumber which had been frozen in last fall near Castleton, came up in the evening and moored at the steam boat landing.....The Albany and Northern Rail Road incorporated, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from Albany to Eagle Bridge in Washington county, to connect with the Washington and Rutland Rail Road. The following were named as the first directors: Erastus Corning, Marcus T. Reynolds, James Edwards, Samuel Pruyn, James A. Wilson, William W. Forsyth, William V. Many, John B. James, John T. Cooper, Franklin Townsend. Visscher Ten Eyck, Robert H. Pruyn and Lansing Pruyn.....James Carroll died, aged 25.

22. The birth day of Washington was celebrated by the military. An oration was delivered by Abram Van Vechten at the Capitol. The mud and rain would seem to have been sufficient to dampen the ardor of patriotism. In the evening Hon. A. K. Hadley of Troy, delivered an

address before the Young Men's Association appropriate to the occasion, and the Harmonia Society assisted in the exercises of the evening. D. McCandree died.

23. Great rain storm continued all day. Jane Withers died, aged 94. William Allen died, a revolutionary soldier.

24. The ice left the river clear for vessels. Alida D. Lansing died, aged 21. Margaret, wife of Joseph Boyle, died.

25. The steam boat Oregon arrived at her dock at 7 o'clock in the morning. The water was over the docks and pier, and continued rising during the day. Edward Kirkpatrick died, aged 65.

26. The Hendrik Hudson arrived. It is seldom that the large boats commence their trips in February.

27. Meeting of the New York State Temperance Society at the Capitol.

28. The monthly returns of the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road show the following results:

	1850	1851
Passengers, 1st week	1,527 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,478 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2d "	1,548	1,872
" 3d "	1,629 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,002 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 4th "	1,846	2,370
Total.	6,551	8,723

The freight returns showed an increase of 15 per cent over those of the same month of the previous year, and the passenger trains 33 per cent. Mary E., wife of John Wilkes died, aged 25.

MARCH.

1. John C. Feltman died, aged 76. He was born in the town of Osnaburgh in the kingdom of Hanover, Oct. 8, 1775, and emigrated to America in 1806. After spending three years in the Black River country, as a part of the state of New York was then called, he came to this city in 1809, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was for many years a leading member of the Lutheran church. Abram Banker died, aged 54.

2. Sarah Ryan died. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Shields, died, aged 53.

3. The steam boat Shepherd Knapp, resumed her daily trips between this city and Catskill.....The Common Council, increased the salary of the mayor to \$1000, commencing with the next term. The salary of the present mayor, \$400.....John S. Spencer of New York, died of apoplexy as he was walking in the street, aged 35.

4. Sally Martin died.

6. Four burglaries during the early hours; William Bates's grocery store, corner South Pearl and Herkimer streets; Aaron Hill's bookstore and A. McClure & Co's drug store in State street; and James Taylor's grocery store corner Green and Lansing streets.....Meeting of the members of the Albany Institute for the purpose of reviving that institution, which had been closed since 1841.....The district attorney gave public notice that he should present to the grand jury cases of violation of the statute in regard to lotteries.....The house 119 Church street was entered by burglars in the evening, and robbed of money and valuables.....Mrs. Johanna Barry found dead in bed; aged 32. Verdict of coroner's jury, died of intemperance.

7. William Slaven and William Mulligan were arrested for burglary, and fully committed.

8. Snow storm.....Elizabeth Conley died.

11. Fire at 2 o'clock in the morning at the corner of Broadway and South Lansing streets, burnt a grocery and three small wooden dwellings, occupied by about fifteen families.....Mary Barrett died, aged 23.

13. James Morrow, Jr. died, aged 27. Abraham M. Purdy died, aged 39.

15. Mary Crawford died, aged 84. Henry E. McNelly died, aged 30.

17. Fire in Arch street early in the morning, burnt several sheds and a frame dwelling; wind light, and snow falling at the time.....Jeremiah Nolan died, aged 47. Alonzo S. Webster died, aged 46.

18. Sarah Elizabeth, wife of John Osmond, died.

19. The Anti-Renters held a convention at Beardsley's

Hotel, for the purpose of reorganizing the party, with a view to carrying out their aims through the ballot box. A riot among the laborers on the water works, about a hundred of whom refused to work any longer for 62½ cts. a day, and attempted to drive off those who were contented with their pay. The pay they demanded was \$1 a day. Several of the ring leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

20. Henry P. Holden died, aged 26.

21. Fire at the corner of State and Park streets, consumed several large wooden tenements, occupied by about twenty families, and several shops.

23. Maria, wife of John Hendrickson, died, aged 74. Ann, wife of Thomas Ryan, formerly of Albany, died at Philadelphia, aged 45.

24. Fire in the basement of Traver's saddlery shop in Washington street, which was extinguished with little damage.

25. Murty Kerin died, aged 65.

28. The Hendrik Hudson, on her upward trip, ran on a bank near Kinderhook and did not reach this city till three o'clock, P. M.

30. During the three months expiring on this day, 314 persons were arrested by the watch and detained in the lock up for examination by the magistrate. Of that number 155 persons were committed for different outrages and offences, viz :—stealing, 12 ; vagrancy, 9 ; burglary, 1 ; drunkenness, 46 ; assault and battery and breach of the peace, 68 ; and 17 for minor offences—total, 155, committed and recognized for trial. The balance 159, of the 314 arrested, were discharged from custody by the magistrate. Mrs. Caroline Shell died, aged 65 Caroline, wife of Nathaniel Layton, died, aged 26.

APRIL.

1. By the new arrangement of the rail road trains, which went into operation this day, the Rochester papers were received at 7 o'clock on the morning of this date, and the Buffalo papers a few hours after they were delivered to their subscribers. Eliza Dey Ermand died, aged 42.

2. A meeting of citizens was held at Oneonta, Otsego county, to organize the Albany and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, for the purpose of constructing a road from Albany to intersect the New York and Erie road at Binghamton. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars were subscribed towards the construction of the road. James Kane, the last of six brothers, who were noted merchants, half a century ago, died at the American Hotel, aged 80. (See ante, p. 235.)

4. Mrs. Jane Bradford died, aged 65. Ashbel Cone died, aged 57.

5. Affray at Dunn's porter house, in State street; Rufus Rapp stabbed with a knife by Edward Ryan.

6. Fire at 1 o'clock in the morning at the corner of Knox and State streets, a small wooden building burnt. Joseph Dunn died, aged 68. Jesse Vail, formerly of this city, died at Plainfield, N. J., aged 50.

7. The rains produced a freshet by which the docks were submerged and the cellars in Quay street filled. James Abbott died. Edwin Scace died, aged 54.

8. Fire early in the morning, burnt Smith's Burr Millstone Factory, and a dwelling adjoining. Election, Eli Perry elected mayor by 371 majority over Franklin Townsend, who declined to serve another term, but was forced by his friends to run for the office. Bridget Magennis died, aged 64.

10. Fire at the house of William McAlpine, 766 Broadway, damaged the house and furniture considerably. Caleb C. Stockley died at Cherry Valley, aged 40; he was for a long period in the employ of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail road Company in this city. John Reid, died, aged 40.

11. Snow fell at about 8 o'clock in the evening. The store of Horace Hawkins was broken open and robbed of \$5 in cents. Sarah S. Dix died, aged 15. Mrs. John Clark died, aged 55. Bridget, wife of Cornelius Bracken, died, aged 30.

12. Jacob Lansing died, aged 60. Samuel Van Dusen died. William Henry Duncan died, aged 18. Seth Arnold died, aged 62.

13. Mrs. Catherine Van Zandt died, aged 79. Daniel Peck died, aged 34.

14. Mrs. Alice Bradshaw died, aged 64.....Arthur McCosker died, aged 55.

15. The Erie canal was opened for navigation..... Eli Perry was sworn, and took his seat as mayor..... Friend W. Humphrey died, aged 30. Margaret, wife of Jarvis Streeter, died, aged 71. William B. Stillwell died, aged 32.

16. Adam Armstrong died at Amsterdam, aged 80. He had been a resident of Albany during the last fifty years.

17. The legislature adjourned, in consequence of the resignation of twelve democratic senators, who refused to sanction the borrowing of nine millions for the enlargement of the Erie Canal.....Mrs. Maria Stafford, widow of Hallenbake Stafford, died. Isaac T. Riley killed at Seneca by a collision of the rail road cars.

18. Great democratic meeting at the Capitol, at which speeches were delivered on the recent unprecedented dissolution of the legislature, and in justification of the resigning senators.....Rensselaer Westerlo died, aged 74. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Eilardus Westerlo, and brother-in-law of the late patroon. He was educated for the law, and nearly half a century ago represented his district in congress. Though averse to the active pursuits of business, he was amiable in his disposition and manners, and led a blameless life.

19. Alarm of fire at noon proceeding from a bakery in Green street, which was extinguished with small damage.

22. Jane. S., wife of William Orr, died, aged 32. John Croker died, aged 35.

23. A large meeting of whigs at the capitol to denounce the course taken by the democratic senators, and to defend the constitutionality of the bill to enlarge the canal.

24. The first canal boat from Buffalo arrived, nine days after the opening of navigation.....A stable took fire in North Lansing street; damage slight.....Susannah Buckbee died, aged 72. Mary A. Lynch died, aged 22. Julia Ann, wife of Friend Humphrey died, aged 46. Sarah

A. Keeler, wife of A. W. Hackley, and formerly of Albany, died at Monterey, Wis.

25. Samuel Fleming died, aged 20. Thomas Buckley died, aged 23.

26. An unsuccessful attempt was made at an early hour to rob Maloy's store on Quay street.....Fire in the evening burnt a stable on Chestnut street.

27. Ellen, wife of James McGuire died, aged 39.

28. Adam Shields died, aged 86. Amelia Ward died, aged 68. Edward Baker died, aged 51.

29. Roland Adams died, aged 54. Harriet, wife of George F. Ilsley, died at Milwaukie, aged 23; formerly of Albany.

30. Mary E. Lynch died, aged 20. Mrs. Mary Charles died, aged 74.

MAY.

1. Mrs. Hannah Wendrem died, aged 49.

2. Frederick W. Ridgway died, aged 34. Patrick Conway accidentally shot; aged 52. Jeremiah Whalen died at Detroit, aged 16, late of Albany.

3. William Littlejohn died, aged 36. Thomas Hurst died by falling from the rail road bridge on the Patroon's creek; aged 55.

6. The store of Shear & Packard in Green street, was opened with false keys, and \$400 taken from the safe.A fire in Lydius street, about 12 o'clock at night, burnt a frame house.....At a meeting of the Whig General Committee, the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—Joseph Davis, President; Hamilton Harris, 1st Vice President; David Russell, 2d Vice President; Lewis Benedict, Jr., Treasurer; William G. Weed and James Doyle, Secretaries.....Richard Taylor died, aged 54. Patrick Kane died, aged 23. Cornelius Mc Loughlin died, aged 39.

8. An alarm of fire caused by the partial burning of a shed in Patroon street.....William Cole died, aged 29.

9. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of an unknown man about 30 years of age. Verdict, died of exhaustion.....William Kerin died, aged 17. James Anderson, late of Albany, died in New York, aged 44.

10. The mail bags were robbed on the Empire in the night, on their way to Albany from New York.....John Lay died, aged 21.

11. The body of Michael Clark, aged 30, found in the river. Mary A. Crawford died, aged 56. Thomas Bulger died, aged 57.

12. Hon. Greene C. Bronson, late judge of the Court of Appeals, left the city with his family to reside in New York.....First meeting of the trustees of the Albany University.

13. Isaac Cornell died, aged 72.

15. Mary Elizabeth Rayns died. Isaac Hutchins died, aged 26.

17. Ransom Foster, a stranger, was knocked down, at the corner of Rensselaer and Franklin streets, and robbed of the money in his pockets.

18. Catharine E., wife of Baltus Prime, died, aged 39.

21. Sylvester Trowbridge died, aged 36. Daniel Mc Grath died, aged 34.

22. The President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, arrived by the three o'clock train from the west, and was received with enthusiasm by the military and citizens. At seven o'clock he was escorted to the boat.

23. Truman S. Foot died.

27. The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in the city, and was escorted to Congress Hall.

28. Hon. Daniel Webster addressed the people in a speech of two hours from the steps of Congress Hall, and in the evening was escorted to the boat by a large concourse of citizens.

29. The New World made her trip from New York in less than eight hours, including the usual landings, making the greatest speed on record.....The Columbia Hose Company arrived from Philadelphia on an excursion, and were received by the Tivoli Hose Company, and escorted through the streets.

30. Eliza, wife of Francis Briare, late of Albany, died at San Francisco, aged 32.

31. An alarm of fire proceeding from the burning of a shed near the Alms house.....The steam boat Rein-

deer left the landing at seven o'clock with 450 passengers, and arrived in New York in 7 hours 44 minutes, having made seven landings at intermediate docks. This is the quickest trip on record, to this date.

JUNE.

1. Bernard Lynch, alderman of the first ward, died, aged 37.

2. A meeting of the Albany University was held, and the following officers elected for the year ensuing: Greene C. Bronson president, Thomas W. Olcott vice president, Orlando Meads secretary, Luther Tucker treasurer. Several professorships were also filled.....John Williams died, aged 45.

5. John Winsley died.

6. Sidney Goodrich died, aged 41. Mrs. Eliza Norman died, aged 59.

7. Daniel Van Buskirk died, aged 49.

8. The *Weekly Knickerbocker* commenced by H. J. Hastings.....William H. Cox of St. Louis, committed suicide at Congress Hall John Bryant died, aged 86.

10. The general synod of the Reformed Dutch church, holding its sessions in the Middle Dutch church, elected the Rev. William H. Campbell, principal of the Albany Academy, to fill the office of Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.....The legislature met in extra session.....Mary A., relict of the late Leonard H. Gansevoort, died in New York. She was a native of Waterford, Saratoga county, and daughter of M. Chandonette, a French gentleman. She was remarkable no less for her extraordinary beauty and the elegance and refinement of her manners, than for the loveliness of her character, and the superiority of her intellect. While justly, therefore, the admiration of a very large circle of friends, she was regarded by her children with a love which was almost adoration. Mrs. Gansevoort was married at an early age to the late Leonard Gansevoort, a son of the brave Gen. Gansevoort, the hero of Fort Stanwix.

13. James Henry died, aged 48.....The store of James Mix robbed by burglars of watches and jewelry.

14. Peter Relyea died, aged 53.

15. Sarah Ferguson died.

16. The trains from Albany to Hudson commenced their regular trips twice a day on the Hudson River rail road.....Dr. Thomas H. Neely died of ship fever, contracted at the Alms house; age 24.....The laborers employed in laying water pipes in Lydius street, struck for a dollar a day, being a rise of one shilling.....The new police, consisting of one chief, four captains, four assistant captains, forty policemen, four doormen, and six police constables, entered upon its duties. Capt. John Morgan was appointed chief of police.

17. A fire occurred about two o'clock in the morning at No. 26 Beaver street, which destroyed the contents of the building, and damaged the edifice considerably.

18. The bill for the erection of a fire proof building for the State Library passed the legislature.....James B. Weed died, aged 30.

19. John Schuyler died, aged 34.

20. The New York Fusiliers arrived in the day boat, and were received and escorted by the Republican Artillery to the City Hall, where they were addressed by the Recorder, D. Wright, Esq., and were quartered at Congress Hall. A meeting of the laborers on the water works, and their friends, was held at the City Hall, in the evening, John Costigan, chairman; Alderman Clinton, secretary. They claimed one dollar a day for ten hours labor, the price said to have been advertised to be given when they commenced work.....Horace Emery died, aged 58.

21. Peter Evert, aged 23, was drowned in the river.

22. The runners for the emigrant lines got into a row, on the landing of the morning boats, and were arrested and locked up for examination on Monday morning. Another row took place in the lower part of the city in the afternoon.....Mrs. Susan Wilkes died, aged 70.

23. At an adjourned meeting of the water works laborers, on a strike, it was reported that the contractors had agreed to pay $87\frac{1}{2}$ cts. for ten hours labor, and \$1 for 12 hours.....Hiram Hagaman died, aged 47.

24. The demolition of the North Pearl street Methodist

Church was begun. It was originally a circus, and many still remember the equestrian and melodramatic exhibitions given there. About 1830 it was purchased by the Methodists and converted into a church, since which it has echoed to the eloquence of several gifted preachers.

..... Ruth Ann, wife of John Phillips, died, aged 34.

25. Grand torch light procession of firemen in the evening, in honor of the visit of a New York company.

..... Two houses burnt in the western part of the city.

..... Bridget Gallagher, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 75.

26. John Carroll died, aged 47.

27. A bear, weighing 400 lbs, was brought to the city as a rarity, from Bern, where it had been killed the day before..... The entertainment of Guardian Engine company, No 29, from New York, was brought to a close by a supper at the American Hotel..... Mrs. Julia West died, aged 52.

28. An alarm of fire in the morning, caused by the burning of a canal boat, near the Columbia street bridge.

..... Christopher Bratt, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 26.

30. Thermometer 92 in the shade. A laborer on the water works sun struck..... Charles Broly died, aged 77.

JULY.

2. Mrs. Jessie White died, aged 50.

3. Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Ensign died, age 39.

4. Great preparations had been made for celebrating this day with unusual splendor. But the libations from the clouds were so frequent and so abundant, as to frustrate all efforts for a public display of patriotism by the people. An oration was delivered by S. H. HAMMOND, and the programme fully carried out. In the afternoon the Young Men's Association celebrated the day as usual. Their exercises were held in the Third Presbyterian church. Oration by HOOPER C. VAN VORST; reading of Declaration by DUDLEY FARLING; Poem by WILLIAM H. GREEN..... Hon. William H. Brown, a senator from Long Island, died.

5. A fire on the corner of South Pearl and Bassett streets destroyed eight buildings.

6. Six fire companies went up to Troy, to assist in the extinguishment of a fire, upon the solicitation of aid sent down in apprehension of a great conflagration. Mrs. Hannah Roach died, aged 106; a native of Ireland.

8. Bridget Hogan died, aged 38.

9. Jenny Lind gave her first concert in Albany, to a full audience at the Third Presbyterian church.

10. An election was held by the contributors to the fund of the Albany Hospital, when the following persons were chosen governors for the ensuing year: Marcus T. Reynolds, E. P. Prentice, Friend Humphrey, James Stevenson, Joel Rathbone, John C. Spencer, William V. Many, John Townsend, Erastus Corning, Andrew White, John V. L. Pruyn, Franklin Townsend, Robert H. Pruyn, John B. James and John Taylor. Stephen Putnam, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 51.

11. The legislature closed its second session. Jenny Lind gave her second and last concert in the Third Presbyterian church.

13. A fire in the house north-west corner of Pearl and Patroon streets, supposed to have been set by an incendiary—extinguished without much damage.

14. Fire at the bakery of H. Brimhall, in Canal street, damage slight. The board of governors of the Albany Hospital organized, by the appointment of John C. Spencer, president; Ezra P. Prentice, vice president; Joel Rathbone, treasurer; and Franklin Townsend, secretary. A committee was appointed to procure a suitable building for temporary use as a hospital, and to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of patients immediately, and the following named gentlemen were appointed the consulting surgeons and physicians: surgeons, Dr. James McNaughton, Dr. Alden March, Dr. James H. Armsby, and Dr. John Swinburne; physicians, Dr. Joel A. Wing, Dr. Thomas Hun, Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, and Dr. Howard Townsend. John Blackman, committed suicide by hanging himself in his bakery, No. 29 Bradford street. Jane Ann, wife of Cornelius Van Schoonhoven, died, aged 30.

15. Mohawk and Hudson rail road declared a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent out of the net earnings of the road for the last six months. The following statement exhibits the earnings and disbursements for the last six months :

Receipts from passengers, freight, &c.....	\$120,010·58
Disbursements of all kinds, including interests on debt and canal tolls,	75,938·33
	<hr/>
	44,071·83
Deduct dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, now declared,	35,000·00
	<hr/>

Leaving a net surplus on hand in cash, out of the last six months earnings, of \$9,071·03

The lumber office of Fish & Bullock, corner of Water and Orange streets, entered by burglars, who opened the safe, but found only a little copper coin.....The boys of the Albany Academy presented the principal, Rev. WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, D. D., with a gold watch, on the occasion of his leaving the institution, in token of friendship and respect.....Mrs. Esther Lynch died, aged 45.

17. Adam Winne died, aged 32.

18. James Loatwall died, aged 34.

19. The school teachers gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. John W. Bulkley, of the Arbor Hill school, on the occasion of his removal from the city.

20. James Whitney died, aged 38.

21. A fire in the basement of the house, No. 49 Bassett, was extinguished with trifling damage.....Catharine, wife of Henry Clare died, aged 41.

23. R. Annabella, wife of Rev. Stephen Bush, and daughter of Amos Fassett of this city, died at Bankok, Siam, where she went as a missionary.

25. Mrs. Mary Bishop died, aged 48.

26. Caroline Ruth, wife of Samuel W. King died, aged, 30.....Robert R. Nelson drowned at sea from the steam boat Penobscot, on his passage from New York to Philadelphia; age 33.

27. An unknown man found drowned near Patroon's island.....The law office of Austin & McMahan, 35 State street, was entered by burglars at night, who climbed

in at the front window. No booty.....Mrs. Margaret Hoyt died, aged 50.....John Burton died.

28. Five New York burglars were arrested by the police on the day of their arrival and before they had committed more than one depredation.

29. Angus McKaskell, a Nova Scotia Giant, was exhibited at Bleeker Hall, nearly eight feet in stature, weight 400 lbs., age 19.....Chauncey Ensign died, aged 29.

30. A rumor gained currency in New York that the Albany banks had been drawn upon for \$200,000 in specie, and had failed to pay. It was wholly unfounded..... Anna, wife of Mr. Bissell died aged 63.

31. The closing exercises of the State Normal School took place in the large hall of the school, when an address was delivered by Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts.

AUGUST.

3. Lyman G. Willson died, aged 34.

5. A fire, just before 12 o'clock at night, in a bakery in Jefferson street, was extinguished without much damage.The New World steam boat came up the river with nearly 1000 passengers.

6. Two pickpockets arrested at the East Albany ferry.Great rain storm, several buildings struck by lightning.

7. The steam boat Trojan owned in this city was burnt at the dock in New York, and two young men residing here were burnt with her; Patrick Dougal and Matthew Picket.....Daniel Little died, aged 55. Mrs. Ann Mudde died, aged 35.

8. Jenny Lind arrived in the day boat Reindeer from New York, and took rooms at Congress Hall.....Margaret McEvoy died, aged 16.

9. Thomas Hilson died, aged 72.

10. An unusual crowd of people crossed the river to visit an encampment of Canada and Ojibway Indians, who had put up their tents under the large elms on the island opposite the city.....Cornelius McCann died, aged 66.

11. The Washington Rifle Corps arrived from New

York, and were received by the Albany Washington Riflemen, Capt. Triger, and conducted to the City Hall, after which they took quarters at Stanwix Hall. A fire in John street destroyed several stables, and burnt three horses. There were mailed at the post office 2513 letters, of which about two-thirds were prepaid. The average number mailed before the reduction of price was about 1660. Robert Gill, Jr. died, aged 47.

12. A fire in Colonie street destroyed a stable and horse. Riot among the firemen.

13. Mrs. Maria Hartness died, aged 65.

14. The house No. 51 Ten Broeck street entered by a burglar and robbed of various articles of jewelry. The burglar caught same day. The evening express train came in with seven cars, and was followed by another train of three cars. The travel greater than ever before. Mrs. Harriet Pruyn died, aged 81; relict of the late Jacob S. Pruyn.

16. A fire at the corner of Schuylar and Broad street, was soon extinguished.

18. The American Association for the Advancement of Science met at the hall of the Albany Institute in the Albany Academy, when several papers were read by distinguished men. Maria Dunn died, aged 19. Catharine, wife of Peter Simon, died, aged 34.

19. Christiana C. Humphrey died. Mary, wife of Patrick Brolly, died, aged 39.

20. A fire in Westerlo street, destroyed several dwellings and the fire brick manufactory of M. W. Bender, which occupied the building erected for an amphitheatre a few years since. There was a fight among the firemen by way of finale. The water in the river lower than at any other time in ten years; the large steam boats reaching Albany with much difficulty. George Reuter died, aged 32.

21. William Soulden died, aged 65. Elizabeth C. Ray died, aged 29.

24. Ground was broken for the purpose of erecting the State Library, in the rear of the Capitol. John Ryan

died from the effects of a blow received from a stick of wood thrown out of a window in Spencer street as he was passing.

25. An attempt was made to fire the Exchange building, which was discovered in season to prevent disaster. The Emmet Guards, Capt. Osborn, left town on an excursion to New York and Newark. Thomas Clark died.

26. A fire occurred in a frame building in Fulton street, which was soon extinguished. Mrs. Esther Gibbons died, aged 81; widow of James Gibbons. Joseph McCardell died, aged 72. William Weaver died, aged 47.

27. William H. Dunham died, aged 28.

28. The excavations made for the water pipes in State street laid bare the foundations of the old Dutch Church, and many human bones were exposed from day to day. This day two graves were opened, and bones were taken away by many for relics. Two attempts were made to fire a wooden building in Fulton street. The body of a man named William Kasson was taken out of the river at the lower part of the city. He had been missing several days.

29. Andrew J. Farnham died, aged 21. Bridget O'Connor died, aged 24.

Whole number of arrests of persons charged with criminal offences and brought before the Police Justices during the month of August, 1851, is 578, to wit:

Assault and Battery	173	For soliciting Emigrant Pas-	
" on an Officer	17	sengers	1
Breach of the Peace	192	Abandoning Child	1
Petit Larceny	45	Libel	1
Riot and Affray	35	Nuisance	1
Vagrancy	32	Other offences—Misdemeanors	28
Disorderly Persons	15	Felonies—Grand Larceny	7
Wilful Trespass	10	Forgery	6
Keeping Disorderly House . . .	6	Perjury	2
do Gaming do	1	Burglary	1
Attempt to Rescue	1	Manslaughter	1
Pick-pockets	2		
Threats	3	Total	578

SEPTEMBER.

1. The freight barge William H. Seward sunk in the basin, loaded with flour, corn, &c. The Burgesses Corps left the city on an excursion, in the morning, and Tompkins Engine Company in the afternoon. First number of the *Albany Daily Eagle* printed by JOHN SHARTS, editor and publisher, a democratic penny paper, issued during the election campaign.

2. *Receipts by Canal at Albany this day.*—Flour, 5,610 bbls.; Wheat, 2,730 bu.; Corn, 17,850 do; Barley, 3,050 do; Oats, 14,340 do; Ash 50 bbls.; Butter, 3,700 lbs.; Cheese, 9,510 do; Wool, 43,360. Mrs. Jane Campbell, widow of the late Daniel Campbell, died, aged 59. Mrs. Hannah Humphries died; formerly of Charleston, S. C.

3. State street market—the country market is attracting much attention, although it is rather early for a large attendance of farmers, most of them being still engaged on their farms. Wheat is selling in this market at 90a100 per bush; Barley 60a70; Oats 34a36; Rye 62½a63; Corn 60. Flax seed 100a112½; Timothy 2·75a3·00. Fruit and Winter Vegetables are plenty. The Potato crop in this vicinity is good and of much better quality than last year. They are selling at from 87½ to 100 per bbl., and Green Apples at 62a100 per bbl. Peaches are quite plenty. Good sell at 87a100 per basket. In Poultry there is but little doing. Chickens and Ducks bring 31a37 per pair, and Turkeys 75a100 each. The weather is unfavorable for large supplies, and the arrivals are mostly taken by grocery keepers.—*Evening Journal*. A convention of labor and land reformers met at the Capitol, under the name of the *New York Industrial Legislature*. Seventy Hungarian refugees arrived from New York by the morning boat, and were forwarded over the Albany and Buffalo free by Messrs. Corning and McIntosh of this city. They went to join their countrymen already settled in the west. Mrs. Rosy, wife of Peter White, died, aged 40.

4. Frances F., wife of Frederick H. Hastings, died at Brainerd's Bridge.

6. Charles Pulaski fell from a fifth story window of the Delevan House and was killed instantly. W. A. Rasey died, aged 22.

7. Patrick McGuire died, aged 25. William Carl died near the upper reservoir from exhaustion and exposure, after having been restored from drowning.

8. Robert Tompkins died, aged 65. Clarissa Slade, wife of George Benham, died, aged 36.

9. The Hudson River Rail Road Company began the excavations preparatory to the erection of their bridge across the basin at the foot of Maiden Lane. Ebenezer Jones died at West Troy, formerly of Albany. Wm. Barry, aged 30, drowned at the steam boat landing. Mary Frances Sherbrooke died, aged 19. Catharine, wife of Walter Burns, died, aged 29. James Dillon died, aged 42.

10. A laboring man engaged in laying water pipes, in Elm street, was buried under a bank of earth which caved in upon him, but he was rescued alive. Jas. Artcher, formerly of Albany, died at Schuyler, Herkimer county.

11. The hottest day of the season, the thermometer being at 80 in a cool room in the morning, and 95 in the shade at one time during the day; being the 7th in a succession of remarkably warm days Elizabeth, wife of John Reidy died, aged 40. Morgan O'Brien died, aged 34.

12. Fathew Matthew, the great apostle of Temperance arrived in the city from Utica. William Donnelly died aged 35.

13. Sarah Dillon died, aged 63. Mrs. Elizabeth Schuyler Staats died, aged 61.

14. Father Matthew officiated at St. Mary's church in Chapel street. Sarah, wife of Patrick Murphy, died, aged 38.

15. Very low water in the river; the steam boats detained on the bars, and the canal boats in the basin. A meeting of 60 dry goods clerks was held to devise ways and means to procure the closing of stores at 8 o'clock; many places being kept open until 10 at night.

16. An alarm of fire occasioned by the burning out of a chimney. George Trumbull died, aged 40. Mrs. Ann L., wife of B. M. Remer died, aged 41,

17. John H. Woods died, aged 32.

18. At the adjourned meeting of the dry goods clerks, a committee was appointed to wait upon the merchants and obtain signatures for closing their stores at 8 o'clock.

19. Harriet Andrews, wife of P. B. Gage, died, aged 43. Austin Root Spencer died, aged 19.

20. Father Matthew left the city for Troy, having administered the pledge of temperance to 10,300 persons. Ambrose S. Parker, late of Albany, died at Mobile.

22. A rattlesnake over three feet long was captured on the plank road leading to the Shaker village, and brought to the State Geological Rooms. The capture of this snake is remarkable from the fact that no member of his family was known to have been at large in this neighborhood for many years—and it is supposed that he must have been an immigrant.

23. The Washington Continentals, a military company from Brooklyn, in the uniform of '76, arrived at the wharf in the morning, and were escorted by the cavalry and artillery companies.

24. The departure of the Continentals by the evening boat, was signalized by a brilliant display of fireworks, and a torchlight procession by the firemen who were out in large numbers, and in uniform, and with the Artillery formed the escort. State street was crowded, in the lower part where the fireworks were let off, and as the procession moved down to the boat, under a blaze of pyrotechnics, and through a sea of people, the spectacle was magnificent.

25. The anti-rent convention which met at Beardsley's Tavern in Washington street separated at night in confusion in consequence of the majority adopting the democratic ticket. Mr. Henry Van Ingen, formerly of Albany, died at South Brooklyn, aged 44. Julia H. Green died, aged 18. Mrs. Ann, wife of Thomas Wrightson, died, aged 60.

26. A fire at the corner of Eagle street and Maiden lane Celebration of the District School pupils, who marched through the city in procession, 2,200 strong. Mrs. Helen Zeh, wife of David Zeh died, aged 41.

27. The fair held by the ladies of the German Catholic church closed; the receipts, \$1,300, expenses, \$200. Jacob S. Henderer died at Palatine Bridge, aged 53; formerly of Albany.

28. The Jews having purchased the South Pearl street Baptist church standing at the head of Herkimer street, the Rev. Mr. Howard preached his valedictory there to a crowded auditory. John Shell died, aged 30.

29. Bishop McCloskey of the Catholic diocese of Albany left the city for Europe, having preached a parting sermon to his church here, and received a present of \$1,500 from his friends. At a meeting of the common council, Christopher W. Bender was re-appointed chamberlain, and Hamlet H. Hickcox deputy chamberlain. Trains passed over the entire length of the Hudson River rail road for the first time, Catherine, wife of John Neville, died, aged 45. William Williams died, aged 66. James A. Bray died, aged 27.

30. Mrs. Margaret, wife of Welcome Esleek, died, aged 60.

OCTOBER.

1. A train of five passenger cars came through from New York, leaving that city at 8 o'clock, and arriving here at 2 in the afternoon. An alarm of fire caused by the burning of a chimney in Van Schaick street. The dry goods merchants by common consent, closed their stores at 7 o'clock in the evening, to relieve their clerks.

2. Mrs. Elizabeth Hill died, aged 78. Henry Shields died, aged 54.

3. The Jews consecrated the South Pearl street Baptist church as a synagogue, under the title *Anshe Emeth*. A false alarm of fire in the forenoon. While a portion the firemen were seeking the cause of the alarm in Grand street a barn belonging to Mayor Perry, situated near his slaughter-house on the hill, was struck by lightning. The alarm was immediately given and the course of the firemen was changed to a contrary and true direction for the necessity of their efforts. The barn was consumed, together with a small quantity of hay. Small loss. Isaac Carpenter died, aged 58.

4. Speaking of the projected Observatory in this city, the *Argus* remarks: This noble enterprise, which was commenced little more than one month ago, is now placed on a sure and permanent foundation. Mrs. Dudley has generously increased her subscriptions to \$13,000, and Gen. Van Rensselaer has made another munificent donation of very valuable land for the same object. The full sum of \$25,000 has now been raised, and twenty of our most wealthy and influential citizens have guarantied to Prof. MITCHELL the sum of \$1,500 per year for five years. The building will be commenced forthwith, and Prof. Mitchell is expected to remove to this city, and superintend its erection. Albany has every reason to be proud of the position she now occupies and of the great liberality of her citizens. During the past year, they have contributed for the hospital, orphan asylum, university, and other objects from which no pecuniary return was to be expected, more than \$100,000. With such indications of prosperity and progress, we may look forward to a future brighter even than the past.

5. A fire destroyed a barn on the Delaware turnpike at the southern bounds of the city, about one o'clock in the morning. Mary, wife of Joseph Prime, died, aged 71.

6. The travel, (says the *Troy Times*) between this city and Albany is immense. Last evening no less than ten stages, "cram-jam" full left Troy for Albany, containing in all, we should think, at least 125 passengers. David Keith, a house thief, was arrested. He had taken clothing from two hotels the week previous. Daniel Campbell died, aged 40, son of Archibald Campbell; a man of great benevolence and philanthropy. Mary wife of John McCulloch, died, aged 31.

7. The Medical College was opened for the fall term, with an address by Prof. ARMSBY. Mrs. Phebe Fisher died, aged 65.

8. Hudson River rail road celebration; 1,100 persons sat down to a dinner in the engine house. The train from New York arrived 11:22, having made the trip in 3:55, or 3:24 running time.

9. Dense fog, boats detained on the river; Troy arrived about noon, when the Manhattan was high and dry in Catskill creek, and the Oregon aground at Castleton. The Isaac Newton, which should have arrived in New York yesterday morning, did not arrive till evening.

10. The grand jury came into court with 18 indictments: viz: Grand larceny, 6; forgery, 3; bigamy, 1; arson, 1; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; assault and battery, 1; do., with intent to kill, 1; do., with intent to commit a rape, 1; and four sealed indictments. Jane, wife of Peter Van Buren, died, aged 37. Harmon Campbell died at Hudson, aged 28, formerly of Albany.

11. The remnant of the New York Volunteers 195 in number, who served in the Mexican war, arrived in this city, by the morning boat, to receive the first instalment of the appropriation made to them by the legislature. One of them got intoxicated, and stabbed several persons, and was arrested and locked up. Jane M. Seymour died, aged 16. Michael Mulligan died, aged 29.

13. James Ray, a carman, was drowned at the pier in East Albany; aged 50. William Cook died, aged 21.

14. Alexander Teelin died, aged 70. He was always a steady, honest, industrious, hard working man, and was for many years employed in the Evening Journal office, and at times in several other offices. He was the first man, we believe, employed in this city at the wheel of a Napier press. Horace Durrie Steele died, aged 19. Joshua I. Jones died at Brooklyn, aged 41; formerly of Albany.

14. Organization of a city temperance society, which elected the following officers: Hon. Bradford R. Wood, president; Dr. B. P. Staats, Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, Azor Taber, Esq., Rev. Dr. H. Mandeville, Rev. Dr. L. F. Beecher, John O. Cole, Esq., Rev. H. L. Starks, Wm. G. Boardman, Rev. Dr. H. N. Pohlman, Rev. Ray Palmer, John F. Rathbone, Rev. R. Jeffrey, vice presidents; Jacob T. Hazen, secretary; William McElroy, treasurer; H. M. Wicks, William Richardson, Charles L. Garfield, C. R. Blackall, John Rogers, executive committee; Oliver Scovill, John Reed, Miner Frink, William Gibson, E. P. Patten

finance committee: John C. Ward, J. M. Northrup, 1st ward; A. S. Kibby, S. Baily, 2d ward; James Taylor, William Simpson, 3d ward; D. L. Weaver, W. M. Colborne, 4th ward; Samuel Anable, A. Covert, 5th ward; E. Smith, W. S. Tucker, 6th ward; J. S. Smith, A. Passenger, 7th ward; R. Coburn, S. Rider, 8th ward; W. Parnell, A. P. Maben, 9th ward; James Wilson, Jefferson Mayell, 10th ward; vigilance committee.

16. Elizabeth Mc Graw died, aged 91. Joseph Rogers died, aged 65.

17. Thomas Learey, a teamster, was killed by the sliding of a clay bank.

18. Martin McGraw died, aged 41. George Furbeck died, aged 31. Emmeline Shaw, wife of George R. Groot, died at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 37, formerly of Albany.

20. The contracts for the construction of the Northern Rail road, from Albany to Vermont through Cohoes, were signed this day.

22. Prof. Mitchell addressed a meeting of citizens at the lecture room of the Young Men's Association on the proposed University and Observatory. Friend Humphrey was nominated by the whig convention for mayor against his wishes, and he promptly declined to be considered a candidate. Dr. William T. Burton died, aged

23. Elizabeth, wife of C. P. Peters, died, aged 25.

23. Susan S. Barstow died, aged 26; a native of Hadley, Mass. David McGee fell into the canal and was drowned.

24. The water of the new aqueduct was let into the conduit at Rensselaer lake at 9h. 19m., and reached the water weir at the head of Washington street at 1h. 31m.

25. Bob Sutton, who had broke jail in 1848, returned to the city in custody of an officer, and was reincarcerated. David Woodworth died, aged 63.

26. The North Pearl street Methodist Church, built upon the site of the old Circus, was so far completed, that the congregation was enabled to hold meetings in the basement. A fire destroyed a grocery in Plain street early in the morning. When this was extinguished another fire was discovered in a frame dwelling in South Pearl

street below Arch, by which two frame buildings were burnt down. The retail druggists, nine in number, by mutual agreement, closed their shops, except from 8 to 10 in the forenoon, and 5 to 6 in the afternoon, Sundays, instead of keeping them open all day, as had been the custom in all time before. Phebe, wife of Ebenezer Mills, died.

27. Rachel Van Netta died, aged 76.

29. Lansingh's furnishing store entered at night by a burglar and robbed of money and goods.

30. John McLachlan died at Detroit, aged 79; formerly of Albany.

31. The whole number of arrests for the quarter ending this day, by the police, was 1067. Number of fires 12. Joseph Cross died, aged 34.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Albany City Hospital, corner of Dove and Lydius streets, was formally dedicated. Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, president of the institution, delivered an address after which Rev. Dr. POTTER made some appropriate remarks. The services were closed with a prayer by Rev. Dr. POHLMAN. A fire occurred at the Delavan House, was soon extinguished. Bridget, wife of James Bogue, died, aged 25.

2. Mrs. Isabella Cochran, formerly of Albany, died at Covington, Genesee county, aged 77. Mrs. Margare Birmingham died.

3. Imogene Elizabeth, wife of Samuel B. Moore, died, aged 32. Amerrillus Maben died, aged 16. Wealthy Ogden, formerly of Albany, died at Troy. Susan Bullock died, aged 42.

4. Election day; Eli Perry reelected mayor; W. A. Young recorder. The political power of the common council reversed by the choice of 7 democratic aldermen to 4 whig, giving a democratic majority of six in the board. Henry K. Flagler died, aged 43.

5. Albert Gallup, late sheriff of Albany county, died at Providence, R. I. aged about 60. Besides the office of sheriff, he had been a member of congress and was the second deputy collector of the port of Albany.

6. Catharine, wife of J. H. Neshjitt, died, aged 35.
 7. Rose, wife of Patrick T. Gaven, died, aged 20.
 8. A fire in the Bowery destroyed 2 houses and several sheds.

9. Emeline, wife of Graham K. Van Heusen, died. John Norwood died, aged 74. Margaret Augusta, wife of Nathaniel Davis, Jr., formerly of Albany, died in New York. Jerusha Flint died, aged 78.

10. The first snow of the season, began to fall soon after midnight, and continued through the day, melting as fast as it touched the earth.....At a meeting of the common council, the officers of the Justices' Court chosen by ballot on Tuesday 4th, had their terms allotted as follows: William C. Schuyler 3 years; David Russell 2 years; Henry P. Nugent 1 year. The justices of the Police Court; John O. Cole 4 years, S. H. H. Parsons 2 years.

11. The engine companies elected their officers for the ensuing year.....Annual meeting of Albany County Medical Society. Dr. James H. Armsby, the president, delivered the address, on *Hospitals, their Origin and History*.

12. Certain burglars attempting the robbery of a gun smith's shop, were frightened out of the booty by a wooden soldier doing duty alone in the cellar.....About 82,000 bushels of barley had been received during this and the previous day . . . Sarah Neely died, aged 52, widow of Robert Neely. Phebe Gillen died, aged 18.

13. Capt. Alfred Houghton died at Cambridge, Washington county, aged 41.

14. Rachel McCann died, aged 54.

15. Nahum Rice died at Fort Madison, Iowa; known as a silver smith for many years in this city.

17. Nathan S. Hollister died, aged 72. Charles E. Alvord died, aged 21. Philo D. Lyon died.

19. *State Street Market*.—Rye 63 cts a bu; oats 36; barley 75; corn 58 to 62½; buckwheat \$2.19 per 100 lbs; flax seed \$1.12½ for 56 lbs; apples \$1 to \$1.87 a bbl; potatoes \$1.25 to \$1.75 a bbl; turkeys and chickens 10 cts. a lb.; ducks 44a62 a pair; geese 37a62; partridges 75a100;

pork \$6a\$6½ for light dressed hogs; beef 3a5 in the quarter; eggs 18a19 cts a doz.; butter 15a17 cts a lb.

20. Two ruffians made an attack upon Senator Hurd and another gentleman, in Broadway, near the Mansion House, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, when the latter received two flesh wounds from a lancet ring. The assassins escaped.

21. Mr Edward Whalen, formerly of Albany, died.

23. The German Catholic Church, corner of Philip and Hamilton street, dedicated, by the title of *The Church of the Holy Cross*. The Very Rev. John Conroy was assisted in the rites by the Rev. Mr. Wadhams, and by the Rev. Mr. Noethen pastor of the church. The church is built in a very tasteful style of architecture and interior decorations, at a cost of \$9,000. The store of Dexter & Nelligar, corner State and Pearl, was robbed in the afternoon of Saturday, of about \$7 in money. A grocery store, corner South Pearl and Beaver streets, was also entered and robbed.

24. The store of Messrs. Davidson & Viele in State street was found to have been entered by burglars since Saturday night. They entered through the scuttle, and got but \$3 for their labor. An alarm of fire called out all the engines; it proceeded from the trial of a new bell in the Fourth Presbyterian church. Catherine Hayes, the Irish singer, gave her first concert in Albany at the Third Presbyterian church. Richard N. Couldwell died, aged 20.

25. Second snow storm—first sleighing.

DECEMBER.

1. The canal was effectually closed, and the steam boats which left the landing on Monday night lay on the bår during all this day, the water being lower than at any time during many years. The passengers were brought up by small steam boats. The boats were heavily laden. It was the boast of a sloop captain in 1800 that he had received \$1675 passage money in one year. The palaces that now float upon the bosom of the Hudson, and make their trips daily, not unusually, it is presumed, take more than that amount at a single trip, besides a large sum for





COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING.

Erected, 1816; Remodeled, 1851.

freight. Maria, wife of Richard Smith, died, aged 57.

5. Thomas Emmett Robinson died, aged 25.

7. Christian C. Lagrange died, aged 26.

8. Mrs Sarah Scott died, aged 72.

9. A fire in Chestnut street destroyed the upper part of a wooden tenement. Henry C. Sabbaton, died, aged 17.

10. The new rooms of the Young Men's Association in the Commercial Bank Building, were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Ann Elizabeth, wife of E. J., Stevens, died, aged 41. Robert McCulloch died, aged 41,

11. The navigation closed, the Oregon making the last trip. The river had been open nine months and seventeen days.

12. Charles Paddock died, aged 20. Catherine, wife of Michael Sullivan died, aged 42.

13. The houses of Erastus Corning and A. J. Colvin in State street were entered by burglars, who got a very small booty. Thomas Chambers died, aged 39.

15. Robert Dunlop, an eminent merchant of this city, died at his residence in Wateryliet, aged 75. He immigrated from Scotland in 1806, and had been prominently identified with most of the important public enterprises which have been carried forward during the last forty years. He managed an extensive and complicated business, accumulated an ample fortune, and maintained an honorable character. Amanda, wife of Alfred Kirby, died, aged 44.

Bridget Cushman, an Irishwoman, aged 35, was found dead in a basement in the morning; cause unknown,

16. Good sleighing: John P. Van Waggoner died, aged 50. Owen Daly died, aged 53. Caroline, wife of Amos Pennie died, aged 25.

17. The Law Department of the University of Albany opened, Judge Parker delivered the first of a course of lectures at the rooms of the Young Men's Association in the Exchange building. Terence Coyle died, aged 67.

18. Thermometer 8° below zero. A fire took place in the liquor store of H. Claasen & Co., in Broadway, which was extinguished by water from the new hydrants, without the aid of the engines, John Franyan died,

aged 23. Marian, wife of D. A. Hawley, died, aged 51.

19. Enthusiastic meeting at the Capitol of the friends of Kossuth and Hungarian freedom; William L. Marcy in the chair. The store of Olmsted & Daniels entered by burglars; also the jewelery store of Hood & Tobey. Booty small.

20. Ann O'Brien died, aged 75.

21. Anniversary of the Albany City Tract society. Julia Ryan died, aged 45. Mary, wife of John Menmuer, died, aged 31. Margaret Whetten, relict of the late Capt. Stewart Dean, died in New York, aged 95.

22. Anthony McQuade died, aged 66. De Witt C. Judd died, aged 37.

23. A house in Lydius street, belonging to Prof. James Hall took fire about one o'clock in the morning, but was soon extinguished by water from the hydrants. Burglars visited three stores on the pier and dock, and captured about six dollars in all. Adam Bradt died, aged 59. Mary, wife of William Ellis, died, aged 32. Luther Rull, died, aged 18.

24. A German burglar was arrested in the store of C. Durant, corner of Steuben and Quay streets; supposed to be the rascal who had committed the depredations of the last two weeks. Catharine, wife of John Eage, died, aged 33. James Burke died, aged 53.

26. Cold day, thermometer 8 below zero. The intense cold weather of the whole month rendered the passing over of the heaviest loaded vehicles perfectly safe; and a very active business was done upon it, by the agents and customers of the rail roads. Julia Ann, wife of Daniel C. Sherman, died.

27. Thermometer 12° below zero. Ann Corner died, aged 48. Jonathan S. Houghtaling died, aged 30.

28. Rain storm. The temperature in some places rose 70 degrees in 24 hours. Catharine, wife of J. H. Turner, died.

30. The Canal Commissioners awarded the contracts for enlarging the canals of the state.

31. Rain storm. Sarah, wife of Wm. G. Weed, died, aged 26. Rachel, wife of Samuel Trowbridge, died, aged 71.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN ALBANY.

We have been furnished by the police justices with the following statement of the business done at the police office for the year ending on the 1st January, 1851.

The whole number of arrests made during the year was 2,979, as follows, viz :

Murder,	1	Disorderly houses,	17
Manslaughter,	1	Bawdy houses,	7
Assault with intent to kill, ..	15	Gaming houses,	1
Burglary,	30	Disorderly persons—neglect-	
Grand larceny,	42	ing to support families, ...	41
Petit larceny,	315	Disorderly persons—common	
Robbery,	5	prostitutes,	27
Perjury,	8	Misdemeanors—violently en-	
Forgery,	3	tering houses in the night	
Passing counterfeit money, ..	14	time,	36
Arson,	6	Disturbing religious meetings	1
Bigamy,	2	Cruelty to animals,	1
Rape,	2	Abducting children,	7
Mayhem,	1	Nuisance,	3
False pretences,	18	Opening sealed letters unlaw-	
Embezzlement,	4	fully,	2
Receiving stolen goods,	4	Complaints of master against	
Sodomy,	1	apprentice,	3
Seduction,	1	Pretending to be officers,	2
Riot and affray,	201	Deranged persons,	13
Assault and battery on officers	41	Violation auction law,	1
Assault and battery,	1139	Selling obscene books,	1
Aiding the escape of prisoners		Violation election law,	1
from jail,	2	Violation usury law,	1
Offences against decency,	27	Threats,	34
Conspiracy,	1	Vagrancy,	244
Violation emigrant laws,	17	Breach of peace,	561
Wilful trespass,	11	No. search warrants executed,	97
Malicious mischief,	16		

The total number of persons committed to jail for all offences, ..	1231
No. of persons sentenced to the Penitentiary,	152
No. of persons sentenced to the House of Refuge,	24
No. of persons sentenced to the Jail at hard labor,	29
No. of persons sentenced to the State Lunatic Asylum,	22
No. of persons arrested for violation of city ordinances, in-	
cluding persons selling liquor without license,	259

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS 1774.

The salaries paid by the British crown to the principal civil officers in New York in 1774, were as follows:

Governor,	£2,000
Chief Justice,.....	500
Attorney General,.....	340
Indian Superintendent,.....	1,000

The clerk and assistant clerk of the assembly were paid 20s. per diem New York currency, during the session, and the sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper each 6s. per diem. The lieutenant-governor and the admiralty judges received no salary.

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