

THE ANNALS OF ALBANY

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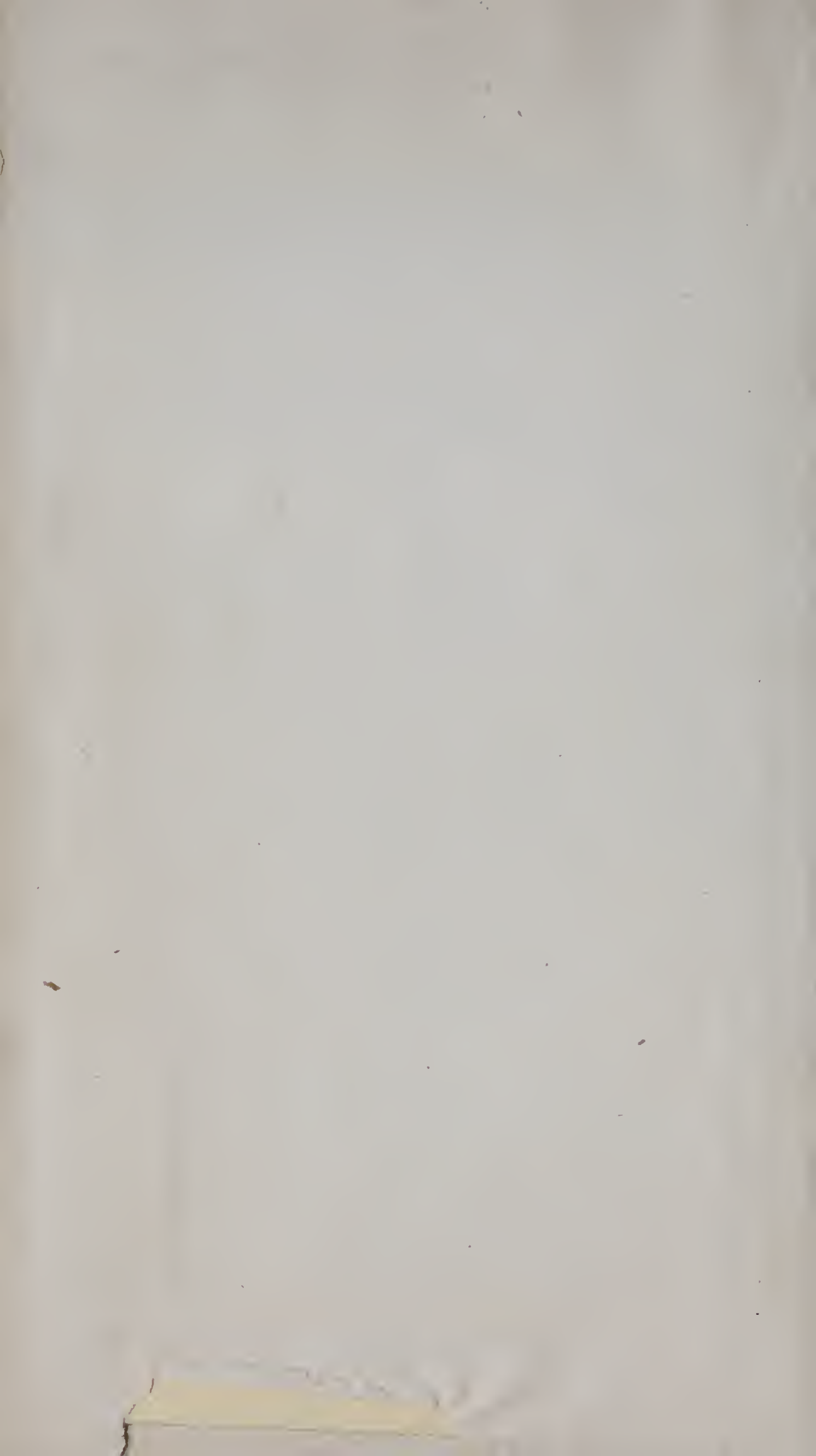
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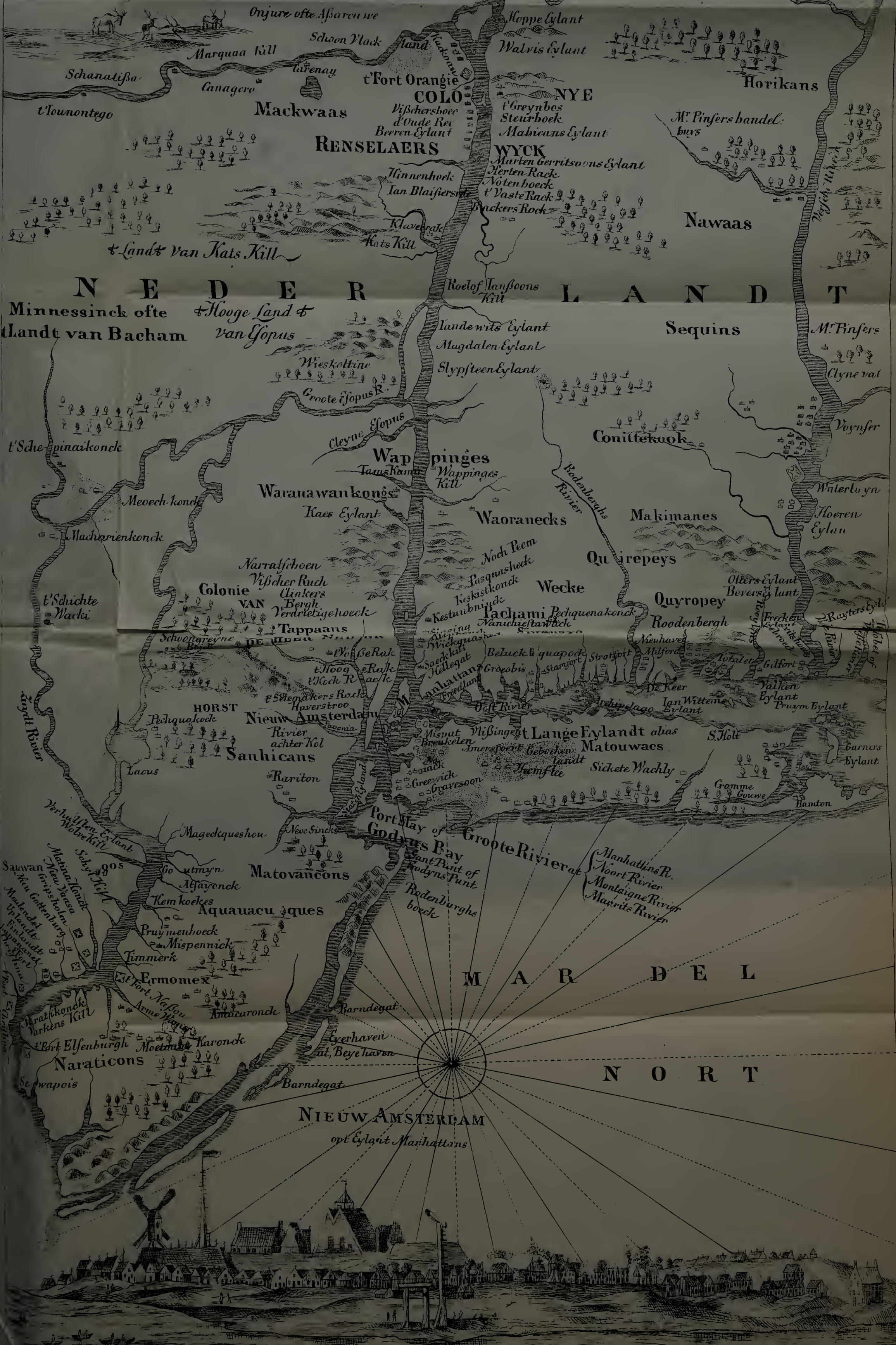






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MAP OF NEW NETHERLANDS, With a view of New Amsterdam, (now New-York.) A. D. 1656. Copied from A. Vander Donck's Map, for D.T. Valentines Manual 1852.

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THE

# ANNALS OF ALBANY.

BY. J. MUNSELL.

VOL. VI.



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ALBANY:  
J. MUNSELL, 78 STATE STREET.  
1855.

SIXTH  
VOLUME

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# ANNALS OF ALBANY.

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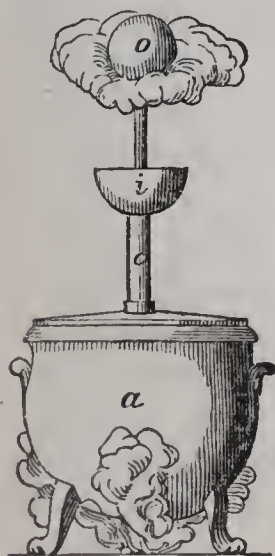
## STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

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### ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF STEAM AS A MOTIVE POWER.

All the inventions and improvements of modern times, if measured by their effects upon the condition of society, sink into insignificance, when compared with the extraordinary results which have followed the employment of steam as a mechanical agent. We may therefore be allowed to dwell a little upon its early history.

The force of steam, although it appears to have been known before the Christian era, was nearly altogether overlooked until within the last two centuries. The most important application of it which appears to have been made by the ancients, was in the construction of the instrument which they called *Æolopile*, that is, the ball of *Æolus*. By this contrivance a ball was forced out of a cup and suspended in the air, the extent of its elevation depending on the force of the steam. Similar philosophic toys were constructed by Hero, a Greek residing at Alexandria.



*Æolopile.*

That so ingenious a people as the Greeks should not have been led to a practical application of the agent which was so exquisitely moulded by Hero into a mechanical power,

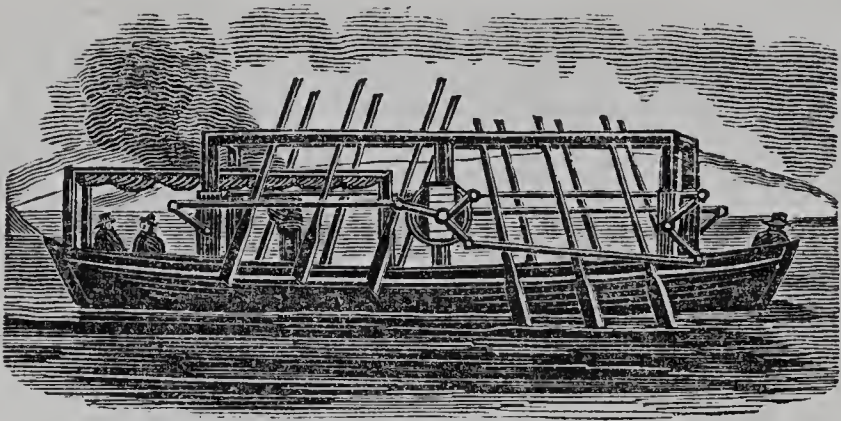
may, in all probability, be ascribed to the operation of the same causes as those which have thrown a veil of deep and impenetrable obscurity on so many of the arts of antiquity.

For many centuries the experiments that continued to be made with steam resulted in no useful purpose. Some vague speculations are ascribed to the Marquis of Worcester about 1660, and, in 1680, Papin, a Frenchman, is supposed to have invented the safety valve. He is the first who speaks of the probability of propelling vessels against the wind by means of steam. About 1710 a steam machine was used in draining a mine in England, and a few years later we learn that steam engines were sent from England to Russia; but as yet they were used merely to form a vacuum, and are denominated atmospheric engines. During the next twenty years several Englishmen made experiments for the propulsion of boats by steam. But it was reserved for James Watt to conceive that steam might be admitted to depress the piston into a vacuum, instead of the atmosphere. Minor improvements followed in quick succession, and his engines soon acquired a precedence over all others. French artisans were also busy with the same idea. In 1774 the Count d' Auxiron made an experiment with a boat on the Seine, but the model was defective in the construction of the wheels as well as the perfection of the engine, and the boat moved so slowly and irregularly, that the company, at whose expense the trial had been made, considered that the result offered no inducement to persevere.

In 1775. John Fitch, an obscure and unlettered American mechanic, conceived the project of a steam boat. A similar thought had also occurred to a Mr. Henry, of Lancaster, Pa.; and in 1778 the well known Thomas Paine had mentioned a similar project to Andrew Elicott, famous for his ingenuity. Some of these, and particularly Fitch, were entirely ignorant that any thing of the kind had ever been thought of by any one else. In 1788 Fitch applied for and obtained a patent for the application of steam to navigation. He had previously made a model

of his contrivance and showed it to Gen. Washington, who then recollected that a Mr. Rumsey of Virginia had mentioned the same subject to him in conversation in the winter of 1784. But Fitch alleges that the model then exhibited by Rumsey, was a boat to stem the current of rapid rivers, by means of wheels, cranks and poles; a contrivance which Fitch says had been tried many years before either his or Rumsey's had been thought of, on the Schuylkill, by a farmer near Reading, and failed. Fitch claims to have made an experiment in 1783, on the Delaware, and succeeded in moving a boat by paddles which derived their motion from a steam engine. Both Fitch and Rumsey were supported by associations of wealthy persons who advanced money to make partial experiments and to assist in taking out patents in England. It appears that in 1786, Rumsey, having procured a patent in Maryland made a trial with his boat, and succeeded in propelling by steam alone, *against the current of the Potomac, at the rate of four or five miles an hour!* His boat was about fifty feet in length, and was propelled by a pump worked by steam, which lifted a quantity of water up through the keel, and forced it out at the stern, through a horizontal trunk in the bottom. The reaction of the effluent water carried her at the above rate, when loaded with three tons, in addition to the weight of her engine, about a third of a ton. The boiler held no more than five gallons, and needed only a pint of water at a time, and the whole machinery did not occupy a space greater than that required for four barrels of flour. The fuel consumed was about equal to four or six bushels in twelve hours. Rumsey had another project, which was to apply the power to long poles, and by that means push a boat against a rapid current.

It was not till 1788 that Fitch got ready to make his experiment. In that year his boat was launched in the Delaware. The annexed engraving will give some idea of it. It was moved by twelve paddles, six of which operated at a time. The boat performed her trip to Burlington, a distance of twenty miles: but unfortunately bursted her boiler in rounding to the wharf. He procured another



Fitch's Steam Boat, 1788.

boiler, and performed another trip from Trenton to Burlington and back in the same day. She moved at the rate of *eight miles an hour*, but some parts of the machinery were continually breaking, and the unhappy projector only conquered one difficulty to encounter another. Perhaps this was not owing to any defect in his plans, but to the low state of the arts at that time, and the difficulty of getting such complex machinery made with proper exactness. Both these Americans, and indeed most of the European experimenters, labored under the disadvantage of imperfect models to make their experiments with; their machines being the productions of inexperienced workmen, laboring with improper and inefficient instruments. Little else than failure could be anticipated of the best conceived engines under such circumstances.

A host of ingenious men in England with Watt at their head, were now lending their energies to perfect the steam engine, with a view to applying it to manufacturing purposes. The great improvements introduced by Arkwright and Cartwright in spinning and weaving cotton, gave employment to a great number of engines and their demand for various purposes was increasing. The American experimenters were engaged in applying it to the propulsion of boats and land carriages. Among the latter were Fitch, Rumsey, Evans, Stevens, Livingston and Fulton.

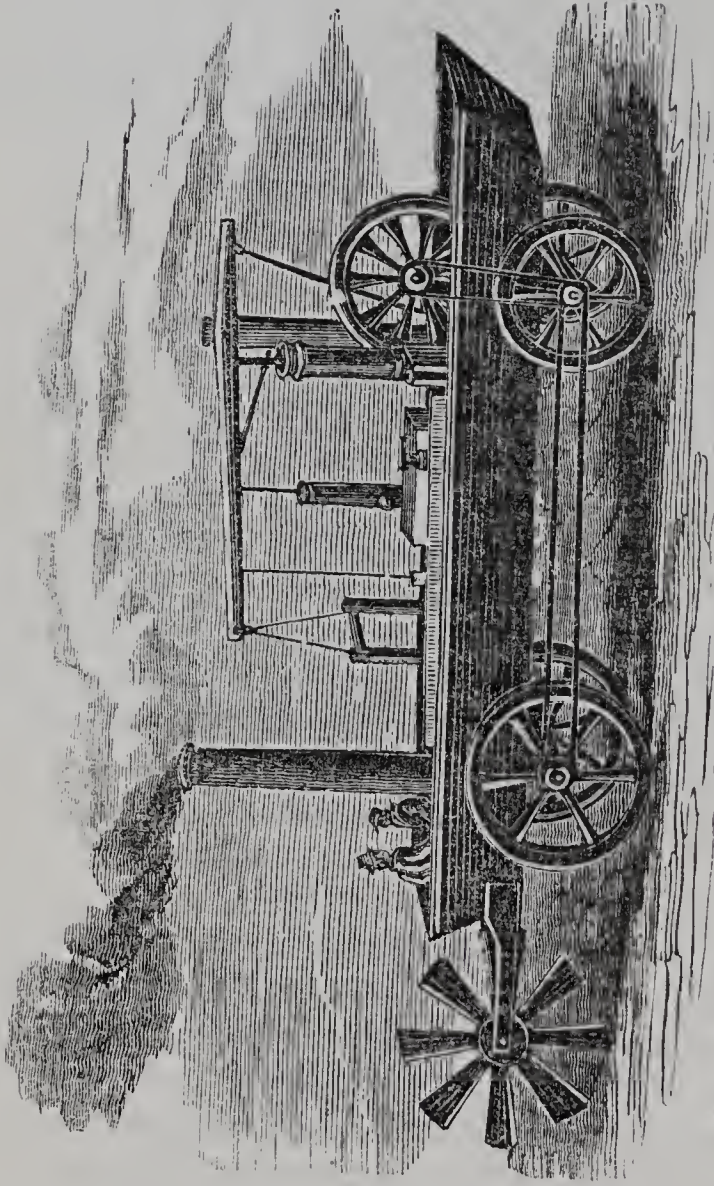
The project of Genevois, to impel boats by an oar, after the model of those exhibited by nature, was revived



by the Earl of Stanhope, in England, in 1795; the paddles, made to open and shut like the feet of a duck, were placed under the quarters of the vessel; the engine which gave them motion was of great power, and acted on machinery that produced a horizontal stroke; but notwithstanding the diminution of surface which was produced by the conformation of the oars, the reaction of their being drawn backwards was so great, that the flat bottomed vessel with which the experiment was made, did not move with a velocity exceeding three miles an hour.

In the year 1797 Chancellor Livingston made some experiments in building a steam boat on the Hudson, with the assistance of a person of the name of Nisbet, who came from England for the purpose. Livingston applied to the legislature of the state of New York, for a privilege to navigate boats by fire or steam, in order to indemnify him for the great outlay, in case he should be successful. It produced much merriment at the time and was considered the humbug of the day. The idea of navigating the Hudson by steam was treated as a legitimate subject for ridicule, and when the members were in a humorous mood they would call up the steam boat bill, that they might divert themselves at the expense of the project and its advocates. A bill was passed, however, granting him the privileges he asked, on condition that he produced a vessel within a year whose progress should not be less than four miles an hour. The experimental boat of thirty tons burden, propelled by a steam engine, being on trial found incompetent to fulfill the condition of the grant, it became obsolete, and Livingston gave up the project.

In the mean time the ingenious Oliver Evans, whom untoward circumstances prevented from carrying his plan into effect until 1804, produced a practicable steam boat. While an apprentice he had conceived the idea of producing power from steam, being entirely ignorant that any experiments had ever been made on the subject. After laboring some time without success to apply the power, he met with a work describing the old atmospheric engine, and was astonished to observe that they had so far



First American Locomotive — Evans's Oruktor Amphibolos, 1804.

erred as to use the steam only to form a vacuum; to apply the mere pressure of the atmosphere, instead of applying the elastic power of the steam for original motion; a power which he supposed was irresistible. In 1786, he had so far satisfied himself of the feasibility of his plans, as to be induced to apply to the legislature of Pennsylvania for the exclusive right to use his improvements in flour mills and steam wagons in that state. The committee, he says, heard him very patiently while he described the mill improvements, but his representations concerning steam wagons made them think him insane. They protected the mill improvements, but took no notice of the steam wagons. He endeavored during several years to find some one to furnish capital to build a steam wagon, showing his models and drawings, and explaining his views of steam; but could find no one who would risk the experiment; indeed very few could understand his principles. At length, in 1804, the board of health of Philadelphia ordered him to build a machine for cleaning docks. This presented him an opportunity to show that his engine could propel both land and water carriages. When the work was done, it consisted of a large scow, with an engine of five horse power on board, to work the machinery to raise the mud into lighters. Wheels were put under this with wooden axles; and though the weight was equal to two hundred barrels of flour, and the whole prepared for this temporary purpose, and attended with great friction, the burden was transported to the Schuylkill, one mile and a half, with ease. Here a paddle wheel was fixed at the stern, and it was taken down the river to the Delaware, and up that river to the city. Evans, who was a clever man with a plain name, considering that a sounding cognomen would do no harm to a simple machine, christened his mud scraper the *Oruktor Amphibolos*. She was thirty feet long and twelve broad, with a chain of buckets to bring up the mud, and drew nineteen inches of water. The exhibition was sufficient to show that it was practicable to navigate the river by steam, but the time for it had not yet come. His engine was on the high pressure

principle, of a construction different from any other at that time known.

A Mr. Samuel Jackson who lived on the Mississippi, met with Evans about the year 1785, and in a subsequent correspondence declared that at that time Evans had described to him the principles of the steam engine, and also explained to him *his plan for propelling boats with paddle wheels, describing the very kind of wheels now used for this purpose; and that he then declared his intention of applying his engine to this particular object, as soon as his pecuniary circumstances would permit!* Unfortunately, Evans never found a capitalist to assist his experiments, as was the case with Watt and Fulton.

Evans too had rivals to dispute even his secondary claims to invention. A Mr. John Stevens of Hoboken had been some time occupied in making experiments to apply steam of a high temperature, by generating it in a boiler formed of copper tubes, each about one inch in diameter, and two feet long, inserted at each end into a brass plate; these plates were closed at each end of the pipes by a strong cap of cast iron or brass, leaving the space of an inch or two between the plates. The necessary supply of water was ejected by means of a forcing pump at one end: one of these boilers, six feet long, two feet deep and four feet wide, exposed four hundred feet of surface in the most advantageous manner to the fire. Stevens said his object was to form a machine adapted more immediately to the propelling of a boat. He procured one of Watt's engines, and in May 1804 made an experiment with a boat twenty-five feet long and five wide. It had the velocity of four miles an hour; and after repeated trials, his son undertook to cross in her from Hoboken to New York; but unfortunately when the boat had nearly reached the warf, the steam pipe gave way, having been put on with soft solder. This boiler being damaged the next one was constructed with tubs placed vertically. The engine was kept agoing a few weeks, making excursions of two or three miles up and down the river; for a short distance he could sail it at the rate of about seven miles an hour.

Stevens went no further with his experiment, and Evans also stopped with this exhibition. In discussing their claims, Evans declared, that he had spent two thousand dollars on his project; Stevens lamented that he had been "twenty years of his life on his, and spent twenty thousand dollars, without deriving a shilling benefit." Stevens thought some of Evans's projects absurd: Evans retorted, "that the colonel's setting himself up as an obstacle to his improvements, had done more to perpetuate his (the colonel's) memory than his twenty years' hard work, and the loss of his twenty thousand dollars." Be that as it may, although in their lives their schemes were opposed, our respect to their memories shall not be divided, and they shall together enjoy all the immortality which our brief notice can confer upon them.

#### SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT ON THE HUDSON.

The next attempt to construct a steam boat was successfully made by Fulton. In the course of his long residence abroad he had turned his attention to this subject, and gathered drawings and descriptions of all the contrivances of his predecessors. At Paris he met with Mr. Robert Livingston, who has been before mentioned, and it was agreed between them to embark in the enterprise. Fulton accordingly began a course of experiments on a small stream, with a set of models he had constructed for the purpose; the results of which gave him strong assurance of success. During the time Fulton was engaged in these experiments, a Mons. des Blanes, who had made experiments with a boat on the Soane, deposited a model of his apparatus in the Repository of Machines at Paris. In this he used a horizontal cylinder, by which endless chains, with resisting boards on them, were to be worked from stem to stern along side of the vessel. Being satisfied with the results of his experiments, he resolved to try them on a large scale, and commenced building a boat for the purpose on the Seine. During the construction of this vessel Des Blanes called the public

attention to Fulton's operations as an invasion of his patent, and addressed a remonstrance to Fulton himself on the subject. In reply Fulton explained that his boat was to be propelled by wheels, not by chains. Fulton's boat was completed early in the spring of 1803, and in August the experiment was made before a great concourse of spectators; and its success was such as to induce him to order an engine of Watt & Bolton to be sent to New York, to which place he prepared to return in order to introduce his invention on the American waters. During the building of the engine he visited Scotland and inspected Symington's steam boat on the Forth and Clyde canal.

Mr. Livingston,\* who was engaged with Fulton in these experiments at Paris, wrote immediately after this experiment to his friends in this country, and through their interference, an act was passed by the legislature of the state of New-York, on the fifth of April, eighteen hundred and three, by which the rights and exclusive privileges of navigating all the waters of this state, by vessels propelled by fire or steam, granted to Mr. Livingston by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, were extended to Mr. Livingston and Mr. Fulton for the term of twenty years from the date of the new act. By this law, the time for producing proof of the practicability of propelling by steam a boat of twenty tons capacity, at the rate of four miles an hour, with and against the ordinary current of the Hudson, was extended two years. And by a subsequent law, the time was enlarged to April, eighteen hundred and seven.

Very soon after Mr. Fulton's arrival in this city, he commenced building his first American boat: while she was constructing, he found that her expenses would greatly exceed his calculation. He endeavored to lessen the pressure on his own finances, by offering one-third of the exclusive right which was secured to him and Mr. Livingston by the laws of New York, and of his patent rights, for a proportionate contribution to the expense.

\* Colden's *Life of Fulton*, p. 165, et seq.

He made this offer to several gentlemen, and it was very generally known that he had made such propositions; but no one was then willing to afford this aid to his enterprise; although, afterwards, so many eagerly grasped at his profits, and, with little principle and little conscience, endeavored to rob his children of the only patrimony he had left them.

In the spring of eighteen hundred and seven, the first Fulton boat, built in this country, was launched from the ship yards of Charles Brown, on the East river. The engine from England was put on board of her; in August she was completed, and was moved by her machinery from her berthplace to the Jersey shore.

Mr. Livingston and Mr. Fulton had invited their friends to witness the trial. Nothing could exceed the surprise and admiration of all who witnessed the experiment. The minds of the most incredulous were changed in a few minutes. Before the boat had made the progress of a quarter of a mile, the greatest unbeliever must have been converted. The man who, while he looked on the expensive machine, thanked his stars that he had more wisdom than to waste his money on such idle schemes, changed the expression of his features as the boat moved from the wharf and gained her speed; his complacent smile gradually stiffened into an expression of wonder. The jeers of the ignorant, who had neither sense nor feeling enough to suppress their contemptuous ridicule and rude jokes, were silenced for a moment by a vulgar astonishment, which deprived them of the power of utterance, till the triumph of genius extorted from the incredulous multitude which crowded the shores, shouts and acclamations of congratulation and applause.

The boat had not been long under way, when Fulton ordered her engine to be stopped. Though her performance so far exceeded the expectations of every other person, and no one but himself thought she could be improved, he immediately perceived that there was an error in the construction of her water-wheels. He had their diameter lessened, so that the buckets took less hold of the water, and when they were again put in motion, it

was manifest that the alteration had increased the speed of the boat. It may well be said, that the man of genius and knowledge has a sense beyond those which are common to others, or that he sees with different eyes. How many would have gazed on these ill-proportioned wheels, without perceiving that they were imperfect.

This boat, which was called the *Clermont*, soon after sailed from a dock near the state prison, for Albany. It is announced in the newspapers of that date, that the boat built by Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, with a view to the navigation of the Mississippi river, from New Orleans upwards, would depart for Albany in the afternoon. Indeed, this was according to the general impression at the time. For though the performance of this boat had been witnessed in the harbor, yet it was not conceived that steam boats could be employed as packet boats between New York and Albany. It is probable that the present success of this mode of navigation, exceeds what was the expectation of Mr. Fulton himself. For though, from the calculations made by him in Paris, he concluded that a steam boat might be made to run with a speed exceeding what had yet been attained, yet the experiment in France, and the velocity of the *Clermont*, fell so far short of his estimates, that it is very probable he may have had doubts, after she was put in operation, as to the entire accuracy of his calculations. But every successive experiment showed him, that there were faults in the fabrication of his machinery, and not in his calculations.

From the time the first boat was put in motion till the death of Mr. Fulton, the art of navigating by steam was fast advancing to that perfection of which he believed it capable: for some time the boat performed each successive passage with increased speed, and every year improvements were made. The last boat built by him was invariably the best, the most convenient, and the swiftest.

The *Clermont* on her first voyage arrived at her destination without any accident. She excited the astonishment of the inhabitants of the shores of the Hudson



many of whom had not heard even of an engine. much less of a steam boat. There were many descriptions of the effects of her first appearance upon the people of the banks of the river: some of these were ridiculous, but some of them were of such a character, as nothing but an object of real grandeur could have excited. She was described by some who had indistinctly seen her passing in the night, to those who had not had a view of her, as a monster moving on the waters, defying the winds and tide, and breathing flames and smoke.

She had the most terrific appearance, from other vessels which were navigating the river, when she was making her passage. The first steam boats, as others yet do, used dry pine wood for fuel, which sends forth a column of ignited vapor many feet above the flue, and, whenever the fire is stirred, a galaxy of sparks fly off, and in the night have a very brilliant and beautiful appearance. This uncommon light first attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding the wind and tide were adverse to its approach, they saw with astonishment that it was rapidly coming towards them; and when it came so near as that the noise of the machinery and paddles were heard, the crews (if what was said in the newspapers of the time be true) in some instances shrunk beneath their decks from the terrific sight, and left their vessels to go on shore, while others prostrated themselves, and besought Providence to protect them from the approaches of the horrible monster, which was marching on the tides and lighting its path by the fires which it vomited.

Mr. Fulton was himself a passenger on this voyage, and upon his return published an account of it, which deserves to be preserved. It is as follows:

*“To the Editor of the American Citizen:*

“Sir, I arrived this afternoon, at four o’clock, in the steam boat from Albany. As the success of my experiment gives me great hopes that such boats may be rendered of great importance to my country; to prevent erroneous opinions, and give some satisfaction to the

friends of useful improvements, you will have the goodness to publish the following statement of facts.

“ I left New York, on Monday, at one o'clock, and arrived at Clermont, the seat of Chancellor Livingston, at one o'clock on Tuesday—time twenty-four hours—distance one hundred and ten miles. On Wednesday I departed from the Chancellor's, at nine in the morning, and arrived at Albany at five in the afternoon—distance forty miles—time eight hours. The sum is one hundred and fifty miles in thirty-two hours—equal to near five miles an hour.

“ On Thursday, at nine o'clock in the morning, I left Albany, and arrived at the Chancellor's at six in the evening: I started from thence at seven, and arrived in New York at four in the afternoon—time thirty hours—space run through one hundred and fifty miles—equal to five miles an hour. Throughout my whole way, both going and returning, the wind was ahead: no advantage could be derived from my sails: the whole has therefore been performed by the power of the steam-engine.

“ I am, sir, your obedient serv't, ROBERT FULTON.”

He gives the following account of the same voyage in a letter to his friend, Mr. Barlow:

“ My steam boat voyage, to Albany and back, has turned out rather more favorable than I had calculated. The distance from New-York to Albany is one hundred and fifty miles: I ran it up in thirty-two hours, and down in thirty. I had a light breeze against me the whole way, both going and coming, and the voyage has been performed wholly by the power of the steam-engine. I overtook many sloops and schooners beating to windward, and parted with them as if they had been at anchor.

“ The power of propelling boats by steam is now fully proved. The morning I left New-York, there were not perhaps thirty persons in the city, who believed that the boat would ever move one mile an hour, or be of the least utility; and while we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with spectators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks. This is the way in which

ignorant men compliment what they call philosophers and projectors.

“Having employed much time, money, and zeal, in accomplishing this work, it gives me, as it will you, great pleasure to see it fully answer my expectations. It will give a cheap and quick conveyance to the merchandise on the Mississippi, Missouri, and other great rivers, which are now laying open their treasures to the enterprise of our countrymen: and although the prospect of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, yet I feel infinitely more pleasure, in reflecting on the immense advantage that my country will derive from the invention.”

Soon after this successful voyage, the Hudson boat was advertised and established as a regular passage boat between New York and Albany. She, however, in the course of the season, met with several accidents; so many, that those who had been forced to believe that she would succeed, began to return to their former incredulity. It was not wonderful that this first machine should have many imperfections; the greatest of which was, having her water-wheel shafts of cast iron, which was insufficient to sustain the great power applied to them. The wheels also were hung without any support for the outward end of the shaft, which is now supplied by what are called the wheel guards. It was obvious that the wheels were likely to give way for want of this simple addition. No one could have seen the operation of the boat without perceiving that this was a defect, and the remedy must immediately have suggested itself to any mechanic; yet many have claimed the invention of this improvement, and have really seemed to think it more meritorious than all Mr. Fulton had done.—*Colden.*

Mr. Colden gives but a part of Fulton's letter to Mr. Barlow. We subjoin the remainder, to show the zeal with which he pursued another scheme, which he erroneously regarded as of more importance than steam boats.

“However, I will not admit that it is half so important as the torpedo system of defence and attack: for out

of this will grow the liberty of the seas; an object of infinite importance to the welfare of America and every civilized country. But thousands of witnesses have seen my steam boat in rapid movement, and they believe: they have not seen a ship of war destroyed by a torpedo, and they do not believe. We can not expect people in general will have a knowledge of physics, or power of mind sufficient to combine ideas, and reason from causes to effects. But in case we have war, and the enemy's ships come into our waters if the government will give me reasonable means of action, I will soon convince the world, that we have surer and cheaper modes of defense than they are aware of.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT FULTON."

The reader will not fail to remark the enthusiasm and confidence with which Mr. Fulton speaks of the torpedo invention, and the superiority which he awards to it over his successful test of the power of propelling boats by steam. This was undoubtedly the combined result of patriotic and inventive enthusiasm, if we may so describe it. The "liberty of the seas" and our national rights, then invaded by a naval power and prowess deemed to be impregnable through ordinary means, were objects of the highest solicitude to every lover of his country; and to none more so than to him, who had devoted all his faculties to discoveries and inventions designed not only to facilitate the intercourse and promote the happiness of mankind, but to recover and establish the "liberty of the seas" and the rights of the feeble against the encroachments of the powerful. But how vast the change since the hand of Fulton penned this brief but significant epistle! The "torpedo system" expired with its author—too soon, alas, cut off from a world he had so much benefited! With it, "the liberty of the seas" has been conquered mainly by what was then among the weakest of the maritime nations. And the mighty agent steam, then regarded by the great projector as secondary, traversing the world, has wrought revolutions more extended and more important than could have been conceived by the most farseeing and enthusiastic.—*Albany Argus.*

REMINISCENCES OF FULTON'S FIRST VOYAGE.

The following account of the first trip of the *Clermont* was furnished by JOHN Q. WILSON, Esq., who is the only survivor of the twenty four passengers that accompanied FULTON on that memorable occasion; an occasion surpassing in its importance to the world, the voyage of Hudson, and second only to that of Columbus in its effect upon posterity.

The narrative of Judge Wilson is as follows:

It may be of some interest to the present generation to have a correct account of the first boat built by Fulton and Livingston, on her first trip as a passage vessel, by one who was then a passenger.

The writer of this article resided in New York, and was often in the ship yard when Mr. Fulton was building his first boat. She was a queer looking craft, and like every new thing excited much attention, and not a little ridicule. When she was launched and the steam engine placed in her, that also was looked upon of a piece with the boat built to float it. In those days, the operations of the steam engine were but little known. A few had seen the one for raising the Manhattan water, but to the people at large the thing was a hidden mystery. Curiosity was now greatly excited; when it was announced in the New York papers, that the boat would start from the foot of Courtland Street at half past six o'clock on Friday morning, the 4th of September, and take passengers to Albany, there was a broad smile on every face, as the inquiry was made if any one would be fool-hardy enough to go. A friend of the writer of this article, hearing that he intended to venture, accosted him in the street: "John, will thee risk thy life in such a concern? I tell thee she is the most fearful *wild fowl* living, and thy father ought to restrain thee."

When Friday morning came, the wharves, piers, house-tops, and every "coigne of vantage" from which a sight could be obtained, were filled with spectators. There were twelve berths, and every one was taken. The fare was \$7. All the machinery of the boat was

fully exposed to view; the water and balance wheels were entirely uncovered; the periphery of the balance wheels was of cast iron some four inches or more square, and ran just clear of the water. The weight of both the water and balance wheels was sustained by the shafts, which projected over the sides of the vessel. There were no outside guards. The forward part of the boat was covered by a deck, which afforded shelter for the men employed in navigating the boat. The after part was fitted up in a rough manner for passengers; the entrance into the cabin was from the stern, in front of the steersman, who worked a tiller the same as in an ordinary sloop. Thick, black smoke issued from the chimney, steam hissed from every illfitted valve and crevice of the engine. Fulton himself was there; his remarkably clear and sharp voice was heard above the hum of the multitude and the noise of the engine. All his actions were confident and decided, unheeding the fearfulness of some, and the doubts and sarcasms of others. In the whole scene combined, there was an individuality and an interest, which, like "love's young dream," comes but once, and is remembered forever.

The time set for the departure of the boat arrived, some of the machinery still requiring to be adjusted, there was a delay. Some of the passengers said in Fulton's hearing, they feared that the voyage would prove a failure. He replied, "gentlemen, you need not be uneasy; you shall be in Albany before twelve o'clock to-morrow."

When every thing was ready, the engine was started, the boat moved steadily, but slowly from the wharf. As she turned up the river and was fairly under weigh, there arose such a huzza as ten thousand throats never gave before. The passengers returned the cheer, but Fulton stood erect upon the deck, his eye flashed with an unearthly brilliancy, as he surveyed the crowd. He felt that the magic wand of success was waving over him, and he was silent.

It was agreed that a kind of log book should be kept; Gerrit H. Van Wagenen was designated to give the time,

and the writer of this article to set it down. At the termination of the voyage the following paper was drawn up and signed by all the passengers, and published in the *Albany Register* of Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1807,

On Friday morning at 18 minutes before 7 o'clock, the north river steam boat left New York; landed one passenger at Tarrytown (25 miles), and arrived at Newburgh (63 miles) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; landed one passenger there, and arrived at Clermont (100 miles), where two passengers, one of whom was Mr. Fulton, were landed at 15 minutes before 2 o'clock in the morning; and arrived at Albany at 27 minutes past 11 o'clock, making the whole time *twenty-eight hours and forty-five minutes*; distance 150 miles.

The wind was favorable, but light from Verplank's point to Wappinger's creek (40 miles); the remainder of the way it was ahead, or there was a dead calm.

The subscribers, passengers on board of this boat, on her first passage as a packet, think it but justice to state, that the accommodations and conveniences on board exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Selah Strong,	George Wetmore,
G. H. Van Wagenen,	William S. Hicks,
Thomas Wallace,	J. Bowman,
John Q. Wilson,	J. Crane,
John P. Anthony,	James Braiden,
Dennis H. Doyle,	Stephen N. Rowan,

Albany, Sept. 5, 1807.

When coming up Haverstraw bay, a man in a skiff lay waiting for us. His appearance indicated a miller; the paddle wheels had very naturally attracted his attention; he asked permission to come on board. Fulton ordered a line to be thrown to him, and he was drawn alongside. He said he "did not know about a mill going up stream, and came to inquire about it." One of the passengers, an Irishman, seeing through the simple minded miller at a glance, became his *Cicerone*; showed him all the machinery, and the contrivances by which one wheel could be thrown out of gear when the mill was required to come about, after finishing the examination, said he, "that will do; now show me the mill-stones." "O," said the other, "that is a secret which the master," pointing to Fulton, "has not told us yet; but when we come

back from Albany with a load of corn, then if you come on board, you will see the meal fly." Dennis kept his countenance and the miller left.

As we passed West Point the whole garrison was out, and cheered us as we passed. At Newburgh it seemed as if all Orange county had collected there; the whole side-hill city seemed animated with life. Every sail boat and water-craft was out; the ferry-boat from Fishkill was filled with ladies; Fulton was engaged in seeing a passenger landed, and did not observe the boat until she bore up nearly alongside. The flapping of a sail arrested his attention, and, as he turned, the waving of so many handkerchiefs, and the smiles of bright and happy faces, struck him with surprise. He raised his hat, and exclaimed, "that is the finest sight we have seen yet."

#### ANOTHER REMINISCENT.

A correspondent of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* communicated the following anecdote of the *Clermont* and her builder. There is some discrepancy about that part of it which relates to the receipt by Fulton of the first money; as the passengers on the voyage up, we are told by Judge Wilson, paid their fare to Fulton personally. Therefore, if the statement is correct, the passenger must have gone down on the trial trip, which was made in the latter part of August, without passengers, of which an account has been given on a previous page by Colden and the two letters of Fulton.

"Some twenty years since, more or less—for I can not fix the date with more certainty—I formed a traveling acquaintance, upon a steam boat on the Hudson river, with a gentleman, who, on that occasion, related to me some incidents of the first voyage of Fulton, to Albany, in his steam boat, the *Clermont*, which I have never met with elsewhere. The gentleman's name I have lost; but I urged him, at the time, to publish what he related; which, however, so far as I know, he has never done. I have several times repeated the facts as they were told to me, and have been often requested to secure them from oblivion by giving them to the press,



“ I chanced, said my narrator, to be at Albany, on business, when Fulton arrived there, in his unheard of craft, which everybody felt so much interest in seeing. Being ready to leave, and hearing that this craft was to return to New York, I repaired on board and inquired for Mr. Fulton. I was referred to the cabin, and I there found a plain, gentlemanly man, wholly alone, and engaged in writing. “Mr. Fulton, I presume?” “Yes, sir.” “Do you return to New York with this boat?” “We shall try to get back, sir.” “Can I have a passage down?” “You can take your chance with us, sir.” I inquired the amount to be paid, and after a moment’s hesitation a sum, I think six dollars, was named. The amount, in coin, I laid in his open hand, and with his eye fixed upon it he remained so long motionless that I supposed there might be a miscount, and said to him, is that right, sir? This roused him as from a kind of reverie, and as he looked up at me the big tear was brimming in his eye, and his voice faltered as he said, “Excuse me, sir; but memory was busy as I contemplated this, the first pecuniary reward I have ever received for all my exertions in adapting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the occasion over a bottle of wine with you, but really I am too poor, even for that, just now; yet I trust we may meet again, when this will not be so.”

“The voyage to New York was successful, as all know, and terminated without accident. Some four years after this, when the *Clermont* had been greatly improved, and her name changed to *The North River*, and when two other boats, namely, *The Car of Neptune* and the *Paragon* had been built, making Mr. Fulton’s fleet three boats regularly plying between New York and Albany, I took passage upon one of these for the latter city. The cabin, in that day, was below; and as I walked its length, to and fro, I saw I was very closely observed by one I supposed a stranger. Soon, however, I recalled the features of Mr. Fulton; but, without disclosing this, I continued my walk and awaited the result. At length, in passing his seat, our eyes met, when he sprang to his feet, and

eagerly seizing my hand, exclaimed, "I knew it must be you, for your features have never escaped me; and though I am still far from rich, yet I may venture that bottle, now." It was ordered, and during its discussion Mr. Fulton ran rapidly but vividly over his experience of the world's coldness and sneers, and of the hopes, fears, disappointments and difficulties that were scattered through his whole career of discovery, up to the very point of his final crowning triumph, at which he so fully felt he had at last arrived. "And in reviewing all these," said he, "I have again and again recalled the occasion and the incident of our first interview at Albany; and never have I done so without its renewing, in my mind, the vivid emotions it originally caused. That seemed, and still does seem to me, the turning point in my destiny—the dividing line between light and darkness, in my career upon earth; for it was the first actual recognition of my usefulness to my fellow men."

"Such, then, were the events coupled with the very dawn of steam navigation—a dawn so recent as to be remembered by many—and such as Fulton there related them, were the early appreciations, by the world, of a discovery which has invaded all waters, causing a revolution in navigation which has almost literally brought the very ends of the earth in contact."

And thus, on the waters of the Hudson, was first made that successful experiment which resulted so gloriously, and which placed Fulton high on the roll of fame; and here was launched the pioneer of that host of floating palaces that now enliven every navigable river in the land, and plough the waters of every sea that glitters beneath the circling sun.

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THE CLERMONT was 100 feet long, 12 feet wide, 7 feet deep. In 1808, she was lengthened to 150 feet, widened to 18 feet, and had her name changed to North River.

The engine was constructed in England, by Watt & Bolton, and brought to New York, December, 1806, by Mr. Fulton. The hull of the boat was built by David Brome, an eminent ship builder in New York.

An account of the progress of steam navigation on this river, with which our city is so intimately identified, and a history of the boats themselves, and the experiments of the energetic men who built and controlled them, since the days of Fulton, would fill a volume. Unfortunately the materials are not at hand from which to prepare even an article that would be at all complete and satisfactory on this subject. It is to be regretted that no one familiar with the subject has yet stepped forward to do the work. To Robert L. Stevens of New York, we are more indebted than to any other man, for improvements in steam boats. His experiments and the energy and untiring assiduity with which he prosecuted his plans, contributed in a great degree towards placing the steamers of the Hudson first among all others in the world. He, therefore, it may be, should have written the history of steam navigation on the Hudson. A record of the names and hour of departure of all the steam boats sailing from this port, and the disasters on the river, has been kept in the office of the Peoples Line in this city, for several years, which will be serviceable to such as may have occasion to gather facts. We glean from the papers of the day a few items of interest in relation to the first boats.

NEWSPAPER NOTICES.

The first advertisement of the steam boat in the *Albany Gazette* is dated Sept. 2, 1807. The time promised was performed with great punctuality.

The North River steam boat will leave Paulus Hook ferry [now Jersey city] on Friday, the 4th of September, at 9 in the morning, and arrive at Albany on Saturday, at 9 in the afternoon.

Provisions, good berths and accommodations are provided.

The charge to each passenger is as follows:

To Newburg,	\$3	time 14 hours.
Poughkeepsie,	4	“ 17 “
Esopus,	5	“ 20 “
Hudson,	5½	“ 30 “
Albany,	7	“ 36 “

For places, apply to Wm. Vandervoort, No. 48 Courtland st., on the corner of Greenwich. Way passengers to Tarrytown, &c. &c., will apply to the Captain on board.

The steam boat will leave Albany on Monday the 7th of September at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at New York on Tuesday at 9 in the evening.

She will leave New York on Wednesday morning at 9, and arrive at Albany on Thursday at 9 in the evening.

She will leave Albany on Friday morning at 9, and arrive at New York on Saturday evening at 9; thus performing two voyages from Albany and one from New York within the week.

On Monday the 14th and Friday the 18th, she will leave New York at 9 in the morning, and Albany on the 16th at 9 in the morning, after which the arrangements for her departure will be announced.

For passage apply at the Tontine Coffee House, Stebbins's Stage House, or to the Captain on board, where a book will be kept to enter names."

True enough, the steam boat arrived as announced above, and made her landing at the foot of Lydius street. The post over which the hawser was habitually thrown for several years is now superseded by a city lamp post, at the steam boat landing, near the foot of Lydius street. The city of Albany will be subject to reproach till she erects a monument to Fulton in the Steam Boat Square. Is there one so unmindful of the prosperity that has followed the invention of steam navigation, in which as a citizen of Albany he is a participant, as to grudge his mite to the work !

In a supplement to the *Gazette* of Sept. 7th, in an obscure corner, is the following notice of that important event, the arrival of the first steam boat:

This morning at 6 o'clock, Mr Fulton's steam boat left the ferry stairs at Courtland street dock, for Albany. She is to make her passage in 36 hours from the time of her departure, touching at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Esopus and Hudson, on her way. [The steam boat arrived at Albany on Saturday afternoon, and this morning at 9 o'clock again departed for New-York with about forty ladies and gentlemen.]

Thus commenced the career of the steam boats, which have reigned supreme over the waters of the Hudson nearly fifty years.

But in the same number of the Gazette, more conspicuously given, is the following communication of some person who wished to detract from the glory of the achievement.

*Messrs. Printers:*—Having had a cursory view of the boat, whose oars or water wheels, which is the same thing, are set in motion by a costly steam engine, the compound machinery of which fills almost the whole vessel, I could not, considering the expenses of its building, the consumption of fuel, and the hands necessary to work it, resist a smile, by comparing it with the discovery of Mr. Delatue d' Elbeuf, a Frenchman, which has been published twenty years ago in Lichtenbergh's Magazine of Physic, 2d vol., second piece, Gotha, 1787, where he describes very minutely the construction of a boat twenty feet long, and six feet wide, explained with a copperplate, which is worked along with eight wheels by four men; and which, it is asserted, will make its passage in 16 or 17 hours, through 100 French leagues (300 miles) distance. The middle of the boat is entirely occupied with a stately room for passengers, and every one can see that by making the machinery a little more compound it may be worked along with less hands, and labor, and no danger whatever is therein to be apprehended.

J. G. K.

Albany, August 22, 1807.

A similar boat to the above was built to run between Albany and Troy, propelled by a tread-wheel. A heavy man was employed as the motor; when he became tired, the passengers were invited to take a turn at the wheel!

The Clermont continued her trips with great exactitude till the first of October, on which day it was announced in the *New York Evening Post* that the steam boat had arrived from Albany in *twenty eight hours*, with sixty passengers! The same paper of the 2d Oct. contained the following notice:

Mr. Fulton's newly invented steam boat, which is fitted up in a neat style for passengers, and is intended to run from New York to Albany as a packet, left here this morning with *ninety*

[*Annals, vi.*]

*passengers* against a strong head wind, notwithstanding which it was judged that she moved through the water at the rate of *six miles per hour*.

Six miles an hour! What a triumph of speed! The ninety passengers had a different experience on that trip, as we learn from the Gazette of October 6th. The little Clermont, which was about as large as a modern canal boat, was subjected to a complication of disasters.

In consequence of the nonarrival of the steam boat at the expected hour on Saturday evening, and the violent gale on the river the whole of Friday and the night following, great fears were entertained lest she had met with some accident; and as the whole of Sunday passed away without her arrival or any tidings of her, those fears were almost converted into realities of some fatal disaster. At 10 o'clock last evening, however, all apprehension was removed by her safe arrival; and the following communication from a number of respectable gentlemen, passengers, giving an account of the occurrences which took place from the time of her leaving New York, can not fail of being highly acceptable to the public:

We the subscribers, passengers on board the steam boat, on her passage from New York to Albany, on the 2d of October, conceive it to be a duty we owe the public as well as the proprietor of the boat, to give a correct statement of the occurrences which caused her late arrival at the latter place.

We left New York at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 2d inst, against a strong tide, very rough water, a strong gale from the north; she made a headway beyond the most sanguine expectation, and without being rocked by the waves. The gale increased, the tide became more urgent, and at the distance of twelve miles from New York, her headway was checked; we cast anchor and laid to over night.

Oct 3. This morning, after proceeding six miles, run foul of a small sloop at anchor, through the mismanagement of one of the pilots, which tore away one of her paddle wheels. Having now a force only on one side, we determined if she was manageable, to continue our course, and at nine o'clock again got under way. Our expectations were fully gratified by the trial. At Tarrytown we were detained a long time on account of passengers. This evening we were also detained, being under the necessity of replenishing her with bread, water, &c.

Oct. 4. This day were detained again for a considerable time, at Chancellor Livingston's; and at Hudson were obliged to procure a new supply of coals for fuel. Arrived here at 10 o'clock

this evening; making the time from where the accident happened, which was eighteen miles from New York, 37 hours. We were detained at least 4½ hours, making the passage from that place, with one paddle wheel, against a strong uninterrupted wind, in 32½ hours.

Albany, Oct. 4, 1807.

Gerard Steddiford,  
John Brinckerhoff,  
Jno. J. Staples,  
L. Bloodgood,  
E. Weeks,  
Andrew Mercem,  
Henry R. Teller,  
Chris. C. Yates,  
H. Ketchum,

Samuel Satterlee Jr.  
Ira Scott,  
C. White,  
H. Galpin,  
Amos Ketchum,  
P. W. Gansevoort,  
Elias Hoffman,  
Daniel McDonald.

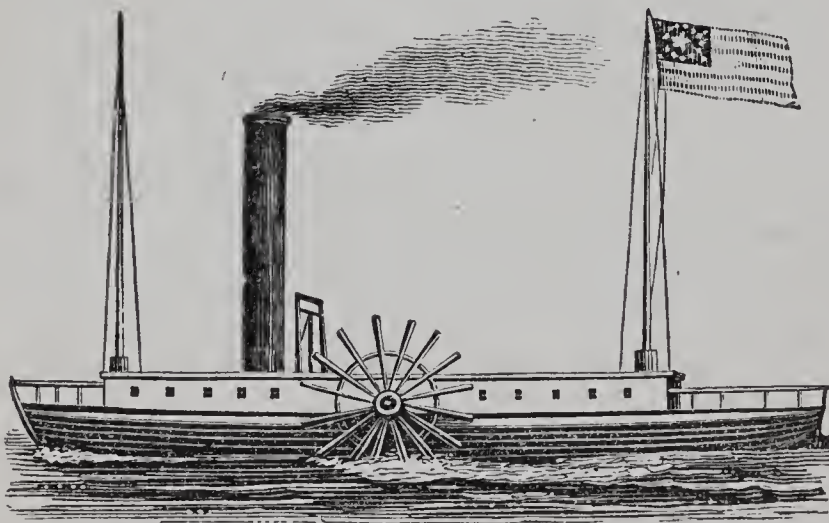
The loss of the wheel was remedied as soon as possible by attaching buckets to the fly wheel, and she made one or two trips in that condition. The imperfectly constructed paddle wheels were frequently crippled by accidents, and then the fly wheel was called upon to do double duty. Although the time promised in the advertisements was thirty-six hours, her trips were usually performed in less than thirty. We find in the *American Citizen* the following advertisement:

THE STEAMBOAT—Being thoroughly repaired and arranged for passengers, with a private dressing room for ladies, it is intended to run her as a packet between New-York and Albany, for the remainder of the season. She will leave New York exactly at nine o'clock in the morning, and always perform her voyage in from 30 to 36 hours.

It was then *the* steam boat, indeed; no other floated on any of the waters of the world, and profoundly did the good folk admire at the courage of those who ventured to trust themselves to the perilous enterprise. It was a prodigious advance upon previous modes of conveyance, when the trip from one city to the other was actually accomplished in thirty-six hours with certainty, instead of three days by the lumbering stage coach, or an indefinite time, sometimes extending to a couple of weeks, by the tub-like sloop. There were a few who had faith in the invention, and foresaw dimly its grand results; of these was the writer in the *Evening Post* of Oct. 4, 1807.

Among thousands who viewed the scene, permit a spectator to express his gratification at the sight this morning of the steam boat proceeding on her trip to Albany on a wind and swell of tide which appeared to bid defiance to every attempt to perform the voyage. The steam boat appeared to glide as easy and rapidly as though it were calm, and the machinery was not in the least impeded by the waves of the Hudson, the wheels moving with their usual velocity and effect.

The experiment of this day removes every doubt hitherto entertained of the practicability of the steam boat being able to work in rough weather. Without being over sanguine, we may safely assert that the principles of this important discovery will be applied to the improvement of packets and passage boats, which for certainty, safety, expedition and accommodation, will far surpass anything hitherto attempted. The invention is highly honorable to Mr. Fulton, and reflects infinite credit on the genius of our country.



The Clermont.

Such were the doings of steam boats forty-seven years ago, and they were considered as wonderful in the extreme. Now we step on board of a boat at seven o'clock in the evening, and by four or five in the morning we arrive at New York. Who can conceive what the next fifty years will accomplish, and what in the year 1900 will be the running time on the noble Hudson!

Time has justified the vision of this seer, and gone infinitely further than the promise. Could the veil of the "to come" have been lifted before the eyes of the prophet



and the log book of the ocean steamer, or the time-table of a railway train been presented to him, how inconceivable must have been his astonishment. How short the time it takes now-a-days to work wonders!

In the spring the steam boat made her appearance promptly. The Gazette of the 28th April has the following announcement:

The steam boat arrived last evening from New York, and sailed again at ten o'clock this morning. She is fitted up in a very superior style of accommodation.

She was now remodeled and enlarged, and advertised to leave New York every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, and Albany every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Her accommodations were ample for over a hundred passengers, and the number of travelers at that day may have required only a trip a week. The people were yet accustomed to travel in their own conveyances, and to go from home less frequently than now, either for pleasure or profit.

*The Bee*, printed at Hudson, gives the following unique account of the Clermont.

The steam boat is certainly an interesting curiosity to strangers. To see this large and apparently unwieldy machine, without oars or sails, propelled through the element by invisible agency, at a rate of four miles an hour, would be a novelty in any quarter of the globe, as we understand there is none in Europe that has succeeded on the plan upon which this is constructed. The length of the boat is one hundred and sixty feet, and her width in proportion, so as not to impede her sailing. The machine which moves her wheels, is called, we believe, a twenty horse machine, or equal to the power of so many horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler eight or ten feet in length. The wheels are on each side similar to those of water mills, and under cover; they are moved backwards or forwards, separately or together at pleasure. Her principal advantage is in calms, or against head winds. When the wind is fair, light square sails are employed to increase her speed. Her accommodations, fifty berths, besides sofas, &c., are said to be equal or superior to any vessel that floats on the river, and are necessarily extensive, as all the space unoccupied by the machinery is fitted in the most convenient manner. Her route, between New York and Albany, is a distance of 160 miles,

which she performs regularly twice a week, sometimes in the short period of thirty-two hours, exclusive of detention by taking in and landing passengers. On her passage last week, she left New York with one hundred passengers, upwards, and Albany with eighty or ninety. Indeed this *aquatic stage* from Albany, with the *Experiment* from this city, bid fair to attract the greatest part of the travelers which pass the Hudson, and afford them accommodations not exceeded in any other part of the world.

The *Experiment* which is spoken of above in connection with this *aquatic stage*, was a sloop, the account of which is not only apropos to our purpose, but of sufficient interest to admit of being introduced here.

#### PASSAGE SLOOPS ON THE HUDSON.

In the year 1800, merchants residing a hundred miles or more distant from New York, and distant from the North river ten or fifteen miles, sent their bed and bedding to the landing from which they were to sail for the city, by a team, and themselves followed on horseback. At the landing, their bed, &c., was placed on board the sloop that conveyed their produce to market, and by it they took passage for the city. The horse was put to pasture or in the stable until their return, when the owner rode him home; and by the team that went for the merchandise the bed and bedding were returned. Such was the convenience of traveling at that day.

In November, 1800, five gentlemen associated themselves together for the purpose "of rendering the passage between Hudson and New York by water more expeditious, convenient and pleasant, to ladies and gentlemen traveling north and south through the state of New York, as well as to promote the interest of those concerned" (as expressed in the words of the agreement), by building a packet of one hundred and ten tons burthen, for the purpose of carrying passengers only. To accomplish this object they bound themselves to each other to furnish the sum of \$6,000. In accordance with this agreement, the superior packet sloop *Experiment* was built, and superbly fitted up with state rooms and berths, her whole length below decks, for the accommodation of

passengers, and performed the passage between New York and Hudson in an unprecedented short space of time.

In January 1807, some new names were added to the original subscribers, and a further agreement entered into to build another packet of the same class and for like purposes, to accomplish which the subscriptions were increased to twelve thousand dollars. This packet, like the first, was fitted up in style, and placed with the other on the North river; and at the time the two created quite an excitement. We have before us a bill and receipt for a passage on board one of these vessels dated forty four years ago. It is somewhat formal, and we give it at length as a curiosity, as it shows the manner in which things were done on the North river at that day. The passage referred to was performed in twenty-seven hours:—

Sloop EXPERIMENT, Laban Paddock master, for the accommodation of passengers on the North River, will sail from Hudson every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and from New York every Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. And the sloop EXPERIMENT, Elihu S. Bunker master, for the same purpose, will sail from Hudson every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and from New York every Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock throughout the season.

On board the EXPERIMENT, Capt. Laban Paddock. }  
 May 2, 1810. }

Dr., I— P—,	Dollars	Cts.
For passage and provisions from Hudson to New York.....	5	00
Spirits .....		
Maderia Wine.....		
Port do .....		
Sherry do .....		
Porter.....		
Cider .....		
Punch.....		

Received payment in full, ABISHA JENKINS.

In connection with the sloop Experiment was a project by the same parties to run a horse boat on the North river from Hudson to Albany, uniting at the former

place with the sloops. This appears from articles of agreement entered into by the parties, which are now before us. This experiment was made in 1810, and proved a failure. There is reason to suppose the sloops proved profitable at first, but they were driven from the river by the steam boats. They were sold and a final settlement of their accounts made in February, 1813,

#### THE ADVANCE OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

In 1807, Fulton made his successful passage to Albany by steam, and in 1810 the old North River steam boat was performing the distance between Albany and New York professedly in 36 hours, though occasionally making the trip in eight or ten hours less; and Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, was predicting that the person was then living who would see the distance between Philadelphia and Boston accomplished in three days. This individual was many years in advance of the age in which he lived. He finally died in New York about the year 1819.

The old North River boat, in her original construction, had a strange appearance. Her water wheels were without houses as at the present day; and cross-heads connected with the piston, instead of the walking-beam now in general use. The countryman, when he first saw her from Hudson, told his wife he had seen the devil going to Albany in a saw mill.

After the North River, the Car of Neptune was built, the Richmond, the Paragon, the Chancellor Kent, and others. Afterwards, lines were formed to New Brunswick, New Haven, and Providence, and to Charleston and New Orleans; and at a later period, from Liverpool to Boston and New York, and from New York to Bremen. Recently, Collins's splendid line of steamers from New York to Liverpool have commenced their trips. In the meantime, the Mississippi and the great lakes are alive with steamers; and lines are forming to connect with other European cities. Rail roads are threading the country in every direction, even to competition with the North river. What is to be the end, for steam is yet but in its infancy?

FUEL.

Steam boats on the North river first performed their trips with wood. Lackawana coal was afterwards introduced, by which the expense of fuel was reduced from \$150 a trip to \$30. This was the commencement of a new era in steamboating.

THE HENRY ECKFORD.

The following reminiscence was published in the *Morning Express* newspaper in 1851:

In going our usual rounds this morning, our attention was directed to a boat, but a trifle longer than our canal boats, lying at the foot of State street bridge, laden with coal. We were told, that it was the hull of the steam boat Henry Eckford, which in by-gone days was a passenger boat on the Hudson river, and in those days was looked upon as a magnificent vessel. If our memory serves us correctly, she first made her appearance about 1819 or 1820. She was built by the Messrs. Mowatts, of New York, under the auspices of the late Charles Smyth, who was the father of steam towing transportation lines. In that as in other enterprises Mr. Smyth shook the bush for others to catch the birds. After running as a steam tug between this city and New York, until the buisness had become so large as to require a more powerful boat, she was kept in New York to tow vessels about the harbor, and finally in 1840, her boiler exploded while lying at the dock.

THE FULTON.

The steam boat Fulton was placed on the line in 1814. She had been built to run on the East river, but the danger of capture by British cruisers, induced the proprietors to run her on this river until that danger was over. She ran in opposition to the old line, which was then in the full tide of successful operation. The boats of the latter consisted of the North River, Car of Neptune and Paragon. The following advertisement of her running arrangements is taken from the *Albany Argus* of May, 1814. The accommodations, were not on a very extensive scale but rather *select*, as they advertised to carry sixty passengers at ten dollars each, which paid quite as well as a thousand now at twenty-five cents!

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has commenced running the steam boat FULTON, between the cities of New York and Albany, for the accommodation of passengers.

This boat was built for the purpose of plying between New York and New Haven, but will be employed on the Hudson river, until a cessation of hostilities enables the proprietors to put her on her destined route.

The Fulton has good accommodations and is a very swift boat. The complement of passengers is limited to 60, and the price of passage therefore necessarily raised to Ten Dollars.

She will start from Albany every Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and from New York every Friday morning, at the same hour.

For passage apply on board at Steam Boat dock.

ELIHU F. BUNKER.

Albany, May 16, 1814.

Captain Bunker died on the 4th of August, 1847, aged 75.

#### SAFETY BARGES.

In 1826, the steam boat Commerce, Capt. Geo. E. Seymour, towed the safety barge Lady Clinton, while the Swiftsure performed the same honor to the Lady Van Rensselaer. For safety and comfort, these barges were perhaps unrivaled. Lacking speed, however, they soon became unfashionable and went out of use.

#### LIST OF THE HUDSON RIVER BOATS.

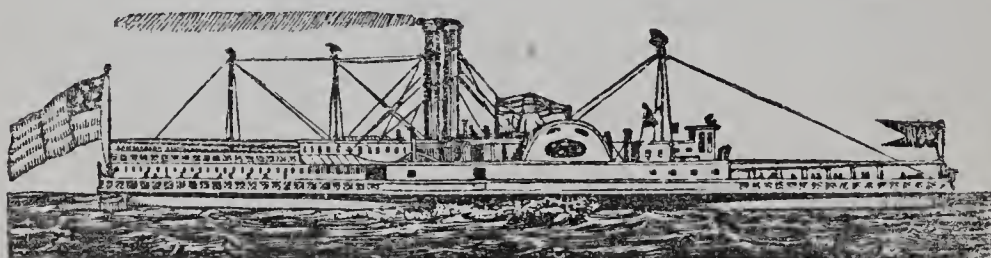
The following list embraces all the passage boats built and running for any considerable time on the Hudson river between New York and Albany, since the introduction of steam navigation by Fulton in 1807.

<i>When built.</i>	<i>Name of Boat.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1807.	Clermont . . . . .	—	Name changed to N. River.
1808.	North River . . . . .	165.	Broken up.
1809.	Car of Neptune . . . . .	295.	Sunk.
1811.	Hope . . . . .	280.	Broken up.
1811.	Perseverance . . . . .	280.	do.
1811.	Paragon . . . . .	331.	Sunk, 1825.
1813.	Richmond . . . . .	370.	Broken up.
1814.	Fulton . . . . .	327.	do.
1815.	Olive Branch . . . . .	295.	do.
1816.	Chancellor Livingston . . . . .	526.	do.
1819.	Henry Eckford . . . . .	—	do.

<i>When built.</i>	<i>Name of Boat.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1823.	James Kent.....	364.	Broken up.
1824.	Hudson .....	170.	do.
1825.	Sandusky.....	289.	Towing.
1825.	Constitution .....	276.	Now Indiana, towing.
1825.	Constellation.....	276.	Tow barge.
1825.	Chief Justice Marshall.	300.	Lost on L. I. Sound.
1825.	Saratoga .....	250.	Tow barge.
1826.	Sun.....	280.	Burnt 1831.
1826.	New Philadelphia ....	300.	Runs on Delaware.
1827.	Albany .....	298.	Broken up.
1827.	Independence.....	368.	On Philadelphia route.
1827.	North America.....	491.	Destroyed by ice, 1839.
1827.	Victory.....	290.	Sunk, 1845.
1828.	De Witt Clinton.....	571.	Tow barge.
1829.	Ohio .....	412.	do.
1830.	Novelty .....	477.	Broken up.
1832.	Champlain.....	471.	Tow barge.
1832.	Erie .....	472.	do.
1833.	Helen .....	—	Destroyed, 1834.
1835.	Robert L Stevens ....	298.	Runs to Saugerties.
1836.	Rochester .....	491.	Broken up.
1836.	Swallow.....	426.	Sunk, 1845.
1837.	Utica.....	340.	Runs to Catskill.
1838.	Diamond .....	398.	Broken up.
1839.	Balloon .....	204.	Gone South.
1839.	North America.....	491.	Runs to Rondout.
1840.	South America.....	640.	Runs to Hudson.
1840.	Troy .....	724.	Runs to Troy.
1841.	Columbia.....	391.	Runs to Hudson.
1841.	Rainbow .....	230.	Towing.
1842.	Curtis Peck.....	—	On James river.
1843.	Empire .....	936.	Sunk.
1843.	Knickerbocker .....	858.	East river.
1845.	Belle .....	430.	Towing.
1845.	Express .....	288.	Gone South.
1845.	Niagara .....	730.	Towing.
1845.	Rip Van Winkle.....	510.	Runs to Albany.
1845.	Hendrik Hudson ....	1170	do.
1845.	Oregon.....	1050.	Hauled off.
1847.	Alida .....	900.	Runs to Albany.
1848.	Isaac Newton .....	1400.	do.
1849.	New World.....	1400.	Hauled off.
1849.	Manhattan .....	500.	Runs to Albany.
1851.	Reindeer .....	1000.	Burnt.
1854.	Hero.....	575.	Runs to Albany.

Besides the foregoing, a great many boats have been run for a short time as opposition boats, or taken the place of other boats during the time required for repairs. Among them may be mentioned the ill-fated Henry Clay, the Armenia, Iron Witch, Eureka, &c.

## STEAM BOAT SOUTH AMERICA.



The South America.

Among the boats which have been most noted for speed and popularity is the *South America*. In her day, she was acknowledged to be unsurpassed in beauty of finish, accommodation, economy in fuel and adaptation to her business. She was run at the rate of 21 miles per hour, and her friends asserted that when the opportunity presented *she would prove herself the fastest boat in the world*.

The length of the steam boat South America was 266 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 640 tons.

The engine was built by James Cunningham, with an improved half stroke, an invention of his own, which proved itself to be superior to any other mode of cutting off steam, and has, since its introduction in the South America, been adopted by a number of boats plying on the Hudson, and Long Island Sound. Her cylinder was 54 inches in diameter; length of stroke, 11 feet; her main water wheel shafts were of wrought iron, and 15 inches in diameter, and were forged at the West Point foundry, at Cold Spring, N. Y.

She had two improved boilers, also made by James Cunningham, which were models for economy and durability. The consumption of fuel was one ton of anthra-



cite coal per hour, which was burned by the use of a blast from blowers driven by small engines, entirely unconnected from the main engine.

The hull was built by D. Burtis & Co. The whole construction and fitting out was done under the immediate direction and supervision of Isaac Newton, Esq., of New York city, at the cost of \$83,000.

She had in her main cabin, below, 294 berths, 54 in the ladies saloon, which was 81 feet in length, on the main deck aft, and 46 in a route of 20 state rooms, on the upper deck; this, together with the berths assigned the officers and crew (amounting to 44 in all), afforded sleeping accommodations for about 450 persons.

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Perhaps there is nothing that has improved so greatly as boat building within the last twenty or thirty years. Its progression has been so rapid, that we scarcely can conceive the strides it has made in that period. Our steamers are now floating palaces, costing in their construction from \$80,000 to \$200,000, and furnished in a style of magnificence never excelled by the craft of any other section of the Union. And the progressive spirit, it will be readily observed, is not confined to the arrangement of boats as to comfort and splendor, but it is visible in the speed with which they accomplish their specified distance of travel. Steam fairly wafts them along, and nine hours occupied in coming from New York to this city is accounted as only an ordinary trip.—*Ev. Journal.*

But the opening of the Hudson River rail road, and the transit from New-York to Albany in the short space of four hours, produced a new era in the annals of travel. The steam boats had reigned supreme over the noble waters of the Hudson for *forty-four years*. The coincidence of the times and seasons for the commencement of steam navigation and of steam travel by rail on the river is striking. And the contrast of the time and fare table with that now used on the rail road is quite as remarkable.

## NOLTE'S ACCOUNT OF THE CLERMONT.

The following account of the first voyage of the *Clermont* is to be found in the Autobiography of Vincent Nolte, a Frenchman. It is inserted here for the purpose of showing how little some writers' eyes and memories are to be relied upon for a correct account of what they witness. Mons. Nolte describes the event in this wise:

It was exactly at this time, Aug. 1807, that I, then staying at one of the most celebrated boarding houses in the city of New York, the Widow Gallop's on Broadway, while engaged in making my preparations for departure, by mere chance, at breakfast, made the acquaintance of a gentleman who was just about to give the world the first example of steam navigation. The reader will readily guess that I am now referring to Robert Fulton, and his newly-built steamer *Clermont*, constructed by him at his own expense. It was then a topic in the mouth of every body, as the attempt he proposed in a short time to make to carry his plan into execution, was the object of universal curiosity. My new acquaintance wanted me to be present, and witness the departure of his steam boat, which was to take place from the bank of the Hudson river at 12 o'clock; and, indeed it did not require much persuasion to induce me to accede to this request. So I saw this curious and wonderful structure—130 feet in length, 16 feet broad, 7 feet depth of hold, rating 160 tons, as it had been described, and containing about 450 passengers\*—leave the wharf as the clock struck twelve, make right for the middle of the stream, and describe a circle three times in succession. Then, defying the force of the wind and the waves alike, it dashed gallantly along its way to Albany, as though the most favorable breeze were filling its sails. A vociferous cheer arose from the thousands assembled on both banks of the Hudson to witness, with their own eyes, the reality of this truly grand experiment, and its brilliant success.

The large steam vessel previously described, was named after *Clermont*, the country-seat of his friend, the Chancellor Livingston. It reached *Clermont*, at a distance of 110 miles, within twenty-four hours, left that point again at nine o'clock, on the next morning, and arrived at Albany some forty seven miles farther in about eight hours. It had thus made nearly five miles per hour against wind and current. This steam boat was the first that its owner began to employ to a practical purpose and valuable result.

\* Mons. Nolte may have seen 450 persons on the boat, before it cast off, if so many could have stood on the deck.

## NORTH RIVER STEAM BOATS.

The steamers of the Hudson are the fleetest and most beautiful boats in the world. In Europe the steam boats make but little better time than the steam ships—their average being from twelve to fifteen miles per hour. A first class North river boat will do you eighteen and twenty-two. The New World has done the distance between New York and Poughkeepsie, eighty miles, inside of four hours—landings included. The Reindeer, on Wednesday, reached this city in a little over eight hours after leaving New York, making all the usual landings, and wrestling with a freshet equal to four miles an hour. Such speed is unknown on any other river in the world. The magnificence and comfort of our boats are unrivaled. The English steam boat is made for service rather than beauty. To obtain safety, they sacrifice not only speed, but comfort. Mirrors are superseded by staunches, and ottomans by braces and clamps. As we mentioned before, the last sample of our skill is the production of the Reindeer—a steamer whose goaheadiveness and finish may challenge comparison with anything that swims, beginning with a naiad and leaving off with a dolphin.—*Knickerbocker*.



## LUTHERAN CHURCH.

From O'Callaghan's Documentary History, vol. iii.

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### PETITION OF THE LUTHERANS OF WILLEMSTADT, FOR LEAVE TO BURY THEIR DEAD. 1674.

To the Rt Honble Myn Heer Anthony Colve Governr  
General of N. Netherland.

Those of the Augsburg Confession represent with due respect that your Petitioners are ordered in cases of the burial of their dead, to pay the Sexton (*Aanspreecker*\*) of the Reformed Church notwithstanding they employ their own Sexton, as lately happened, one of theirs having seized goods by execution and sold the same at public auction: And the Petitioners remark that they fully pay all taxes assessments, excise and all others whatever they may be called; Yea they endeavor to pay also their own poor: They are therefore, as they consider, not in the least subject to such charges but on the contrary ought to enjoy their (religious) exercises and Divine Service free and unconstrained, for which they have a written grant from the late Honbl<sup>e</sup> Governour Lovelace copy of which is hereunto annexed.

It is also well known to all that Mr. Roosenboom hath addressed a petition on that subject to the Honbl<sup>e</sup> *Heer* General abovenamed, to be favored therein; which petition had no result, but the Heer Laval being come up, said in full Court in date the 7th November 1672 he had authority as to Roosenboom's Petition—Let the Dead bury their Dead; for with what free conscience can your Precentor go and act for the Lutherans, for they have more ceremonies than the Reformed. Whereupon at that time he had no more to say, and it was as well.

\* Literally, "The person sent around with invitations to a funeral;" a custom still in practice in some of the older settlements of this state. We render the word, "Sexton," being the nearest approach we can find to the original.

Wherefore your Petitioners for aforesaid reasons approach your Honour requesting most humbly that they may enjoy what they have been granted, and as Your Petitioners Brethren at N. Orange enjoy the same, that they futher may bury their dead without notifying Mr. Roosenboom, but employ their own Sexton and no one else. Whereupon they expect a favorable answer.

Your Honors

Affectionate Subjects

BERNHARDUS ANTHONY V. D. M.

JAN HEINDERIK BRUYNS

JOCHEM BACKER

HANS HENDRICKSEN.

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DOMINE BERNARDUS ARENSIUS HIS PASSE.

Permit and Suffer the Bearer hereof, Domine Bernardus Arensius, to Passe from hence to Albany with his necessaries in the Sloope whereof Claes Tysen is Master, and to Officiate there as Pastor of the Augustine or Lutheran Congregation, as formerly under the English Government, without any manner of Lett, hindrance or molestacon whatsoever Given under my hand and Seale in New Yorke, the 6th day of November 1674.

E. ANDROSS.

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DOM. SCHAETS AND THE LUTHERANS.

Extraordinary Court held at Albany

11 March 16 $\frac{7}{8}$  $\frac{9}{0}$ .

The Court met at the request of D<sup>c</sup> Gideon Schaets, accompanied by the W: Consistory, who complains that Myndert Frederickse Smitt came to his house and told him the Dom<sup>e</sup> never to presume to speak to any of his Children on religious matters; and that he the Dom<sup>e</sup> went sneaking through all the houses like the Devil; adding, Our Domine (meaning Dom: Bernardus, Minister of the Lutheran Congregation) does not do so.

Dom: Schaets further complains that Myndert Frederickse's wife grievously abused & calumniated him behind his back at Gabriel Thomson's house, as an old Rogue, Sneak &ca. and that if she had him by the pate, she should drag his gray hairs out of it; which the Domine offered to prove by witnesses.

Whereupon Myndert Frederickse & wife are sent for to Court and Dom<sup>c</sup> Schaets accusation is read to Myndert who denies it all declaring that he had not given the Domine an ill word.

Pietertje, wife of Myndert Frederickse denies having abused Dom: Schaets as a rogue & sneak; but that the Domine hath abused her religion as a Devilish Religion.

Hend. Rooseboom sworn, says that he was at Gabriel Thomson's last Monday when Pietertie, Myndert Frederickse's wife entered, and wishing to go away was called back by Gabriel and conversing on the Subject of Dom: Schaets and her daughter, she said—What business hath Dom: Schaets to question mine daughter? To this Gabr said—Why should he not do so? The Domine does well to question people. Whereupon Pietertie said, Dom. Schaets, the old Rogue & Sneak; had she been by she should have caught him by the grey pate—adding he ought to look to his daughter the W——e and take care of her—To which Gabriel replied, *Meutie*, why say that & scold the Domine so? who answered him—You damned dog! you protect whores & knaves.

Cornelis Teunise Swart being sworn, says he was also at Gabriel Thomson's last Tuesday when Pietertie Myndert Frederickse's wife came in and enquired for her daughter, who not being there, she was going away but Gabriel called her back and said—sit awhile *Meutie*; and being in conversation about Dom: Schaets wishing to question her daughter—she said she had, herself, a teacher to do so—that if she had the old rogue, she would take him by the grey pate, and further knoweth not.

Mr Sherrif Pretty requests their Worships that he may act herein, to institute his action at a more convenient period.

The W. Court postpone the matter to the next Court

day to act then on the merits. Meanwhile if parties can be reconciled, (through Respect for the Divine) they were particularly recommended to do so, saving the Sheriffs action & costs.

Albany 12 March 16 $\frac{7}{8}$  $\frac{9}{0}$ .

Myndt Fredericksen and his wife appear before their Worships of the Court, requesting that they may be reconciled in love & friendship with Dom: Schaets as they have been with Gabriel. Whereupon their W: recommended him to call Dom: Schaets which being immediately done;

Dom: Schaets appearing before their Worships is asked if he were willing to be Reconciled with the aforesaid persons? who answers, Yes, on condition that they both acknowledge him an honourable man, and that they know nought of him except what is honest & virtuous (always excepting the Dispute out of which this case arose, namely—Universal Grace—being no political question\*), also the Sheriff's claim

Whereupon Myndert aforesaid & his wife acknowledge the Domine in open court to be an honest man, and that they know nought of him except all honour & virtue and are willing to bear all the costs hereof, also to settle with the Sheriff

N. B. It is settled by And: Teller and for 6 Beavers and 6 cans of wine

\* This is explained by the following testimony in another case—  
“Hans Dreper further says, that Gabriel's wife stated that D<sup>c</sup> Schaets said at her house that whoever taught that Christ died alike for all men, taught a false and devilish Doctrine.”

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From O'Callaghan's Documentary History, vol. iii.

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### STATE OF THE CHURCH IN ALBANY, ETC.

Rev. Thomas Barclay to the Secretary of the Society  
for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.  
Albany Sept 26 1710.

Honoured Sir: As I did begin from my first coming to Albany, so I go on to catechise the youth, and it hath pleased God to bless my weak endeavours that way, for a great many Dutch children, who at my first arrival were altogether ignorant of the English tongue, can distinctly say our catechism, and make the responses at prayers. Every Sunday, after the second lesson at evening prayer, I explain some part of the catechism in as plain and familiar a manner as I can, shunning all controversies, teaching them such fundamental doctrines as are necessary and tend most to promote piety and a good life. I have taught the scholars the prayers appointed for charity schools, and I have used all possible methods to engage the children to their duty, both by the giving of small presents to the most forward and diligent, and by frequently visiting their schools: and for encouraging the school masters, I give them what charity is collected in our church, obliging them to bring their scholars to public prayers.

At Schenectady I preach once a month, where there is a garrison of forty soldiers, besides about sixteen English and about one hundred Dutch families; they are all of them my constant hearers. I have this summer got an English school erected amongst them, and in a short time, I hope, their children will be fit for catechising. Schenectady is a village situated on a pleasant river, twenty English miles above Albany, and the first castle of the Indians is twenty four miles above Schenectady. In this village there has been no Dutch minister these five years and



there is no probability of any being settled among them. There is a convenient and well built church which they freely gave me the use of. I have taken pains to shew them the agreement of the articles of our church with theirs. I hope in some time to bring them not only to be constant hearers, but communicants.

Mr. Lydius, the minister of the Dutch congregation at Albany, died the 1st day of March last. He was a good pious man, and lived in entire friendship with me; sent his own children to be catechised. At present there is no Dutch minister at Albany, neither is any expected 'till next summer; and from New York to the utmost bounds of my parish, there is no minister but myself: most of the inhabitants are Dutch, the garrison excepted, which consists of three companies, each company one hundred men. In the city and county of Albany there are about three thousand souls, besides the garrison; in the mean time some of the Dutch children I have baptized, and married several, and other parts of the service I have performed in the Dutch tongue, and more of them would accept my ministry: but that Mr. De Bois, a minister of the Dutch congregation of New York, comes sometimes to Albany; he is a hot man, and an enemy to our church, but a friend to his purse, for he has large contributions from this place, As for myself I take no money, and have no kind of perquisite. I have used all moderation towards dissenters in this country. There is none but those of the Dutch church, and I have found two only not baptized, the one born in West Jersey and bred a Quaker, him I have brought over to our church, and christened him the first day of this year; the other is an old England man, but of a loose life; so soon as I can bring him off from his wicked courses, I design to baptize him.

Since the death of Mr. Lydius, the Indians have no ministers; there are about thirty communicants, and of the Dutch church, but so ignorant and scandalous, that they can scarce be reputed Christians. The sachems of the five nations, viz: of the Masque, Oneydas, Onnondages, Cayougas, and Senekas, at a meeting with our governor,

Col. Hunter, at Albany the 10th August last, when his excellency in his speech to them asked them if they were of the same mind with those four Indians that had been over with Col. Schuyler in desiring missionaries to be sent and they answered that they were, and desired to have forts built among them and a church, and that Mr. Freeman, present minister of the Dutch congregation at Flatbush, near New York, be one of those two missionaries which the queen promised to send them. This Mr. Freeman, five years ago was minister of Schenectady, and converted several of the Indians; he has acquired more skill in their language than any Dutch minister that has been in this country, and Mr. Delliis is not so well skilled in that tongue, a great part of our liturgy he has translated into the Indian tongue, in particular morning and evening prayer, the litany, the creed of St. Athanasius, &c., besides several places of the Old and New Testament. He told me when he read to them the litany, they were mightily affected with it. He is a gentleman of a good temper, and well affected to our church, and if there were a bishop in this part of the world, would be persuaded to take Episcopal ordination. I often entreat him to go over to England, but he is afraid of the danger of the voyage, and his wife will not consent to live among the Indians; he has promised to give me his manuscripts, and what he has done into the Indian tongue.

I am sorry to tell you, Sir, that I am afraid the missionaries that are coming over, will find hard work of it, and if the commander of that fort be not a person of singular piety and virtue, all their endeavours will be ineffectual; these, here, that trade with them, are loath that any religion get any footing among them; besides, these savages are so given to drinking of that nasty liquor rum, that they are lost to all that is good. I must tell you that the Masque, of whom one of the four that were lately in England was a sachem, have not above fifty men. All the five nations cannot make two thousand, and of these, in number, the Senekas, are near one thousand, and most of them are in the French interest.

Hendrick the great prince that was honoured so in England, cannot command ten men; the other three were not Sachems. How far her majesty and the society have been imposed upon, I leave it to you to judge. I beg leave also to tell you, that the missionaries that are sent over, must have an honourable allowance and large presents to give, otherwise they will have but few proselytes; and great care must be taken that they be well used, otherwise their mission will prove ineffectual as Mr. Moor's, and how he defeated the designs of his mission, Col. Schuyler best knows.

I have now worried you with a long letter, and shall only add, that I shall be always ready to follow the directions of the society, and to endeavour all that in me lieth to propagate religion where it is not, and cultivate it where it is established.

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RECTORS OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ALBANY.

The Rev. THOROUGHGOOD MOOR was the earliest Church of England clergyman in these parts, after the Rev. Mr. Talbot's short stay. He arrived at New York in 1704, and proceeded thence to Albany, as Missionary to the Mohawks. Owing to the influence of the fur traders, his efforts to convert the heathen were entirely without fruit, and he returned to N. York. He went next to Burlington N. J., where he was so scandalized at the indecent conduct of Ld. Cornbury and his Lt. Gov., that he refused to admit the latter to the Lord's Supper. For this he was imprisoned, but having contrived to escape from jail, he embarked for England. The ship, in which he was a passenger, foundered at sea, and he, with all on board, unfortunately, perished. The first rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, as far as our knowledge at present extends, was the

I. REV. THOS. BARCLAY. This gentleman was chaplain to the fort in 1708, and read the service and preached to the citizens in Dutch. He officiated also at Schenectady and for the Indians, until Nov., 1712, when the Rev. Wm

Andrews came out as successor to Mr Moor. Mr. A., however, had not greater success among the natives than his predecessor, and he abandoned his mission in 1719.\*

Mr. Barclay's congregation met, for seven years, in a small Lutheran chapel, when Gov. Hunter encouraged them to erect a church for themselves. To aid them, he furnished all the stone and lime necessary for the building; the city presented £200, and contributions were received from Schenectady, and other parts of the province. The garrison also subscribed, and £600 were soon collected. In Nov. 1716, the first English Church in Albany was opened for service. It was a handsome stone building, 58 × 42 feet. The communion service presented by Q. Anne "to the Chapel of the Onondagas," during this rectorate, was, it is presumed, retained for the use of this church, where it is still preserved. The Soc. for Prop. the Gospel withdrew its allowance soon after, the consequence of which was, the church ceased to have a minister, until the arrival of the

II. REV. Mr. MILN. This clergyman was appointed in 1728, and continued until 1737, when he was transferred to New Jersey. He was succeeded by

III. REV. HENRY BARCLAY, the son of Rev. Thos. B., a native of Albany, who graduated at Yale Coll. in 1734. He was appointed, at Mr. Miln's recommendation, in 1735, catechist to the Indians at Fort Hunter, and became rector in 1737-8 which office he filled until 1746, when he was appointed rector of Trinity church, New York, where he died in 1764.

IV. REV JOHN OGILVIE, a native of New-York, and graduate of Yale College. Being a Dutch scholar, he was appointed to this mission in 1748, and arrived at Albany

\* A clergyman, named Wm. Andrews; was a missionary in Schenectady where he also kept a school, as late as 1773, but his health failing, from the labors attendant on these avocations, he was obliged to resign his charge. He removed to Williamsburg, Va., but learning that the mission at Johnstown was vacant, by the retirement of the Rev. M. Mosley, pastor of that place, he immediately applied to Sir W. Johnson for that church, but we have not ascertained whether he ever returned to the Mohawk valley.

in March, 1749. In 1760, he joined the expedition against Niagara, and continued attached to the army until the close of the French war. He succeeded Mr. Barclay, as rector of Trinity Church, New York, and died Nov. 26, 1774, aged 51. His portrait is in the vestry of Trinity church. An attempt was made in 1763 and 1766 to have a translation of the book of common prayer (prepared by Messrs. Andrews, Barclay and Ogilvie) printed in New-York by Weyman, in the Mohawk language. But the difficulty to print such language was found almost insurmountable, as there was not at the time, "a *Letter-makers founding house*" in the colonies. Weyman completed nine sheets, or as far as the 74th page, when he died bankrupt. The work passed then (1771) into the hands of Hugh Gainé, when four or five hundred copies, it is said, were printed.

V. REV. THOMAS BROWN, B. A., of St. Albans Hall, was the only child of the Rev. G. Brown, of Oxford, Eng. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London 23d Sept. 1754. He came to America some time after it is supposed with the 27th Reg't, of which he was chaplain, and married Martina Hogan, of Albany, on the 24th Aug., 1761. He served with his regiment at the reduction of Martinico in Feb., 1762, and having returned to England, received the order of priesthood, and was commissioned missionary to North America by the Bishop of London, 8th of July, 1764. He succeeded the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, as pastor of St. Peter's and served the church until 1768. He then moved to the south, and was appointed, 30th May, 1772, rector of Dorchester, Maryland. He died 2d May, 1784, aged 49 years, leaving a wife and seven children; the survivor of these, a daughter, is still living in Albany. She has portraits of her father, grandfather and grand mother, in good preservation.

VI. REV. HARRY MUNRO, in whose time the church was incorporated, was rector from 1768 to 1773 or 1774. The congregation is represented as consisting of not

\* 2 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. i, 148.

more than thirty families\* which Mr. Munro, in a statement before us, classes thus:—Attendants, 156; Communicants, 44, of which 30 were gained by him or joined the church since his appointment, and he “had all the rest” (he says) “to reconcile or bring back, his predecessor having had but three communicants, when he last administered.” Baptized since his appointment in Albany, 345; Communicants lost by death, removals, &c. 14; desertions 4=18. “Three of those have left the church because they were not permitted to wrest the government out of the vestry’s hands; the other because he could not relish Bishops Tillotson’s, Sherlock’s & Atterbury’s sermons, and because Mr. Munro did not preach spiritual sermons.”

The church was vacant during the war of the Revolution, though it is stated that service was performed in 1776.\*

VII. THOMAS ELLISON, A. M., of Cambridge, Eng., was appointed rector on the first of May, 1787, and one of the Regents of the University, Feb, 28, 1797. He was, in private life, a gentleman of a sociable disposition and remarkable wit, whose society was much courted, for it is said of him, that he was “as much above a mean action as an angel is above a calumniator.” The old church, in the centre of State-street, was demolished, and the present edifice erected in his rectorate, Anno 1802, on the 26 of April, of which year, Mr. Ellison died. Bishop Chase, of Ohio, studied divinity under this clergyman. A vacancy, of more than a year, now occurred.

VIII. REV. FREDERIC BEASLEY, of Philadelphia, was elected rector in July (though others say 1st Sept.), 1803. Possibly he took up his permanent residence at the rectory at the latter date. He served six years, having resigned in August 1809, and left the city the following month. He became afterwards provost of the University of Penn.

IX. REV. TIMOTHY CLOWES, son of Joseph C., of Hempstead, where he was born March 18, 1787, gradu-

\* N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc. ii, 111.

ated at Columbia College in 1808. Having received Deacon's orders he preached in Jersey City and Jamaica in 1809, on the 19th of Nov. of which year he preached for the first time at St. Peter's. He began his ministerial duties in this church on 23 April, 1810; but it was not until the 31 Dec. of that year that he was regularly called, or inducted as rector. Having obtained the prerequisite order of presbyter on the 26th Nov., 1813, he was instituted on 3d Feb. 1814. His connection with this church terminated in the latter part of 1817, when he returned to his native town and taught a classical seminary there for three years with great success. In 1821, he became principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush; in 1823, was chosen President of Washington College, Md., and rector of the church in Chestertown and St. Pauls, Kent Co. The college being destroyed by fire, Dr. Clowes, now LL. D., again opened school at Hempstead. He presided over the Clinton Liberal Institute, Oneida county, from 1838 to 1842, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he pursued his usual business of instruction. He died in 1847, at the age of 60.\*

Dr. Clowes united himself, it is understood, to the Universalist Society in the latter years of his life.

X. REV. WILLIAM B. LACEY officiated from July, 1818, to the spring of 1832. He resides at present, according to the church Almanac, in the state of Louisiana, where we believe, he confines himself to the department of education.

REV. HORATIO POTTER, was instituted rector in 1833.

\*Address of the Hon. Lt. Gov. Taylor and others to the congregation of St Peter's church; Answer of members of the congregation of St. Peter's church, Albany, to Lt. Gov. Taylor's pamphlet, printed for the congregation, February, 1816: Thompson's Hist. L. I., ii. 126.

REVD WM ANDREWS MISSIONARY TO THE MOHAWKS.

At a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 14th November 1712. Present Pr Schuyler Hend. Hansen K. V. Renselaer Mynd. Schuyler Johs Schuyler P Vn Brugh

The Comrs Rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from his Excellency dated y<sup>e</sup> 31th of October last and is as followth [Letter missing.]

The Reverend Mr. Wm Andrews Missionary for the Mohocks sent by the honourable Society for propagation the Gospel in foreign parts was desired to meet the Comrs with the Reverend Mr. Tho. Barclay, who came. It was then ordred that the said letter should be read unto them which was done, and told Mr Andrews that they would at all times give him all the assistance that Lays in their power for accomplishing so Good a work as he Is sent for,

for which he Gave the Comrs Many thanks.

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 15th day of Novr 1712. Present Pr Schuyler Johs Schuyler K. Vn Renselaer Hend Hansen R Ingoldesby Mynd. Schuyler P. Vn Brugh.

This day a letter from his Grace My Lord Arch B. of Canterbury dated y<sup>e</sup> 29th of May last to the Sachims of the Six Nations of Indians was delivered to the Sachims of the Maquas Country and read unto them, the contents whereof was Interpreted by Lawc<sup>e</sup> Clasen, which letter was ordered to be recorded in these Minutes on the request of the Reverend Mr Thomas Barclay. [*Letter not found.*]

The Reverend Mr Andrews Missionary to the Mohawk Indians told the s<sup>d</sup> sachems that he is Sent by her Most Excellent Majesty the queen, and the Society for propagation y<sup>e</sup> Gospel in foreign parts at their own desire & request to her said Mayty when Some of their Sachims were in England, and propositions Since that time made to have Minisiers to Instruct them in the Christian Religion, for which Reason he has left his dearest friends and relations and under Gone a very tedious & dangerous



voyage to come over to them to Instruct them, in y<sup>e</sup> principals of the Christian Religion for the Good of their Souls: Salvation, hoping with the blessing of God to see the happy fruit of his labour, and that they will give him due protection and Incouragement in the doing of it whilst it shall pleas god that he should be among them.

Then Terachjoris Sachim of Canajoharie the upper Castle of the Mohawks Stood up and Sayd that he was deputed by those of that Castle to come to Albany to Receive in their name the Reverend Mr William Andrews for their Minister, who they understood is Sent (on their Request) by the Great queen of Great Britain to Instruct them in the Christian Religion for the good of their Souls Service, and Gave Mr Andrews his hand and promised for those of that Castle to give all the Protection and Incouragement unto him that shall lye in their power.

Hendrick one of the Sachims of the Maquas Country stood up and Say'd that he was very glad that y<sup>e</sup> Reverend Mr Wm Andrews was come over for their Minister to Instruct them in the Christian Religion for the Good of their Souls, and that he was deputed with those now here present by the other Sachims of that Castle to Receive him in their names for their Minister and father and promist for themselves and those of the s<sup>d</sup> Castle to give him all the protection Incouragement and assistance possibly they can, and always be faithful and obedient to him, and doth heartly Return thanks to her Majty the Great queen of Great Britain that She has been pleased to Grant their Requests, and also to the honble Society for propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts and doth thank his Excellency Robert Hunter Esqr &c and Collo Nicolson for their Intercession in Getting their Request Granted the fruets whereof are now to be seen.

Hendrick sayd further that he desired in y<sup>e</sup> name of the s<sup>d</sup> Sachims of the Mohawks that none of their land might be clandestinely bought from any of them for that would breed a faction and disturbance among them and would be an occasion of leaving their Country and oblige them to go over to the Ottowawas or farr Indians where they should have no Christian Minister to Instruct them

in the Christian Religion, nor that they should not be brought under that yoke as those at Canada are who are obliged to pay the tenths of all to their priests. Gave a Belt of wampum.

Mr Andrews Reply'd that he was not come for the lūcure of their land nor to lay any burdons on them but to Instruct them in the true Christian Religion and that no land Should be bought of them in a Clandestine Manner, if it Lays in his power to prevent it, and that the honourable Society had taken care to pay him.

The Reverend Thomas Barclay desired that the Comrs would be pleased to procure men Slees & horses for Conveying the Goods of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Andrews to the Mohawks Country\* and to pay the Charges thereof which they promised to do with all readiness,

The Comrs Gave the following presents to the Mohawk Indians viz<sup>t</sup> 6 kegs powder 6 boxes of lead 12 Blankets 12 Shirts 2 duffel Blankets 5 pair Stockings 200 flints & 50 lb Shot

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REVD MR BARCLAY AND HENDK HANSEN ESQR.

Att a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 19th of Janry 171 $\frac{2}{3}$  Present Kill: Van Renselaer the Commandr & Chiefe here Hend: Hansen Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler Johs Schuyler Pr Vn Brugh

The Comrs being conviend at y<sup>e</sup> desire of Mr Barclay minister of y<sup>e</sup> Gospel & Missionary of the Society for Propagation of y<sup>e</sup> Gospel, who acquaints y<sup>e</sup> Gentn that he is Inform'd that Mr hend: Hansen at y<sup>e</sup> house of Wm hogan on y<sup>e</sup> 15th Instant when y<sup>e</sup> Mayor was sworn did take occasion to Rail against him upon occasion of a Letter writ by his Excy the Govr to ye Comrs of ye Ind: affairs wherein Mr Hansens name was mentioned for not going to y<sup>e</sup> Mohogs Country with Mr Andrews the Missionary, and that if he had any Interest with y<sup>e</sup> Indians it ought to be Employed for her Mayes Service, that it

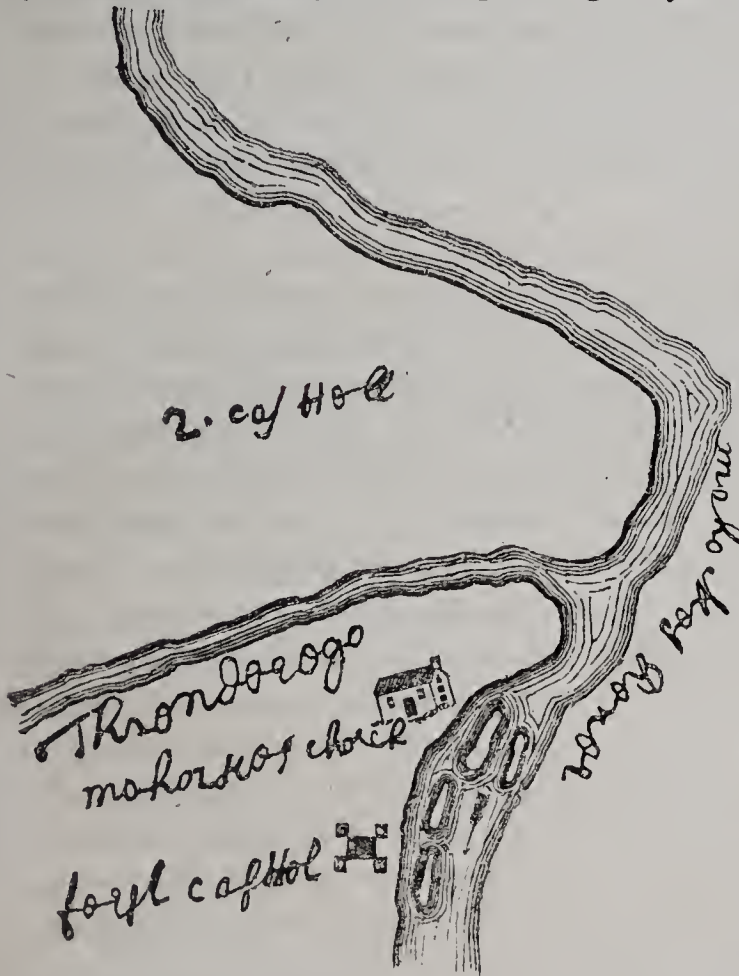
\* The Indian name of the mission above mentioned is given in an affidavit of the Rev. Henry Barclay, of which an extract is subjoined. The engraving at the side is from a survey dated 23d October, 1712.

was hoped he would Rectify that neglect, and make matters Easy and Some other matters that were unpleasant to Mr Hansen Whereupon

Mr Hansen alledg'd in a publick Comp<sup>e</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> 15th Instant that Mr Barclay was y<sup>e</sup> occasion of writing of that Letter, and that he designed to be a bishop over Mr Andrews y<sup>e</sup> Missionary that he had a mind for his salary, and that he told y<sup>e</sup> gentn he would come up with him for what he had done to his prejudice & oyr words to that Effect & desires that such Evidence to y<sup>e</sup> proof hereof may be heard,

and shows the Schoharie creek, the church, and the two Mohawk castles, &c.

“HENRY BARCLAY of the City of New York, Rector of Trinity Church in said City (in Communion with the Church of England as by Law Established) of full Age being duly sworn deposeth and saith:



That he was born in Albany. That in Quality of missionary from the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, he resided several years at *Ti-enonderoga* among one of the Iroquois Nations of Indians, who call themselves *Ganinge-hage*, and are by the English called *Mohocks*. That the Deponent hath always heard and understood that by the praying Indians, were meant such of the Mohawk Nation, as were Converted to the Christian Religion. And that while he lived among the said Mohock Indians he understood from them that they laid claim to Lands to

the Northward of Saraghtoge, in the County of Albany, but how far to the Northward he does not Remember to have heard from them, and that he verily believes they still make the same claim.”

Robert Livingston Junr Esqr Mayor of y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany doth say that on y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> 15th of this present January he heard Mr hend Hansen Say he woudered why Mr Barclay was so incend agst him y<sup>t</sup> he did not Look upon Mr Andrews y<sup>e</sup> Missionary to have writ agst him to y<sup>e</sup> Govr but beleevd that what he did was by the Instigation of Mr Barclay, and that he ruled over the said Mr Andrews as a bishop, and wether it was to remove him from y<sup>t</sup> place and have y<sup>e</sup> benefitt of it for himself he knew not, and did further say that he has had to doe with greater men, then he meaning Mr Barclay and did not value him he would come up with him,

L<sup>t</sup> Collo Johs Schuyler doth say that he was in Comp<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15 Instant at Wm Hogans when y<sup>e</sup> Mayor was Sworn and he heard Mr Hend: Hansen Say that he beleevd that Mr Andrews y<sup>e</sup> Missionary had never writ against him to the Govr and that he beleev'd Mr Barclay Ruled over Mr Andrews as a Bishop and that Mr Hansen said further that he knew not why Mr Barclay was so much incend against him Except it was about y<sup>e</sup> £50 but knew not further of it.

Mr Abraham Cuyler Says that he was present the same time at Wm Hogans and he heard Mr Hend: Hansen Say he knew not what ailed Mr Barclay to write agst him to y<sup>e</sup> Govr where upon Mr Mayor answered him, he beleevd it was not Mr Barclay that had writ to the Govr, whereupon Mr Hansen said I know that but he beleev'd that what was written to the Govr agst him was by y<sup>e</sup> Instigation of Mr Barclay, and Said further is Mr Barclay angry because I was desired to gett £50 for him upon Interest to pay his debts, and that his wife must know nothing of it, & further knows not.

Mr Hend. Hansen being present Says that he was at Wm Hogans on y<sup>e</sup> 15th Instant when y<sup>e</sup> Mayor was Sworn, and being troubled at that Paragraph of his Excys Letter wch Related to him, he Could not forbear mentioning y<sup>e</sup> same to Mr Mayor, Subject of that Letter (the being discoursed of by Some of the Comp<sup>e</sup>) and he told y<sup>e</sup> Mayor how that he Suspected it was by Mr Barclays means, that it happened to be thus misrepresented

to his Excelley because he had heard that Mr Barclay had drop'd some words Reflecting on him—and there-upon took occasion to Speak to Mr Mayor, whom he thought would inform Mr Barclay of his Resentment, & Said I know not why Mr Barclay is so much incenced agst me Except it be for that I Endeavord upon Mr Collins desire to get £50: upon Interest for Mr Barclay wh his wife was to know nothing off which I could not procure without being Security for it my Self which I declin'd, and so did not gett it, or that he must have a design agst that good man Mr Andrews y<sup>e</sup> Missionary to make him uneasy & gett a part of his Salary, for it Seems y<sup>t</sup> he would Rule over that good Man as a bishop, it Seems as the Dutch phrase is *dat hy't hondtie d' Steert soude off hacken*, that is he would cutt off the Litle dogs taile, but he was not affraid of him for he had had to doe with as Great men as he was and yet he would come up with him meaning that when y<sup>e</sup> matter came to a fair hearing he doubted not but to Clear himself and Concluded that he did not know what ailed y<sup>e</sup> man, meaning Mr Barclay, for he had done him all the kindnesse that was in his power and Shewed him all the Respect Imaginable ever Since he had been in y<sup>e</sup> Country and had used all Endeavors to Perswade and Recomend y<sup>e</sup> Indians to be kind to Mr Andrews the Missionary, and to bring him of the best that they hunted telling ye Indians that it was the Custome of y<sup>e</sup> Christians to doe So and to be kind to their Ministers.

Mr Barclay Says he will not trouble y<sup>e</sup> Comrs any further, but give his Excelley the Govr an Account how Mr Andrews y<sup>e</sup> Missionary was Received by Taquajenont y<sup>e</sup> only Sachim that was at home in the Maquase Country to Receive their Minister.

Mr Barclay desired a Copy of y<sup>e</sup> above proceedings, the Comrs order a Copy to be deliver'd to Mr Barclay and to Mr hend. Hansen Likewise if he desires it, they both promiseing not to Send it down to N York before y<sup>e</sup> ordinary post goes wh is fryday next, when y<sup>e</sup> Gentn will give his Excelley an Account thereof.

PETITION OF THE RECTOR & C OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH  
FOR A CHARTER.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Moor Baronet Governor  
and Commander in Chief of the Province of New  
York and the Territories thereon depending and  
Chancellor of the same &c

The Petition of the Minister Church Wardens and Ves-  
try of St Peters Church in the City of Albany—Humbly  
Sheweth

That His Excellency Robert Hunter His Majesty King  
George the firsts Governor of this province on the 21<sup>st</sup>  
October 1714 by Letter Pattent under the Broad seal did  
Grant unto the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Barclay Peter Mathews  
Esqr and John Dunbar a Certain piece of Ground therein  
particularly described for to erect and Build a Church for  
public Worship agreable to the Rules and Regulations of  
the Church of England as by Law Established, that soon  
after a Church was Built on the said ground and publick  
worship has been performed according to the mode of the  
Church of England. And your Petitioners conceiving it  
may be for the Interest and advantage of the said Church  
to have it Incorporated.

May it therefore please your Excellency to Grant unto  
your Petitioners a Charter for the Incorporation of the  
said Church in such manner as unto your Excellency  
shall seem most proper.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray &c

HARRY MUNRO, Clerk.

CHRISTOPHER HEGERMAN } Church  
DANIEL HEWSON Junr } Wardens

JOHN BARCLAY, WM BENSON

18 May 1768. Read in Council

& referred to a Committee.

13 July 1768. Reported and granted.

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In the report laid before a convention of the clergy,  
Oct. 5, 1704, allusion is made to Albany as

“ A large frontier town where most of the people are  
Dutch, who have from Amsterdam a Dutch Minister, one

Mr Lydius, but there are some English families, besides a garrison of soldiers, who are a considerable congregation. A church of England Minister here will, in all probability, do signal service not only by setting up a public worship to the joy & comfort of the English, who impatiently desire a minister, and persuading the Dutch and others to conform, but also in instructing the Indians which come in great numbers thither. Mr Moore, missionary to the Mohawks, is coming to settle here for sometime by the directions of his Excellency, my Lord Cornbury who gives him great encouragement, and has been particularly pleased to promise him presents for the Indians.

*Doc. Hist., iii, 117.*

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In Col. Heathcote's letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Nov. 6, 1705, he says:

"As for Mr Moor's mission, you will undoubtedly have the account thereof very fully by Mr Talbot, whose place he supplies, having not thought it worth the while to stay at Albany. As for my opinion that matter, I think it is too heavy for the Society to meddle with at present, and would properly lie as a burthen upon the Crown, to be defrayed out of the revenue here. For their being brought over to our Holy faith will, at the same time, secure them in their fidelity to the government. And not only that, but the Society will, I believe, find employment enough for their money in sending of missionaries amongst those who call themselves Christians, on the coast of America, which I find to be their resolution. And it is certainly the greatest charity in the world to have the best Religion planted in these parts, which, with time, will in all probability, be so vast a Country and People. As for Mr. Dellius I don't think it worth the while in being at any extraordinary charge in sending him: because I believe no consideration would make him live in the Indian Country. And if he did he has not the language; and one that goes on that mission must be a young man who is able to grapple with fatigues, and will not only take pains, but is capable of learning the lan-

guage; and it is a general observation that none are so apt to gain foreign tongues as the Scotch.”

*Doc. Hist., iii, 124.*

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In the address of the provincial clergy to Gov. Hunter, May, 14, 1712, they say:

“As it is with the greatest pleasure we hear of the due Encouragement Mr Barclay Minister of Albany meets with in the propagation of the Christian Religion and Knowledge under your Ex'cys wise and pious administration. So it is our earnest and humble request that your Ex'cy will be pleased to promote the building of a church there which is very much wanting.”

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INSCRIPTION ON THE FRONT OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Glory be to the Lord for he is good—for his mercy endureth forever.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Formerly standing in the centre of State, at its junction with Barrack Street, Built A. D. MDCCXV—Incorporated A. D. MDCCLXIX.

Demolished and this edifice erected A. D. MDCCCII.

THOMAS EELISON, Rector—JOHN STEVENSON, GOLDSBROW BANYER,  
Church Wardens. PHILIP HOOKER, Archt.



## DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

From O'Callaghan's Documentary History, vol. iii.

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### DIFFICULTIES IN THE DUTCH CHURCH AT ALBANY.

At a Council Sept 25th 1675. Present, The Governor, the Secretary, Capt Brockholes, Mr J Laurence, Capt Dyre, Mr Fred: Philips.

The matter under consideracon was y<sup>e</sup> Complaint of Do Nicholas van Renslaer against Do Newenhuysen, upon Acc<sup>t</sup> of his sending to him by some of y<sup>e</sup> Elders on Sunday last, to forbid him to baptise any children that should be brought in the afternoon to be baptised, Upon which he forbearre coming to y<sup>e</sup> Church that time, but said he went to speake with Do Newenhuysen, to know his reason for what he had done

To whom y<sup>e</sup> said Do replyde aloude in y<sup>e</sup> street, y<sup>t</sup> it was because he did not looke upon him to be a Lawfull Minister, nor his admittance at Albany to be Lawfull, whereupon y<sup>e</sup> said Do Renslaer desired to speake to him in y<sup>e</sup> house, & to show him what Testimonialls he had, which he admitted, yet afterwards would scarcely looke on them but exclaimed against him in like manner as before; That afterwards at Mr Ebbings one of y<sup>e</sup> Elders, they saw all his Papers, but y<sup>e</sup> Do still said, y<sup>t</sup> one ordyned in England, had nothing to do with their Church, without a Certificate from their Classis.

Do Newenhuysen did not deny at all that was alleged against him, but on y<sup>e</sup> contrary did in a manner maintaine, That no one y<sup>t</sup> only had orders from y<sup>e</sup> Church of England had sufficient Authority to be admitted a Minister here, to administer y<sup>e</sup> Sacrements without, as before, &c

*Resolved*, That Do Newenhuysen shall have time of two, three or four dayes to sett in writing w<sup>t</sup> his opinion or Judgm<sup>t</sup> is in this Case, particularly whether a Minister ordained in England by a Bishop, coming here and having

Certificate thereof, bee not sufficient ordination to preach & Administer y<sup>e</sup> Sacraments in y<sup>e</sup> Dutch here or no.

Hee offers to bring it in on Thursday next.

A Copie of Do Newenhuysens Orders & Instructions from y<sup>e</sup> Classis at Amsterdam, to be taken & y<sup>e</sup> Originalls given him againe

Do Renslaers papers of Certificate & Testimonials were, viz<sup>t</sup>.

The Ordinacon by Dr Earle Bishop of Sarum, to be a Deacon.

His Majesties allowance of him under his Signett to be a Minister, & to preach to y<sup>e</sup> Dutch Congregacon at Westminister.

A Certificate from severall persons of Quality of his being an allowed Chaplaine to y<sup>e</sup> Embassador extraordinary y<sup>e</sup> Heer Goph, from y<sup>e</sup> States of Holland.

A Certificate from y<sup>e</sup> Minister & Officers of a Church in London, of his having officiated as a Lecturer there.

The Duke of Yorkes recommendacon of him to the present Governor here.

Upon which y<sup>e</sup> following Order was made, viz<sup>t</sup> Upon the Complaint of Do Nicholas Van Renslaer Minister of Albany, That Do Wilhelmus Newenhuysen, Minister of this Towne had openly and with words of Contempt said that Do Renslaer was no Minister, & his ordinacon not good, both Parties appearing this day at the Councell, Mr Renslaer having produced his severall Ordinacon of Deacon & and Presbiter by the Bishop Salisbry also attestacon of his having been Minister to Myn heer Van [Goph], Embassador from y<sup>e</sup> States Genll residing at London, & since Minister of y<sup>e</sup> Dutch Church at Westminister, and Lecturer at S<sup>t</sup> Margaretts Loathbury in London, & of his good Comport in s<sup>t</sup> Churches, together with his Majesties Signett for Westminister, & his Royal Highnesse letter of Recomendacon to this place or Albany if vacant and made appeare his being chosen, admitted & officiateing in y<sup>e</sup> Church at Albany according to their usual manner & Constitucon of y<sup>e</sup> Reformed Churches, wth y<sup>e</sup> approbacon & Confirmacon of y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates, and Governr all which being found to be authenticke.

Upon a full hearing of all partys it appearing y<sup>t</sup> D<sup>o</sup> Newenhuysen had spoken y<sup>e</sup> words declaring Do Renslaer to be no Minister &c. y<sup>e</sup> above testimonys being produced in Councell to y<sup>e</sup> said Newenhuysen and he owned to have been made acquainted therewith still insisted y<sup>e</sup> said Do Renslaers Ordinacon nor Call did not fitly qualify him to administer y<sup>e</sup> Sacrements, for which giving not y<sup>e</sup> least sufficient reason, but implied according to his owne fancy.

Being Withdrawne, after mature deliberacon It being of great weight & consequence, It is Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> said Do Newenhuysen shall have some time to give in his Answer to y<sup>e</sup> above in writing, which he desireing no longer then till Thursday, Ordered, That on Thursday y<sup>e</sup> 30th instant, ye said Do Newenhuysen shall by 2 a'clock in the afternoone appeare & bring in y<sup>e</sup> same, particularly whether the Ordination of y<sup>e</sup> Church of England be not sufficient qualification for a Minister comorting himselfe accordingly, to be admitted, officiate & administer y<sup>e</sup> Sacraments, according to y<sup>e</sup> Constitucons of y<sup>e</sup> reformed Churches of Holland: At which time y<sup>o</sup> Elders, & all other Officers of y<sup>o</sup> Dutch Church are likewise required to appeare and be present.

By Order of y<sup>e</sup> Governr in Councell

This order of Councell was sent

M. N. Secr.

At a Councell Septr 30. 1675. Present. The Governor

The Secretary. Mr Laurence. Capt. Dyre. Mr Phillips.

This day being appointed at two a clock for Do Newenhuysen to bring in his answer, & make his appearance, with y<sup>e</sup> Eldrs & Deacons of the Church.

Hee brings a paper rather in the Justification of himselfe in his answer then otherwise, and denyes what is alleaged against him by Do Renslaer therein.

After long debate, y<sup>e</sup> Do and y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Elders and Deacons, seeme to allow in words, what is denyde in writing, vizt That a Minister Ordayned in England by the Bishops is every way Capable &c.

Time is given them to Consider againe well amongst themselves and give a finall Resolution in answr to the Order of Councell, to morrow.

There were before the Councill.

Do Newenhuysen Minister, Mr Jeronimus Ebbing, Mr Peter Stoutenberg Elders; Mr Jacob Teunisse Kay. Mr Reyneer Willemse. Mr Gerritt Van Tright, Mr Isaack Van Vleck Deacons

The next day they brought in their paper amended, with all Submission.

At a Councill Sepr 8th 1676. Present. The Govern-  
or Capt. Brockholes. The Secretary. Capt. Dyre.

Upon Informacon that Do Renslaer (one of the Ministers att Albany) is confined by the Magistrates there, upon matter of some dubious words spoken by the said Do in his Sermon or Doctrine.

It is ordered, That the said Do bee releast from his Imprisonment, and any matter concerning the same is to bee heard here.

At a Meeting of the Governor in Councill, and Ministers of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of New Yorke, Sept. 15th, 1676.

The occasion was the returne of the appeale in the case between Do N. Renslaer and Mr Jacob Leysler, and Mr Jacob Milburne, had before y<sup>e</sup> Court & Consistory at Albany.

Ordered, That as Do Renslaer hath putt in Security of fifteen hundred Guildrs hollands money for to prosecute, so y<sup>e</sup> said Leysler and Milburne are to putt in y<sup>e</sup> like Security to make good their Charge.

Ordered, That Mr Leysler do besides himselfe, put in one or two others as Security for five thousand pound by to morrow before noone.

Sept the 16th. The Ensuing Warr<sup>t</sup> was sent up to Albany.

BY THE GOVERNOR

Whereas Mr Jacob Millburne hath accused Do Nicholas Renslaer for words spoken by him in a Sermon at Albany on the 13th Last past, the which having made a great disturbance and been before the Church Officers and Court there, and at last remitted here in order to a determination; In case the same be nōtt already taken up and Composed before this comes to your hands, These

are in his Maties name to require you, to cause y<sup>e</sup> said Milburne to give in sufficient Security to the value of one thousand pound for his appearance to prosecute and answer the matters relateing thereunto according to Law; which if hee shall refuse to do, that he be committed to safe Custody into y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffs hands, of the which you are not to faile, and to make a speedy returne hereof; Given under my hand in New Yorke, Septem y<sup>e</sup> 16th 1676.

E. ANDROSS.

To y<sup>e</sup> Commander and Magistrates at Albany.

Sept<sup>r</sup> the 18th

Mr Leysler not obeying the Order of the Govenor in Councell of the 15th Instant, was by the Governors speciall Warrant committed into the Custody of the Sheriff:

The Warr<sup>t</sup> was as followeth. viz<sup>t</sup>

BY THE GOVERNOR

Whereas Mr Jacob Leysler of this City hath accused Do Nicholas Renslaer for words spoken by him in a Sermon at Albany, on the 13th last past, the which having made a great disturbance and been before the Church Officers and Court there, and at last remitted here in Order to a determination, but y<sup>e</sup> said Leysler not having given Security according to Law and Order; These are in his Maties name to require you forthwith to take y<sup>e</sup> person of the said Jacob Leysler into your Custody, and him safely to keep in Order to a determinacon according to Law; for the which this shall be your sufficient Warrant: Given under my hand in New Yorke this 18th day of September, 1676

E. ANDROSS.

To ye Sheriff of New Yorke, or his Deputy.

At a Councell. Sept<sup>r</sup> 23th 1676 Present. The Govenor & Councell. The Mayor & Aldermen The Ministers of y<sup>e</sup> City.

Upon reading all Evidences & papers relating to the difference betweene Do Nich: Renslaer and Mr Jacob Leysler and Mr Jacob Millburne, but y<sup>e</sup> said Millburne not being present, nor any Authorized from him

Resolved, That if all parties are willing to stand to the friendly and amicable determinacon made by the Church Officers or Kerken Raat at Albany, and referr y<sup>e</sup> matter of Charges, (which was y<sup>e</sup> only obstruction then) to y<sup>e</sup> Governor and Councill and persons above, That then they will proceed to a finall Determinacon therein; But if not then a short day shall be appointed for hearing all parties and taking such further Resolves and order therein as y<sup>e</sup> Case shall require; All parties to have Copies, and bring in their Answers by y<sup>e</sup> first returne from Albany.

Mr Steph<sup>t</sup> Van Cortland for Do Renslaer, and Mr Jacob Leysler for himselfe doe desire an Issue may be putt to y<sup>e</sup> buisnesse in question.

Extraordinary Court holden at Albany  
28th Sepr 1676. Post Meridiem

Present Capt Salisbury, Commander. Capt Thom De Lavall. Rich<sup>d</sup> Pretty, Dirck Wessells, Pr Winne, Capt Phil Schuyler, Andr Teller, Jan Thomase, Marte Gerritse, Mr Siston, Sheriff.

Dom Schaets, Dom. Renzelaar and some witnesses appearing in Court (all the papers in the difference between the two above named Dominies being examined & reviewed) they are, by order of the Governor to be reconciled according to Christian Duty and love, as it specially becomes such servants of God's word. Whereupon the above named Ministers, answer, They are willing to be reconciled with all their hearts.

Dom Schaets declares the twelve men, whom he accused of Partiality in a Letter written to the Consistory of New York, to be honorable persons, and say that all such occurred foolishly, requesting forgiveness

Doctor Corn: Van Dyck, representing the Consistory, Complains that Dom: Schaets being sent for on two occasions by the Consistory, refused to come to them in direct violation of the Law of the Church.

Dom: Schaets says that he was in the first instance declared Interested, because he had rendered in writing his opinion of Dom: Renselaar's preaching, but that was

not done to excite parties, confessing to have acted very improperly and they too in like manner.

WHEREAS various differences have arisen and sprung up between the two Ministers wherein Dom: Schaets charged and accused Dom: Renselaer with false preaching; and Dom: Renselaer thereupon Replied that it was a false lie, Dom: Schaets is therefore ordered to prove the same, who forthwith drew forth a little Book containing divers old comments which the W: Court neither accepted nor received

Their Worships ask parties if they will leave and refer their differences to their W's decision?

Who answered, Yes.

Thereupon the W: Court resolved unanimously and by plurality of Votes, that Parties shall both forgive & forget as it becomes Preachers of the Reformed Religion to do; also that all previous variances, church differences and disagreements & provocations shall be consumed in the fire of Love, a perpetual silence and forbearance being imposed on each respectively, to live together as Brothers for an example to the worthy Congregation, for edification to the Reformed Religion and further for the removal and banishment of all scandals, and in case hereafter any difference may occur or happen between them, they shall seek redress from the Consistory, to be heard there; but parties not being content with its award, the Consistory shall then state to the Governor who is in fault who shall then be punished according to the exigency of the case. In like manner each was warned not to repeat or renew any more former differences or variances, under a penalty to be fixed by their worships of the Court.

At a Councill October 23th 1676. Present The Governour & Councill. Some of y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen. The Ministers of this City.

Upon a Return from Albany, The matter concerning y<sup>e</sup> charges about y<sup>e</sup> Difference between Domine Ranslaer, and Mr Leysler & Milburne, now referred by all partys to the determinacon of the Governor and Councill, the same being taken into Consideracon The Ensuing Order was made vizt

Whereas there was an amicable & friendly agreement made by the Church Officers (or Kerken Raat) at Albany of the Difference between Do Nicholas Renslaer on the one part, and Jacob Leysler and Jacob Milburne on the other, only as to the matter of Charge, the which was referred to y<sup>e</sup> Governor and Councill here.

The same being taken into Consideration, It is Ordered, That Jacob Leysler and Jacob Milburne doe pay the whole charge both at Albany and here, as giving the first Occasion of the Difference, and that Do Renslaer bee freed from bearing any part thereof, and this to be a finall end and determinacon of the matter betweene y<sup>e</sup> partyes upon this occasion.

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MINISTER'S HOUSE AT ALBANY.

Albany 6 Feb, 1678-9.

Dom: Gid: Schaets appears in Court with Jan Vinna-gen Elder and the 2 Deacons Mr Jan Janse Bleeker and Mr Hend: Cuyler representing the W. Consistory who freely without any persuasion promise to convey and give a proper Deed of the house occupied at present by Dom: Gideon Schaets to be for the future a residence for the Minister at Albany, for the benefit of the Congregation of the Reformed Church here; as the house was built out of the Poor's money, and now being decayed, the W. Court promises to repair said house and keep it in good order fit for a Minister, for which purpose it shall be conveyed.

Ordinary Court held at

Albany 6 July, 1680.

The W: Consistory of this city being sent for to Court, and being requested by their Worships to contribute something to the repair and building of Dom: Schaets house, being for the good of the Commonalty; the W. Consistory consent to contribute the sum of one thousand guilders Zewant, for the reparation of the said house,



DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN DOM. SCHAETS AND HIS  
CONGREGATION.Extraordinary Court holden at  
Albany 1st April 1681.

This Extraordinary Court is held at the request of the Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Church here, who apply to the Gentlemen and request their assistance inasmuch as the head of their Consistory Dom: Gideon Schaets refuses to visit them for the purposes of holding religious meetings in the Church, the usual appointed place by the Consistory—Having undertaken to speak to the Domine of the trouble which he caused some of the Members, in direct opposition to the office of a Teacher, especially at this conjuncture of Time when the Lords supper was so near at hand; after the Consistory had done its duty & part to the utmost on the 29. March last, and not knowing but it had accomplished everything, and every matter of difference had been settled for the time (having been admonished in the temper of Love & Christian duty) Anneke his daughter consenting willingly to absent herself the next time from the Holy Table of the Lord on her father's proposal, and as it was her duty, so as to prevent as much as possible all Scandals in Christ's flock; as it is evident we have done our utmost in sending for the aforesaid Domine to visit us to-day, which he hath wholly refused, We therefore request that their worships will please send for the said Domine and ask him if all matters of difference &c were not arranged at the last Consistorial meeting on 29 March last and wherefore does he now rip up new differences and offences contrary to his duty & office.

Whereupon their Worships sent Wm Parker the Court Messenger to request him to come to court; who answered that the Consistory had sent him; whereunto the Bode said, The Court sent for your Reverence not the Consistory. He replied—he would not come.

The Bode is sent a 2<sup>d</sup> time to tell him that he must instantly appear before the Court. He answered, he would not appear before the Court, though they should dismiss him.

The Bode, sent for the third time, found him not at home but his daughter Anneke said, I'll go and ask him; and having asked him said, Mine Father will not come; they may do what they please, for the magistrates are wishing to make me out a W——.

The Bode being sent the fourth time reports as before.

Whereupon is Resolved, to send the constable Jacob Sanders with a special Warrant after him, to bring him here before the Court.

Who having visited the house and being unable to find him the constable then asked his Daughter, Anneke Schaets, where her father was? She answered—Know you not what Cain said? Is he his Brother's keeper? Am I my father's keeper? Whereupon the constable told her that she should let him bring him. To which she answered, she had nobody for him to bring, and had she a dog, she should not allow him to be used by the Magistrates for such a service. The Magistrates had their own Bode.

The constable having been sent for the second time spoke to Dom Schaets at Hend: Cuyler's house, who gave for answer that he should not go before the Court if the Consistory were there; but if the Consistory was not present, he would appear before the Court.

Whereupon the W. Court considering the great inconvenience his suspension should cause the Congregation have through condescension sent him word that the Magistrates only will speak to him without the Consistory. [His suspension was written out & read to him]

At last, Dom: Schaets appeared in Court and he is asked why he, who should afford a good example to others, hath shown contempt to his Court by refusing on their reiterated summons, to appear before them; demanding Satisfaction.

Whereupon it appears at first that Dom: was much dissatisfied and demanded his demission from their worships; but at last considering his committed offence, he excused himself and requested exceedingly that he should be forgiven, and not severely dealt by, and hereafter nothing should be laid to his charge, promising to obey,

for the future, his lawful superiors, requesting that all be reconciled—which was done.

Further all matters and disputes between him and his Consistory, — Mr David Schuyler Mr Dirck Wessels, Elders; Wouter Albertse van den Uthoff & Gert Lansing Deacons, were arranged in love and friendship in presence of the Court aforesaid; Dom: Schaets admitting he was under a misconception.

MEMORANDUM.

On the 9th of June 1681, Anneke Schaets, wife of Tho: Davidtse Kekebel, is sent to her husband at N. York, by order and pursuant to letters from the Commander in Chief with a letter of recommendation; but as she was so headstrong and would not depart without the Sheriff & Constable's interference, her disobedience was annexed to the letter.

Albany 5th July 1681.

Anneke Schaets who was sent to N. York by their Worships on the 9th June last pursuant to letters and orders from the Commander in Chief Capt Antho Brockholes is come back here in the same Sloop, and brings this following recommendation which is in terms.

N. York June y<sup>e</sup> 27th 1681.

GENTLEMEN Wee have thought fitt to acquaint yout hat Thomas Davis and his wife Anneke Schaets are suffered to goe up for Albany in order to settle their affairs there, We Recommend yow to endeavour a Reconciliation between them if Possible otherwise if Parties desire it, deside their differences by Law, having due Regard to their Jointure or heuwelyx foorwaerde, wch is all at Present from

Your Loveing ffriend

ANTHO BROCKHOLES.

Extraordinary Court holden in Albany

29th day July A. Dom. 1681,

Tho: Davidtse promisses to conduct himself well and honorably towards his wife Anneke Schaets, to Love & never neglect her but faithfully and properly to maintain and support her with her children according to his means, hereby making null and void all questions that have

occurred and transpired between them both, never to repeat them, but are entirely reconciled; and for better assurance of his real Intention and good resolution to observe the same, he requests that two good men be named to oversee his conduct at N. York towards his said wife, being entirely disposed and inclined to live honorably & well with her as a Christian man ought, subjecting himself willingly to the rule and censure of the said men. On the other hand his wife Anneke Schaets promises also to conduct herself quietly & well and to accompany him to N. York with her children & property here, not to leave him any more but to serve and help him and with him to share the sweets and the sour as becomes a Christian spouse; Requesting all differences which had ever existed between them both may be hereby quashed and brought no more to light or cast up, as she on her side is heartily disposed to.

Their Worship, of the Court Recommend parties on both sides to observe strictly their Reconciliation now made, and the gentlemen at N. York will be informed that the matter is so far arranged.

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EARLY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE REV. MR. DELLIUS.

From the Albany City Records.

Extraordinary Court holden at  
Albany 6 Augst 1683

The W: Commissaries assembled in consequence of the arrival of the new Minister Dome Godefridus Dellius who reached here on the 2<sup>d</sup> instant pursuant to the request and letters of this Court to the Venerable Classis of Amsterdam.

And whereas by consent and approval of this Comonalty a second Domine is sent for to assist the old Dom: Schaets, it is therefore resolved to call the Congregation together to enquire of them in a friendly manner how much they will from their own Liberality and good inclination contribute to the maintenance of the s<sup>d</sup> Dom: Godefridus Dellius whereupon the following Burghers

have freely contributed to the Salary of said De Godefridus Dellijs, & that for the term of one year.

Peter Schuyler ps of 8.....	6	Jan Cornelise vandrhoek....	1
Cornelis Van Dyck.....	6	Jacob Voss.....	1
Derck Wessels.....	6	Jacob Meesen.....	2
David Schuyler.....	6	Paulus Martense.....	1½
Marte Gerritse.....	6	Pr Bogardus.....	3
Ands Teller.....	6	Gert Lansingh.....	3
Gert Swart.....	2	Hendn Lansingh.....	2
Jan I. Bleker.....	6	Jan Van haegen.....	3
Hend. Van Ness.....	4	Joseph Yetts. ....	0½
Pr. Winne.....	3	Jacob Ten Eyck.....	2
Johannes Provoost.....	3	Claes Ripse.....	2
Richd Pretty.....	4	Claes Jacobse.....	2
Joh: Wendell.....	6	Jahannes Cuyler.....	3
Jan Lansingh.....	4	Robt Livingston.....	5
Gabriel Thompson.....	4	Adriaen Gert V Papéndorp.	6
Johannes Wandelaer.....	2	Marte Cregier.....	4
Albt Rykman.....	4	Lambt van Valkenburgh...	1
Lawrence van ale.....	2	Jurean Teunise.....	1½
Evert Wendell Junr.....	4	Jacob Staets.....	2
Harme Basteanse.....	2	Barent Myndertse.....	2
Pr. Davitse Skuyler.....	2	Arnout Cornelise (viele)....	2
Melgert Wynantse.....	2	Annetje van Schayk.....	6
Jan Becker Senr.....	2	Jochim Staets.....	3
Wynant Gerritse.....	2	Gert Banken.....	3
Turck Harmense.....	1	Philip Schuyler's widow...	8
Hendk Bries.....	2	Hend Cuyler.....	6
Jacob Abrahamse.....	2	Johannes Thomase.....	2
Jan and: Cuyper.....	2	Teunis Slingerlunt.....	2
Myndt Harmense.....	6	Harme d' Brower.....	2
Gert hardenbergh.....	4	Hend Abelse.....	1
Cornel van Skelluyne.....	1	Jean Rosie.....	1
Jacob Sanderse.....	4	Wm Claese.....	2
Wm Kettelheyn.....	2	Gysbt Marcelis.....	2
Jan Byvank.....	3	Bastiaen Harmense.....	1
Jan Nack.....	2	Hend Hansen.....	1
Johannes Roos.....	2	Matthys Meesen.....	2
Cobus Turk.....	1	Robt Sanderse.....	6
Wouter Albertse.....	2	Joh: Roseboom.....	3
Takel Dirkse.....	1	Joh: Abeel & Sister.....	3
Jan salomonse.....	1	Eghbert Teunise.....	5
Hend. Martense.....	1	Jan Gow.....	2
Johannes V Sante.....	1	Jan Gilbert.....	1½
Pieter Lookermans.....	1	Gert Van Ness.....	2
Cobus Gerritse.....	1	Joh: Oothout Junr.....	1
Evert Wendell Senr.....	2	Pr Meuse.....	1
Wm Gerritse.....	1	John White.....	2
Johannes Martense Smitt..	2	NB. These reside up be-	

yond the North Gate and were spoken to by D. Wes- sels & J. Bleker:—		Gert Lubbertse.....	2	
Antho Barentse.....	2	N <sup>r</sup> B. Farmers below		
Wouter Aretse.....	2	Jacob janse gardinier.....	4	
Jan d' Noorman.....	1	Jeronemus Hansen.....	1	
Gerrit Ryerse.....	1	Wm Van Slyk.....	2	
Claes van Bockhoven.....	1½	Gert Gysbertse.....	4	
Pr Quackenboss.....	2	Frederick d' Drent.....	2	
Wouter Pieterse.....	1	Hend: Maesen.....	2	
Jan Pieterse.....	1	Hen Van Wie.....	1	
Reynier Pieterse.....	1	Ryk Machielse.....	1	
Dowe Funda.....	1	Onnocre the Frenchman....	1	
Marte Janse.....	1	Jan Hendricxe.....	2	
Adam Winne.....	1	Mart Cornelise.....	3	
Jacob Salomonse.....	2	Jurian Callier.....	1	
Teunis vandr Poel.....	6	Claes Van Petten.....	2	
Luykes Pieterse.....	1	Cornelise Teunise.....	2	
Antho van Schayk.....	4	Abraham Van Bremen.....	1	
Teunis Teunise, Mason....	4	Melgert Abrahamse.....	2	
Ands d' Backer.....	2	Jan Thomase.....	0	
Meus hoogeboom.....	1½	Cobus Janse.....	1	
Roelof Gerritse.....	1	Johannes Janse.....	1	
Harme Lieveze.....	3	Albert Cato.....	2	
Jan Grutterse.....	2	Manus Borgerse.....	1	
Jan Van Ness.....	2	Geertruy Vosburgh.....	2	
Bart Alb Bratt.....	4	Jacob Vorsburgh.....	1½	
Gert Hendrix.....	} 2½	Jacob Claesc.....	1	
Ands Carstense.....				
		Pieces of 8.....	350	

Whereon D<sup>c</sup> Godefridus Dellius is sent for and he is asked if he hath any further letters or documents besides what he had delivered to the Court, especially the Notarial contract dated 20 July 1682 executed in Amsterdam by the Notary Public David Staffmaker Verlet whereby the Dom<sup>e</sup> was accepted for the term of four years, beginning as soon as the ship, in which he would leave Amsterdam, had been gone to sea outside Texel, and that for the sum of eight hundred guilders a year, payable in Beavers *a* 8 gl. each or 600 skepels of Wheat, at the option of s<sup>d</sup> Dom: Dellius, besides a free house; but should he the Domine marry his salary should be increased 100 gl. beavers, but as his Reverence was so unfortunate that the ship in which he was to take his passage sailed from Dover on the very day his Reverence arrived in London so that his Reverence was obliged to return to

Holland, and put to sea again last April, with Jan Gorter, with whom he has now arrived.

Their Worships find that in further elucidation of said general Contract the Agents Ryk<sup>d</sup> van Rensselaer & Abel de Wollff and said Dom<sup>e</sup> agreed that his term of Office shall commence on the day when Henry Bier went last year to sea, as his Reverence was then ready to leave; his term commencing on the 15th August 1682 & ending on the 15th August 1686, but with the express condition that his salary shall not date earlier than the day his Reverence put to sea with Skipper Jan Gorter: And whereas we have been advised by letters from our correspondents that his Reverence is not wholly satisfied about his salary being in Beavers or Wheat knowing nothing about such things, and imagines such is greatly to his prejudice, whereupon said Rensselaer & De Wolff have written to us in his behalf, requesting that the payment of his salary may be made as nearly as possible in Holland currency.

Therefore, their said Worships maturely considering the contribution as well as the clause in the aforesaid notarial contract, to the effect that should Dom<sup>e</sup> Schaets die meanwhile, the aforesaid D<sup>e</sup> Dellius should receive the same salary as D<sup>e</sup> Schaets had & enjoyed, allow Dom: Dellius aforesaid the sum of Three hundred pieces of Eight or one hundred and fifty Beavers being fl. 1200 in Beavers, which is two hundred guilders in Beavers more than Dom: Schaets ever had or received, as a testimony of their good disposition towards him and especially for his Teaching with which their Worships and the congregation declare themselves well satisfied, doubting not but his Reverence will be specially content, it being 300 gl. above the Notarial contract.

The Magistrates further resolve that if they can obtain any thing more, either from the Governor or congregation, the s<sup>d</sup> Dom: shall be remembered. And Mr Marte Geritse & Com: Van Dyck communicate this to his Reverence.

Pieter Schuyler and Albert Ryckmans Deacons are authorized to receive the new Domine's Money, and to keep account thereof.

Dom<sup>e</sup> Dellius informs the Magistrates, through the Secretary, that he shall adhere to his Notarial contract—that is as second minister of Albany—and that for such sum as the Magistrates allow him; but he presumes their Worships pay little regard to the Recommendation of the Agents who requested them to pay the salary agreed on in Holland currency; and expresses himself not over satisfied with the Magistrates resolution regarding the fixing his salary *a* 300 pieces of eight.

Extraordinary Court holden at Albany

13 August 1683

The Magistrates are again met to fix the salary of Dom: Godefridus Dellius, and the contribution of the congregation being calculated, it was Resolved that said D<sup>e</sup> Dellius shall enjoy yearly the sum of nine hundred guilders Holland currency payable in pieces of eight a forty stivers each, or in Merchantable Beavers counted a Two pieces of eight each, and his Reverence shall receive his money quarterly on condition that if D<sup>e</sup> Schaets should grow feeble or die, Dom: Dellius shall perform the whole duty.

His Reverence is further told that if the Magistrates should agree with the Inhabitants of Schinnectady regarding Divine Service to be performed there, either once a month or once in six weeks, said Dellius shall take his turn with Dom: Schaets to edify said congregation, without being paid additional for it, as such sum of money shall be for the benefit of this congregation.

Dom: Dellius is further informed that their Worships desire to be satisfied about the time of the Dom's sojourn here, as his contract mentions only four years, whereupon Dom: Dellius gives the Magistrates for answer, that he cannot tell what extraordinary things may happen; but his Intention and disposition are to remain here with this congregation, wherewith the Court is fully satisfied.

Resolved that a letter be written to the Venerable Pious, and very Learned the Ministers and members of the very Rev<sup>d</sup> the classis of Amsterdam assembled at Amsterdam, sincerely thanking their Rev: for their Fatherly care in sending over the Rev<sup>d</sup> pious & Learned



Dom: Godefridus Dellius, with whom the Congregation is highly pleased.

Resolved, also to write to Sieur Rich<sup>d</sup> Van Rensselaer & Sieur Abel d' Wollff to thank them heartily for the trouble they have taken, in finding out the Rev. pious & learned Dom: Godefridus Dellius who arrived here on the 2<sup>d</sup> instant, to the gret joy of every one, and whose preaching was heard with the greatest satisfaction & contentment.

Extraordinary Court holden at Albany  
6 July 1685

The Consistory of this City appearing in Court inform their worships that Dom: Godefridus Dellius resigned his office as Minister last Thursday at the Consistorial assembly, and requests his demission as his Reverence is advised of a call for him to Heuclem in *Patria*. To which his Rev. was answered that it was a matter of no small importance, and should therefore communicate it to the old Consistory next Monday; and the Members aforesaid being assembled, the inquiry was made if the Classis had sent letters to them by Dom: Dellius, but none were found; On the contrary the letters were sent to the Court and therefore he was referred to the Court through whom he was called & to whom he was con-signed.

Whereupon Dom: Dellius appeared in Court and informed their worships that he requested his demission from the Consistory, who referred him to their worships; and as it is directly contrary to the order of the Netherlands Church, to demand demission from the political authority, he therefore requests that he may receive his demission from the Consistory, and if not, a Certificate.

Their Worships learn with great grief and surprise the proposition and communication of Dom: Dellius: request to know the reasons of his Reverences departure and if his Rev: is not satisfactorily paid his salary. It is their worships' Opinion that should he act thus, it will be a violation of his promise, whereby he pledged himself, when his salary was raised, on his arrival, from 900 gl. Beaver to 900 gl. Hollands, that he should not leave this Congregation unless something extraordinary occurred;

2ndly as the call has not been exhibited, they require to see it, considering that it is a very strange thing to call a Minister from America, where he is so necessary.

His Reverence says that he is promptly paid to his full contentment and satisfaction, but being advised of a call to Heuckelum, which he cannot now exhibit, he is wholly disposed to return home and prosecute his advancement.

Whereupon their W: desire to know what advancement his Reverence looks for; that they should recommend it, for their W: considering that Dom: Schaets, their old minister, is very feeble: and again that it was requisite he should remain under existing circumstances, when so many strange shepherds are lifting up their heads as we daily see; but the Dom: persisting in his proposal to depart, and should no demission be given him, he required a simple certificate for he was fully resolved to return Home and nothing should persuade him to remain even though he left without a certificate.

Their W: of the court by & with the advice of the consistory both new & old, resolved, if Domine Dellius is in no way to be persuaded to remain, that he may then go but on his own authority, and that no Demission can be given him, it being contrary to the Will and Inclination of the Congregation.

Die Mercury 8th do 1685.

The Consistory informs their W: of the Court that the Rev. Dom: Godv. Dellius proposed to them as he perceives the unwillingness of the Congregation to let him depart, that he will conclude to remain until the Spring, and jeopardize his call so long, in order to preserve the sheep from all straying at this Conjunction, on condition that he shall depart for Patria in the spring & that in the first ship. Meanwhile letters shall be written by him & the Consistory to the Classis of Amsterdam, Gorcum & to the City of Heuclum to procure another Minister in his place, in which he shall perform his duty.

Their W: of the Court answer the Consistory that they can inform Dom: Dellius that if his Rev: will resolve to remain some years, they shall be well pleased to do their duty in affording every satisfaction in the world; but if

not his Rev: may adhere to his previously adopted Resolution.

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## PETITION OF THE REVD MR LYDIUS.

To his Excellency EDWARD Lord Viscount CORNBURY her Majes Cap<sup>t</sup> Genll and Govr in Cheiffe of y<sup>c</sup> Province of New Yorke, and of New Jersey, and of all the tracts and territories of land depending thereon in America, and Vice Admiral of y<sup>c</sup> same etc. and to y<sup>c</sup> Honourable Council of y<sup>c</sup> said Province of New York.

The humble Petition of Johannis Lydius Minister att Albany, Humbly sheweth:

How that your petitioner in obedience to your Excellency's directions hath to the out most of his endeavors made itt his practice to instruct Indians of y<sup>c</sup> Five Nations in the Christian faith, for which service your Excellency and Council hath been pleased to allow your humble petitioner a sallary at sixty pounds per annum.

Your humble petitioner doth therefore most humbly pray your Excellency and Council will be pleased to grant him a warrant on y<sup>c</sup> Collector or Receiver Generall for one years sallary in y<sup>c</sup> service as aforesaid, which is expired the first of November 1703,\* and your humble petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

JOHANNES LYDIUS.

Albany the 30 of December 1703.

\* In Council Min. IX. 48, June 13, 1702, is an entry in which Mr. Lydius is styled "Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Schenectady." The statement that he came to this country in 1703, which some persons have made, is therefore incorrect. His son, John Henry Lydius, who was a prominent Indian Trader in the Colony of N. York, died in Kensington, near London, in 1791 aged 98, having retired to England in 1776. There is a Biographical notice of him in the *Gent. Mag.*: vol 61. p. 383, which we refer to here only for the purpose of putting the Historical Student on his guard against some parts of it which contain more poetry than truth.

PETITION FOR REBUILDING THE DUTCH CHURCH IN  
ALBANY.

To His Excellency Robert Hunter Esqr Cap<sup>t</sup> Generall  
and Governour in Chief of the provinces of New York  
New Jersey and Territories thereon Depending in  
America and vice Admirall of the Same &c

The Humble Petition of Petrus van Driesen Minister  
of the Nether Dutch Reformed Congregation of the City  
and County of Albany and the Elders and Deacons of the  
said Congregation, Humbly Sheweth

That the Predecessors of your Excellency's humble  
Petitionrs in the year of our Lord 1655 & 1656 when this  
towne was Settled did with assistance of the then nether  
dutch Congregation build and Erect at their own proper  
Cost and Charge the Church belonging to the said con-  
gregation (Standing & being in the said City) for their  
Christian devotion and Publick worship of Almighty god,  
in the Exercise of the Reformed protestant Religion,  
which Church is Since been Confirmed to the Mayor  
Alderman & Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> Said City by Charter,  
under the Seale of the Province.

That the said Church being built of timber & boards is  
by time so much decayd that they find themselves under  
the necessity of building a new one in its place and your  
Petitioners believing your Excellencys Continuance and ap-  
probation will be very advantageous to them, in this their  
undertaking.

Your Excys Petitioners do therefore most humbly pray  
that your Excellency will please to approve and Encour-  
age this pious work by signifying such your approbation  
and your petitioners as in duty bound shall Ever pray &c

PETRUS VAN DRIESSEN V. D. Præco

JOHANNES ROOSEBOOM

MYNDERT SCHUYLER

HENDR VAN RENSSELAER

JOHANNIS BEEKMAN

RUTGER BLEECKER

STEVANIE GROESBECK

I do approve of what is desired In the petition and re-  
commend the Same to all who are concernd

18 June 1714

Ro: HUNTER

## PETITIONS FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE DUTCH CHURCH.

To the Honbl<sup>e</sup> Peter Schuyler Esqr President and the Rest of his Majesties Council of the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America.

The Humble Petition of Petrus van Driesen Minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Congregation in the City of Albany Joannis Cuyler Joannis Roseboom Hendrick van Renslaer Willem Jacobse van Deusen present Elders for the same and Rutgert Bleecker Volkert van Veghten Myndert Roseboom and Dirk Ten Broek present Deacons of the said Church. Most Humbly Sheweth.

That the said Minister Elders and Deacons and other the members in Communion of the said Reformed Protestant Dutch Church have at their own charge built and erected a Church within the City of Albany and dedicated the same to the service of God, and have also purchased Certain two Tenements and Lotts of ground for a Poor or alms house and for a Ministers dwelling house; and sundry other small Tracts of Land within the said City the Rents and incomes whereof are by them (as they were also by their Predecessors since they were Possessed of them) employed for the relief of the Poor and other Persons and charitable uses. And the Petitionrs further say that they and their predecessors have for many yeares before this Province was under the Government of the Crown of great Brittain and ever sinse Peaceably and quietly had and enjoyed the full and free Exercise of the Protestant Religion in the Dutch Language according to the Cannons Rules Institucons and Church Government Established by the Nationall Synod held and assembled in the City of Dort in Holland in the year 1618 and 1619.

And the Petitionrs humbly conceive and are advised that they and their Successors would be the better enabled to employ the Rents and incomes of the Lands and Tenements aforesaid for Pious and Charitable uses if they were incorporated as some other of the Protestant reformed Dutch Churches in this Province are.

They therefore most Humbly Pray yor Honours that the Peticonrs and their Successors may be Incorporated by Letters Patent under the great seal of this Province with such or the like Priviledges and Liberties as are granted to the Minister Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the City of New York and that the said Church and the aforesaid Tenements and Lotts of ground and other the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforesaid may be Confirmed unto them and their Successors for ever under such moderat Quit rent as unto yor Honors shall seem meet.

And yor Petitionrs as in Duty bound shall ever Pray &c—

PETRUS NAN DRIESEN

V D M

Nomine Synodij.

New York 3<sup>d</sup> day of August 1720.

To the Honble Peter Schuyler Esqr President and the Rest of his Majesties Councill of the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America.

The Humble Petition of Petrus van Driesen Minister of the Dutch Protestant Congregacon in the City of Albany Joannis Cuyler Joannis Roseboom Hendrik van Renselaer and Willem Jacobse van Driesen the present Elders, Rutger Bleeker Volckert van Vegten Myndert Roseboom and Dirk ten Broeck the present Deacons of the same—MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH

That yor Petitionrs did lately most humbly pray yor Honors to grant unto them and their Successors Letters Pattent under the Great Seal of this Province for incorporating them with such and the like Priviledges and Liberties as heretofore granted to the Reformed protestant Dutch Church in the City of New York together with a Confirmation of all such Lands and Tenements as they now hold to and for the use of the said Congregacon—

But so it is may it please yor Honors that one Mr Hendrik Hansen of the City of Albany has entered a Caveat against the passing of the said Patent under pre-tence that the Dutch Church erected in the City of Albany

is built on some part of the ground belonging to the said Mr Hansen, and altho yor Petitionrs can easily make appear that the said pretence is groundless and only made up of by the said Hansen to delay yor Petitionrs in the Presenting and obtaining of the said Patent.

They therefore most Humbly Pray that for the Removing of all difficultyes and objections that may be raised against the passing of the said Patent a Clause may be inserted in the Same to save the Right and Title of all manner of persons to the Lands and Tenements or any part thereof which the Petitionrs by their former petition did Humbly pray to be Confirmed unto them and their Successors.

And yor Petitionrs as in Duty bound shall ever Pray  
&c.

PETRUS VAN DRIESEN

V D M

Nomine Sijnodcii.

New York 6th Aug 1720

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REPORT ON THE FOREGOING.

May it please your Honour

In Obedience to your Honors order in Council of the 6th of this instant Referring to us the Petition of Petrus van Driessen Minister of the Dutch Protestant Congregation in the City of Albany; Johannis Cuyler, Johannis Roseboom, Hendrick Van Renselaer, Willim Jacobse Van Deursen the present Elders, Rutgert Bleaker, Volkert Van Veghten Myndert Roseboom and Dirk Ten Broek the present Deacons of the Same, We have not only Maturely considered of the Same, But likewise of their former Petition to the same purpose bearing date the 3<sup>d</sup> of this instant and also of a Caveat against the Prayer of the Said Petitions Entred by Mr Wileman in behalf of Hendrick Hansen bearing date the 4th instant.

And in regard of the Said Congregation is one of the Longest Standing in this Government and that they have ever since enjoyed the free Exercise of their Discipline and Worship, We do Judge the prayers of the said Petitions very reasonable, and therefore are of Opinion, that yor Honour may Grant a Patent of Incorporation under the

Broad seal of this Province to the said Minister Elders and Deacons and their Successors for Ever for the free use and Exercise of their said Religion and Worship according to the Cannons Rules Institutions and Church Government Established by the National Synod held and assembled in the City of Dort in Holland in the years 1618 and 1619 and also such and the like Liberties and Priviledges as are Granted to the Ministers Elders and Deacons of the Dutch Reformed Churches in the City of New York and of the Township of Kingstown respectively with such Variations and additions as may be proper and agreeable to the Present Circumstances of the said Congregation and that a Clause ought to be inserted that the Yearly Rents and incomes of the Lands and Tenements now held by them or hereafter to be holden by them, shall not exceed the Sume of three hundred pounds Current money of this Province pr ann

We are likewise of Opinion that not only the Said Dutch Church but also the several Lands and Tenements of which the said Congregation by Several mean Conveyances now stands seized and possessed of Scituate lyeing and being within the City and Corporation of Albany being particularly mentioned in a Schedule or List hereunto annexed, may in the said Patent of Incorporation be Confirmed unto the said Minister Elders and Deacons and to their Successors for Ever Vnder the Yearly Rent or acknowledgement of one Pepper Corn (if demanded) Saving nevertheless the Right and Title of all manner of Persons Body Politick and Corporate to the aforesaid Lands and Tenements or any part or parcel thereof all which is nevertheless humbly submitted by

Your Honours Most Obed<sup>t</sup> humble Servants

New York Aug. the 8th 1720.

A D PEYSTER

R WALTER

GERARD: BEEKMAN

JOHN BARBERIE

A. PHILIPSE



## ORDER TO PREPARE A PATENT.

By the Honble Peter Schuyler Esqr President of his Majesties Councill for the Province of New York in council.

You are hereby authorized and required to prepare the Draft of Letters patent for incorporating the Reformed protestant Dutch Church in the City of Albany and making of them one body corporate and politick to them and their Successors forever by the name of the *Ministers Elders and Deacons of the reformed Protestant Dutch church in the city of Albany* the reverend Petrus van Driesen being their present minister Johannes Cuyler Johannes Roseboom Henry van Ranselaer and William Jacobsen van Deursen being the present Elders Rutgert Bleecker Volkerst van Veghten Myndert Roseboom and Dirck Ten Broeck being the present Deacons of the said Church for the free use and exercise of their religion and worship according to the Canons rules institutions & church Government established by the National Synod of Dort in Holland in the years of Our Lord Christ 1618 and 1619 with such and the libertys and priviledges as are granted to the Ministers Elders and deacons of the reformed protestant Dutch church in the city of New York or to the Minister Elders & Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church of the town of Kingstown in Ulster County with such variacons additions or omissions as they may have found most proper and agreeable to their present circumstances from the usage and presence of others. Provided always that the yearly income of their demesnes whereof they are now or hereafter shall become seized and possessed shall not exceed the sum of three hundred pounds lawfull money of the Colony of New York And you are by the Draft of the said Letters Patent to Grant and confirm to them & their successors and assigns for ever all the tenements & heridataments whatsoever whereof they are now seized and possessed to and for the sole and only proper use benefit and behoof of the aforesaid minister elders and deacons of the reformed protestant Dutch Church in the City of Albany their successors and assigns forever saving never-

theless the right & title of any other person or persons, body corporate and politick whatsoever to any of the aforesaid tenements or hereditaments or to any part or parts of any of them yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year forever unto Our Lord the King his heirs and successors forever the annual rent of one peppercorn on the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary comonly called Lady day in lieu & stead of all other rents services dues duties and demands whatsoever the particular description and limits and boundaryes of their present demesnes conteind in a certain schedule hereunto annexed and for yor so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant Dated as above.

Given under my hand & seal at arms at fort George in New York this tenth day of Aug<sup>t</sup> in the seventh year the Reign of our sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God of Great Brittain ffrance and Ireland King defendr of the faith &c annoq Doi 1720.

To David Jamison Esq Attorney Generall of the province of New York.

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SCHUDALE OR LIST OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS TO BE CONFIRMED UNTO THE MINISTER ELDERS AND DEACONS OF ALBANY.

The Dutch Church Scituate lying and being in the said City of Albany in the high street otherwise called the yonkers street nigh the bridge Containing in length on the South side seaven Rodd three foot four jnches on the North side seaven Rodd three foot one Inch Ryn land measure in breadth on the East and West Side Sixty one foot and five Inches wood measure—*dat 21st Decr 1714*

As also a Certain Messuage or Tenement or Lot of ground Commonly Called the Dutch Ministers house scituate lying and being in the City aforesaid in the Brewers street on the East side thereof in the third Ward of the said City being in front from the South to the North five Rodd tenn Inches and behind towards the River six Rodd Fiveteen Inches Ryn land measure and in length from the Street to the City Stockadoes bounded on the South side by Jan Salomonz on the north side by

that late of Hans Hendricks and the widdow of David Schuyler.—*datd 15 July 1692.*

As allso a Certain Messuage or Tenement and Lot of Ground Scituate lying and being in the City aforesaid Commonly called the Poor or alms house being in the first Ward of the said City bounded to the South by the high street that leads to the burying place to the North of Rutters kill to the East by Harman Rutgers and to the West by Gerrit Banker Containing in breadth towards the street that leads to the Lutheran Church by the said Rutters kill six rodd one Foot and the like breadth in the Rear in Length on the East side Eight Rodd wanting three Inches on the West side Eight rodd and Two Inches all Ryn land measure. *dat 4th Decr 1685*

As allso all that Certain parcell of Land commonly called or known by y<sup>e</sup> name of y<sup>e</sup> Pasture scituate lying and being to the Southward of the said City near the place where the old Fort stood and extending along Hudsons River till it come over against the most northerly Point of the Island commonly Called and known by the name of Marten Gerritsens Island having to the East Hudsons River to the South the manor of Renslaerwyck to the West the highway that leads to the City aforesaid the Pastures now or late in the Tenure and Occupation of Martin Gerrits and the Pasture now or late in the Tenure and Occupation of Kasper Jacobs to the north the severall Pastures late in the Tenure and occupation of Robert Sanders Myndert Harmens and Evert Wendell and the Several gardens late in the Tenure and Occupation of Dirk Wessels Kiljan van Renselaer and Abraham Staats together with the old highway from the Bevers kill to the end of Schermerhoorns Pasture adjoining to the same on the West side thereof. *dat 4th Decr 1688*

As also all that Certain Parcel of Pasture Land scituate lying and being to the South of the said City to the West of the Pasture last menconed near and about the Limitts of the said City on the manor of Renselaarwyck Containing in breadth along the waggon way six and Twenty Rodd & in Length towards y<sup>e</sup> woods 25 Rod and also a Certain garden Lot of ground Scituate lying and being in the great Pasture Containing in breadth six rodd

and five foot, in Length eight rodd and two foot and stretching backwards with another small lot of three rodd two foot in length and in breadth one Rodd and two ffoot all Rynland measure—31st Decr 1700

New York 3<sup>d</sup> day of August 1720.

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LICENCE TO BUILD A CHURCH FOR THE MOHAWKS.

By his Excy &c.

Whereas the Reverend Mr petrus Van Driesen of the County of Albany having represented unto me the necessity of erecting and building a publick meeting house for the Indians in the Mohawk Country in the County of Albany in order for the more commodious and frequent assembling of themselves together for the Solem worship of God wch might be a means of bringing over as well the Indians there as those in y<sup>e</sup> adjacent parts to y<sup>e</sup> knowledge of the principles of the Christian religion & has therefore made application to me for my lycence & for that purpose now for the furtherance of wch good Design I do by virtue of the powers and authoritys unto me granted by virtue of his Majestys Lres patent under the great Seal of Great Brittain Give and grant unto the said petrus Van Driesen full power Liberty Leave & Lycence to Erect & build a meeting house for the Indian in the Mohawks Country in order to y<sup>e</sup> assembling of themselves together for y<sup>e</sup> solemn worship of God and that on any part of the Lands to them belonging as shall be found most Convenient for the purposes aforesaid Given &c

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The Rev. Joh. Megapolensis and Samuel Drisius, writing to the Classis of Amsterdam, Aug. 5, 1657, on the state of religion in the province, say:

Last year Domine Gideon Schaats wrote to your Reverences concerning the congregation in Renselaers and BeverWyck, as he also shall again do. The condition of the congregation there is most favorable; it grows stronger apace so as to be almost as strong as we are here at Manhatan. They built last year a handsome preaching house. [*Doc. Hist.*, iii, 104.]

## THE GREAT COMET OF 1680.

From O'Callaghan's Documentary History, vol. iii, p. 882.

THE COMMISSARIES OF ALBANY TO CAPT. BROCKHOLES.\*

1st Jan'y 1681.

HON<sup>d</sup> SIR According to former Practise in this Season of y<sup>e</sup> Year wee have sent this Post, to acquaint yow, how all affares are here w<sup>t</sup> us, which is (thanks be to God) all in Peace & quietnesse, The Lord continue y<sup>e</sup> Same, throw ye hole Governm<sup>t</sup> wee doubt not but yow have seen ye Dreadfull Comett Starr wh appeared in y<sup>e</sup> southwest, on ye 9th of Decembr Last, about 2 a clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon, fair sunnshyne wether, a litle above y<sup>e</sup> Sonn, wch takes its course more Northerly, and was seen the Sunday night after, about twy-Light with a very fyry Tail or Streemer in y<sup>e</sup> West To ye great astonishment of all Spectators, & it is now seen every Night w<sup>t</sup> Clear weather, undoubtedly God Threatens us wh Dreadfull Punishments if wee doe not Repent, wee would have caused y<sup>e</sup> Domine Proclaim a Day of fasting and humiliation to morrow to be kept on Weddensday y<sup>e</sup> 12 Jan in y<sup>e</sup> Town of Albany & Dependencies—if wee thought our Power & authority did extend so farr, and would have been well Resented by Yourself, for all persons ought to humble Themselves in such a Time, and Pray to God to Withdraw his Righteous Jugements from us, as he did to Nineve Therefore if you would be pleased to graunt your approbation wee would willingly cause a day of fasting & humiliation to be kept, if it were monthly; whose answer wee shall Expect with y<sup>e</sup> Bearer.

We cannot forbear to acquaint you w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> verry great Scarcety of Corne throughout our Jurisdiction, which is Ten times more then was Expected, now when y<sup>e</sup> People Thresh, soo y<sup>t</sup> it is Supposed, there will scarce be Corne To supply ye Inhabitants here, w<sup>t</sup> Bread. This is all at

\* Albany City Records.

present wishing yow & counsell a happy N. Year shall  
break off & Remain.

The Indian Wattawitt must have a Blankett & shirt  
att York.

Your humble & ob<sup>t</sup> Servants

Y<sup>e</sup> COMMISS. OF ALBANY.

New Yorke Jan'y 13th 1680.

Gentlemen, Yor's of the first Instant by the Indian  
post recevd and am glad to here all things Well, wee haue  
seen the Comett not att the time you mention only in the  
Evening The Streame being very large but know not its  
predicts or Events, and as they Certainly threaten Gods  
Vengence and Judgments and are prmonitors to us Soe I  
Doubt not of yor and each of yor performance of yr  
Duty by prayer &c. as becomes good Christians Especi-  
ally at this time, & hope the next Yeare will make  
amends for an supply yr present Scarcety of Corne, The  
Governor went hence the 7th and sailed from Sandy point  
the Eleventh Instant Noe news here but all well I  
remaine

Yor affectionate ffriend

A. BROCKHOLLES.

## CHURCH OF KINDERHOOK.

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[The church at Kinderhook being intimately identified with that at Albany, the following records are appropriately introduced here from the Council Minutes, vol. ix.\*]

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### PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PAULUS VAN VLECK.

In Council 12 Nov 1702

His Excellency in Council being informed that one Paulus van Vleck hath lately wandered about the country preaching notwithstanding he hath been formerly forbid by his Excellency to do the same and is lately called by some of the Inhabitants of Kinderhook to be their Clark without any License from his Excellency for so doing. It is hereby ordered that the high Sheriff of the county of Albany do take care to send the s<sup>d</sup> Van Vleck down by the first oppurtunity to answer his contempt before this board.

D<sup>l</sup> to Coll Schuyler.

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### CERTIFICATE IN HIS FAVOR.

Kinderhook the 30 of Novemb. Anno Domine 1702.

In the first year of the Reign of her Majesty Anne, Queen of England, Scotland Ireland and France, Defender of the Faith, We the undersigned inhabitants of Kinderhook patent acknowledge and Declare that Paulus van Vleg during the whole of the time that he hath resided here and since he was accepted as Precentor and schoolmaster of our Church hath truly comported himself to the Great content of our congregation, and that, in all the time he was forbid to preach he hath never preached in house or barn or in any place in Kinderhook, but that he performed the office of precentor as one Hendrick

\* See O'Callaghan's Documentary History, vol. iii, p. 894.

Abelsen, before his death, hath done at Kenderhook; We have received said Paulis van Vleg because one Joghem Lamersen (who was our Precentor here) hath resigned the precentorship and frequently complained that he could not perform its Duties any longer. We further declare that the above named Paulus van Vleg never took away the key of our church, but that we brought it to him in his house

YOHANNES VAN ALEN  
COENRAET BORGHGHRDT  
ABRAM VAN ALSTYN  
LAMMERT VAN YANSAN

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THE SHERIFF OF ALBANY TO SECY. COZENS.

Albany Jany ye 15th 1702-3.

Sr Yours of the 10th Decembr came safe to my hands with an inclosed Order of Councell for the speedy sum-monsing of Johannis Van Alen Coenradt Borghghrdt, Abraham van Alstyn and Herman van Jansen, the three former I have discharged my Duty by sending them to my Lord & Councell. as dyrected, but the latter Herman van Jansen, is not to be found within my Liberty, no man Knowing such a person in this County,\*

Sr I have nothing more to trouble you with only to assure you that I shall allways be very carefull to execute all Orders I shall Receive from the Govermt And make a true returne of the same by the first opportunity.

Sr Your Humb Ser<sup>t</sup>

JACOB FIESCH Saerf.

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COENRAET BURGERT'S PETITION.

[ To his Excellency EDWARD Lord Vice Count CORNBURY &c &c &c.

The humble petition of Coenraet Burgert, humbly sheweth.

That whereas your Lordship's Petitioner is sumoned by the Sheriff of the Citty and County of Albany by a summons from Your Lordship, and Councill to appear before your Excellency & Councell In New Yorke And whereas

\*The warrant was intended for "Lambert" Van Jansen, but "Herman" was inserted, it appears, by mistake.



I demanded a Copy of the Sumonce from the Sheriff & would give him all Due Satisfaction therefore which he Denied to give me, soe that as yett I know not what is aledged against me; therefore Your Excellly & Councils petitioner humblys Begs Your Excellly favour to Refer the Case till the Spring of the year by Reason of the Could Winter and Ilconveniencys to my Great Damage of my family or If Your Excell: Would be Pleased to Referr the Case to be Decided by any Justice or Justices of the Peace, In Our County whom your Lordship shall Please to apoint which favour the Knowledge of yr Excellencys honour and Justice gives me no Reason to Doubt: of and your Petitioner as In Duty bound shall always Pray.

COENRAET BORGHGHRDT.

28th January 1702.

Read in Councill & Rejected

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THE SHERIFF OF ALBANY TO SEC. COZENS.

Albany Merch ye 2d 1702-3.

Sr Yours of y<sup>e</sup> 26th Jany came safe to my hands and was Surprised to find that the three men I summoned by order of Councell have not made their appearance; for they gave me faithfull assurance of their faithfull performance, I have according to order sumond Lammert van Jansen and allso spook to the other three, so that all four designe to be at the Councell before next week Expires; as to your other Letter concerning the No of Males &c wth in this County I shall answare with all the Expedition that may be, which is all from Sr

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JACOB FIESCH.

In Council 11th March 1702.

John Van Alen Coenraedt Borghghrdt Abraham van Alstyn and Lammert Jansen appeared before this Board this day in obedience to an order of Councill, and they acknowledging their error & submitting themselves thereon were discharged with a caution to be more carefull for the future.

## NOTES FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

Continued from vol. v, p. 7.

1813.

*Bank Speculations.*—The banking capital of the state was at this time \$20,350,000, exclusive of \$810,000 which the state reserved the privilege of subscribing, making an aggregate of \$21,160,000. Notices were given of application for the incorporation of 18 more banks, with an aggregate capital of \$15,250,000. Three of these were from Albany, namely, the Merchants' Bank, the Commercial Bank, and North River Bank; in New York, Millers' Bank, Grocers' Bank, Commission Company, Coal Company, Patent Cloth Manufacturing Company, North River Company, Vermont Mining and Smelting Company, also one at Utica, Schenectady, Johnstown, Cooperstown, Auburn, Canandaigua, Geneva, Oxford.

May 29, The Albany regiment on the frontier sustained the loss of Lieut. Col. Mills, who was killed in the unsuccessful attack of the British on Sackets Harbor. He was mainly instrumental in raising the regiment, and was active and efficient in the public service. (See Alb. Argus June 15, 1813. and May 30, 1844.)

June 7. Messrs. Websters & Skinners announced for sale *The Albany Directory*, containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants, &c., published by them, price 50cts. This was the Directory of Mr. Joseph Fry, the first in the city, which was reprinted in vol. v of Annals.

June 14. A writer in the Gazette urges the importance of filling up the ravines in the city; he says: "Unless the glens are filled up, the appearance of the city must always be very inelegant and forbidding; exhibiting belts of buildings separated by extensive, desolate and almost impassable chasms."

July 2. A very handsome corps of about 400 infantry, under Col. Cutting, marched from Greenbush on Wednesday, July 1, and encamped for the night on the hill

west of the Capitol, their destination being the western frontier. On the morning following the citizens of Lion street made up a contribution, and furnished the whole corps with a plentiful treat, after which they took up their line of march.

July. At the annual election of officers of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Isaac Hutton was chosen president, and Thos. Lennington, Peter Boyd, Benj. Knower, Russell Forsyth\*, Wm. Fowler,\* Wm. Boyd, Elisha Dorr, Walter Weed, Giles W. Porter\*, Benj. Van Benthuisen, Chas E. Dudley, and Thos. Herring, Directors.

July 20. Green & Co advertise that they have just publish a Treatise on the Disorders of Horned Cattle, &c.

July 21. Bread 2lbs. 10oz. and 2lbs. 14oz. for 1 shilling.

Sept. 17. A meeting of the common council was held on the arrival of the news of Perry's victory, when they resolved to present him the freedom of the city, and an elegant sword; that the bells of the city should be rung at 12 o'clock, and continue one hour, and a federal salute be fired; that the masters and owners of vessels should manifest their joy by the usual marks and demonstrations on such occasions, and that the military should be requested to turn out on the occasion. There was consequently as much demonstration of joy as could well be expressed.

Oct. 11. Bread 2lbs. 3oz. and 2lbs. 7oz. for 1s.

The corner stone of the Second Presbyterian church was laid on Monday, Oct. 11, by the Rev. Dr. Neill, and a most solemn, impressive and appropriate address and prayer delivered, in presence of the trustees of said church and a respectable number of citizens. The site of this church is in Chapel street, between Maiden Lane and Pine street; the edifice to be 68 feet by 99, including the tower, and to be built of stone. The gentlemen composing the first board of trustees are James Kane, John L. Wiene, Nathaniel Davis,\* Joseph Russell, and Roderick Sedgwick.

Oct. 18. Gilbert Stewart, Richard Lush and James Warren gave notice that they should apply to the legis-

\* Surviving, 1854.

lature for a charter to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Bank in the City of Albany, with a capital of one million of dollars.

Oct. 20. John Bogart, George Webster, E. F. Backus, Joseph H. Webb and Vinal Luce gave notice of application to the legislature for a charter to incorporate the Albany Commercial Bank, with a capital of \$1,250,000.

Oct. 28. A reading room was kept by one John Cook, the terms of admission to which were \$6 to the reading room alone, and \$10 a year including the library. Some thirty years later the Young Men's Association provided extensive reading rooms, a large library and attractive lectures during the winter, for the small sum of two dollars.

Nov. 8. Commodore Perry arrived in the city and put up at the Eagle Tavern.

Nov. 28. A collection taken in the First Presbyterian church in aid of the funds of the society for the relief of indigent women and children, amounting to \$170.09.

On the same evening a collection was taken for the same object in the North Dutch Church, which amounted to \$231.47

Spafford in his *Gazetteer* says: There is a steam boat running constantly between Albany and Troy, for the accommodation of passengers, performing four passages each day. The public stages are very numerous that centre in Albany, and the facilities which these afford of traveling by land, correspond with the importance of the place and the intercourse with every part of the country. The line for Utica runs through every day; for New York in two days, for Burlington in Vermont in two days; and there are stages for every part of the country with very little delay of conveyance.

Speaking of the "elegant conveniences" afforded by steam navigation on the Hudson, the same author says there were at this time three steam boats plying between Albany and New York, the largest of which was 170 feet long and 28 wide, which performed their trips in the average time of thirty to thirty-six hours. Their periods, he says, were very regular and uniform, and they had excellent accommodations, being designed for passengers

exclusively, passage and board, \$7. "Independent of the novelty and ingenuity of the mode, unknown in Europe, the despatch, certainty of time, and entire security, with the perfect convenience and ease with which we pass so rapidly from place to place, we enjoy the proud reflection that the invention is American, and that no other portion of the world enjoys such facilities of intercourse. Could the bold and intrepid Hudson have known what two centuries would produce on the newly discovered waters that his little boat first explored, how would his heart have glowed with great emotions."

Dec. 5. A collection was taken up in the Episcopal church for the benefit of the Ladies' society, incorporated for the benefit of indigent women and children, amounting to \$200. The total amount taken in the three churches for this object was \$602.56, besides private donations made about the same time.

Dec. 6. The common council passed a resolution offering a reward of \$1000 to any person discovering a coal mine within the distance of five miles from the navigable waters of the Hudson river, of a strata not less than 4 feet.

Dec. 13. The common council regulated the price of bread, which, it will be seen by the foregoing journal, was constantly fluctuating with the price of flour. About this time flour was \$11 a barrel, and the common council, it appears by the manifesto of the bakers, sought to coerce the flour dealers by making the assize of bread correspond to \$9 per barrel, which was 2lbs. 10oz. for 1 shilling. This threw a heavy burden upon the bakers, and they resolved to stop business, and thereby starve the people into terms.

Dec. 19. The house erected for the Methodist Episcopal church in Division street was dedicated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This edifice was purchased by the Unitarian society and remodeled in 1844.

Dec. 23. John Bogart, John Townsend, William Marvin, Josiah Sherman, Joseph Webb, Henry W. Delavan, E. F. Backus, Peter P. Dox, Geo. Webster, Peter Van Loon, John Boardman and others, gave notice of application to the legislature for an act of incorporation under the name of the North River bank, with a capital of \$1,250,000.

1814.

Jan. 11. The subject of building a bridge across the Hudson at Albany was agitated at this time, and met with spirited opposition from Troy, who represented that their town had for a long time struggled against inconveniences arising from natural obstructions in the bed of the river between this place and Albany; but now look with the most lively satisfaction at the result of their long and arduous exertions, which, aided by the bounty of the state, have effected an easy and convenient passage for their vessels in those waters.

Jan. 17. The common council appropriated \$1000 for the relief of the suffering inhabitants on the western frontier. Private subscriptions were also opened for the same purpose. A collection was taken up in the Episcopal church, which amounted to \$320. At a subsequent meeting of the common council, January 24, a further sum of \$3000 was appropriated to the same purpose. The receipts of a benefit at the Theater amounted to \$460.

Feb. 6. Annual sermon before the Bible society. The collection on the occasion was \$251, and \$20 by an unknown hand was added subsequently.

March 6. A charity sermon was preached in the North Dutch church by Dr. Nott and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Humane society, amounting to \$474.

March 11. Mr. Bleecker, from the committee of the house of assembly on the bridge across the Hudson at Albany, reported adversely to the project; but the house disagreed with the committee in their report, and ordered that the petitioners have leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Hudson River Bridge company; which was read twice and committed.

May 9. The new steam boat Fulton made her first departure from the landing at Albany. She was advertised to take a limited number of passengers, no more than could be comfortably accommodated, at \$10 each. She took 60 passengers, and made but one trip and return a week. She was built to ply between New York and New Haven, but the presence of British cruisers

rendered the navigation of the sound unsafe. She was commanded by Captain Bunker.

May 31. With pleasure we inform the public that arrangements have been made to carry the mail from Albany to Brattleboro twice a week, by a regular line of stages, to start from Brattleboro in the morning and arrive at Albany the same day. The gentleman engaged in this enterprise, Mr. Hicks, will allow no accident to happen by any inattention of his. We hope the proprietors of the Green Mountain Turnpike will spare no pains to keep the roads in repair, by which the travel from Boston to Albany can be performed with greater safety than by any other route.

Sept. 3. A meeting of the citizens was held at the Capitol, which recommended the suspension of specie payments by the banks, in consequence of a similar step by the banks of New York and Philadelphia.

Troy. The number of inhabitants in Troy in 1810, was 3,894, in 1814, 4,836—increase in 4 years, 945.

Geo. W. Mancius was removed from the post office and Peter P. Dox appointed in his stead. The former had retained the office a long time.

## 1815.

The census of the county of Albany was as follows:

Towns.	1810.	1814.	Gain.	Loss.
Watervliet	2365	2564	199	
Colonie	1406	1657	251	
City of Albany	9356	10083	727	
Bethlehem	4430	4325		102
Coeymans	3574	3272		302
Rensselaerville	5928	5333		595
Bern	5134	4447		689
Guilderland	2466	2264		202
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34661	33945	1177	1890

The number of free white males, 4,860; do. females, 5,063; slaves, 100; total 10,023.

March 16. A law passed the legislature for dividing the towns of Rensselaerville and Coeymans, and forming from them the town of Westerlo.

The town of Colonie was annexed to the city of Albany by an act of the legislature, forming the fifth ward.

Illumination of the city on occasion of the restoration of peace.

Collections were taken up about this time in the different churches for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Indigent Women and Children, which resulted as follows:

In the Reformed Dutch Church .....	\$230·00
Episcopal Church .....	158·00
Presbyterian Church .....	90·22
Rev. Mr. McDonald's Church .....	59·28
Baptist Church .....	8·51
Catholic Church .....	25·19

April 3. Bread 2lbs. 14 oz. for 1s.

May 8. do. 2 12 “

May 1. *Notice.*—Wm. McHarg having taken into partnership Rufus H. King, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of McHarg & King, No. 51 South Market (late Court) street.

May. The clergymen of the different churches in the city at this time were as follows:

John M. Bradford,	1st R. P. Dutch.
John De Witt,	2d “ “
William Neill,	1st Presbyterian.
John Mc Donald,	2d “
Timothy Clowes,	St. Peter's.
Isaac Webb,	1st Particular Baptist.
John McJimsey,	Associate Reformed.
Frederick G. Mayer,	Lutheran.
	Methodist.
	Catholic.

*Division of the Dutch Church.*—There were two edifices belonging to the Reformed Protestant Dutch congregation, which still remained united in one society, holding property in common, and usually designated as the North Dutch Church and the South Dutch Church. They were under the pastoral charge of the Rev. John M. Bradford and John De Witt. At this time there was some difference of feeling existing among the people, which led to a separation of interests, and a division of property. By an arrangement the North Church retained the ancient



title, with Dr. Bradford as pastor, and the South Church assumed the title of the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church and retained Dr. De Witt. The *Great Consistory* (which consisted of the existing members and surviving exmembers) was composed of the following persons at this time:

Elders.	Died.	Elders.	Died.
Isaac Bogart,	Sept. 27, 1818	Casparus Pruyn	
Harm's A. Wendell,	July 16, 1819	Ab'm Ten Eyck,	Oct., 1824
Elbert Willett,	Feb. 1, 1823	Deacons.	
William Staats,	May, 1825	Christian Miller,	Dec. 1844
Simeon De Witt,	Dec. 3, 1834	Jas. La Grange,	Feb. 16, 1827
Jacob Van Loon,		David Pruyn,	Jan. 1843
Henry I. Bogart,	Jan. 1821	John I. Ostrander.	
John H. Wendell,	July 10, 1832	Jacob I. Lansing,	June 4, 1830
Sanders Lansing,	Sept. 19, 1850	Peter W. Hilton.	
Henry R. Lansing,	Aug. 10, 1819		

June. The corporation appropriated fifty acres of valuable land, in a very healthy and salubrious situation, on the south bounds of the city, half a mile west of the river, and near the present poor house establishment, for the new alms house, which is contemplated, and for gardens, &c., to be connected with the institution.

At this time the Academy was being built, for the endowment of which grants had been made; also, for the erection of a school-house for poor children, on the plan of Lancaster. The appropriations of the city to these purposes, exclusive of the sites, were not less than a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Academy is represented as situated on the north-west corner of the public square, on a line with the Capitol. The main building is 80 feet long by 70, and the wings 30 feet by 45. The building to be three stories high.

The Lancaster school-house is to be on a scale sufficiently large for the reception of 500 children in one room. The building to be two stories, exclusive of the basement story. Its site is in Eagle street, at its intersection with Lancaster street, formerly Tiger street—a very happy and appropriate change in the name, and we trust ominous of great good to the rising generation.

The corner-stone of the Academy was laid on Satur-

day afternoon, at four o'clock, July 29, by Philip S. Van Rensselaer.

To expand the circle of social intercourse and human happiness, by the mild influence of the arts and sciences, which so eminently embellish and invigorate the intellectual faculties of man, our corporation have munificently contributed, by laying the corner-stone of the Albany Academy on Saturday last, with an adequate appropriation to complete it.

That this ancient city should be thus late in the establishment of a permanent seminary for the higher grades of education, might excite some surprise, if the genius of the government under which it was founded, the successive revolutions it experienced during its colonial dependence, the change of language and laws imposed by its cession to the English, and the superior attractions of its younger sister on the sea-board, were either unknown or disregarded.

Until the New-England colonists, who, laboring under common apprehensions, and actuated by a common impulse, transported their families and religious institutions, matured by a strict discipline, under the fostering care of pious and intelligent men, whose prominent object was to secure for themselves and their posterity a permanent asylum from religious intolerance, this city was first peopled by emigrants from most of the provinces of the United Netherlands. Induced to abandon their native country from the greatest variety of motives by which freemen, accustomed to roam at will in quest of wealth, comfort or enjoyment, through every accessible region of the globe, could be influenced—unallied by the ties or hopes of a common creed—under the auspices of a great and opulent mercantile company, of limited duration, but whose charter limits comprised a vast extent of countries, abounding with the richest productions, incomparably more estimable, in a commercial point of view, than this, and whose pursuits, connected with immediate emolument, rendered remote objects either of perfect indifference or of minor importance.

As with the language, laws and manners of the English, the Dutch were wholly unacquainted, the old and

new inhabitants, repelled by mutual dislike, had little intercourse with each other, the latter gradually neglected their common schools. To substitute others, required a long series of years, protracted by national feelings, antipathies and prejudices, which were slowly but progressively subsiding, when the Revolution, like an irresistible torrent, leveled every barrier of separation, by presenting the most fascinating point of union within the range of human propensities—*a contest for equal rights*, which had been highly cherished, gallantly defended, and successfully asserted by both nations; and while the recollections which so enthusiastically identify the deeds of national ancestors with the feelings and passions of their posterity were forcibly associated with the objects of the strife, the banners of freedom waved over their united bands—elevated their minds above the petty distinctions which divided brethren into discordant sections—taught them truly to estimate each other's worth, and inspired those liberal and manly sentiments which have so salutary a tendency to absorb private into public interests. The establishment of an academy, the effect of a united effort, is one of the many happy fruits of this concord.

While in every revolving year some traces of distinct European origin is merged in the national stream, the elevating connection is daily becoming more impressive, that the proudest national boast of the natives of this highly distinguished country is, that *they have the honor to be Americans*.

The copper-plate deposited at the laying of the cornerstone had the following inscription :

Erected for an Academy, anno 1815,  
By the corporation of the city of Albany.

Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Mayor.

John Van Ness Yates, Recorder.

Building Committee—Philip S. Van Rensselaer, John Brinckerhoff,  
Chauncey Humphrey, James Warren, and Killian K. Van Rensselaer.

Seth Geer, Architect.

H. W. Snyder, Sculpt.

June 16. The well-known partnership of James and Archibald Kane was dissolved, the former assuming the settlement of the business.

Some citizens of Albany, among whom were Peter P.

Dox and Philip S. Parker, sent Cobbett a suit of clothes, of American manufacture entire, as a compliment for the "able, independent and masterly manner" in which he had conducted the *Register*. A great portion of his paper of July 22 is taken up with his reply to admirers in Albany, and closes with a request that they will send him half a dozen ears of the dwarf kind of Indian corn.

Aug. 2. Died, Mr. James Ladd, keeper of the Albany Coffee House; Green street.

Aug. 11. A movement was made by the owners of property in Pearl street to have that street opened through the fifth ward to the northern bounds of the city. A meeting of the citizens was called, and a committee appointed to petition the corporation, and attend to the business of the project.

The line of stages from Albany to Manlius, via Cherry Valley, is again extended to Canandaigua, and performs the whole distance, 200 miles, in two days, arriving at Canandaigua three times a week. The old mail line, via Utica, will perform the route from Albany to Geneva in two days. The distance from Albany to Geneva by the way of Utica is about the same as to Canandaigua by Cherry Valley.

Sept. 3. The new Presbyterian Church in Chapel street was dedicated on Sunday, when a very excellent and appropriate discourse was delivered, by the Rev. Dr. Neill, to the most numerous concourse of people ever before assembled in this city on a similar occasion. On Tuesday, September 5th, the pews on the first floor were put up for sale, and about ninety struck off, producing a sum exceeding \$35,000, and leaving upwards of forty unsold.

The Academy was announced to open on the second Monday in September, under Benj. Allen, LL.D., of Union College, and Messrs. Neill, Beck and Sedgwick were the committee to receive applications for admission.

J. Demarest established a twice-a-day line of stages between Waterford and Albany, passing through Lansingburgh and Troy. Fare from Waterford was 62½ cts.; from Lansingburgh, 50; and from Troy, 37½ cts.

Sept. 25. On the 25th of September, the first number of the *Albany Daily Advertiser* made its appearance, printed by John W. Walker, for Theodore Dwight, at 95 State street.

Oct. 11. David E. Gregory and Peter Bain having connected themselves in business, under the firm of Gregory & Bain, are now opening, and offer for sale, at the store lately occupied by Messrs. Robert Hyslop & Co., corner of Market street and Mark lane [now the north-west corner of the Exchange building], a large and general assortment of china, glass and earthen ware, on liberal terms for cash or approved credit.

*Important Discovery: A Coal Mine.*—It gives us the greatest pleasure, to learn, that a valuable coal mine has been discovered near the Harrowgate springs, at Greenbush, opposite the city, and about one fourth of a mile from the Hudson river. Within forty feet of the surface of the earth, a stratum of coal, of six feet in depth, has been found, and appearances warrant the belief that the mine is large and extensive. The coal is of an excellent quality, and a shaft is now sinking, in order to commence working the mine.—*Albany Gazette.*

Oct. 23. Notice was given that the poor debtors, confined in prison in this city, are in a suffering condition, for want of the necessaries of life. The public charity, and that of individuals, if dispensed in their favor, would be received with gratitude and thanks.

Oct. 27. A meeting of the citizens of Albany was held, at the Tontine Coffee House, to take into consideration the most effectual means for the abolition of the great and increasing number of individual and company bills, which were the general medium of circulation, and had become extremely vexatious.

November. An effort was made about this time to discover a vein of coal, and several individuals persevered in sinking a shaft for that purpose, under the impression that former attempts hereabout had failed from too slight and superficial examinations.

Died, on Saturday, November 4th, Goldsbrow Banyar, aged 91. He was born in England, but came to this country in early life, where he ever after resided. For

many years prior to the Revolution, he was deputy-secretary of the province, and as the secretary was absent, the important and laborious duties of that office were performed by Mr. Banyar in a manner highly honorable to his talents and integrity, and very advantageous to the province. Through his very long life he was considered a man of strict and unimpeachable integrity, punctual and faithful in the discharge of his public duties, and virtuous and amiable in the private relations of life—respected by his numerous acquaintance, and affectionately esteemed and beloved by his family and friends. His funeral took place on Monday afternoon, at St. Peter's, when a sermon was preached by Mr. Clowes.

Nov. 17. Died, on Friday morning, Nov. 17, very suddenly, Mr. Balthazar Lydius, in the 78th year of his age. He was a very eccentric character, and the last male descendant of one of the most ancient and respectable Dutch families of the city.

Nov. 21. Died, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, Mr. Peter P. Dox, postmaster of this city, and late sheriff of the city and county of Albany. His funeral was attended with masonic honors and a numerous concourse of friends and citizens,

The Christmas and New-Year holidays seem to have been celebrated with considerable uproariousness about this time, since the common council found it necessary to pass a resolution to double the watch on the nights of the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st December, and the 1st and 2d January; and to enforce the prohibition against the firing of guns, pistols, &c., on the days and nights above mentioned.

1816.

Specie at Albany is as low as six per cent. premium, and we have understood that some of our brokers have declined purchasing at that price.

Gerrit L. Dox was appointed postmaster, in the place of his brother, Peter P. Dox, deceased.

The thermometer stood at 13 and 14 degrees below zero on Sunday and Tuesday mornings, Jan. 14 and 16:

At the January session, the following were admitted

solicitors in chancery: Peter Gansevoort, John Crary, Chas. H. Ruggles, John P. Cushman.

Jan. 18. In consequence of the great change in the weather, the ice in the Hudson broke up between Albany and Troy, and a sloop, laden with wheat and provisions, was brought down with the ice to this city, where it sunk.

Feb. 2. The expenses of the Lancaster School for the past year were as follows:

Salary of the teacher.....	\$700·00
Rent of school-room (the school-house was not done) .....	82·50
For fitting up Pettibone stoves and ventilating .	91·00
Incidental expenses.....	331·03
	<hr/>
	\$1,204·53

W. A. Tweed Dale was preceptor.

The income of the society arose from the following sources:

Allowance by the corporation out of the excise receipts .....	\$500·00
School fund appropriation.....	487·66
Tuition fees from the scholars .....	400·00
	<hr/>
	\$1,387·66

The number of scholars instructed during the year was 400, of which 290 were new scholars; that is, who had not previously attended the school.

Feb. 7. A meeting was held at the Tontine Coffee House, to urge the subject of the canal upon the attention of the people and the legislature. The call was signed by Archibald McIntyre, James Kane, John Woodworth, Wm. James, Barent Bleecker, Renssalaer Westerlo, John Van Schaick, Chas. E. Dudley, Dudley Walsh, H. Bleecker. The importance of the measure was strongly urged upon the public, and committees appointed to each ward, for the purpose of procuring signatures to a memorial to the legislature.

Feb. 25. A charity sermon was preached in the North Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Bradford, which produced, for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Indigent Women and Children, the sum of \$218·68.

March 1. The prices for freight established by the owners of sloops on the river was published on the 1st of March ; among which were the following items : Wheat and other grain, 5d. per bushel ; flour, 25 cts. per barrel ; liquors, \$1.25 per pipe ; iron, 12½ cts. per hundred weight ; paper, 6d. per ream ; tea, per chest, \$1.25 ; dry goods, 6s. to 8s. per trunk ; sugar and tobacco, 12½ cts. per hundred pounds.

March 3. Died, on Sunday morning, Maus R. Van Vranken, an active and patriotic officer, for many years on the civil list of the county of Albany.

March 18. The cold this morning, as late as half-past six, was 4° below zero. This is unusual and extraordinary severity for the season. There have been only three or four colder mornings the past winter. The ice in the Hudson against the upper part of the city is heaped together in great masses, and will probably bind the river till April.

March 18. A meeting of the citizens was held at the Capitol, for the purpose of organizing a society for the purpose of establishing an African Sunday school. The prominent actors were Isaac Hutton, Timothy Clowes, Theodore Sedgwick, Geo. Upfold, jr., John Stearns, &c., who were among all the popular benevolent movements of the day.

March 20. The manager of the Theatre gave a benefit to William B. Winne, front door-keeper, and the citizens were appealed to in his behalf, in consideration of his long and meritorious services, having punctually fulfilled the duties of his station, through wind and rain, fair weather and foul. *Adrian and Orilla* and the *Adopted Child* were played.

March 21. The managers of the Society for the Relief of Indigent Women and Children reported that the expenses for the last year were: For the relief of 79 women and 175 children, \$484.26; expenses attending clothing and education of 30 scholars, including teacher's salary, fuel, and repairs of school-house, \$446.45; total, \$930.71.

March 24. A sabbath evening school was established at Mr. Young's school-room, in Washington street, and



appears to have been countenanced by the Moral Society. It was attended by 150 children and 50 adults.

April 9. The bill "erecting the village of Troy into a city" passed the legislature. Albert Paulding was elected the first mayor, and William L. Messey, recorder.

April 10. The legislature provided by law for a school in Albany for colored people.

April 28. A most destructive fire broke out in the commons of this city on Sunday last [April 28], which extended its ravages to Guilderland and Watervliet, and was not wholly extinguished at the end of four days. It has, in its extensive progress, done incalculable damage to the young growing wood and timber, and consumed many thousand loads of fire wood and valuable timber which was cut down. We have heard of no buildings being destroyed, but all the fences of the enclosed fields within its range are entirely swept away.

Colonel Rensselaer Westerlo was elected a representative in congress for the ninth congressional district, by a majority exceeding 800. Col. Elisha Jenkins was the democratic candidate opposed to him.

Among the steam boats building at this time for the various cities of the Union, at Brown & Eckford's ship-yard in New York, mentioned by a writer who had been to view them, was "a new and very large and powerful steam boat, of 146 feet keel, presumed to be the largest ever built, to run between New York and Albany, and designed to perform the route by the light of a single day."

May 2. The election this year resulted, as usual, in the triumph of the federal ticket. Rufus King received 1770 votes for governor, and Daniel D. Tompkins 980. George Tibbits, of Troy, received also 1770 votes for lieut. governor, and Tayler 960. Rensselaer Westerlo ran for congress, and M. Lovett was also supported by the federalists. The democratic candidate was Mr. Jenkins. The following table will show the vote of the towns, and the relative strength of the parties. The election commenced on Tuesday, April 1, and continued

three days, as was the custom for about twenty-five years after:

Towns.	King.	Tompkins.	Tibbits.	Tayler.	Westerlo.	Jenkins.	Lovett.
Albany, .....	472	293	468	275	579	508	271
Bern, .....	253	123	356	122	426	159	0
Bethlehem, .....	295	104	297	104	351	110	1
Coeymans, .....	69	115	69	115	95	159	2
Guilderland, .....	140	56	141	54	181	81	0
Rensselaerville, .	124	147	126	147	170	203	0
Watervliet, .....	152	44	143	47	190	54	1
Westerlo, .....	165	98	170	96	188	149	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1770	980	1770	960	2180	1418	277

May 14. The roofs of the houses and the neighboring hills were covered with snow, and the country in many places had the appearance of winter, the hills being as white as in the month of January.

May 24. Died, on Friday, May 24, Dudley Walsh, late president of the Bank of Albany, aged 55. He was distinguished, says his obituary notice in the *Daily Advertiser*, for the temperance and regularity of his life. He was the builder of his own fortune and character; having come to this country from a foreign land, and begun his career unaided and alone; and his industry, intelligence and integrity placed him at the head of the commercial interest. "As a Christian, a citizen and a merchant, he had no superior here."

July 1. Dr. Wm. Bay and others having presented the common council, on the 24th June, a memorial on the subject of a better and more economical mode of affording relief to the poor of the city, that body took the matter in consideration, and divided the poor into five districts, giving to each a physician, as follows: 1st, Wm. Bay; 2d, Jas. Low; 3d, Chas. D. Townsend; 4th, Peter Wendell; 5th (Alms House), Platt Williams. They were to receive \$200 each, which was considered to be a very great saving in the medical expense of the city, and a most promising means of reducing the expense for the support of the poor families, in a more speedy manner than could by the old arrangement be done.

July 4. This day was celebrated much in the usual way. Lt. J. O. Cole read the Dec. Independence, and the oration was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. De Witt.

July 18. Notice was given that books of subscription to the stock of the Erie and Champlain canals were open at various points in the state, and at Albany by Philip S. Van Rensselaer, John Lansing, jr., John Woodworth, Harmanus Bleecker and Wm. James.

The council of appointment, being democrats, removed Philip S. Van Rensselaer, who had been the popular mayor of the city during the last 17 years. At a meeting of the common council, on the 29th July, a committee, consisting of Messrs. McKown, Cooper and Van Vechten, was appointed to prepare an address to the mayor, expressive of their disapprobation of the act.

At this term of the supreme court, held at the Capitol, James Dexter, Welcome Esleeck and John E. Lovett were admitted as attorneys.

This season was remarkable for many eccentricities of the weather. There was a great snow storm in June, which extended from Massachusetts to Canada, when everything over a large tract of country had the appearance of winter. The weather was extremely cold and dry, and frost was noticed in every month of the year within 30 miles of this city—a calamity never known before.

Sept. 1. An experiment was made by Capt. Roorback, of the steam boat *Car of Neptune*, of burning coal instead of wood on his boat; the great consumption of wood by the boats having already increased its price in New York and Albany. The want of judgment and experience in this first use of coal led to much detention on the route, and she performed the trip in 35 hours, which was considered quite satisfactory, and a successful experiment.

Sept. 9. Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer died, aged 73.

Sept. 24. The election of charter officers resulted in the success of the federalists, the board standing the same as the previous year—12 feds, 8 demos. In the third ward there was no opposition to the federal ticket.

The Albany Reading Room and Library was com-

menced in 1809 by John Cook, with 82 subscribers, James Kane bestowing the rent of the room gratuitously. In September, 1816, he appealed to the public for an increase of patronage, or he must abandon it. He had then 131 subscribers.

Sept. 26. On Thursday, Sept. 26, the corner stone of the Lutheran Church at the corner of Lodge and Pine streets, was laid by the Rev. Mr. Mayer, assisted by Philip Hooker, architect.

Oct. 7. John Stilwell, of the late firm of Stilwell & Wendell, takes the liberty to inform his friends that he continues the auction and commission business, and keeps on hand a constant supply of *cash* to advance on goods left to be sold.

*India Goods.*—The consummation of peace and the restoration of commerce between the United States and Great Britain was attended with the introduction of a new series of foreign luxuries, the names alone of which are quite formidable. Among the list of goods arrived at this time from Calcutta, the following articles must have produced a consternation among the ladies, by the singularity of their names:

Beerboon and Company Gurrahs.

Jalalpore, Cassimebad, Tonida, Audy, Azinghur and Alliabab Sannas.

Alliabab and Bushuck Emerties.

Chadpore, Cossamabad and Tandah Cossas.

Patka, Callepatty, Chittabully, Kyrabab Baftas.

Seercal, Audy and Gurrah Baftas.

Checks, Patna and Lucknor Chintz Carpets, Seer-suckers, Baglipore Checks, Castors, Palenpores, Bunah Cloths, Pisacky Cloths, Bandannoes, Choppas, &c.

Nov. 4. On Monday, Nov. 4, the mercury stood at 70 degs. F. between three and four o'clock in the afternoon in the shade. It stood the same on the 19th.

Nov. 5. The legislature convened in the city. The governor's (D. D. Tompkins) message occupied one column of the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, and was published on the day following. The Rev. Dr. Bradford,

Rev. Mr. De Witt, Rev. Mr. Chester, and Rev. Mr. McDonald were appointed chaplains.

*Pleasure Carriages and Sleighs.*—James Goold & Co. make and keep constantly on hand, for sale (at the sign of the gilded coach, lower end of Division street, a few rods north of the Eagle Tavern), all kinds of pleasure carriages and sleighs, and sell them unusually low. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see.

Dec. 1. The steam boat Car of Neptune left the dock at 12 o'clock, with 58 passengers, for New York, but was so much damaged by ice as to be compelled to stop several times for repairs, and on reaching New York had received so much injury, that it was resolved to lay her up and build a new boat to run in her place the ensuing season.

Dec. 13. Gerrit W. Van Schaick died at Lansingburgh, after a short but severe illness, aged 59. He was the first cashier of the Bank of Albany, which office he held from 1792 to 1814. He was one of the citizen soldiers who rallied to the battle-field when the city was threatened by the British under Burgoyne; was afterwards a general in the militia, and an efficient member of the common council.

The police office was fixed at the south-west corner of State and Pearl streets.

Dec. 28. "The poor debtors confined in the jail of Albany beg leave to represent to the charitable and humane citizens their situation at this inclement season. There are several confined for small debts, who have neither money nor friends, and are far away from their connections, who are in great want. It has been suggested that the mention of these facts would be a sufficient hint to the charitable and humane to supply their wants. They would feel grateful for such broken meats and vegetables as the opulent have it in their power to spare."

On the meeting of the legislature, in January following, Martin Van Buren gave notice that he would ask leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish frauds against creditors. It was brought in on Feb. 5.

1817.

Jan. 23. A meeting of the gentlemen of the city of Albany, friendly to the settlement of the Rev. Hooper Cummings in the church owned by the society denominated *Seceders*, in the said city, are earnestly solicited to meet at the said *Seceders' Church* this evening, the 23d January, at six o'clock, on business of the greatest importance. By order of the adjourned meeting.

DAVID NEWLAND, Ch'n.

Feb. 5. A bill was reported to the legislature to encourage the search for coal near the city of Troy.

Feb. 6. The weather has been unremittingly cold for some days, and on Wednesday morning (6th) the thermometer stood at 11 degs. below zero; on the 5th, at Northampton, 20 degs. below, and at Hanover, N. H., 30 degs. below; and on the three following days 10 deg., 17 degs. and 10 degs. below zero.

Feb. 7. The inhabitants of the city of Albany, members of the legislature and strangers favorable to the object, were requested to attend a meeting in the court room of the Capitol, for the consideration of measures which may tend to the most speedy and effectual abolition of slavery.

Feb. 8. The ceremony took place at the Capitol of presenting the swords awarded by the legislature of this state in 1814 to Maj.-Gen. Brown, of the U. S. army, and Maj.-Gen. Mooers, of the New York militia. They were presented by Gov. Tompkins, in presence of a large auditory.—*Daily Adv.*, Feb. 19.

Feb. 14. This was the coldest day that had been known in the city for sixteen years. At 8 o'clock in the morning the thermometer stood at 10 degs. below zero; at 2 p. m., 7½ degs. below; at 5 p. m., 3 degs. below; at 6 p. m., 12 degs. below 0. The cold Friday of the 19th January, 1810, the mercury was only 6 degs.=0 in the middle of the day. The wind was very high during the whole day, blowing from the north-west. Very few ventured out to transact business, and many travelers who reached the city were more or less frozen.

Feb. 11. A bill passed appointing a treasurer of the state, and filling the blank with the name of Garret L. Dox, of Auburn.

March 5. The firm of Stafford, Spencer & Co. dissolved, consisting of Spencer Stafford, Geo. B. Spencer, Lewis Benedict, Hallenbeck Stafford and Sebastian Ty-mesen.

Mr. Trowbridge, proprietor of the State Museum, gave the first exhibition of his gas lights on Saturday, March 22. A laudable curiosity, and a desire to reward the indefatigable exertions of the proprietor, drew together a very large assemblage of the most respectable citizens and strangers, who expressed a high gratification at the success of this experiment, the extent of his collections, and the tasteful arrangements of his Museum. It is expected that in his subsequent exhibitions Mr. T. will be able to give a more brilliant display of lights, from the improved state of his apparatus, and the alterations suggested by experience.—*Argus*.

March 25. At the caucus of the members of legislature, a spirited contest was maintained between the friends of De Witt Clinton, and those of Peter B. Porter, for the nomination, which resulted in favor of the former, 85 to 41. John Tayler received the nomination for lieut. governor. The caucus was in session till 12 o'clock at night.

March 27. Mr. Trowbridge announced some curious experiments with his gas, such as collecting it in glasses, allowing a person to breathe it, and on the application of fire, a flame would proceed out of his mouth. He stated that the nightly expense of lighting his establishment with oil and tallow candles was from \$1.87 to \$2.25. The coal and wood which he consumed to produce sufficient gas for 120 burners amounted to only 63 cents.

March 31. The legislature passed a law for the abolition of slavery in the state of New York, to take place on the 4th day of July, 1827. This law enacted that every negro, mulatto or mustee, within the state, born before the 4th day of July, 1797, shall from and after the 4th day of July, 1827, be free; and that all negroes,

mulattoes and mustees, born after the 4th day of July, 1799, shall be free, males at the age of 28, and females at the age of 25.

April 1. The partnership between Vinal Luce and R. M. Meigs, under the firm of V. Luce & Co., was dissolved on the 1st April, Mr. Meigs retiring.

The firm of Hochstrasser & Boldeman, consisting of Paul Hochstrasser and John D. Boldeman, on the corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, now Stanwix Hall, was dissolved, the former settling the business.

April 2. The ice commenced breaking up in the river on Wednesday April 2, and on the following day the channel was clear.

April 6. A charity sermon was preached in the first Presbyterian Church for the relief of indigent women and children, and a collection of \$225.15 taken up.

April 10. The copartnership between Thomas, Joseph and Elihu Russell dissolved.

April 12. Elihu Russell respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has connected himself with Joseph Davis and that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of Russell & Davis, at the well known establishment, 364 North-Market street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Paints, Oils Glasses, &c. on moderate terms. House and Sign Painting and Glazing attended to at the shortest notice, and the smallest favors acknowledged.

ELIHU RUSSELL.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

April 15. The bill authorizing the construction of the Erie Canal from Albany to Buffalo, passed the legislature on the day of its adjournment and became a law—the greatest scheme of the state of New York.

A law passed the legislature entitled, “An act to encourage the persons therein named to search for coal in the bed of Hudson’s river, near the city of Troy.

April 15. *Troy*.—It may not be uninteresting to those who barely know that within a few years this town has obtained the honor of being placed on the map of this state, that it is now about thirty years since the first store was erected here; at that time there were only



four or five dwelling houses within the limits of the present city of Troy. This city contains now about 5000 inhabitants. In the course of last week there was shipped here property estimated at a moderate calculation to amount to \$200,000, consisting principally of flour, wheat, provisions, lumber, potash, &c. The flour was manufactured at the mills in the south part of the city, of which there are four of very superior workmanship, both as respects their plan, and durability of materials.

May 2. At the election for state officers held on the 2d May, De Witt Clinton received 227 votes for governor. The *Daily Advertiser* remarks that there was a general apathy. The vote of the preceding year was 765 for governor. Stephen Van Rensselaer received 412 for assembly, which was the highest vote cast for any candidate.

May 5. The Lancaster school was removed into the building prepared for it by the corporation, at the foot of Jay and Lancaster streets, on Eagle; the building occupied at this day as the Albany Medical College. The address delivered by Dr. Beck was published on the 12th in the *Advertiser*.

By the arrangements of the steam boat company this season, a day boat was to leave three times a week at 9 o'clock in the morning, and twice a week at 4 in the afternoon.

May 9. T. W. Ford, 31 State street, corner of Market, advertised Boston shoes—the first notice of them.

May 20. The trustees of the Albany Water Works appealed to their customers to pay their rates yearly in advance to enable them to relay their pipes, that had been injured by the frost of the previous winter, which had penetrated deeper than ever before known, on account of the bareness of the ground. They represent that they had expended upwards of \$80,000 in supplying the city with water.

May 26. Martin Van Buren and Benjamin F. Butler have formed a connection in the practice of the law. Their office is at 111 State street.

June. Thomas W. Olcott appointed cashier of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.

July 11. Died, July 11, Dr. Samuel Stringer, in the 83d year of his age. He was a native of the state of Maryland, but acquired his medical education in Philadelphia. In 1755 he received an appointment in the medical department of the British army. In 1758 he accompanied the army under Abercrombie, and was present when Lord Howe fell in advancing to the siege of Ticonderoga. At the conclusion of the French war he settled in Albany, in the practice of his profession, in which he continued until the commencement of the revolution, when he was appointed by congress director general of the hospitals in the northern department, and accompanied the troops in the invasion of the British dominions in Canada. He closed a long course of successful practice as an eminent physician and surgeon, in the discharge of every Christian duty as a humble servant and follower of the Messiah.

Aug. 14. Dr. T. Romeyn Beck was elected principal of the Albany Academy, and professor of mathematics.

Aug. 21. It was announced that the elegant little steam boat Stoudinger, Capt. Fish, arrived from Troy, and would ply regularly between this city and Troy, during the remainder of the season, for the transportation of freight and passengers.

Aug. This was an era of *shin-plasters*. Calvin Cheeseman, was a noted private banker, who issued a large amount of notes, which had an extensive circulation. His bubble burst and the community suffered severely by it. It was estimated that he had \$150,000 in circulation. His assignees were J. V. N. Yates and C. Humphrey.

Aug. The steam boat left Albany four days in the week, namely, a boat left on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. The time of leaving New York was Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M., and Wednesday and Saturday at 5 A. M.

A boat commenced running on Lake George at this time, from Ticonderoga to Caldwell, fare \$2. Capt. Bartholomew.

June 30. A loaf of superfine inspected flour to weigh 2lbs. 2oz. for 1 shilling.

Sept. It was announced that the Chancellor Livingston, at one trip to New York, carried 276 passengers.

Sept 1. *Dissolution*.—The copartnership of G. W. Stanton & Co., of the city of New York, and of Nahum Rice & Co., of Albany, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. STANTON,  
NAHUM RICE.

Sept. 13. A letter to the editor of the *Register* says that 45 miles of the canal were under contract, and going on, and that the whole line from Utica to Salina would be put out in the course of a week.

Sept 17. John Gill died, aged 75.

Sept 30. On Tuesday, Sept. 30, Arthur Joseph Stansbury was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church and congregation in this city. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Amsterdam, the charge by Rev. Mr. Chester of the 2d Presbyterian church in Albany, and the address by Rev. Dr. Nott.

Sept 30, The annual election for charter officers was held on Tuesday, Sept. 30, and resulted in the choice of the following candidates.

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
John V. N. Yates,*	Spencer Stafford,*
Isaac Denniston.*	John Stillwell.*

*Second Ward.*

Chauncey Humphrey,*	Adam Russ,
Chas. E. Dudley.*	Wm. Newton.

*Third Ward.*

Nicholas Bleecker,	Gerrit Gates,
Rich'd S. Treat.	Nich's Bleecker jr.

*Fourth Ward.*

Matthew Trotter,	Rich'd Duncan,*
Sam'l Harring.*	Moses Kenyon.

\* Democrats. It will be seen that several of these citizens subsequently changed sides.

*Fifth Ward.*

Isaac I. Fryer,  
Jas. Gibbons.

Henry W. Snyder,  
Herman V. Hart.

The common council was composed of 12 federalists and 8 democrats.

Oct 10. James Geddes, engineer, advertised to receive proposals for making the canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Hudson at Albany. The line was to be divided into convenient sections, and on the tenth of October the contracts might be handed in, at Sandy Hill.

Oct. 7. A meeting of citizens was held at Moody's Tavern in South-Market street, to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing the circulation of small bills. They resolved, after the first day of November not to receive nor pass any bills of a less denomination than one dollar, except bills emitted by the corporation of the city. James Gibbons, chairman; Wm. Mayell, secretary.

Died, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, Robert McClellan, formely treasurer of the state.

Also Casparus Pruyn, an old, respected citizen.

James McNaughton respectfully informs the citizens of Albany that he has opened an office in 91 North Pearl street, with a view to beginning to practice medicine. He studied the different branches of medicine at the University of Edinburgh for four years, he attended the Livingston Hospital of that city three courses, and the Royal Infirmary two years. He humbly trusts that by steadiness and close attention to business, with what skill he possesses, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those that do him the honor to employ him. Patients in any situation in life will be cheerfully attended; and charges accommodated to the circumstances of the poor

Nov. 8. A fire broke out about seven o'clock on Saturday night, Nov. 8, in the tavern of Nathaniel Parker, and owing to a violent wind, the whole block, from No. 142 to 186, Washington street, consisting of 21 houses, was destroyed.

Died at Port au Prince, St. Domingo, Archibald Kane,

merchant, late of the house of James and Archibald Kane, of this city.

Nov. 28. A whale was exhibited on the corner of State and Lodge streets.

1818.

Jan. 17. Theodore Bailey, postmaster of New York, gave notice that hereafter, during the winter term, the mail would be carried daily, except Sunday, from New York to Albany and the intermediate places, on the east side of the Hudson.

Jan. 20. A meeting of the Republicans of the city was held at the Mansion House to choose directors for a Branch of the United States Bank to be located in the city. Solomon Southwick was chairman, and Josiah Sherman secretary; Sebastian Visscher, George Merchant, Spencer Stafford, Josiah Sherman and Samuel Haring were appointed a committee to nominate suitable persons for Directors to the Branch, who reported the following: Isaac Denniston, Charles E. Dudley, Martin Van Buren, John Stafford, John Stillwell, Isaac Hempstead, John Townsend, Gilbert Stewart, William Marvin, William A. Duer, Asa H. Center, Stephen Van Rensselaer, jr., and Jellis Winne, jr.

Charles Smyth established an office at 65 Quay, for the transportation of goods and merchandise to Detroit and Sandusky at the rate of \$4.50 per 100 pounds, and to Pittsburgh, the price not to exceed \$6, per 100 lbs. Goods should be shipped at New York by the *Western Line of Sloops*, for Albany, and could be delivered at Pittsburgh in as short a time as any other route discovered. It appears that from 1812 to 1814, the transportation of government supplies from Albany to Buffalo cost from \$20 to \$30 per ton, and that the probable expense of such transportation during the three years of war for about 9000 tons was \$220,000.

Feb. 11. The thermometer stood at 13° below zero, one degree lower than the cold Friday of the previous year. Some of the thermometers in town ranged from 24 to 32°. One kept by Simeon De Witt stood at 26°

below 0 on the 11th; at 20° on the 12th, and at 14° on the 13th. Several other excellent thermometers in town indicated still greater cold in their respective locations on the 11th. That of Mr. Buel 27½; that of Mr. Bryan at the Schuyler Mansion at 32°; that of Mr. Ames 34°.

March 3. The water rose to a great height in the river in the night of the 3d March, so that several families in Church st. would have perished if they had not been rescued. The water was two feet deep in the bar room of the Eagle Tavern, on the southeast corner of South Market and Hamilton streets. Sloops were thrown upon the dock, and the horse ferry boat was driven about half way up to Pearl street. A family occupied a house on the island opposite the city, who were rescued by the people of Bath. So great a freshet had not been known in forty years.

March 30. The great bell intended for the South Dutch church, on Beaver street, arrived on board the sloop Columbia, Capt. Green. It was founded in Holland and weighed upwards of 2500 lbs. It was used about twenty years, it is believed.

May 5. At the election which took place on Tuesday, May 5, the following officers were elected.

*First Ward*—Geo. Webster, and Sebastian Visscher, assessors; Geo. Sheppard, supervisor.

*Second Ward*—John Van Schaick, supervisor; Matthew Gregory and Chas. E. Dudley, assessors.

*Third Ward*—Nicholas Bleecker, supervisor; Henry Truax and Edward R. Satterlee, assessors.

*Fourth Ward*—Simeon De Witt, supervisor; Wm. Mc Harg and Edward Dunn, assessors.

*Fifth Ward*—Isaac I. Fryer, supervisor; John A. Goe-way and Francis Costigan, assessors.

A strenuous effort was made at the last session of the legislature to effect the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. A bill passed the senate having that object in view, but was suffered, either from design or neglect, to remain unacted upon in the other house.

June 1. The brick theatre in Green street, which had been erected several years, and had been unoccupied some time, was sold to the Baptist society, and a subscription

list circulated to raise funds for the purpose of fitting it up for church purposes. It was dedicated on the 1st of January, 1819, Joshua Bradley, pastor. A collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the society, amounting to \$356.14. Dr. Nott officiated in the evening.

June. It was announced that the Rev. Mr. Lacy, of Oxford, Chenango Co., had been invited to take the pastoral charge of the Episcopal congregation in Albany, and would enter upon the duties of his office about the first of July. He left the city about 1832.

July 4. A deputation having been sent to Quebec for the remains of the gallant Gen. Montgomery, measures were taken to receive them in this city in an appropriate manner. On arrival of the body and escort, in Troy, on the evening of the 3d July, Mr. John Meads, of Albany, proceeded there with a splendid coffin, made under the direction of Gov. Clinton, in which the remains were placed, and rested in the court house there over night, in charge of a guard. Upon the lid of the coffin was placed a silver plate engraved by Messrs. Shepard & Boyd, then silversmiths in this city, and a gold plate having the arms of the state engraved thereon. The silver plate had the following inscription: "The State of New York, in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell gloriously fighting for the independence and liberty of the United States, before the walls of Quebec, the 31st day of Dec. 1775, caused these remains of this distinguished hero to be conveyed from Quebec, and deposited, on the 8th day of July, in St. Paul's church in the city of New York, near the monument erected to his memory by the United States." Arrived at the north bounds of the city, the remains were received by the corporation, a large concourse of citizens, the military of the city, under the command of Lt. Col La Grange, and the fine companies of United States troops, commanded by Majors Birdsall and Worth. The procession then returned in reversed order through North Market, Columbia and North Pearl streets to Gov. Clinton's house, corner of Steuben street; thence through Steuben, Market and State streets to the Capitol, and there deposited in the Council chamber.

The pall was borne by the following gentlemen, officers in the revolutionary army, namely; John Lansing, jr., Stephen Lush, John H. Wendell, John Visscher, John Gates, Matthew Trotter, Wilhelmus Ryckman, Nicholas Van Rensselaer, Elias John Shaw, Samuel Lewis, of Saratoga, and John Ten Broeck, of Hudson. [On Monday Matthew Gregory and Abraham Ten Eyck took the places of the two latter.] Three of these, namely, Cols. Visscher, Van Rensselaer, and Mr. Gates, were with the gallant hero when he fell. During the procession, minute guns were fired and the city bells tolled.

The remains were kept at the Capitol guarded by Capt. Lansing's company of artillery, until Monday morning, when they were removed, under the escort of the military, and attended by the corporation and a concourse of citizens, to the steam boat Richmond; and Cols. H. Livingston and Peter Gansevoort, governor's aids, and Col. L. Livingston, accompanied them to New York, escorted by a subaltern's guard of United States troops from Major Worth's detachment.

The peculiarly appropriate time of the arrival of the remains, rendered the occasion doubly interesting, it being the anniversary of that freedom for the achievement of which Montgomery fell.

On Sunday Evening, July 12, Hamilton, a recruit, murdered Maj. Benjamin Birdsall of the United States Rifle Regiment. It was the melancholy fate of this gallant officer, after recovering from a dangerous wound received at Fort Erie, to fall in this manner. He was interred on Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

Lambert Norton advertised that he would open a school for the purpose of teaching the ordinary English studies.

July 29. Rawdon and Balch, 65 State street, advertised that they had entered into business at the old stand of Mr. Rawdon, for the purpose of carrying on the business of engraving.

Sept. 4. Mr. Joseph Lancaster, who had arrived in this city, was invited to give an address to the public by the trustees of the Lancaster School. He visited the school, where he was addressed by Simeon De Witt, and made a speech in return.



## INSCRIPTIONS

IN THE

### REF. PROT. DUTCH BURIAL GROUND.

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Andrew Abel, wheelwright, who was born on the 12th day of March, 1779, and died on the 22d day of April, 1815.

Johannah, wife of Andrew Able, who died May 30, 1828, aged 76 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Ann Able, daughter of Andrew and Johannah Able, who died April 16th, 1810, aged 35 years, 9 months and 27 days.

Andrew Able, who departed this life Oct. 5, 1795, aged 48 years and 11 days.

Peter, son of Andrew and Anatie Able, who died Feb. 15, 1794, aged 9 months and 25 days.

Henry Van Patten, son of Henry and Elizabeth Able, who died Oct. 28, 1807, aged 1 year, 3 months and 29 days; also, their daughter Hester, who died Nov. 13, 1807, aged 3 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Two infant children of H. and E. Able, who died in 1821.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Able, who died 5th May, 1823, aged 43 years, 1 month and 28 days.

Henry Able, born 1772, May 25, and departed this life 1832, July 19, aged 60 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Elizabeth Able, who died 27th August, 1829, aged 45 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Lydia, consort of John Abbott, who died August 9th, 1822, aged 32 years, 5 months and 1 day.

Jacob Ackerman, who departed this life Oct. 26th, 1825, aged 26 years and 4 days.

Rachel DeGarmo, relict of Gilbert Ackerman, who departed this life August 10th, 1827, in the 54th year of her age.

Gilbert Ackerman, who departed this life Oct. 11th, 1834, aged 66 years and 10 months.

Horace Allen, who departed this life Nov. 1st, 1836, in the 61st year of his age.

Jane Allen, who departed this life Sept. 4, 1842, aged 72 years.

Wm. Amsden, who died July 2d, 1838, aged 54 years, 6 months.

“Blessed is him who died in the Lord.”

Caroline, born March 2, 1839, died Jan. 13, 1842; David, born Dec. 25, 1840, died Feb. 6, 1842; Angeline Brinckerhoof, born June 7, 1843, died Aug. 26, 1845; children of John B. and Eliza Armour.

Noadiah L. Arms, who departed this life March 8, 1841, in the 47th year of his age.

In him were combined in an eminent degree all the social virtues.

He was a kind husband, a devoted father and brother, and a firm friend.

Seth Arnold died April 12th, 1851, aged 60 years.

Magdalena, wife of Seth Arnold, died July 10, 1838, aged 46 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Janet White, wife of Alex. Auty, who died in Albany Nov. 11, 1848.

Benjamin Baker, who departed this life April 10, 1791, aged 54 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Mary, relict of Stephen Ball, died July 24th, 1844, in the 81st year of her age.

Joseph, son of George A. and Louisa Barnard, died Feb. 21, 1853, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

Daniel Henry, only son of Daniel E. and Harriet Bassett, died Dec. 29th, 1851, aged 2 years, 11 months and 9 days.

Gone to God.

What could the parents' fondest prayer ask for their darling, like the bliss of Heaven.

Thomas Barret, who departed this life Dec. 6, 1813, aged 72 years.

Lewis Becker, born March 29, 1807, died May 31st, 1846; also, Henry P. Becker, born Feb. 3, 1799, died Feb. 2, 1849.

Mrs. Hannah Becker, died Feb. 28, 1851, aged 47 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Philey Amelia Wood, wife of Thomas T. Beebe, died Nov. 5, 1844, aged 49 years, 7 months and 10 days. [Also their children.]

Noah Simeon Beebe, born 27th of March, 1822, and died April 30, 1834, aged 12 years, 1 month and 3 days; and Eliza Jane Beebe, born 22d May, 1820, and died Oct. 21st, 1827, aged 7 years, 4 months, and 29 days.

J. J. Newton, son of Z. Smith and Sarah Beebe, his wife, who departed this life Sept. 27th, 1840, aged 2 years, 9 months and 9 days.

'Tis Jesus speaks: I fold, says he,  
These lambs within my breast;  
Protection they shall find in me,  
In me be ever blessed.

Ann Beeckman, daughter of Gerardus and Ann Beeckman, who died 3d October, 1821, aged 52 years and 17 days.

Sarah Beeckman, daughter of John Jac. Beeckman, Esq., who departed this life March 15, 1792, aged 20 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Eve Beeckman, daughter of John Jac. Beeckman, who departed this life Dec. 6, 1792, aged 18 years, 5 months and 12 days.

In memory of Maria Sanders, wife of John Jacob Beeckman, who departed this life Nov. 2, 1794, aged 54 years and 22 days.

In memory of John Jacob Beeckman, Esq., who departed this life Dec. 17, 1802, aged 69 years, 3 months and 28 days.

John S. Beeckman, born Aug. 23, 1781, died Jan. 14, 1845.

Harriet, wife of Caleb N. Bement, died July 29, 1823, aged 31 years, 8 months and 7 days. Also, Mary, daughter of C. N. Bement, died May 1st, 1822, aged 1 year, 5 months and 12 days. Also, Edward, son of C. N. & H. Bement, died Aug. 7, 1825, aged 7 weeks.

George, son of Caleb N. & Caroline Bement, died Feb. 18, 1827, aged 1 year and 10 months.

William Bement died Jan 18, 1841, aged 74 years.

Caroline, wife of Caleb N. Bement, aged 30 years and 9 months; also Mary, daughter of C. N. and Caroline Bement, died Jan. 11, 1836, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Jane, wife of William Bement, died March 8th, 1827, aged 50 years.

Cornellia, wife of R. O. K. Bennett, who died Jan. 16, 1852, aged 38 years, 11 months.

In memory of Catharine, daughter of R. O. K. Bennett, who died April 10, 1825, aged 18 years and 1 month.

Heer rust Teunis Bennink, den 10 January, 1836, overleeden den 8 January, 1852, zoon van Beren H. Bennink, Johanna W. Dampot.

B. H. Bennink.

In memory of John Benson, who died August, 1834, aged 36 years, 6 months and 10 days.

David Bleeckley, who departed this life July 19th, 1807, aged 50 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Bleeckley, who died May 3d, 1805, aged 76 years.

Sarah Bleeckley, daughter of George and Sarah Bleeckley, died Dec. 7, 1816, aged 21 years, 6 days.

In memory of Margaret, daughter of Henry F. and Mary Bleecker, who departed this life on the 15th day of October, 1801, aged 1 year and 3 days.

In memory of Hannah Bleecker, daughter of John N. and Margaret Bleecker, who died the 14th of October, 1794, aged 8 years, 6 months and 12 days.

In memory of Harriet Romeyn Bleecker, daughter of Henry I. Bleecker and Mary Storm, who died Jan. 23, 1808, aged 4 years, 1 month and 28 days.

This stone is erected by John B Romeyn and Harriet Bleecker, to whom she was a most engaging and affectionate child.

In memory of John N. Bleecker, who departed this life October 23, 1825, aged 86 years, 1 month and 21 days.

In memory of Henry I. Bleecker, who died the 28th of January, 1808, in the 30th year of his age.

In memory of Margaret Van Deusen, wife of John N. Bleecker, who departed this life the 13th of April, 1794, aged 47 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Sacred to the memory of Ann Bleecker, daughter of John I. Bleecker, who departed this life September 3, 1811, aged 40 years, 3 months and 11 days.

When worms devour my wasting flesh  
And crumble all my bones to dust,  
My God shall raise my frame anew  
At the revival of the just.

Sacred to the memory of John I. Bleecker, who departed this life June 13th, 1811, aged 80 years and 24 days.  
In memory of Jacob I. Bleecker, who departed this life September 10, 1804, aged 27 years, 8 months and 28 days.

In memory of Jacob Bleecker, who departed this life October 5, 1802, aged 74 years and 3 days.

In memory of John Bleecker, Jr., who departed this life Dec. 30, 1807, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days.

In memory of Margaret Roseboom, widow of Nicholas Bleecker, Jr., deceased, who departed this life 16th August, 1794, aged 88 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Beneath are deposited the remains of Ann Eliza Bleecker, wife of John James Bleecker, she died 23d Nov. 1783, aged 31 years.

Here are deposited the remains of Jacob Bleecker, Jr., who died the 30th of Nov., 1806, in the 62d year of his age.

The memory of the just is bless'd.

Catharine Cuyler Staats, wife of Nicholas Bleecker, Jr., who departed this life May 11th, 1826, aged 33 years, 9 months and 28 days.

Also, of their daughter Catharine Cuyler, who died June 2, 1825, aged 10 months and 29 days.

And of their son Staats, who died June 2, 1826, aged 2 months and 3 days.

Here are deposited the remains of Elizabeth Bleecker, widow of Jacob Bleecker, Jr., she died the 14th day of March, 1818, in the 65th year of her age.

Here are deposited the remains of Jacob I. Bleecker, who died the 20th day of February, 1838, in the 61st year of his age.

In memory of Sybrant Bleecker, Esq., who departed this life April 29, 1814, aged 40 years, 5 months and 24 days.

Death, the stern monarch warns the saint away,  
And heavy pains the trembling flesh consume,  
See frigid fate its Ebon wand display,  
And point to the gloomy mansion of the Tomb.

Jane Shepherd, wife of G. V. S. Bleecker, died Jan. 1, 1844, in the 43d year of her age.

James E., son of James and Ann Bleecker, died Nov. 13th, 1845, aged 60 years.

James V. D. Bleecker, son of James and Margaret Bleecker, who died January 22d, 1814, aged 6

Why was this infant torn from the breast?  
Because it claimed a right losing above.  
I be reft but now it's found that happy shore.

Sarah Jane, daughter of Garret V. S. and Jane Bleecker, who died Dec. 25, 1830, aged 11 months.

Jane Ann, daughter of Alonzo L. and Maria Blanchard, who died Sept. 11, 1829, aged 10 months and 26 days.

Mary, daughter of Abm. and Eliza Bloodgood, who died 13th April, 1794, aged 4 years.

Joanna Frances, daughter of S. Dewitt Bloodgood and Eliza Van Schaick, born Aug. 7. 1825, died Aug. 6, 1826, aged 1 year.

Thou sleepest, but we will not forget thee.

Anna Herser, wife of Alburtus Bloomindal, who departed this life Nov. 18, 1797, aged 56 years, 8 months and 13 days.

In memory of Alburtus Bloomindal, who departed this life July 4, 1817, in the 82d year of his age.

Barnardus Bloomindall, who died April 12, 1822, aged 54 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Heer ruhet, in stillen friden, Carl H. Billo geboren in Waslow, im yahr 1805, gestorben den 4th October, 1838. Von seiner frau Machtalena Billo.

Casper, son of William and Alida Boardman, who de-

parted this life January 14, 1833, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Anna, daughter of William and Alida Boardman, died Aug. 18, 1843, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

Cornellia Bogart, daughter of Barent and Alida Bogart, who departed this life Jan. 31, 1806, aged 25 years, 6 months and 2 days.

She came forth like a flower, and was cut down.

Agnes Bogart, daughter of Barent and Alida Bogart, who departed this life 15th December, 1818, aged 6 years, 2 months and 8 days.

Mourn not for me, beloved friends,  
Nor shrink at death's alarms;  
Its but the voice that Jesus sends  
To bring us to his arms.

Alida Bogart, daughter of Barent and Alida Bogart, who departed this life 20th day of November, 1815, aged 27 years, 3 months and 1 day.

Alexander Hamilton Bogart, died Oct. 1, 1826, aged 21 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Henry J. Bogart, born Oct. 26, 1829, died 27th June, 1821, aged 91 years, 7 months.

In memory of Barbara Bogart, wife of Henry J. Bogart, Esq., died 23d October, 1816, aged 88 years and 1 month.

Isaac H. Bogart, who died Sept. 22, 1841, aged 76 years and 15 days.

Cathlina Visscher, relict of Isaac H. Bogart, died April 10, 1845, aged 74 years, 2 months and 14 days.

James Boyd, who departed this life Feb. 22, 1839, aged 77 years and 21 days.

“Write, blessed are the dead which die in the lord; for if we be dead with him we shall also live with him.”

In life he exemplified the true character of man, and in death gave full evidence of his spirit going to share its blissful reward.

Sarah Ann Stiles, wife of Levi N. Bowsby, born Nov. 29, 1812, died June 16, 1834.

Alida, consort of James Boyd, who departed this life August 4, 1838, in the 76th year of her age.

The memory of the righteous shall be perpetuated. She lived a life of obedience, and died in the triumph of faith.

John A. Bradt, born November 28, 1779, departed this life July 29, 1829.

An honest man the noblest work of God.

John B. Bratt, who departed this life 9th September, 1822, aged 81 years, 1 month and 23 days.

Daniel Bratt, born September 23, 1779, died July 16, 1847, aged 67 years, 9 months and 23 days.

Ann Bloomingdale, wife of Daniel Bratt, born November 20, 1781, died June 24, 1822, aged 40 years, 7 months and 4 days,

James Henry Bratt, who died July 8, 1847, aged 13 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Henry Bratt, who died April 2, 1823, aged 78 years.

J. Atwood Brigen, Esq. Erected by a friend.

John Brinckerhoff, who departed this life March 10, 1835, aged 61 years, 7 months and 7 days.

John Brinckerhoff, died June 7, 1845, in the 32d year of his age.

Gertrude Schuyler, wife of John Brinckerhoff, who departed this life 23d February, 1826, aged 53 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Eve Maria, infant daughter of Cornelius and Martha Brinckerhoff, who departed this life Jan. 12, 1835.

John Derick, infant son of Cornelius and Martha Brinckerhoff, who died July 24, 1836, aged 8 months.

Teunis Brinckerhoff, who departed this life October 20, 1843, aged 35 years 6 months and 2 days; also his son Alfred I., died June 13, 1839, aged 6 months and 18 days; also his daughter Charlotte, died May 4, 1848, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.

Jacob Brinckerhoff, who departed this life, July 8, 1839, aged 61 years, 11 months and 1 day.

Angeline, wife of Jacob Brinckerhoff, who departed this life, July 11, 1841, aged 63 years, 9 months, 21 days.

Frances Brooks, wife of Peter Brooks, who died April 25, 1818, aged 65 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Peter Brooks, who departed this life, May 11, 1830, aged 53 years, 7 months and 2 days.

Catlina, widow of Peter Brooks, died June 21, 1843, aged 61 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Mary E. Roseboom, wife of S. H. Brockway, the only







MONUMENT TO JESSE BUEL.

daughter of Jacob and Hannah Roseboom, died October 24, 1846, aged 19 years, 11 months and 16 days. Erected by her father.

Gerret, son of Hessel E. and Maria Brower, who died October 17, 1830, aged 8 months and 13 days.

Gerret B., son of Hessel E. and Maria Brower, died August 1, 1840, aged 5 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Mary, wife of John Brower, who died March 31, 1823, aged 68 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Mary, wife of Hessel Brower, who died, November 25, 1849, in the 71st year of her age.

Mary Brower, daughter of John Brower, and wife of James Cameron, died June 18, 1835, aged 54 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Hessel Brower, who died April 26, 1823, aged 52 years, 8 months and 1 day.

Robert R. Brown, who died the 22d day of January, 1827, aged 33 years and 7 months.

Mary Bryant died 26th February, 1852, aged fifty years.

Susan, wife of Jesse Buel, born April 26, 1783, died Feb. 4, 1847.

### Jesse Buel.

This monument has been erected by the family of the deceased, in testimony of their regard and esteem for the kindest of husbands, the most affectionate of parents, and the firmest friend of Agriculture and the Useful Arts.

Jesse Buel, born at Coventry, Conn., Jan. 4th, 1778, died at Danbury, Conn., Oct. 6th, 1839, whose remains are here interred.

Franklin Shepperd, son of Jesse and Mary C. Buel, died Dec. 22, 1841, aged 2 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Flown lovely babe from this gay world,  
And its deceitful wiles,  
Thou in the bosom of thy God  
In peace and safety smiles.

In Memory of  
Elias Buel,  
Who died May 17th, 1824,  
in the 87th year of his age.  
And of

Sarah Buel,

his wife,

who died April 4th, 1824,  
in the 86th year of her age

Sacred to the memory of Miss Alida Burton, daughter of Isaac and Catharine Burton, who died January 17, 1828, aged 22 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Catharine Burton, daughter of Isaac and Catharine Burton, who departed this life January 19, 1833, aged 22 years, 11 months and 20 days.

Isaac Burton, born September 29, 1777, died October 16, 1843, aged 66 years and 17 days.

Ann Augusta, wife of John J. Burton, who departed this life November 29, 1833, aged 28 years and 23 days.

I will not forget thee.

Catharine, wife of William Buxton, who died December 20, 1823, aged 17 years.

Susan Calhoun, who died November 1, 1836, aged 32 years, 10 months.

Farewell, vain world, I've had enough of thee,  
And now I'm careless what thou say'st of me;  
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear;  
My cares are past and I rest quiet here.

Eugene, infant son of Nathaniel and Margaret E. Carpenter, born March 26, died July 26, 1837, aged 4 mos.

"It is well."

Elizabeth Mascraft, daughter of George W. and Mary Ann Carpenter, born March the 22d, 1835, died July the 9th, 1836.

Matthew Burton; son of George W. and Mary Ann Carpenter, born July 6, 1837, died August 13, 1838, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 7 days.

John Henry, son of William and Christiana Cater, who died January 22, 1825, aged 5 months and 17 days.

Jane Canfield who died Nov. 15, 1839, aged 23 years.

Abraham L. Chambers, born May 17, 1838, died August 15, 1853.

Sweet is the sleep which now I take,  
Till in Christ Jesus I awake.

John G. Clinton, who died November 1, 1833, aged 3 years, 3 months and 28 days.

Elizabeth, wife of James P. Clark, who died November 5, 1832, aged 46 years, 7 months and 8 days.

James P. Clark, who died August 26th, 1832, aged 49 years, 1 month and 26 days.

Harriet, wife of Josiah Clark, who departed this life October 29, 1838, aged 33 years.

To her husband and family, she was kind, beloved and useful. To her acquaintance, an example of piety, industry and economy. Prudent and wise with her God and Saviour, she died in the faith of Jesus, with a fair prospect of a better world.

Sleep on, dear spouse, till Jesus comes,  
Till Gabriel's trump shall burst the tombs;  
Then may we wake in sweet surprise,  
Released from sin, in transport rise;  
Unite again and soar on high,  
No more to part, no more to die.

Paul Clark, who departed this life March 28, 1831, aged 66 years.

Jacob N. Clute, who departed this life June 9, 1841, aged 85 years.

Jacob N. Clute, who departed this life November 21, 1841, aged 82 years.

Elizabeth Cluett, widow of Geritt Cluett deceased, died September 20, 1850, in the 85th year of her age.

Dear Mother.

Rebecca, daughter of Philip P. and Eitchey Conine, died October 8, 1842, aged 21 years, 2 months and 23 days.

How blest a change that I have made,  
From sickness' painful awful shade,  
To joy and bliss which to obtain,  
An earth I lost, a Heaven I gained.

Sarah Campbell.

Caroline Strong, wife of Hiram Cobb, who departed this life in New York, on the 29th day of September, 1836, aged 24 years, 8 months and 21 days; also, Rachel Ellen, daughter of Hiram and Caroline Cobb, who departed this life in Albany, September 14, 1834, aged 14 months and 11 days.

Levi H., son of Daniel K. and Laura A. Colborn, died July 22, 1843, aged 2 months and 4 days.

Hannah Van Denburgh, wife of Obediah Cooper, who departed this life June 21, 1801, aged 50 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Sharlot Cooper died in her 78th year.

In memory of Susan Christina, wife of William Cooper,

and daughter of James and Anna Vanderpoel, who died 30th March, 1841, aged 29 years, 1 month, 12 days.  
 Charles D. Cooper, who departed this life January 30, 1831, in the 60th year of his age.

Bridget Segar, wife of John Courtney. who departed this life November 22, 1834, aged 77 years.

Almira E. Turner. wife of Thomas P. Crook, who departed this life Aug. 24, 1835, aged 17 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Dearest of wives and best of friends, farewell,  
 Who mourns thy loss alone thy worth can tell,  
 Yet while his heart this last sad tribute pays,  
 He feels too much to celebrate thy praise  
 Deeply he mourns with heartfelt grief oppressed,  
 Weeps o'er the grave where thy dear ashes rest;  
 But winged with hopes, his thoughts ascend the skies  
 Where God shall wipe all tears from weeping eyes.  
 There may we meet, our Saviour to adore,  
 Where happiness endures, and death divides no more.

Jacob Cuyler, who departed this life June 5, 1804, aged 62 years and 6 months.

William H. Cuyler, eldest son of Tobias Cuyler, who died June 4, 1824, in the 18th year of his age.

Lydia Cuyler, who died February 21, 1808, aged 65 years and 7 months.

Jane Cuyler, wife of John Cuyler, Jr., and daughter of George Wray, Esq., who departed this life November 16, 1789, aged 20 years, 1 month and 26 days.

Richard Cuyler, who departed this life March 31, 1800, aged 32 years. 5 months and 22 days.

In memory of Elizabeth, widow of Abraham N. Cuyler, died January 17, 1842, aged 86 years.

Eliza M., daughter of William and Mary Day, died May 30, 1839. aged 34 years.

Philip W. Deforest, who departed this life August 19, 1800, aged 42 years, 1 month and 9 days.

Jemima Crannell, wife of Philip I. De Forest. died March 30, 1843, aged 47 years, 7 months and 11 days.  
 Also, her grand child Jennet, daughter of James and Rebecca A. Duncan, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Frances H. Ball, wife of James P. De Forest, died Nov. 1, 1847, aged 17 years, 2 months and 12 days.

Henry T., died February 18, 1851, aged 3 years and 29

days. N. I. Marsellus, died June 3, 1851, aged 1 year and 11 days. Jacob and Elmira, born May 17, 1852, Elmira died July 25, 1852, Jacob died August 3, 1852, children of J. J. and E. C. De Forest.

Philip Defreest departed this life Sept. 16th, 1837, in the 38th year of his age.

Who hath not gazed upon the dust,  
Once partner of its pleasure sweet,  
And thought, how sacred is the trust,  
Our parted spirits yet shall meet!

Garret De Garmo, who departed this life December 19, 1809, aged 34 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Cornelia Cooper, relict of Garret De Garmo, who departed this life June 30, 1818, aged 39 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Benjamin, son of Garret and Cornelia De Garmo, who departed this life April 25, 1807.

In memory of John Ludlow, son of Joseph and Eliza De Hart, who died January 3, 1832.

In memory of Clinton and Milton, sons of Joseph and Eliza De Hart. Clinton died July 9th, 1824; Milton died May 6, 1829.

Simeon DeGroff, who died March 31st, 1842, in the 86th year of his age.

Maria Denniston, born November 11, 1753, died April 28, 1841, aged 87 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Henrietta, daughter of William and Catharine Denniston, died March 19, 1844, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Elizabeth De Witt, the wife of Simeon De Witt. She was born the 3d January, 1767, and died the 13th December, 1793.

Derkey De Witt, daughter of Jacob Van Loon, and wife of Ephraim De Witt, who departed this life on Sunday, the 8th day of July, 1810, aged 25 years and 9 months.

In memory of Catlina, daughter of Ephraim and Derkey De Witt, who died 13th June, 1810, aged 1 month and 1 day.

Andrew A. De Witt. He was born in Wawrasing, in the county of Ulster, March 27, 1764, died at Albany, July 29, 1835.

Catharine and Henry, infant children of Andrew H. and Mary De Witt, born March 18, 1827. Henry died March 18, 1827; Catharine, July 12, 1827.

In memory of Henry, son of Andrew H. and Mary De Witt, who died September 2, 1824, aged 1 year and 15 days.

Sacred to the memory of Ephraim Henry, son of Ephm. and Mary De Witt, born May, 1812, died September 4, 1817.

Rosanna, daughter of J. V. L. and Mary De Witt, died August 3, 1832, aged 1 year and 2 months. Also, their son Ephraim Henry, died March 24, 1834, aged 5 months.

David Deyo, died September 7, 1847, aged 55 years. Also, his wife Fanny Deyo, died August 11, 1847, aged 53 years.

In hope of Eternity.

Mary, daughter of the Rev. John and Sarah De Witt, born xxvi April, MDCCCXVI, died viii April, MDCCCXVIII, aged 1 year, 11 months and 13 days.

Gather the children and those that suck the breasts.

Joel R. Dickerman, died July 22, 1848, aged 35 y.. 8 m.  
Benjamin Briaire, died July 15, 1846, aged 2 years and 1 month. George W. Hulas, died January 6, 1846, aged 3 years and 2 months.

There is another little hand  
To Heaven's harp strings given.  
Another gentle seraph's voice  
Another star in Heaven.

Sons of J. R. Dickerman.

John Wandell son of Thomas and Margaret Diamond, who departed this life January 31, 1854, aged 1 year, 7 months and 23 days.

So fades the lovely blooming flower  
Sweet smiling solace of an hour,  
So swift our transient comforts fly,  
And pleasures only bloom to die.

William Disney, died June 26, 1842, aged 22 years. Also William, Jr., son of John and Ann Disney, died Sept. 1845, aged one year and 6 months.

Charles Edward, son of Perry and Harriet Dix, died Dec. 20, 1835, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days.



Sarah Smith, eldest daughter of Perry and Harriet Dix,  
born Oct. 1836, died April 1851.

Sarah Jane Orr, wife of Thomas H. Dobbs, who died  
Dec. 27, 1840, in the 40th year of her age.

Great God of justice, to thee will we kneel,  
Yet still each kindred heart must bleeding feel,  
But while the fond convulsive sobs arise,  
Hope brings her balm and points us to the skies.

Mary B. Douglas, who died Sept. 20, 1841, aged 22 years,  
10 months and 24 days.

Deborah, wife of John D. P. Douw and daughter of John  
Jas. Beeckman, Esq. who departed this life July 23,  
1791, aged 27 years, 7 months and 27 days.

Rachel Douw died December 23, 1838, aged 63 years, 6  
months and 28 days. Volkert Douw, died Nov. 1, 1813,  
aged 35 years and 10 months.

Peter P. Dox, who departed this life the 21st day of Nov.  
1815, aged 50 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Alida, daughter of Elijah and Mary Alida Dygert, died  
Jan. 30, 1841, aged 1 year and 4 days.

A flower lent,  
But not given.  
To die on earth  
And bloom in Heaven.

Eliza, wife of Daniel Duesler, died Jan. 3, 1842, aged  
26 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert W. Dunbar, died June 27, 1846  
aged 72 years.

Anna Bradshaw, daughter of Robert W. and Elizabeth  
Dunbar, died Dec. 14, 1841, aged 41 years.

William Dunbar who died July 10, 1825, aged 81 years,  
1 month and 22 days.

Elizabeth wife of Wm. Dunbar, who died June 4, 1822,  
aged 73 years, 5 months and 13 days.

Aaron Dunbar, son of William and Elizabeth Dunbar,  
was born Nov. 6, 1788, and died April 4, 1806, aged 28  
years, 4 months and 28 days.

Fanny, consort of Richard Dusenberry, who departed  
this life Nov. 2, aged 47 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Capt. Richard Dusenberry, a patriot of the American Rev-

olution, who departed this life Oct. 8, 1830, aged 71 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The great, the wise, the dreadful God,  
Hath snatched our dearest friends away,  
Not all their riches could procure  
Their souls a short reprieve,  
Nor save from death one guilty hour,  
Or let our cheerful parents live.

Also their 3 infant children.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, Rev. xiv chap. 13 verse.

Eliza Ann Dusenberry, daughter of Richard and Fanny Dusenberry, who departed this life July 31, 1801, aged 10 months and 20 days.

Sleep on sweet babe  
And take thy rest,  
Thou art early called  
God's time's the best.

James, the son of Jarves and Elizabeth Dusenberry, who departed this life Sept. 23, 1805, aged 17 years.

Go home my friends and cease your tears,  
I must lie here till Christ appears,  
Repent in time while time you have,  
There's no repentance in the grave.

Little Eddy, died July 10. 1849.

Anthony Egbert, who departed this life Jan. 23, 1833, aged 80 years.

Elizabeth Leonard, wife of John R. Elmendorf, died Jan. 10, 1851, in the 38th year of her age.

Rebecca Kidney, wife of James Elliot, who departed this life Feb. 18, 1809, aged 85 years, 9 months and 13 days.

Afflictions sore some time she bore,  
Physician's art was vain,  
Till God did please that death should seize,  
To ease her from her pain.

She died in hope of a glorious resurrection.

Catharine Young, wife of Solomon Enders, who departed this life Oct. 14, 1815, aged 19 years, 2 months and 14 days.

In memory of William, son of Bernardus and Martena Evertsen, who died 18th Jan. 1798, aged 19 years, 11 months and 6 days. Also Angelina their daughter, 22d March, 1799, aged 9 years, 7 months and 22 days.

In memory of Bernardus Evertsen, who departed this life Jan. 24, 1802, aged 54 years, 2 months and 22 days.

In memory of Martena, widow of Bernardus Evertsen, who departed this life May the 8th, 1807, aged 57 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Jacob, son of Bernardus and Martena, who died 18th June 1800, aged 15 years, 10 months, 28 days.

Sarah, consort of John Evertsen, and daughter of Christopher and Sarah Lansing who departed this life Aug. 10, 1807, aged 23 years, 1 mo. and 28 days.

Alida Evertsen, who departed this life on the 9th day of July, 1829, aged 51 years, 5 months and 1 day.

Go home, dear friends, dry up your tears,  
I must lie here till Christ appears,  
Repent! repent! while time you have,  
There's no repentance in the grave.

Alida Evertsen, daughter of John and Alida Evertsen, who died March 19, 1818, aged 2 years, 4 months and 19 days.

Sleep on, sweet babe, and take your rest,  
For God hath done as he thought best.

John Evertsen, died Nov. 17, 1832, in the 53d year of his age.

Henry Evertsen, who departed this life July 9, aged 53 years, 3 months and 6 days.

John Evertsen, who departed this life July 5, 1834, in the 45th year of his age.

Jacob Evertsen, who departed this life July 12, 1829, aged 62 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Maria, wife of Levi Ewing died July 12, 1847, in the 47th year of her age. The faithful wife, affectionate mother, and patient Christian.

William James, son of Levi and Maria Ewing died Sept. 5th, 1844, aged 11 months, and 19 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

Alexander Findley, who died Feb. 2, 1837, aged 51 years. A native of Perthshire, Scotland.

Hiram Fitch, who died Sept. 15, 1838, aged 34 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call upon him while he is near.

Lydia, wife of Simeon Fitch, died July 8, 1838, in the 61st year of her age.

In memory of Anna Fay, wife of John Fay, Jr., daughter of John Bogart Esq., who died July 8, 1822, aged 37 years and 6 mos.

Husband, farewell, my life is past,  
My love to you till death did last,  
For my decease no sorrow take,  
But love our offspring for my sake.  
Your loss I trust tho' fraught with pain,  
Will prove my everlasting gain.

Rachel Vandusen, wife of Edward L. Foos, who departed this life the 27th of May 1841, aged 27 years, 5 mos. and 17 days.

She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life.

Elizabeth Cooper, wife of Edward L. Foos, who departed this life the 19th day of March, 1848, aged 44 years, 10 months and 29 days.

She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness.

A promoter of love, virtue and temperance.

David Fonda, who departed this life August 3, A. D. 1805, aged 48 years, 6 months, 22 days.

Douw Fonda, died May 17, 1833, aged 74 years, 1 mo. and 9 days.

Matilda Beeckman, wife of Douw Fonda. Born Nov. 21, 1768, died 3d Oct. 1837.

George Fonda, who, on the 12th, 1834, was removed by death from the midst of a large circle of friends and a most interesting field of Christian influence, in the 23d year of his age.

His labor's done; this little dust,  
Our father's care shall keep.  
Till the last angel rise and break  
The long and dreary sleep

Nicholas Fonda, son of Gysbert and Elise Fonda, who departed this life on the 27th day of Feb. 1797, aged 27 years, 4 mos. and 28 days.

Magdalen Fonda, died Feb. 20, 1838 in the 41st year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of  
Phebe, wife of Capt. Eliakim Ford,  
who departed this life Sept. 17, 1834, aged 45 years and 3 months.

Oh weep for her ye friends and relations,  
Her free happy spirit is roaming in bliss,  
And blest in that world where there is no trouble  
She forgets all her sorrows and anguish of this,  
Shed not o'er her grave the tear of despondence,  
For faith lends a ray to illumine the scene,  
It dispels the dark clouds which o'ershadow the prospect,  
And tells of a land where no clouds intervene.  
Then give from your eye the sad tear of affection,  
Sigh not that her spirit is free from its load,  
Oh rather rejoice that the flower that you cherish,  
Is planted forever in the garden of God.

In memory of Capt. Eliakim Ford, who departed this life the 28th Oct. 1845, in the 60th year of his age.-

By nature's blasts and ocean travels,  
I was tossed to and fro,  
Now well escaped from all their rage  
I am anchored here below;  
Safely I hide in triumph here,  
With many of our fleet,  
Till signal calls to weigh again.  
Our admiral Christ to meet.

Composed by his friend Whipple.

William Alexander, son of Eliakim and Jane Ford, Jr., who departed this life the 26th July, 1844, aged 19 months.

Mary Forsey, who departed this life September the 10th, 1792, aged 55 years, 9 mos. and 4 days.

Catlina wife of Chandler Foster, died March 12, 1842, aged 28 years, 8 months and 12 days.

M. Fryer, died April 13, 1842, aged 19 years.

Harme Gansevoort, of the city of Albany, merchant, who died on the 7th of March, 1801, aged 88 y. 7 mo. 17 d. And Magdalene his wife, who died on the 12th of October, 1796, aged 78 years and 2 mo.

In memory of Anna Gansevoort, relict of C. D. Wyncoop, who died Aug. 9, 1794, aged 49 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Catharine Gansevoort, who departed this life April 14, 1802, aged 42 years.

Earth I wind no more about her breast,  
She thought it far better to depart.

Leonard P. Gansevoort, who departed this life Nov. 20, 1803, aged 35 years.

Doctor Peter Gansevoort, who died on the 19th March, 1809, aged 84 years.

Peter Gansevoort, a brigadier general in the army of the United States, who died on the 2d day of July, 1812, aged 62 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Conrad Gansevoort, died Aug. 9, 1829, aged 68 years, 5 months.

Elsie Gansevoort, departed this life 14th day of May, 1824, aged 60 years.

Peter C. Gansevoort, died June 7, 1829, aged 34 years, 11 months.

Henry Gansevoort, died May 30, 1831, aged 30 years, 5 months.

Maria Gansevoort, died August 1, 1841, aged 89 years, 8 months.

Julia, daughter of John and Jane Garnsey, died Dec. 25, 1830, aged 1 y. 5 m. and 3 days.

Amelia Alelia, daughter of John and Jane Garnsey, died July 9, 1825, aged 5 months and 9 days.

John Garnsey, who died on the 15th of March 1838, aged 41 years. also Jane Cunningham, wife of John Garnsey, who died Feb. 2, 1838, aged 38 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just  
Shall flourish while they sleep in dust.

John Garnsey, who died August 8, 1837, aged 12 years, also Jane Elizabeth Garnsey, who died April 19, 1835, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Sacred to the memory of John Gates, who departed this life Sept. 9, A. D, 1825, aged 75 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

Joseph Gates, son of John and Gertrude Gates, who departed this life Jan. 24, 1810, aged 27 years, 3 months and 12 days.

David Groesbeck, who was born August 25, 1728, and died March 30, 1795.

Cathalena Groesbeck, daughter of David I. and Harriet Groesbeck, who died Sept 25, 1807, aged 6 months and 14 days.

John Groesbeck, first son of David I. and Harriet Groesbeck, who departed this life Aug. 16, 1800, aged 11 months and 29 days.

John Groesbeck 2d son of David I. and Harriet Groesbeck, who died January 31, 1804, aged 2 years, 11 months and 27 days.

William, son of Abraham Groesbeeck and Eliza Alexander, who died Jan. 9, 1814, aged 2 months, 12 days.

Anthony Groesbeck, who departed this life June 11, 1812, 63 years, 11 months and 17 days.

“There is rest in heaven.”

Catalina Groesbeck, daughter of David I. and Harriet Groesbeck, who died Sept. 23, 1806, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.

William Groesbeeck, who departed this life, July 6, 1802, aged 49 years and 19 days.

Elizabeth Burton, wife of David W. Groesbeeck, died Sept. 29, 1804, aged 30 years and 22 days.

Ann Willett, wife of David W. Groesbeeck, died May 6, 1810, aged 33 years, 2 months and 27 days.

Cathalina Groesbeck, widow of the late Anthony Groesbeck, who departed this life June 28, 1813, aged 62 years, six months and 27 days.

Go home, dear friend, and dry your tears,  
I must lie here till Christ appears,  
Repent in time while time you have,  
There's no repentance in the grave.

John I. Groesbeck.

Maria Groesbeck.

Eliza, daughter of David W. Groesbeeck and Ann Willett, who departed this life May 26, 1833, aged 22 years, 7 months, and 11 days, also William Gilbert, son of David W. and Lucy G. Groesbeeck, who departed this life July 5, 1840, aged 9 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Lucretia, daughter of William W. and Eliza C. Groesbeeck, died 9th of June 1833, aged 8 years, 4 mo. and 26 days.

The loveliest flower in nature's garden placed,  
Permitted just to bloom then plucked in haste,  
Angels beheld her ripe for joys to come,  
And took by God's command their sister home:

Henry Heymer, born Jan. 28, 1843, died Jan. 28, 1845.

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also Frederick Augustus, born July 7, 1841, died August 10, 1841, sons of Jacob H. and Anna M. Groesbeck.

Rachel Deforest, wife of John A. Goewey, who departed this life May 11, 1820, aged 50 years, 4 mos., 18 days.

John A. Goewey, who departed this life June 25, 1828, aged 56 years, one month and 28 days.

Jeremiah C., son of Ephriam P. and Maria Goodhue, who departed this life March 29th, 1830, aged 10 mos. and 15 days.

Hannah Ross, wife of James Gourlay, who departed this life Dec. 17, 1797, aged 18 years, 8 mos. 11 days.

Hannah Gourley, who departed this life, August 23, 1798, aged 54 years, 4 months.

George Gosman, died July 23, 1841, aged 18 years and 1 month.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

In memory of John Graham.

Stephen Grange, son of Jas. and Mary Grange, who departed this life Sept. 25, 1813, aged 4 yrs., 11 months and 10 days.

Margaret Graves. died June 30, 1846, aged 34 years and 11 months, also Richard Graves, died July 15, 1848, aged 48 years.

Clara Louisa, only child of Mrs. Eliza Gray, died Nov. 27, 1825, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Gone is the flower, sweet bud of early spring,  
By ruthless death's cold finger rudely pressed,  
Yet ah, grim tyrant, pointless is thy sting,  
It fading fell to ripen with the blessed.  
Mourners, to you this cheering hope is given,  
It sunk to earth to freshly bloom in heaven.

Catharine, wife of James H. Grovesteen, who died April 1, 1849, aged 30 years, 7 months and 13 days, also Lydia Maria, daughter of James H. and Catharine Grovesteen died Aug. 8, 1840, aged 2 months, 8 days.

Elizabeth De Witt, wife of Henry Guest, born the 24th of June 1769, and departed this life the 23d of Jan. 1805.

Jane Ann Guest, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Guest, born the 23d Sept. 1802, and died the 31st Aug. 1809.



William E., son of Silas and Catharine Hagadorn, died March 14, 1853, aged 4 years and 24 days.

Elizabeth Hagarty, wife of William Hagarty, who departed this life Jan. 8, 1792, aged 34 years, 7m.

Hester Handford, wife of George Handford, who died August 8, 1826, aged 49 years, 8 months and 3 days. Also of their infant son Joseph R. Van Zandt Handford, who died Jan'y 23, 1826, aged 4 years, and 3 months.

Isaac Hansen, who departed this life on the 4th day of March, 1818, aged 40 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The sweet remembrance of the just,  
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Gertrude Hansen, daughter of Isaac and Jane Hansen, who died April 28, 1808, aged 2 years, 8 mos. and 13 days.

Gertrude Hansen, second daughter of Isaac and Jane Hansen, who died July 27, aged 2 mos. and 21 days.

Obadiah Cooper Hansen, son of Issac and Jane Hansen, who died Dec. 18, 1809, aged 2 years, 5 months and 27 days.

In memory of Jane Hansen, wife of Isaac Hansen, departed this life Jan. 19, 1815, aged 33 years, 4 months and 19 days.

Sarah Ann Watts, wife of J. W. Harcourt, who died April 20, 1847, in the 27th year of her age.

A loving wife, a mother dear,  
A faithful friend lies buried here.  
In love she lived in peace she died,  
Her life was craved, but God denied.

Alanson St. John, son of J. W. and S. A. Harcourt, died Sept 11, 1843, aged 14 months and 5 days.

A beauteous flower nipt by death,  
Oh no, upborne to milder-skies,  
Where no rude wind with icy breath,  
Shall blight this flower of paradise.

Sarah Ann Harcourt, who died July 7, 1845, in the 20th year of her age.

In life beloved, in death forever dear,  
O friend, O sister, take this parting tear.

The Hon. Herman M. Hardenburgh, member of Assembly from Sullivan county, born May 19, 1779, departed this life March 22, 1830.

Martha, daughter of Wm. and Margaret Harrison, who departed this life Jan. 28, 1837, aged 3 years, 6 months.

Tho' young  
Her claim on God was great,  
Her mind extended high,  
Her words were, God my Saviour,  
In thee I live and die.

Catharine Louisa, daughter of George Adam and Elizabeth Hartmann, died April 11, 1846, aged 1 year, 8 m.

Nancy Hasbrouck, wife of Peter Hasbrouck, who died March 16, 1828, in the 42d year of her age.

Rachel, wife of Matthias Hawes, who died June 23, 1821, in the 42d year of her age.

Martin Hebeysen, a native of Zuetlingen in Germany. He departed this life on the 19th of June, A. D. 1827, at the age of 88 years, 7 months and 8 days, anticipating with Christian hope the coming of the Lord.

Adam Helmer, who departed this life May 7, 1844, aged 71 years, 10 months and 28 days.

Sally Ann, wife of James A. Hewson and daughter of David W. Groesbeeck and Anna Willett who departed this life March 16, 1842, in the 34th year of her age. Also Lydia, relict of the late Peter Van Dusen, who departed this life April 26, 1832, in the 70th year of her age.

Ann Hewson, wife of Samuel Harbeck, who departed this life Sept. 12, 1823, aged 36 years and 15 days.

Patience and order adorned her mind,  
Her lips were lade, her carriage mild,  
Patient and meek, to Heaven resigned,  
She died in hope of joy above.

Hier ruhe der kleine engel Catrina Hetinger ist Geboren den 5 September 1840 und gestorben den 5 September 1841.

Hier ruhe die asche.

Silas Brooks, son of Hamlet H. and Hannah M. Hiccox, died July 15, 1837, aged 11 years and 4 days.

Elizabeth Hilton, daughter of Simon V. A. and Cathe-

rine Hilton, who died April 6, 1837, aged 5 years and 3 months.

William Hilton, who died April 15, 1832, aged 22 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Till Christ shall come to rise the slumbering dead,  
Farewell, pale, lifeless clay, a long farewell:  
Sweet be your sleep and peaceful rest thy head,  
Where we have laid thee in thy lonely grave.

William I. Hilton, who died June 19, 1825, aged 94 years.

Catherine Hanson, wife of Jonathan Hilton, who died Dec. 16, 1838, aged 85 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Joseph Hill, son of Seth and Cynthia Hill, of Weston, Ct., who died Aug 20, 1832,  $\text{Æ}$  33 years, 6 mo. and 1 day.

Rachel, daughter of Granvill and Catharine Hockridge, who died June 17, 1826.

Abraham Hooghkirk, who departed this life May 12, 1807, aged 63 years, 6 months and 26 days, also his sons: Abraham, died Sept. 9, 1801, aged 19 years, 10 months and 21 days; William, died April 26, 1805, aged 18 years, 2 months and 4 days.

Within this little space of ground,  
The father and two sons are found,  
We hope in Heaven they do rest,  
And by our Saviour they are blest.

In memory of Susannah, daughter of Lucas and Mary Hooghkirk, who departed this life Sept. 28, 1808, aged 4 years, 9 mos. and 19 days.

Isaac Hooghkirk, who departed this life, Sept. 12, 1809, aged 72 years, 5 mos. and 22 days.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Sacred to the memory of Arthur Hotchkiss who departed this life July 25, 1826, in the 53d year of his age.

William, son of Jotham and Amy Holmes, died Jan'y 25, 1830, aged 17 years.

Jotham Holmes, died Sept. 1838, aged 72 years.

Elizabeth, wife of David Holt, died Sept. 10, 1845, aged 65, in perfect peace.

Beneath this stone were deposited, the remains of Armenia Hoyt, daughter of Gould and Sarah Hoyt, who died April 22, 1817, aged 18 years, 9 months and 2 ays.

Beneath this stone were deposited the remains of Maria Hoyt, daughter of Gould and Sarah Hoyt, who died Dec. 19, 1819, aged 25 years, 4 months and 14 days.

This stone performs the sacred office of telling where were deposited the remains of Sarah Reed, wife of Gould Hoyt, who died July 18, 1819, at the age of 49 years, 8 months and 21 days.

Mary, daughter of William and Magdelin Humphrey, who died June 14, 1826, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 24 days.

In memory of Catherine Snyder, wife of Paul Hochstrasser, who died September 2, 1817, aged 47 years and 5 months.

Henry Hyer, who departed this life Sept. 15, 1802, aged 23 years, 2 mos. and 2 days.

Mary, widow of Henry Hyer, who departed this life Sept. 24, 1831, aged 51 years and 9 months.

But there is that which shall awake,  
E'en from the grave's unconscious dawning,  
A light of glory which shall break,  
This gloom with everlasting beaming.

In memory of Magdelin, wife of William Humphrey, who departed on the 27th of August, 1832, aged 34 years, 1 month and 2 days, also their infant.

Happy spirit! ye are fled,  
Where no pain can entrance find,  
Lull'd to rest thy aching head,  
In the bosom of thy God.

Robert Henry, who departed this life May 14th, 1828, in the 35th year of his age.

Afflictions sore long time I bore,  
Physicians were in vain,  
Till God did please to give me ease  
And free me from my pain.

Sacred to the memory of a fond and affectionate husband and kind parent, who died of consumption Feb. 7, 1847, aged 25 years and 10 mo.

Father, thy will be done.

J. W. Jackson, born in Warrington, Lancashire Co. England, October 18, 1781, died February 24, 1848, aged 66 years, 7 months and 24 days.

Peter C., son of James and Elizabeth Jackson, died July 6, 1847, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,  
Death came with friendly care,  
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,  
And bade it blossom there.

John W. son of John and Ann Jackson, born Feb. 13, 1810, drowned at Coxsackie, June 10, 1844.

Danger stands thick through all the ground,  
To push us to the tomb,  
And fierce diseases wait around,  
To hurry mortals home.

In midst of life we are in death.

Margaret Chambers, wife of Henry L. Jewell, born June 4, 1810, died Jan. 7, 1853.

Joseph Jewell, son of J. P. and Margaret Jewell, who died Jan. 28, 1819, aged 2 years, 10 months and 28 days, also Maria Jewell, who died March 6, 1819, aged 10 months and 11 days.

Margaret Thompson, wife of Jeremiah P. Jewell, who died Dec. 10, 1840, aged 49 years, 7 mos. and 5 days.

Susan Johnson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Johnson, who departed this life Nov. 15, 1817, aged 5 years, 9 months and 7 days, also Hetty Maria Johnson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Johnson, who departed this life Dec. 1, 1817.

Wm. Johnson, son of John and Elizabeth Johnson, who was drowned on the 16th day of June, 1827, aged 7 years, 7 mo. and 12 days.

With innocence and spotless soul,  
I wandered to the river,  
Then in the water I did wade,  
And lost my life forever.

In memory of John Bedford Johnson, who died Jan'y 13 1825 aged 22 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Stay, hasty youth, and view my tomb,  
Nor vainly boast of years to come,  
Your bodies made of brittle clay,  
Will quickly fall and drop away.  
What though I died in blooming prime,  
It was the Lord's appointed time.

John Johnson, who died May 4, 1829, aged 52 years and 27 days, also Elizabeth, his wife, who died Sept 22, 1846, in the 69th year of her age.

Sarah Jones, of the parish of Langellar, Carmarthan-shire, South Wales, who died May 7, 1826, aged 63 years. Erected by Thomas Morgan as a tribute of respect.

In memory of John Jones, who departed this life Sept. 6, 1810, aged 21 years and 52 days.

Having tasted prelibation of the joys of Heaven, and magnified the praises of redeeming love, he triumphed over the terrors of death in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

Elizabeth, wife of William Kane, who departed this life Sept. 17, 1793, in the 50th year of her age.

How loved, how valued once, and it avails me not,  
To whom related or by whom begot.  
A heap of dust alone remains for me,  
This all I am and all the world shall be.

Peter Kane, son of William and Elizabeth Kane, who departed this life Augt. 23, 1805, aged 17 years and 4 months.

Stop, traveler, weep; for here beneath death's shade,  
Snatched from his friends, a lovely youth is laid,  
But weep in hope, for soon he'll burst this sod,  
And rise in air to meet his Saviour God.

John Kane, son of William and Elizabeth Kane, who departed this life Aug. 15, 1837, in the 62d year of his age.

In memory of Matilda, daughter of Elias and Deborah Kane, who died March 3, 1819, aged 6 years, 3 months and 22 days.

William Kean, who departed this life 30th day of August 1819, in the 80th year of his age.

My flesh still slumbers in the ground,  
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,  
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,  
And in my Saviour's image rise.

Maria, wife of W. H. Kearney, and daughter of the late Sybrant Kittle, died Nov. 14, 1846, aged 35 years, 8 months and 5 days.

In memory of Elizabeth Linn Keese, daughter of William and Rebecca Keese, of the city of New York, who died on the 16th July, 1811, aged 11 months.

In memory of Elizabeth Kenyon, wife of Moses Kenyon, who died June 15, 1830, aged 47 years and 2 mos.

Here sleeps the wife and mother in the silent dust.

By all our sorrow all our love unmoved,  
Sleeps till the solemn summons of the just,  
Bids her awake to meet the God she loved.

Jonathan Kidney, born Dec. 11, 1760, died March 20, 1849, also his wife Hannah Kidney, born January 9, 1764, died Dec. 30, 1833.

Harriet Kilbourn, died Jan. 17, 1838, aged 4 years;  
Catharine Kilbourn, died Feb. 16, 1838, aged 7 years,  
6 mos. Children of George and Catharine Kilbourn.

And must I take the last fond look,  
And say the last farewell,  
Consign my precious ones to earth,  
And sound their funeral knell?  
With bursting heart I yield you up,  
My angel children, farewell.

John Kip, of the city of New York, who died Feb. 27, 1796, aged 21 years and 10 months and 11 days.

Stop, traveler, weep, for here beneath death's shade,  
Snatched from his friends a lovely youth is laid.  
But weep in hope for soon he'll burst this sod,  
And rise in air to meet his Saviour God.

William Henry, son of Vincent and Phebe King, who died Oct. 7, 1822, aged 1 year, 8 months and 17 days.

Daniel S. Kittle, died Feb. 1, 1842, aged 43 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Clarissa Ann, wife of Daniel S. Kittle, died Dec. 16, 1843, aged 43 years, 4 mos. and 16 days.

Charles E., son of Daniel S. and Clarissa Ann Kittle, died June 2, 1842, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Daniel Van Schaick, son of Daniel and Clarissa Ann Kittle, died June 22, 1849, in the 18th year of his age.

William James, son of Daniel S. and Clarissa Ann Kittle, died Aug. 24, 1838, aged 2 years and 14 days.

Charlotte L., daughter of Daniel S. and Clarissa Ann Kittle, died Feb. 24, 1842, aged 1 year, 3 months, 10 days.

Catharine, daughter of Daniel S. and Clarissa Ann Kittle, who died Sept. 28, 1829, aged 2 years and 6 days.  
 John H. Kittle, eldest son of the late Daniel S. and Clarissa Ann Kittle, died March 17, 1845, aged 19 y. 2m.  
 Sybrant Kittle, departed this life March 1, 1844, aged 68 years, 2 months and 4 days.  
 Ann, wife of Sybrant Kittle, who departed this life May 19, 1830, aged 51 years, 7 mos. and 19 days.

Weep not for me, my children dear,  
 I am not dead but sleeping here,  
 Repent in time, what time you have,  
 There's no repentance in the grave.

Farewell, dear husband, my life is past,  
 Don't mourn for me nor sorrow take,  
 But love my children for my sake.

Josiah Kittle, son of Malachi and Maria Kittle, of Canajoharie Montgomery county, who died July 13, 1832, aged 19 years, 4 months and 23 days.

In memory of Adam Kettle, born Sept. 21, 1813, died June 17, 1837, aged 23 years, 8 mo., 26 days, also Ann, his wife, died Jan. 15, 1836, aged 19 years.

To the memory of Charles Kettle, who departed this life August 22, 1840, aged 19 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Audley P. Knowers, who died October 1, 1841, in the 27th year of his age.

The sweet remembrance of the just,  
 Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Rustplatts van L. H. Koop, geb. Stubenrauch, oud 22 jaar 1 maand en 2 dagen. Geb. 6 October, 1828; overl 8 Nov. 1850. L. W. Koop eenige doghter Overleedene oud 3 jaar, 9 maand en 1 Dag. geb. 23 Octo. 1850; Over. 24 July, 1854.

Albert Koster, geb. den 29 Aug. 1846, gest. den 8 Juli 1847, alter 10 mon. 10 tage.

Warum weilt euer nassen Auge  
 Auf disem stein und diesem Grab,  
 Hebt euren blick empor zum Himmel,  
 Und trocknen eure thranen ab.  
 Wo ich nun bin den Engelen gleich,  
 Gelubte! da erwart ich euch.

Annatie Vissher, wife of James La Grange, who departed this life Aug. 20, 1704, aged 30 years.



Alida, daughter of James and Annatie La Grange, who departed this life August 11, 1793, aged 1 year, 10m. 28 d.

Myndert, son of James and Annatie Lagrange, who departed this life May 26, 1794 aged 11 months.

James La Grange, died Feb. 16, 1827, aged 64 years, 25 d.

He was a man highly respected by his friends and acquaintances and in all the social relations of a husband and father he was seldom exceeded.

Arie La Grange, who was born Nov. 12, 1738, and departed this life April 6, 1798.

Maria Van Antwerp, wife of Arie La Grange deceased, who departed this life Feb. 6, 1801, aged 58 years, 4 months, 2 days.

John V. S. Lansing, who departed this life the 30th April 1708, aged 26 years, 11 mos. and 10 days.

Sarah Van Schayck, born Nov. 26, 1743, wife of Chris. Lansing, since Jan. 26, 1766, departed April 23, 1788, aged 44 years, 4 mos. and 28 days.

In memory of Christopher Lansing, who died Oct. 25, 1819, aged 76 years, 8 months and 26 days.

Here lies interred the body of Col. Jacob Lansing, Jr., obt. Jan. 18, 1791, aged 76 years.

Catherine Lansing, wife of John Lansing. She died October 27, 1799, aged 61 years.

Jacob G. Lansing, who died Nov. 25, 1803, aged 66 years, also Frances, wife of Jacob G. Lansing, who died March 26, 1807, aged 56 years.

Sander I. Lansing, died April 3, 1807, in his 84th year.

Thomas Lansing, who departed this life March 4, 1811, aged 83 years, 5 mos. and 2 days.

Behold and see as you pass by,  
As you are now so once was I.  
As I am now so shall you be,  
Prepare yourself to follow me.

James, died 18th March, 1838, aged 2 years, 6 months and 24 days; Elizabeth Russ, died 5th April, 1838, aged 1 year 2 months, 14 days. Son and daughter of Christian La Grange and Gertrude McClusky.

Sleep on, sweet babe, and take thy rest,  
For God has done as he thought best.

Jacob Lansing, Elizabeth Lansing. Placed here by their sons.

Henry R. Lansing, who died August 9, 1819, aged 81 years and 7 mo.

In memory of Cathrine Douw, mother of Abrm. A. Lansing, who departed this life Feb. 2, 1798, aged 79 y.

Jacob I. Lansing, who departed this life June 4, 1830, in the 77th year of his age, also Susannah, wife of Jacob I. Lansing, who departed this life April 25, 1817, in the 61st year of her age.

Elsie Lansing, daughter of Jacob I. Lansing, born July 28, 1748, departed this life July 20, 1811, aged 62 years, 11 months and 20 days.

John Jacob Lansing, who departed this life April 19, 1808, aged 92 years, 3 months and 19 days.

In memory of Catharine Schuyler, wife of John Jacob Lansing, who departed this life March 31, 1797, aged 73 years and 7 months.

Charles, son of Jacob and Jane Lansing, died June 16, 1849, aged 15 years, 11 months and 21 days. An affectionate son and brother.

In memory of Helena, wife of Jeremiah Lansing, who died Oct. 11, 1829, aged 38 years, 11 months, 20 days.

Jane, wife of Abraham F. Lansing, who departed this life June 18, 1826, in the 39th year of her age.

Frances L., daughter of Samuel W. and Frances R. Larcher, who departed this life July 11, 1837, aged 1 year 4 mo. and 11 days.

Bevillo Wells, son of William and Elizabeth Lathrop, who died May 5, 1828, aged 2 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Dear little one, though nursed with care,  
No effort could detain thee here.

Dennis, son of Patrick Laughrey who died April 12, 1803, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Frances, son of Francis I. and Maria Lay, who departed this life March 1, 1825.

In memory of Elizabeth Smith, and Anna Slingerland, children of Robert S. and Anna M. Lay. They were

born August 31, 1835, Anna S. died Sept. 10, 1835, aged 10 days. Elizabeth S., died Nov. 19, 1836, aged 1 year, 2 mos. and 13 days.

George Henry, son of George H. and Margaret A. Lester, born Feb. 26, 1847, died Feb. 25, 1853, aged 6 years.

Father, mother, both adieu,  
My sister, I must part with you,  
My Saviour calls, with joy I go,  
And leave a world of care and woe.

Departed this life on the 21st day of Nov. 1839, Mary Talbert, consort of James F. Linacre, deceased, aged 30 years, 8 months and 6 days.

Our loved one has gone to the mansion above,  
Where the sorrows of earth can ne'er come,  
And oh, may we live in such confident faith;  
As to meet her when God calls us home.

In memory of Phillip Talbert, son of James F. and Mary Linacre, departed this life Jan. 22, 1836, aged 5 years, 9 mos. and 7 days.

In memory of James F. Linacre, who died Jan. 12, in the 32d year of his age,

The sweet remembrance of the just,  
Shall flourish while they sleep in dust.

Sacred to the memory of Ann B. Lockerty, wife of William C. Lockerty and daughter of James and Mary Sickels, who died Nov. 18, 1831, aged 30 years.

A long farewell, my partner dear, I see thee now no more. Those gentle tones are hushed; in vain I look for thee at my return at eve; in vain thy little babes call on the name of mother. We'll meet thee, dearest, in that happy land where sorrow can not come; in those bright spheres naught shall divide us more.

In memory of Elizabeth Lockerty, who departed this life Feb. 22, 1837, in the 77th year of her age.

Charles Lockrow, who departed this life Jan. 4, 1838, aged 68 years and 17 days.

This monument is erected as a memorial of that affection and respect due to the best of fathers from his son Van Buren Lockrow, Nov. 1840.

Gitty Eliza Lockrow, daughter of Thomas and Harriet Lockrow. She departed this life August 25, 1818, aged 1 year, 6 months and 12 days.

Sleep on, dear babe, and take thy rest,  
God called thee home, he thought it best.

Alvah M. Lockwood, died Feb. 10, 1835, in the 24th year of his age.

James E. Lougee, son of Noah and Maria E. Lougee, died Feb. 16, 1821, aged 1 year and 18 days.

Robert Lottredge, who departed this life Oct. 31st, 1848, in the 75th year of his age.

Afflictions sore long time I bore,  
Physicians were in vain,  
Till God did please to give me ease  
And free me from my pain.

Gertrude Lovell, daughter of John B. and Gertrude Vischer, who died June 12, 1831, aged 27 yrs. 6 months and 6 days.

Cicero Loveridge, died Oct. 27, 1842, aged 30 years.

Self-educated and highly gifted,  
Early distinguished,  
As well in his profession of the Law,  
As an accomplished writer,  
And an eloquent orator.

---

His many friends,  
Mourning in his untimely death,  
The blight of so much promise,  
Have erected  
This tribute to his cherished memory.

---

Esteemed and beloved,  
For his generous nature, true heart,  
Unswerving faith,  
And unsullied integrity.

---

“ To war on Fraud entrenched with Power,  
On smooth pretence, and specious wrong,  
This task was his in life's brief hour,  
For this he banished sky and song.”

Jacob Ludlow, son of the Rev. John and Catalena V. S. Ludlow, died Augt. 11, A. D. 1824, aged 10 months and 15 days.

Alas, how changed that lovely flower,  
Which bloomed and cheered my breast.  
Fair fleeting comfort of an hour.  
How soon we're all to part.

James Ludlow, son of the Rev. John and Catalena V. S. Ludlow, died Dec. 16, A. D. 1825, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Nancy, wife of Sylvester Lyman, died Feb. 23, 1842, aged 64 years.

Sylvester Lyman, died May 20, 1839, aged 63 years.

Lucy Ann G., wife of Wm. Lyman, died Nov. 8, 1845, aged 32 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons, wife of John Lyons, deceased, and daughter of the late Sybrant Kittle, died Jan. 31, 1846, aged 43 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lyons, died July 5, 1874, aged 19 years, 2 months and 5 days.

In memory of David H., son of John and Elizabeth Lyons, who died Dec. 19, 1843, aged 18 years, 2 mos. and 26 days.

Sacred to the memory of Doctor Wilhelmus Mancius, who was born Sept. 29, 1739, and departed this life Oct. 22, 1808, aged 69 years and 26 days.

Sacred to the memory of Catharine Mancius, who departed this life September 9, 1826, aged 3 months.

In memory of Anna Mancius, wife of Doct. W. Mancius, who departed this life April 26, 1816, aged 74 years, 7 months and 16 days.

John Mancius, died January 6, 1827, aged 43 years.

Jacob Mancius, died November 7, 1833, in the 54th year of his age.

Jane Ann Mancius, wife of Jacob Mancius, died August 26, 1834, in the 45th year of her age.

In memory of William Benjamin, son of William and Margaret Martin, who departed this life August 31, 1842, aged 16 months and 2 days.

Short was my life,  
Long be my rest;  
Christ took me home  
When he thought best.

In memory of Andrew Henry, born April 18, 1838 died April 2, 1844. Also Benjamin Bradt, born July 8, 1843, died Sept. 27, 1844, children of William and Margaret Martin.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

Eliza McFarline, who died March 3, 1852, aged 24 years. She was a faithful teacher in the Bethel Sabbath School, and in death, as in life, glorified God. Her remains are deposited here and her name inscribed by her pastor as a tribute of departed worth.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us  
Here thy loss we deeply feel;  
But 'tis God who has bereft us  
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee  
When the day of life is fled;  
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee  
Where no farewell tear is shed.

To the memory of Abigail Main, wife of Mr. Thomas Main, who died June 9, A. D., 1835, aged 18 years, 4 months and 29 days.

There was no doctor my life could save  
From being laid in the cold grave;  
Here to be devoured by the worm  
And leave my husband and babe to mourn.

Under this stone are interred the mortal remains of  
**John Hardenberg Meier,**

late minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of Schenectady. He adorned the doctrines of God his Saviour displaying uniformly his attachment to them and their influence over him

As a man, he was amiable, possessing a peaceable disposition, fond of social intercourse and desirous of happiness in others.

As a minister of the Gospel, he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, being blessed with a sound judgment, devoted to the service of the sanctuary from principle, loving the glorious Redeemer, desirous of winning souls to his dominion.

In the midst of his days, he was called hence and left this world looking with faith and patience for the blessed appearing of the Great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

He was born October 19, 1774, and died Sept. 11, 1806, aged 31 years, 10 months and 23 days; having been engaged in the service of Jehovah Jesus almost eight years, of which he spent better than three in Schenectady.

In memory of Rebecca, daughter of Peter and Hannah Marshall, who died Sept. 28, 1802, aged 11 months and 10 days.

Allen Melvill, born in Boston, April 7, 1782, died Jan. 29, 1831.

In memory of Benjamin, son of James and Eliza Mix, died Dec. 11, 1831, aged 10 years, and 10 months.

Mary Celin, daughter of John and Polly Milwain, born Jan. 13, 1835, died May 28, 1840, aged 5 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Jane Ann, daughter of John and Polly Milwain, died Sept. 7, 1841, aged 15 years and 18 days.

In memory of Elizabeth Minders, who departed this life August 27, 1823, aged 78 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just  
Shall not perish with their dust.

Christian Miller, an old disciple, born at Hanau, Germany, March 7, 1767, died in Albany, Dec. 6, 1844.

A devout man, and one that feared God.

Maria, wife of Christian Miller, died April 30, 1850, aged 86 years, 10 days.

Asleep in Jesus.

Augustus V. S. son of Christian and Maria Miller, died in Albany, August 16, 1812, aged 16 years, 4 months and 11 days.

Sarah Kip Miller, wife of Wm. Wendell, died May 19, 1850, in her 24th year.

In memory of

Sarah S. Kip, wife of William C. Miller,

Who having from early youth illustrated the power of divine grace by a life eminently devoted to her God and Redeemer, and rendered herself greatly endeared and prized in all the relations she sustained, especially in those of a wife and mother, in perfect peace yielded up her spirit on the 28th day of Dec. 1837, being the 37th anniversary of her birth.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labours and their works do follow them.

Leonard William, son of Wm. C. and Sarah S. Miller, who died May 31, 1833, aged 3 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Lived to wake each tender passion  
And delightful hopes inspire;  
Died to try our resignation  
And direct our wishes higher.

Isaac Kip Miller, born Feb. 24, 1822, died Jan. 22,  
1845.

Them also which sleep in Jesus  
Will God bring with him.

Richard De Witt, son of Wm. C. and Sarah S. Miller,  
who died June 20, 1833, aged 7 months and 16 days.

Rest, sweet babe, in gentle slumbers  
Till the resurrection morn;  
Then arise to join the numbers  
That its triumph shall adorn.

In memory of Peter Miller, who died Dec. 31, 1827,  
aged 40. Also of his infant daughter Elsie Gertrude,  
who died August 30, 1821, aged 13 months and 1 day.

Silas, son of William C. and Lydia M. Miller, who died  
Sept. 10, 1840, aged 2 months and 13 days.

Hamlet, died August 10, 1843, aged 2 months and 24  
days.

George Henry, son of Richard and Jane Morrell, died  
August 19, 1835, aged 3 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Sleep on, my child,  
And take thy rest,  
Thy early call,  
God thought it best.

Thomas Morgan, Jun., who died Jan. 20, 1832, aged  
35 years.

Jane Ann Moore, who died July 11, 1852, in the 34th  
year of her age.

The remembrance of the just,  
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Samuel Morrell, 1843, Æ 38.

William W. died July 28, 1846, aged 3 years, 10 months  
and 28 days.

It is said that little spirits,  
Taken from the vale of wo,  
By their pure insullied merits  
To thy starry regions go.



Andrew, Jr., died Dec. 22, 1850, aged 12 years, 1 month and 16 days.

But I know thou hast forever,  
Little sufferer, gone to rest,  
To return I'd have thee never  
From the kingdom of the blest.

Sons of Andrew and Margaret Moore.

Mary Parker, wife of John McCrossen, died July 12, 1852, aged 66 years.

Here lies the body of Catharine McDowl, who departed this life Nov. 30, 1790, aged 35 years, 2 months and 28 days.

Elizabeth McGrea, departed this life April 4, 1846, aged 75 years.

Dear mother,  
Tho' severed now we hope to meet above  
In realms of bliss and never ending love.

In memory of Catharine Eliza, wife of Angus McNaughton, who departed this life October 12, 1841, aged 21 years and 8 months. Also John Van Kuren, infant son of A. and C. E. McNaughton, died October 20, 1841, aged 3 months and 20 days.

George H. son of Wm. and Sarah McKenzie, was born Feb. 16, 1849, died Nov. 8, 1851. Also William M. McKenzie, was born April 10, 1851, died July 21, 1851.

Margery McLeod, born March 29, 1785, died Dec. 2, 1852, aged 67 years, 8 months and 22 days.

Duncan McLeod, son of Donald and Margery McLeod, born August 22, 1794, died Jan. 1, 1834, aged 39 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Margery McLeod, wife of Donald McLeod, who departed this life May 4, 1831, aged 79 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Donald McLeod, who departed this life June 22, 1834, aged 80 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Agnes, daughter of John and Agnes McLachlan, who died on the 12th day of May, 1846, aged 38 years and 15 days.

Robert, son of John and Agnes McLachlan, who died on the 28th day of May, 1837, aged 28 years.

William Munsing.

To the memory of Marte Mynderse, born 20th April, 1728, died 26th April, 1806, aged 79 years and 6 days.

In memory of Sara Mynderse, wife of Marte Mynderse, who departed this life February 15, 1791, aged 66 years and 1 month.

Cornelia, wife of Benjamin Myers, died Dec. 5, 1851, aged 33 years.

Of such is the kingdom of heaven.

Harriet, died June 29, 1852, aged 2 years, and 10 month, Cornelia, died Feb. 17, 1852, aged 6 months. Children of B. and C. Miers.

In memory of Elizabeth wife of John W. Netterville, who died June 24, 1836, aged 40 years. Also John T. L. Netterville, died Dec. 27, 1828, aged 2 years. Also William I. Netterville, died March 6, 1834, aged 4 years, children of J. W. and Elizabeth Netterville.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann Nemire, wife of John H. Nemire, who died May 1, 1809, aged 52 years, and 25 days.

Rustplaats van onzen geliefden oudsten zoon, M. L. Van Nouhuijs, geboren 8th April, 1832, overleden 27 Oct. 1852, in den ouderdom van 20 jaar, 6 maanden, 18 dagen.

Hier Rust, de Dochter Van Hiram Menmgeerts Mina Pariou, geboren den 9 November, en overleden den December.

Hier Rust Francina Klompenaar, huis vrouw van Simon Osterman, geb. den 18 Sept. 1828, overl. den 22 Maart 1851. En hare kinderen geb. den 23 Feb. 1851, overl. den 23 Maart 1851; Francina geb. 23 Feb. 1851, overl. den 22 July, 1851.

In memory of Benjamin Ostrander, died 16th Dec. 1822, aged 41 years, and 5 months.

In memory of James Ostrander, who departed Oct. 26, 1844, aged 36 years and 8 months.

In memory of Harriet, daughter of Captain William and Lucy Ostrander, who departed this life November 15, 1830, aged 18 years and 10 days.

In memory of Georgianna Ostrander, daughter of John

I. Ostrander, died March 23, 1823, aged 4 years and 10 months.

In memory of George Robert Ostrander, son of J. I. and Ann Ostrander, died July 6, 1818, aged 2 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Sacred to the memory of Adaline M. Ostrander, who died February 7, 1837, aged 20 years and 7 months.

Sacred to the memory of Maria Outhout, who departed this life January 9, 1835, aged 49 years.

John Outwin, departed this life March 14, 1833, aged 2 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Alexander McDonald Outwin, departed this life 1st March, 1833, aged 3 years, 10 months and 23 days.

Margaret Outwin, departed this life August 26, 1833, aged 5 years, 11 months and 5 days.

Loved youth, how short on earth your stay

Death his fell dart has hurled,

But soon your spirits found their way

To yon celestial world.

While fond remembrance reads your stone

And heaves the deep felt sigh,

We'll learn to lean on Christ alone

And in his bosom die.

In memory of Isaac Owens, who departed this life in the year 1814, aged 64 years. Also his beloved wife Levena Owens, who departed this life in the year 1825, aged 80 years.

This tomb was erected by William Owens, in memory of his beloved parents.

Mary Amanda, daughter of Allen F. and Hannah Peck, died Dec. 26, 1845, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In memory of John Thompson Pittenger, son of Abraham and Eliza Pittenger, who died July 18, 1807, aged 1 year and 12 days.

Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Penniel, and wife of William C. Lockerty, died June 7, 1841, aged 40 years and 11 days.

In memory of John S. Phelps, a soldier of the revolution, born in Hebron, Connecticut, on the 10th day of August, 1759, and died on the 15th day of June, 1812, aged 52 years, 10 months and 5 days.

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In memory of Catharine Conine, wife of John S. Phelps, born in the town of Coxsackie, N. Y., on the 11th day of Nov. 1763, and died on the 27th day of April, 1841, aged 77 years, 5 months and 16 days.

In memory of Catharine eldest daughter of Phillip and Hannah Phelps, died on the 18th day of March, 1846, aged 26 years,

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

Caroline M. Phelps, departed this life June 14, 1836, aged 21 years, in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

"Them also which slept in Jesus will God bring with him."

In memory of Jacob, son of Charles P. and Eliza Poinier, who died Oct. 8, 1809, aged 2 months, and 15 days.

In memory of Jennette Courtney, wife of Sylvanus B. Pond, who died Sept. 30, 1822, aged 28 years. Also Julia Maria, their daughter, who died Oct. 15, 1821, aged 9 months.

In memory of John Price, who departed this life Dec. 6, 1791, aged 68 years, 3 months and 11 days.

In memory of Cornelia Price, who departed this life July 15, 1813, aged 89 years, 8 months and 9 days.

David Pruyn, born August 24, 1771, died Jan. 20, 1843.

I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord.

In memory of Helen, wife of Samuel Pruyn, who died Oct. 28, 1836, aged 32 years, 9 months and 23 days.

In memory of Anna Pruyn, who departed this life Feb. 3, 1833, aged 70 years, and 6 month.

Anna, daughter of Samuel and Helen Pruyn, aged 16 y.

Sammie.

Frankie.

In memory of John F. Pruyn, who departed this life the 23d March, 1815, aged 75 years, 2 months and 21 days.

In memory of John S. Pruyn, who departed this life the 8th of May, 1816, aged 47 years, 6 months and 8 days.

In memory of Margaret Lansing, widow of John S. Pruyn, who departed this life 15th Oct. 1839, aged 67 years. 5 months and 25 days.

In memory of Elizabeth daughter of Casparus F., and Anna Pruyn, born Dec. 16, 1818, died Feb. 6, 1842.

In memory of Anna Pruyn, wife of Casparus F. Pruyn, born Jan. 27, 1794, died Feb. 12, 1841.

In memory of Mary Pruyn, daughter of Casparus F., and Ann Pruyn, who died March 19, 1824, aged 1 year, 1 month and 21 days.

In memory of Samuel, only son of Stephen and Maria Putnam, who departed this life April 9, 1832, aged 4 years and 11 months.

Laura Putnam, daughter of Elisha and Esther Putnam, departed this life 18th Jan. 1801, aged 3 years and 14 days.

In memory of Deborah Putnam, who died April 7, 1842, aged 26 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Ellenor Radcliff, who departed this life 6th of August, 1831, aged 41 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Here lies the body of Fanny Radcliff, who departed this life Jan. 19, 1817, aged 7 years and 24 days.

Elizabeth Ratcliff, wife of Samuel Norton, who died April 30, A. D., 1841, aged 77 years.

Mathew son of Jacob and Eve Ratcliff, died Sept. 18, 1839, aged 8 years, 2 months and 22 days.

Christiana, wife of Wm. Rankin, died June 21, 1843, aged 31 years. Also their son James Rankin, died July 10, 1843, aged 13 months.

Elizabeth daughter of Wm. and Christianna Rankin, died Jan. 1841, aged 2 months, and 29 days.

Sacred to the memory of Jane Ann, wife of Henry Rector, who was born Sept. 28, 1794, and died June 3, 1827, aged 33 years, 8 months and 5 days. Also their two children, one of whom died the 5th of August, 1822, aged 8 days, the other on the 30th of May, 1827, aged 1 day.

Here lies mingled the kindred dust  
Of a fond mother and her tender babes,  
A husband's joy, and a father's trust  
All buried in their silent graves.  
But why should mortal man complain  
If God these choicest gifts deny,

Soon he shall meet these friends again  
And ever dwell with them on high.

Caroline Relay, who departed this life April 27, 1844,  
in the 19th year of her age.

Edward Reynolds, who departed this life August 25,  
1841, aged 52 years. Also George, son of Edward  
and Elizabeth Reynolds, who departed this life Sept.  
23, 1829, aged 6 years and 3 days.

In memory of Ann Richards, who died Feb. 22, 1852, in  
the 81st year of her age.

Richard Rosencranse, died June 1, 1841, aged 19 years,  
4 months and 8 days.

Elsey, wife of Abraham Rosencranse, died June 5, 1845,  
aged 62 years, 3 months and 9 days.

Abraham Rosencranse, died July 20, 1847, aged 66 years,  
9 months and 28 days.

Harriet Rosecranse, died August 30, 1847, aged 38 years,  
9 months and 4 days.

In memory of Henry Roseboom, who departed this life on  
the 21st April, 1790, in the 25th year of his age.

He was the first interred in the burying ground.

In memory of Mary M. Roseboom, died July 13, 1845,  
aged 4 months and 21 days. Also of Charles A.  
Roseboom, died March 12, 1847, aged 8 months, and  
9 days. The children of Garret and Cornelia Rose-  
boom.

In memory of Garrett Roseboom, who died July 7, 1787,  
aged 54 years, and 5 months.

In memory of Margaret Robiebaux, the wife of James  
Robiebaux, who departed this life the 26th of August,  
1795, aged 37 years and 6 months.

In memory of Lousia Robbins, who died June 28, 1844,  
aged 11 months, and 26 days.

In memory of John Peter Russ, son of Adam and Eliza-  
beth Russ, who died Sept. 11, 1802, aged 1 year.

Charles Russell, of New Bedford, in the 69th year of  
his age.

Martha, relict of the late Charles Russell, died Nov. 24,  
1849, in the 77th year of her age.

Here lies the body of the deceased Catharine Ryan, daughter of James and Esther Ryan, who departed this life the 21st of Oct. 1802, aged 3 years, 1 month and 19 days.

There rest in peace, thou lovely maid,  
There sleep in sweet repose,  
And though thou moulder with the dust  
Thou'rt fairer than the rose.

In memory of Peter Ryckman, who departed this life Jan. 15, 1811, aged 79 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

Sacred to the memory of Miss Susannah Ryckman, who departed this life Sept. 3, 1821, in the 84th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Lansing, wife of Edward R. Satterlee, who died Oct. 24, 1816, in the 36th year of her age.

In memory of Gertrude Able, wife of Ryer Schermerhorn, who died 10th April, 1830, aged 43 years, 6 months and 4 days.

In memory of Alida Van Schaick, relict of Brandt Schuyler Swifts, who departed this life April 1, 1825, aged 51 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The grave of Cornelia K., wife of Lawrence L. Schuyler, who died Nov. 16, 1840, aged 33 years, 10 months, 11 days.

Lord, I commit my soul to thee,  
Admit the sacred trust;  
Receive this nobler part of me  
And watch my sleeping dust,  
Till that illustrious morning come  
When all thy saints shall rise,  
And clothed in full immortal bloom  
Attend thee to the skies.

Rustplaats van J. C. Borsboom, huis vrouw van M. Schoenmaker. Geb. 17th Julij, 1817, Over. 14th Januarij, 1851. J. C. A. Schoenmaker, eenige doghter des overleedene geb. 6th Januarij, 1851.

In memory of Mary Staats, wife of Harmanus P. Schuyler, who died March 24, 1794, aged 20 years.

In memory of Mary Dean, wife of Harmanus P. Schuyler, who died 28th Dec. 1810, aged 33 years, 2 months and 28 days.

In memory of Schuyler Swits, son of Brandt S. and Alida Swits. He died April 15, 1799, aged 8 months.

Ere sin could blast or sorrow fade  
Death came with friendly care,  
The opening bud to heaven conveyed  
And bade it blossom there.

Sacred to the memory of Jane, wife of William Seymour, born Dec. 14, 1796, died August 13, 1837, aged 40 years and 8 months.

The Saviour made her dying bed  
A scene of triumph, joy and love,  
Hope, faith in him, sustained, and bore  
Her happy spirit to its home above.

In memory of Eve Beeckman, consort of Abraham Schuyler, who departed this life on July 17, 1803, aged 69 years, 5 months and 3 days.

In memory of Abraham Schoyeer, who departed this life on the 27th day of May, 1812, aged 75 years, 5 m. 4 d.

In memory of Barbara, daughter of Peter G., and Maria Sharp, who died March 31, aged 10 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The grave of Susan wife of P. V. Shankland, who died March 6, 1838, aged 35 years.

Hier. Ruhe. Der: Kleine Engel. Conrath Schafer Ist Geboren Den 21st August, 1838, Und Gestorben Den 23 Mai 1846.

Sacred to the memory of Ann Shankland, widow of Barnardus Bloomingdall, who died August 9, 1843, aged 69 years, 2 months and 25 days.

Sarah Elizabeth Sharp, daughter of Jacob and Eliza Ann Sharp, who died on the 31st Sept. 1827, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Her days how short, how early called away,  
To pay that debt each mortal has to pay,  
But cease to mourn, ye friends from tears refrain,  
A moment's loss is her eternal gain.



James Henry Sharp, son of Jacob and Eliza Ann Sharp, who died on the 16th of August, 1829, aged 10 months and 17 days.

His days how short, how early called away,  
To pay that debt each mortal has to pay,  
But cease to mourn, ye friends, from tears refrain,  
A moment's loss is his eternal gain.

Christiana Shaw, wife of Napoleon B. Shaw, who departed this life May 7, 1844, aged 28 years.

Adam Shields, who died April 28, 1851, in the 86th year of his age.

Elizabeth, wife of Adam Shields, who died Oct. 29, 1846, aged 78 years.

In memory of Mary, wife of Adam Shields, Jr., who died July 30, 1836, aged 40 years.

In memory of Elinor wife of Adam Shields, Jr., who died Dec. 1, 1844, aged 52 years.

Janet Shields, who departed this life Jan. 27, 1831, aged 28 years.

Erected to the memory of Joseph D. Shiffer, who departed this life Sept. 14, 1830, aged 34 years, 9 months and 11 days.

While o'er his grave his lovely children dear,  
With heartfelt sorrow drop a silent tear,  
Here rests a man, each passing neighbor cries,  
Whom dead all mourned, when living all did prize.  
May heaven to his loved mother pity show,  
And his dear offspring while they live below,  
And may they all united meet above,  
In the blessed mansions of eternal love.

Erected to the memory of Matilda, wife of Joseph D. Shiffer, who departed this life April 7, 1828, aged 27 years, 4 months and 1 day, and of her infant son John James, who departed this life Dec. 9, 1827, aged 8 months and 10 days.

Tho' low in earth her beauteous form's decayed,  
My faithful wife, my loved Matilda's laid,  
Ye guardian angels who surround the just,  
Preserve each atom of the precious dust.  
To name her virtues ill befits my grief,  
What was my bliss can now give no relief;

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A husband mourns, the rest let friendship tell,  
Fame spread her worth, a husband knew it well.

Consecrated to the memory of Ellen daughter of James and Mary Sickels, who departed this life Nov. 25, 1831.

Peace to thy ashes, dear one; thou hast fallen in the bright summer of thy days when all seemed fair before thee. Yes thou art gone, sweet friend, never to return to charm these eyes and soothe the aching heart; thy buoyant spirits fled, and that fair brow is now as cold and passionless as is this marble.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of James Sickels, who died April 19, 1840, aged 65 years, 2 months and 6 days.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Sickels, daughter of James and Mary Sickels, who died Dec. 21, 1829, aged 26 years.

And art thou fled, thou kind and gentle one,  
art thou called hence to mingle with the spirits  
of the dead, thou whom we so deplore. But we  
shall meet again before the throne of grace and  
meet to part no more.

This stone was erected by her brother James Sickels, Jr.

In memory of Christopher O. Sickles, died on 22d of Oct. 1847, aged 42 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Sacred to the memory of Nancy, wife of John Skidmore, who departed this life April 26, 1797, aged 35 years.

Say, are you sure God's mercy shall extend  
To you so long a span? Alas, you sigh.  
Make then, while yet you may, your God your friend,  
And learn with equal ease to sleep or die.

In memory of Hester Slingerland, who died June 22, 1817, aged 38 years, 8 months. Also Tunis and Ann children of Douw B. and Ann Slingerland, who departed this life: Tunis on 12th Sept. 1806, aged 6 months; Ann on 26th of June, aged 4 years.

In memory of three children of Robert F., and Frances Slack. Frances Mary, died Sept. 21, 1830, aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days. John June 19, 1833, aged 7 years, 11 months and 22 days; and Anna Bar-

bara, August 20, 1833, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The Lord is a better keeper.

Ann, daughter of Aldert and Elizabeth Smedes, died 12th June, 1806, aged 22 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In memory of Mrs. Femmitie Snyder, the wife of Mr. Nicholas Snyder, and daughter of the Rev. Ulpianus Von Sinderen, who died Oct. 14, 1789.

In memory of Solomon Southwick, born Jan. 12, 1804, died July 31, 1835, aged 31 years, 6 months and 18 days.

In memory of Frances, aged 3 years and Mary Ann, aged 9 months, died Jan. 1, 1833, daughters of Solomon W., and Sarah B. Southwick.

They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death were not divided.

Willimathe Southwick, died August 19, 1843, aged 66 years. Also Hannah Southwick, died Jan. 24, 1844, aged 75 years.

In memory of Laura O., daughter of the late Alexander Spencer, of Dutchess county who died in Greenbush, Rensselaer county Dec. 2, 1835, aged 35 years.

I. M. S. Asaph Sykes, Ob. Sept. 3, 1836,  $\text{Æ}$  34 years, 11 months.

William Henry, infant son of A. and L. A. Sykes, who died April 11, 1833, aged 8 months and 3 days.

Philo Duer, son of Asaph and Lydia A. Sykes, died Sept. 11, 1831, aged 3 years, 11 months 27 days.

Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings,  
thou hast perfected praise. Math. xxi, 16.

William J. Staats, son of John and Maria Staats, who died 7th Oct., 1808, aged 2 years, 5 months and 22 days.

In memory of William Staats, who departed this life May 22, 1825, aged 89 years and 15 days. And of Anna his wife, who departed this life 3d June, 1829, aged 79 years, 5 months and 11 days.

In memory of Ann Staats, widow of Henry Staats, born

on Long Island, died in Albany, Feb. 25, 1829, aged 82 years.

Sacred to the memory of Isaac Staats, who departed this life the 4th of Oct., 1829, aged 44 years.

In memory of John Y. Staats, who departed this life April 22, 1830, aged 53 years, 5 months.

To the memory of Cuyler Staats, son of Barent G. Staats, and Catherine Cuyler, who died Jan. 24, 1832, aged 25 years, 5 months and 18 days.

To the memory of Catherine Cuyler, relict of Barent G. Staats, who died Sept. 16, 1852, aged 83 years.

The decline of her life was like the setting sun, serene and beautiful. Her gentle spirit calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

Harriet Jane Steele, died May 4, 1840, aged 16 years and 6 months.

In memory of Jacob F. Sternbergh, who departed this life Aug. 17, 1832, aged 44 years, 8 months and 27 days.

Samuel Stilwell, son of John and Judith Stilwell, died 17th Jan. 1816, aged 10 days. Also, Samuel Stilwell, 2d, died 27th June, 1821, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

Died Nov. 28, 1850, Catharine Harbeck Strain, aged 11 months and 6 days.

Died Nov. 23, 1846, John Strain, aged 5 years, 9 months and 12 days, son of John F. and D. Henrietta Strain.

Died Sept. 15, 1847, Samuel Harbeck Strain, aged 1 year, 1 month and 1 day.

Henrietta H., infant daughter of John F. and Henrietta Strain, died Oct. 3, 1840, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Died July 14, 1843, William James, son of John F. and D. Henrietta Strain, aged 10 months and 18 days.

Margaret Taylor, the wife of John Taylor. She was born on the 1st Dec., 1742, old style, and departed this life on the 16th July, 1796, aged 53 years, 7 months, 4 d.

John Taylor, who was born 4th July, O. S., and departed this life 19th March, 1829, aged 86 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Sacred to the memory of Catharine Teller, who was born June 20, 1762, died July 21, 1824, aged 62 years and 1 month.

Hier rust William Terhaap.

Elfie Ten Eyck, wife of Barent Ten Eyck, who departed this life Nov. 27, 1791, aged 63 years, 2 months, 1 day.

Barent Ten Eyck, who died the 27th day of Feb., 1795, aged 80 years and 5 months.

Geertie Ten Eyck, wife of John F. Pruyn, who departed this life May 16, 1807, aged 70 years, 3 months and 27 days.

Jacob Ten Eyck, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1793, aged 28 years, 4 months and 7 days.

Catharine Ten Eyck, who departed this life Nov. 15, 1790, aged 81 years.

Sarah Ten Eyck, wife of John H. Ten Eyck, obt. 16th Feb., 1801, aged 70 years.

John H. Ten Eyck, who died the 31st day of July, 1794, aged 83 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Erected to the memory of Abraham Ten Eyck, who died Nov. 7, 1824, aged 80 years.

Anna, wife of Abraham Ten Eyck, who died 26th Jan., 1823, aged 76 years and 6 months.

Neiltie Ten Eyck, wife of Samuel Pruyn, who departed this life April 14, 1817, aged 88 years, 2 months and 22 days.

In memory of Catharine Ten Broeck, wife of John Bogaert, who departed this life the 1st of Feb. 1792, aged 32 years, 6 months and 29 days.

John D. Thorburn, died July 3, 1840, aged 11 years. Also, Anna S. Thorburn, aged 16 months.

From adverse blast and low'ring storms,  
Their favor'd souls he bore,  
And with yon bright angelic forms,  
They live to die no more.

George W. Thacher, born at New Haven, Ct., March 31, 1747, aged 69 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Stephen Tillson, who died April 15, 1831, in the 24th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of Isaac Truax, who departed this life the 12th Oct., 1812, aged 53 years, 5 months and 9 days.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground,  
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,  
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,  
And in my Saviour's image rise.

Sacred to the memory of Jane Bleecker, daughter of John I. Bleecker, and consort of Isaac Truax, who departed this life March 26th, 1811, aged 47 years, 5 months and 11 days.

No! I'll repine at death no more,  
But with a cheerful voice resign  
To the cold dungeon of the grave,  
These dying, withering limbs of mine.

John Bleecker Truax, who died May 9, 1817, aged 18 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Henry Truax, who died Dec. 15, 1834, in the 74th year of his age.

Anna Truax, widow of Henry Truax, who died Nov. 23, 1845, in the 77th year of her age. Also of their children: Catharine W. Truax, who died Aug. 15, 1791, aged 21 days: Catharine W. Truax, who died May 19, 1794, aged 1 year, 9 months and 24 days: Catharine W. Truax, who died July 12, 1826, in the 27th year of her age.

In memory of Edward I. Toby, stepson of John Miles, chaplain of the Albany Bethel. He died in the Lord, at sea near the Sandwich Islands, Feb. 25, 1848, aged 24 years. His remains were brought home by Capt. Nickerson, of Nantucket.

The vessel's wreck'd, the voyage is o'er,  
But the immortal cargo's saved;  
It's gone aloft, where spirits oft  
Have gone who all earth's storms have braved.  
The shatter'd hulk is resting here,  
Neath Christ the captain's eye;  
'Twill rise again, its freight obtain,  
And anchor in the sky.

William Updike, born May 22, 1815, died August 10, 1848.

John I. Van Allen, who departed this life June 25, 1801  
aged 28 years and 8 days.

Death is the road that all must tread;  
Man's made of dust and earth his bed.

Also of Margaret daughter of John I. and Mary Van  
Allen, who died July 25, 1801, aged 9 months and 27  
days.

Sleep on, sweet babe, and take thy rest,  
Thou art early called, God's time is best.

George, son of the above died Feb. 3, 1802, aged 3 years  
and 7 months.

1797, Dec. 30, John Van Allen died, aged 63 years  
and 3 months.

1799, Oct. 1, Barent Van Allen died, 61 years and 3  
days.

Mary Van Allen, obit 30th Oct. 1805, aged 56 years and  
4 months.

Maria Dunbar, wife of Simon Van Antwerp, who died  
April 11, 1826, aged 67 years.

Elizabeth Fryer, wife of Peter Van Bergen, who died  
Dec. 11, 1848, aged 82 years and 11 months.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,  
Blest spirit, rest thee, now.

Henry Van Woert, son of H. B. V. Benthuisen, who  
died May 29, 1813, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Ann Eliza, daughter of H. B. V. Benthuisen, who died  
May 26, 1813, aged 8 years, 7 months and 15 days.

Mrs. K. V. D. Bergh, who departed this life the 27th  
Feb. 1796, in the 76th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of Emma G. Van Buren, daughter  
of Peter and Mary Van Buren, who died suddenly  
April 21, 1844, aged 13 years, 8 months and 21 days.

Catharine M., wife of S. G. Van Buren, died April 26,  
1848. in the 30th year of her age. Also their infant  
daughter Anna Jane Sophia.

As the flower withers from its stem, so our  
strength decays, chilled by the hand of death  
we fall. But, living still, we shall rise again  
as the Sun of Righteousness returns to breathe  
upon our soul the quickening spirit of everlast-  
ing life.

In memory of John Van Bergen.

In memory of Benjamin Van Benthuisen, who died  
March 3, 1843, in the 70th year of his age.

Susan Evertsen, wife of Benjamin Van Benthuisen, who  
died June 22, 1837, aged 51 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Henry Van Benthuisen, who died June 8, 1834, aged 72.

Cathalina Hunn, wife of Henry Van Benthuisen, who  
died August 13, 1841, aged 79.

In memory of Abraham, son of Winant and Mary Van  
Denburgh, who died Feb. 28, 1811, aged 20 years, 9  
months and 22 days.

Affliction sore long time he bore,  
Physicians all in vain,  
Till God did please, and death did seize,  
To ease him of his pain.

Mary Hickson, late widow of Winant Van Denburgh,  
who died June 22, 1846, in the 80th year of her age.

Alas, our mother now is gone,  
Her Saviour has bid her to come home,  
She left the world without a tear,  
Save for the friends she held so dear.

Eliza Ann Stivers, wife of Richard Vandenburg, died  
Jan. 3, 1842, in the 46th year of her age.

A loving wife. a tender mother,  
A Christian true this stone discover,  
Faithful and patient, chaste in love,  
Dead to this world but lives above.

William H., son of Wm. I., and Catharine Vandenberg,  
died Feb. 17, 1829, in the 2nd year of his age.

Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid  
them not, for of such is the kingdom of God.

Catharine, wife of Wm. Van Denbergh, who departed  
this life August 25, 1848, aged 53 years.

Eliza Matilda Vanderpool, daughter of John and Rachel  
Vanderpool, who died March 13, 1816, aged 3 years,  
6 months and 9 days.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Vandervoort, consort  
of Eliza Stanly, who departed this life Feb. 12, 1818,  
in the 24th year of his age. He was a dutiful son, an



affectionate husband, a tender father, a kind brother, and sincere friend; in life beloved and in death lamented. In memory of Hannah Van Derzee, wife of Jeremiah Waterman, who departed this life 12th Jan. 1818, aged 24 years, 8 months and 5 days.

It is the Lord enthroned in light  
Whose claims are all divine;  
Who has an undisputed right  
To govern me and mine.

Getty Van Dusen, died Nov. 29, 1837, aged 57 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Elizabeth Van Dusen, died in her 46th year.

James Van Kleeck, who departed this life Nov. 26, 1822, aged 35 years.

In memory of two male children of Lawrence L., and Alida Van Kleeck.

Ere sin could blast or sorrow fade  
Death came with friendly care;  
The opening buds to heaven conveyed  
And bid them blossom there.

J. B. Van Schaack, died Jan. 3, 1839, aged 35 years.

This monument is in memory of one who was the delight of his family and friends. And during a career brief but brilliant, established an enviable reputation as a poet, a scholar and an orator.

In memory of Nicholas Van Schaack, who died Sept. 22, 1831, in the 30th year of his age.

How blest is our brother, bereft  
Of all that could burden his mind;  
How easy the soul that has left  
This wearisome body behind.

Ann Linacre, wife of Nicholas Van Schaack, who departed this life August 21, 1828, aged 19 years, 11 months and 1 day.

A loving wife, a tender mother,  
A Christian true this stone discover,  
Faithful and patient, chaste in love,  
Dead to this world but lives above.

Sacred to the memory of Cornelius Van Schelluyne who

departed this life April 13, 1813, in the 74th year of his age.

In memory of Elizabeth Roseboom, wife of Cornelius Van Schelluyne, who departed this life the 18th day of March, 1800, aged 57 years, 9 months and 18 days. Beneath this tomb is deposited the remains of Gose Van Schaick, he died the 4th day of July, 1789, aged 53 y. Removed from the family burying ground in Court street, on the first Dec. 1808.

Nicholas Van Schaack, son of Cornelius Van Schaack, who departed this life Oct. 2, 1799, aged 13 years, 4 months and 27 days.

Affliction sore long time he bore,  
Physicians' art was vain,  
Till God did please to give him ease,  
And to relieve his pain.

In memory of John Van Schaick, who departed this life the 1st March, 1820, aged 46 years and 2 months.

In memory of Maria Van Schaick, relict of Wessel Van Schaick, who died Jan. 31, 1797, aged 79 years and 7 months.

The tomb of Mary Van Schaick, widow of General G. Van Schaick, born in New Brunswick, August 11, 1750, died in Albany, Jan. 15, 1829, aged 78 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The grave of Abraham Van Schaick, son of the late General Gosen Van Schaick, born July 28, 1787, aged 40 years and 11 days.

In memory of Maria Van Schaick, eldest daughter of Wessel and Maria Van Schaick, deceased, who died 10th day of August, 1813, aged 67 years and 22 days.

Come ye angelic envoys come,  
And lead the willing pilgrim home,  
Ye know the way to Jesus throne,  
Source of her joys and of your own.

In memory of Maria Van Schaick, who departed this life Feb. 17, 1825, aged 54 years, 9 months, 15 days.

Ah, whither hath her spirit fled!  
And do we ponder where?  
To the arms of Jesus hath it fled,  
The God she loved so dear.

In memory of Egbert Van Schaick, who died May 31, 1816, aged 52 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Anna Van Schaick, daughter of John and Elizabeth Van Schaick, who died March 28, 1828, aged 1 year, 6 mos. and 14 days.

Thy gentle spirit now is fled,  
Thy body in its earthly bed,  
Is laid in peaceful sleep.  
A spirit good and pure as thine.  
Blest in immortal scenes can shine,  
Though friends are left to weep.

In memory of Rebecca Van Ness, wife of Cornelius Van Schoonhoven, who died 28th day of Feb. 1809, aged 29 years and 20 days.

In memory of Cornelius Van Schoonhoven, died July 4, 1828, aged 60 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Hier Rust Elisabet E., dogter van I. Van Swoll, geboren den 11 Februarij, 1852, gestorven den 14 Maart, 1853.

In memory of Teunis I. Van Vechten, died Dec. 7, 1817, aged 68 years, 7 months and 2 days.

In memory of Elizabeth Van Vechten, relict of Tunis Van Vechten, died Dec. 1, 1831, aged 77 years, 11 months and 14 days.

In memory of Samuel Van Vechten, died 30th March, 1814, aged 23 years, 3 months and 25 days.

How solid all, where change shall be no more.

In memory of Abraham O. Van Vechten, son of Walter and Catharine Van Veghten who died 13th Jan. 1816, aged 15 years, 8 months and 8 days.

In memory of Anna Van Vechten, died May 31, 1817, aged 34 years, 6 months and 24 days.

Believe, and look with triumph on the tomb.

Orville Augustus, son of J. T. B., and Caroline C. Van Vechten, obit 31st May, 1826, aged 1 mo. and 29 days.

To the memory of Abraham Van Vechten, obit Jan. 6, 1837, aged 74 years, 1 month and 1 day.

In memory of Catharine Van Vechten, wife of Abraham Van Vechten, obit 10th Sept. 1820, aged 54 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Judith Van Vechten, obit 27th June, 1825, aged 22 years, 1 month and 5 days.

Cornelius, son of Walter and Anna Van Veghten, died July 14, 1814, aged 11 days.

Orville Augustus, son of J. T. B. and Caroline C. Van Vechten, obit 31st July, 1831, aged 11 months and 24 days.

In remembrance of Samuel A. Van Vechten, obit 14th Dec. 1824, *Æ.*, 30 years, 16 days.

To the memory of Jacob T. B. Van Vechten, obit Jan. 20, 1841, aged 29 years, 8 months and 10 days.

In memory of Philip Van Vechten, son of Abraham Van Vechten and Catharine Schuyler, died Feb. 14, 1814, aged 27 years and 7 months.

Anthony Van Santvoord, died Feb. 17, 1852, aged 90 years, 5 months and 3 days.

My dearest friends I leave in tears  
For we shall meet on earth no more,  
I trust through grace we'll sweetly meet  
On Canaan's calm and pleasant shore.

Mary Roff, his wife, died Nov. 16, 1800, aged 33 years, 11 months and 19 days.

John, their son, died March 1, 1811, aged 22 years, 4 months and 16 days.

In memory of Rachel Groesbeck, wife of Anthony Van Santvoord, who departed this life in the middle Dutch Church, the 8th day of March, 1835, aged 60 years, 2 months and 3 days.

While seated in the house of God,  
To worship him she loved,  
He called her from his house below,  
To worship him above.

In memory of Jane Van Wie, widow of William Van Wie, who died July 19, 1821, in the 76th year of her age.

O happy dead in thee that sleep,  
Which o'er their mould'ring dust to weep,  
O faithful Saviour who shall come,  
That dust to ransom from the tomb.

Magdalene Bogart, wife of Benjamin Van Wie, died April 9, 1844, aged 67 years.

Benjamin Van Wie, died June 9, 1837, aged 62 years.

In memory of Philip Van Wie, who departed this life 29th of July, in the 76th year of his age.

Weep not for me, my dearest friends,  
Or shrink at death's alarms;  
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends  
To call us to his arms.

In memory of Henry Van Woert, an old revolutionary officer, who died on the 5th Feb. 1813, aged 65 years and 10 months.

Catharine Van Woert, widow of Henry Van Woert, who died Oct. 3, 1825, aged 75 years.

Sarah Hilton, who died on the 13th Dec. 1830, aged 83 years, 5 months and 20 days. Wife of Rykart Van Zandt.

Henry Van Woert, who departed this life the 21st day of June, 1814, aged 30 years.

Jacobus Van Zandt, who died 8th Nov. 1795, aged 62 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Mary Van Zandt, relict of Jacobus Van Zandt, died the 29th May, 1814, aged 75 years.

Joseph H. Van Zandt, died March 9, 1836, aged 64 years.

Sacred to the memory of Gitty Veeder.

Hannah Weeks, wife of Alexander Vedder, who died Jan. 24, 1813, aged 35 years, 1 month and 24 days.

God gently moved her to that peaceful shore,  
Where pleasure reigns and anguish is no more,  
If worth departed e'er deserved a tear,  
Sacred to merit, pay the tribute here.

In memory of Elizabeth Schuyler, the wife of James Van Ingen. She died on the 28th day of Feb. 1801, aged 29 years.

In memory of Catharine Bleecker, the wife of James Van Ingen. She died on the 4th day of April, 1798, aged 29 years.

Peter S. Van Ingen, obit 3d August, 1809, aged 1 year 6 months.

Margaret Van Ingen, daughter of James and Gertrude Van Ingen, who died Sept. 26, 1810, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

In memory of Hannah, wife of Jacob I. Vosburgh, who departed this life May 10, 1848, aged 82 years, 5 mos. and 14 days.

We all do fade as a leaf.

In memory of Casparus Van Wie, who died March 17, 1818, aged 75 years, 4 months and 6 days.

In memory of Jane, wife of Casparus Van Wie, who departed this life August 16, 1815, aged 75 years, 8 mos. and 28 days.

Rachel Van Wie, died July 25, 1842, aged 65 years, 9 months and 2 days.

In memory of Margaret Van Wie, wife of Garret W. Van Wie, who departed this life May 22, 1808, aged 28 years, 1 month and 16 days.

In memory of Andrew Van Woert, eldest son of Henry and Catharine Van Woert, who died the 27th Sept. 1798, aged 25 years and 2 months.

He came forth as a flower and was cut down.

Peter Van Vechten, son of Tunis Ts. Van Vechten, and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life 3d June, 1795, aged 14 years, 10 months and 24 days.

Judeth Van Vechten, eldest daughter of Abraham Van Vechten and Catharine Schuyler, obit July 27, 1799, aged 14 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Come, ye angelic envoys, come,  
And lead the willing pilgrim home,  
Ye know the way to Jesus' throne,  
Source of her joys and of your own.

Judeth Van Vechten, the second daughter of Abraham Van Vechten and Catharine Schuyler, obit 6th June, 1800, aged 12 years.

Mopia Harriet Van Vechten, daughter of Abraham and Catharine Van Vechten, obit March 16, 1806, aged 6 months and 16 days.

Gertrude Van Vechten, daughter of Abraham and Catha-

rine Van Vechten, who died Feb. 25, 1794, aged 11 months and 11 days.

Harmanus Van Vechten, son of Abraham and Catharine Schuyler Van Vechten, obit 29th March, 1802, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Gerrit Van Sant, who departed this life on the 15th day of July, 1806, aged 75 years, 6 months and 14 days. And Hester Winne, relict of Gerrit Van Sant, who departed this life on the 24th day of August, 1813, aged 81 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Removed from Arbor Hill burying ground, June 10, 1845.

Hester Van Zandt, wife of George Stanford, who died Aug. 8, 1726, aged 49 years, 8 months and 3 days, also of their infant son, Joseph R. Van Zandt Hardford, who died Jan. 23, 1826, aged 4 years and 3 months.

In memory of Rykart Van Zandt, who departed this life June 6, 1814, aged 78 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Tunis A. Van Vechten, son of Abraham Van Vechten and Catharine Schuyler, died April 3, 1811, aged 23 years, 3 months and 17 days.

Maria Veeder, daughter of Volkert S. and Ann Veeder, who departed this life 13th June, 1803.

Anne Veeder, daughter of Volkert S. and Ann Veeder, who departed this life August 24, 1797, aged 2 years and 12 days,

Anne, daughter of Volkert S. and Ann Veeder, who departed this life July 9, 1795, aged 17 months.

Peter Visscher, son of Henry and Rebecca Visscher, who departed this life August 19, 1807, aged 10 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Jesus the Lord, our souls adore,  
A painful sufferer's now no more,  
His race for ever is complete,  
Forever understand his seat.

Garret G. Visscher, son of Garret T. Visscher, who departed this life the 13th of Dec. 1799, aged 27 years, 3 months and 12 days.

It 'tis well.

Rebecca Brooks, late consort of Garret G. Visscher, who

departed this life Dec. 4, 1804, aged 30 years, 1 month and 19 days.

In memory of Alida Visscher, daughter of John V. S., and Elenor Visscher, who departed this life on the 26th day of Oct. 1852, in the 31st year of her age.

Mourn not for me, dear friends,  
Nor shake at death's alarms,  
'Tis but a voice that Jesus sends  
To call us to his arms.

Rachel Van Denburgh, wife of Garret T. Visscher, who departed this life the 5th Oct. 1799, aged 49 years, 12th inst.

Bastiaen T. Visscher, obit 9th May, 1809, aged 81 years. 1 month and 9 days.

Removed.

Angeltie, his wife, obit Nov. 1789, in the 60th year of her age.

Here lieth Matthew Visscher, son of Garret Marselus and Machtel Visscher his wife, obit 27th August, 1806, aged 7 years, 11 months and 27 days.

In memory of Garret T. Visscher, who departed this life Jan. 5, 1805, aged 66 years, 10 months and 29 days.

To the memory of Rebecca, wife of the late Henry Visscher, who departed this life Dec. 31, 1832, in the 57th year of her age.

In memory of Sarah Visscher, widow of Barent Visscher, who died August 22, 1822, aged 80 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Sacred to the memory of John B. Visscher, who died April 13, 1825, aged 55 years, 7 months and 9 days.

Accept, dear shade, the tribute of a tear,  
'Tis all poor mortals have to offer here,  
It was thy worth, which caused these tears to flow,  
It was thy goodness made affliction grow,  
In all our sorrows let our hopes be this,  
That thou hast changed a mortal for eternal bliss.

John Van Schaick, son of John V. S., and Elenor Visscher, who died Nov. 18, 1835, aged 1 year, 6 mos. and 26 days.



Adlen, son of H. and T. Visser, who died Sept. 1, 1854, aged 8 months.

Slaap Zacht.

Sacred to the memory of Teauis G. Visscher, who departed this life June 19, 1829, aged 64 years and 25 days. Also two infants: Alieda, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days; Christopher Lansing, aged 1 year, 1 mo. and 2 days.

In memory of Alida Visscher, wife of Teunis G. Visscher, who died Dec. 4, 1848, aged 80 years, 3 months and 20 days. Also two sons: James, died June 23, 1830, aged 27 years, 6 months and 1 day; Lansing, died Sept. 21, 1840, aged 43 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Mary Kane, wife of W. Voorhees, died August 11, 1840, in her 69th year.

William, son of John and Catharine S. Vosburgh, died Oct. 25, 1840, aged 10 months and 20 days.

Neeltje Maaitje Waling, overleden den 28 Nov. 1848, inden ouderdom van 5 jaar 25 dagen.

Burr Wakeman, formerly of Weston, state of Ct., who died August 20, 1832.

Samuel Waterman, who departed this life Feb. 7, 1826, in the 32d year of his age.

John B. Washburn, who departed this life April 27, 1825, aged 39 years.

Jane Wendell, daughter of John and Cathalina Wendell, who departed this life Nov. 24, 1793, aged 1 year, 9 months and 21 days.

H. C. Wendell, who died July 6, 1837, aged 56 years.

Sacred to the memory of Sarah Wendell, widow of Philip Wendell, who departed this life on the 20th day of April. 1830, aged 58 years, 2 months and 14 days.

In memory of John H. Wendell, who departed this life July 10, 1832, aged 80 years.

How happy are the souls above.  
From sin and sorrow free;  
With Jesus they are now at rest  
And all his glory see.

In memory of Cathalina Van Benthuisen, consort of General John H. Wendell, who departed this life on the first day of Jan. 1817, aged 55 years, 11 months and 10 days.

While on the verge of life I stand,  
And view the scene on either hand,  
My spirit struggles with my clay,  
And longs to wing its flight away.

Where Jesus dwells my soul would be,  
And fains my much loved Lord to see,  
Earth twine no more about my heart,  
For 'tis far better to depart.

Come, ye angelic envoys, come,  
And lead the willing pilgrim home.  
Ye know the way to Jesus' throne,  
Source of my joys and of your own.

Sacred to the memory of Harman Wendell, son of John H. and Cathalina Wendell, who departed this life on the 11th day of July, 1810, aged 20 years, 5 months and 11 days.

To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art, draw near,  
And shed a silent, sympathetic tear;  
Here sleeps the ashes of a duteous son  
Whose gen'rous soul made virtue's wrongs his own;  
Pious, serene, beneficent and kind,  
He lived respected, and he died resigned,  
His weeping relatives their loss deplore,  
Alas! their joy, their solace is no more.  
No more! O yes, he lives, and seems to say,  
Come, kindred friends, come hither, haste away;  
Parents, dry up your tears, your grief restrain;  
Sisters and brothers, weep, but not complain.  
Go, reader, go; be merciful and kind;  
Love God and man, and happiness you'll find.

Harmanus A. Wendell, who died on the 15th day of July, A. D., 1819, aged 75 years, 2 months and 9 days.

Jane Maria Wendell, daughter of John and Catharine Wendell, who departed this life the 23d day of August, 1798, aged 1 year, 9 months and 23 days.

Here are deposited the remains of Maria Wendell, daughter of Harmanus I. and Barbara Wendell. She died the 26th day of Dec. 1826, in the 55th year of her age.

Catharine Wendell, daughter of Jacob H. Wendell and Gertrude Lansing, who died Dec. 11, 1813, aged 24 years and 10 months.

Here rests a female, good without pretence,  
Blest with plain reason and with sober sense;  
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,  
Convinced that virtue only is our own.

David P. Winne, born Feb. 12, 1779, died June 6, 1843.  
Rachel Winne, born August 9th 1782, died April 13th, 1849.

Mary Winne, daughter of David P. and Rachel Winne; she departed this life March 7, 1817, aged 3 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Cornelius, son of David P. and Rachel Winne, died Sept. 22, 1819.

Here are deposited the remains of Barbara Wendell, relict of Harmanus I. Wendell, she died on the 30th day of April [Obliterated.]

Elizabeth Wendell, wife of Barnard Staats, who departed this life [Obliterated.]

Sacred to the memory of Philip Van Vechten Wendell, son of Harmanus A., and Catharine Wendell, who died Oct. 21, A. D., 1816, aged 26 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Here are deposited the remains of Ann Wendell, daughter of Harmanus Wendell. She died the 8th day of Jan. 1829, in the 62d year of her age.

Rebecca V. Z., daughter of John D. W. and Julia Wemple, died June 27, 1838, aged 17 months and 19 days.

Gertrude Wendell, relict of Jacob H. Wendell, who died on the 18th May, 1827, aged 68 years, 8 months and 18 days.

Jacob H. Wendell, who died on the 23d March, 1826, aged 71 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Caroline Fidelia Welsh, daughter of Samuel Welsh and grand daughter of George W. Welsh, who died Dec. 9, 1830, aged 2 years, 8 months and 14 days.

William Henry, son of Peter I. and Maria Wemple, who died Feb. 20, 1833, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Whalen, born March 18, 1785, died April 27, 1848.

Charlotte Augusta Whitney, born Dec. 27, 1831, died Jan. 27, 1832, aged 13 months.

Stephen Whitney, born August 18, 1833, died Sept. 18, 1834, aged 16 months.

Henry Z. Whitney, born August 4, 1825. died Oct. 8, 1847.

Armenia Whitney, wife of William Whitney, born March 14, 1802, died August 16, 1852.

Calm and sweet be her rest,  
Till he bids her arise,  
To welcome her loved ones.  
In yonder bright skies.

William Whitney, born Dec. 14, 1820, died March 6, 1854.

E Pluribus (76) Unum.

Walter Whitney, died July 18, 1846, in the 87th year of his age. Anah, wife of Walter Whitney, died Jan. 30, 1845, in the 86th year of her age.

Edward Willett, who departed this life April 23, 1810, aged 59 years and 5 months.

John Fryer Willett, who departed this life Sept. 21, 1806, aged 21 years, 9 months and 28 days.

Edward Willett, born Oct. 12, 1786, died May 14, 1815, Margaret Cooper, wife of Edward Willett, born 24th Dec. 1788, died July 29, 1846.

Ann Eliza, daughter of Edward and Margaret Willett, born March 31, 1808, died Feb. 26, 1847.

Sarah, widow of Edward S. Willet, who departed this life Dec. 30, 1831, aged 70 years, 10 months and 8 days.

Cathaline, wife of Elbert Willett, died May 15, 1823, aged 88 years and 11 months.

At length, the Christian's race is run,  
A glorious prize he now has won,  
With the angelic hosts now fixed,  
In joy continued and unmixed.

Edward S. Willett, jr., born Oct. 23, 1838, died June

26, 1842; John C. Willett, born March 22, 1842, died June 8, 1841; Sarah Willett, born April 1, 1845, died April 17, 1845, children of Edward and Elizabeth Willett.

Daniel Winne, who departed this life the 4th Jan. 1819, aged 49 years and 22 days.

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think  
not the son of man cometh.

Maria, wife of Levinus Winne, who departed this life March 29, 1824, in the 77th year of her age.

David D. Winne, son of Daniel D. and Mary Ann Winne, died April 31, 1832, aged 2 years, 1 month and 19 days. Also, Rachel Ann Winne, daughter of Daniel D. and Mary Ann Winne, died Dec. 9, 1839, aged 1 year, 2 months and 9 days.

Levinus Winne, who departed this life Dec. 6, 1825, in the 81st year of his age.

Ann Eliza, wife of Wm. B. Winne, who died Oct. 28, 1849, in the 37th year of her age.

Charles Augustus, died April 29, 1846, in his 5th year. Also Ann Eliza, died Feb. 12, 1850, in her 4th year. Children of Ann Eliza and Wm. B. Winne.

Sarah, wife of John W. Winne, and daughter of William and Rebecca Diamond, who departed this life Nov. 15, 1830, aged 23 years, 11 months and 9 days.

Tho' low in earth her beauteous form decayed,  
My faithful wife, my loved Sarah is laid,  
To name her virtue ill befits by grief,  
What was my bliss can now give no relief,  
A husband mourns, the rest let friendship tell,  
Fame spreads her worth a husband knew it well.

Myndert Winne, who departed this life April 18, 1831, aged 24 years, 11 months and 18 days.

In memory of Cornelius S. Winne, who departed this life Dec. 27, 1825, aged 33 years, 10 months and 5 days.

Mrs. Huldah Wilson, died Sept. 3, 1841, aged 36 years. Anna E. B. Wickoff, born August 27, 1822, died May 12, 1845.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

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Huldah Witt, daughter of Andrew and Mary Witt, of Chester, Mass., who died Sept. 22, 1813, aged 19 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Daniel Wood, died March 13, 1836, aged 73 years.

In life he kept the faith, and died in hope.

Hannah Woodbury, who died April 6, 1845, aged 73 years.

Her end was peace.

Eunice Woodbury, who died February 9, 1848, aged 42 years.

Capt. Samuel T. Woodhall, jr., of Wading river, Long Island, died August 14, 1834, aged 23 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Here lies the body of Jacobus Wynkoop, who departed this life the 4th of May, 1795, aged 74 years.

You that pass by, behold the scene and weep,  
Beneath a father and mother sleep.  
True, as the scripture says, man's life's a span;  
The present moment is the life of man.

Alida, wife of Mr. Jacob Wynkoop, who departed this life Oct. 16, 1794, aged 58 years and 5 days.

James I. Wynkoop, departed this life April 25, 1843, in the 52d year of his age.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Cathalina Wynkoop, who died June 15, 1838, aged 68 years.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

This was erected by her son Robert.

Daniel Yates, who departed this life June 29, 1802, aged 27 years, 9 months and 20 days.

Judeth Yates, who departed this life Feb. 5, 1805, aged 77 years, 11 months and 28 days.

Anne Yates, wife of Abraham I. Yates, who departed this life Nov. 22, 1804, aged 70 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Sarah Yates, daughter of Christopher-A. Yates, who died 6th day of Feb, 1794, aged 22 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Catharine Yates, who died the 16th day of March, 1791, aged 52 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Christopher A. Yates, who died the 8th day of Nov. 1809, in the 71st year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of Rachel Van Zandt, widow of Henry Yates, who departed this life April 5, 1846, aged 80 years, 7 months and 27 days.

Sarah A. M. J. Yates, who departed this life Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1805, aged 71 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Hosanna to that sovereign power that new creates our dust.

The body of Mrs. Mary Yates, wife of Peter W. Yates, Esq., lies here entombed. She died on 23d day of Nov., An. Dom. 1794, aged 45 years.

Eve Young, widow of Peter Young, who departed this life March 31, A. D., 1826, in the 74th year of her age.

Sarah and Catharine Young, daughters of George and Eliza Young: Sarah died 16th June, 1825, aged 2 months and 25 days; Catharine died Oct. 19, 1828, aged 5 years, 6 months and 24 days.

Thomas Young and George Young, jr., sons of George and Eliza Young. Thomas departed this life 19th Jan., 1829, aged 2 years, 3 months and 4 days; George departed this life 4th April, 1829, aged 8 mos. and 4 days.

Sacred to the memory of Peter Young, who departed this life 26th Sept. 1813, aged 63 years, 11 months and 7 days.

Margaret Bassett, wife of John Young, deceased, who departed this life Sept. 4, 1800, aged 66 years.

[The person employed to copy the foregoing inscriptions was directed to follow strictly the orthography of the stonecutters, but it is feared that errors have been committed in some cases, though it is hoped none will be found of a very serious nature.]

# FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN ALBANY.

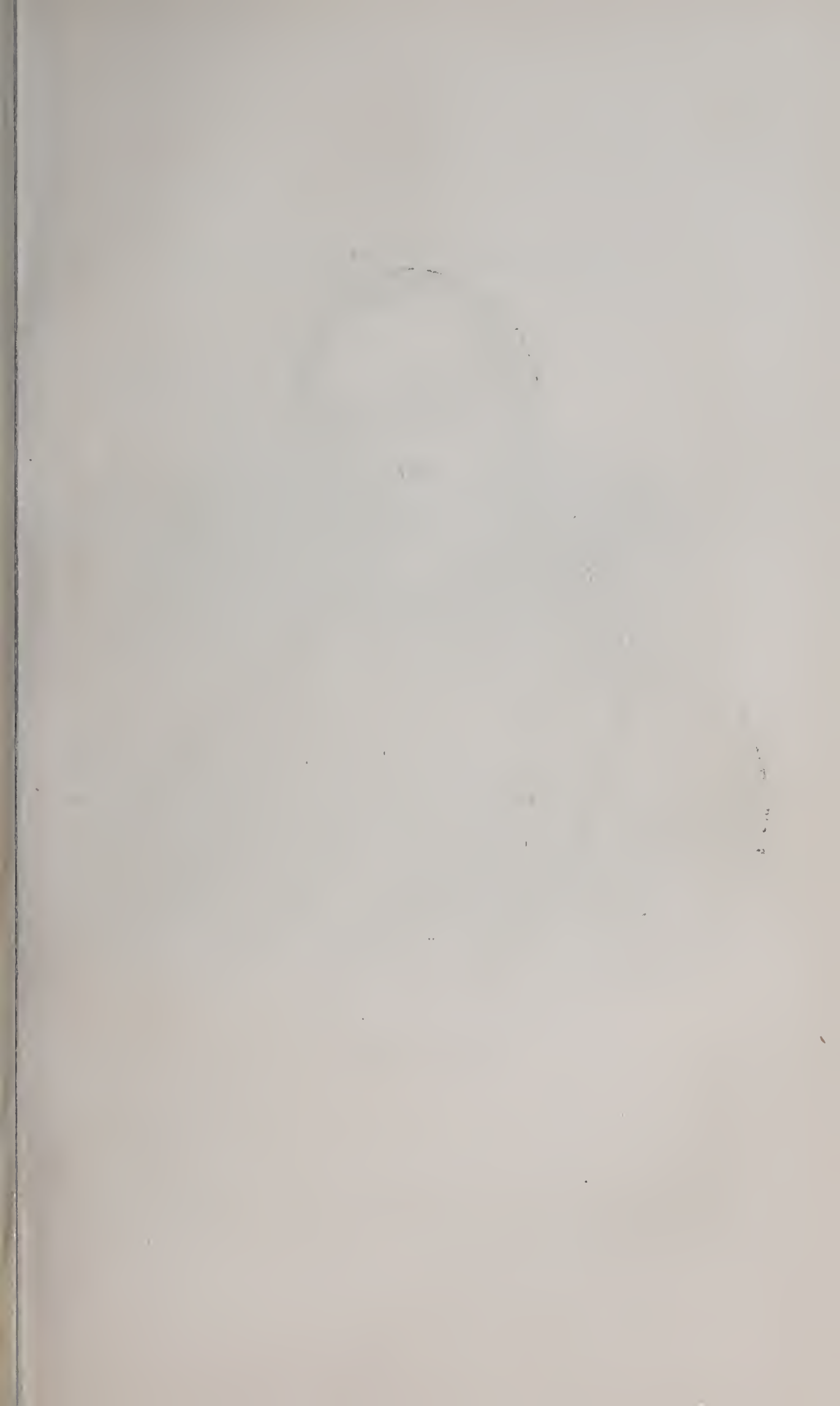
[From N. Y. Col: MSS. XXXV.]

CATELYN TRICO aged about 83 years born in Paris doth Testify and Declare that in y<sup>e</sup> year 1623 she came into this Country wth a Ship called y<sup>e</sup> Unity whereof was Commander Arien Jorise belonging to y<sup>e</sup> West India Company being y<sup>e</sup> first Ship y<sup>t</sup> came here for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Company; as soon as they came to Mannatans now called N: York they sent Two families & six men to harford River & Two families & 8 men to Delaware River and 8 men they left att N: Yorke to take Possession and y<sup>e</sup> Rest of y<sup>e</sup> Passengers went wth y<sup>e</sup> Ship up as farr as Albany which they then Called fort Orangie When as y<sup>e</sup> Ship came as farr as Sopus which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  way to Albanie; they lightned y<sup>e</sup> Ship wth some boats y<sup>t</sup> were left there by y<sup>e</sup> Dutch that had been there y<sup>e</sup> year before a tradeing wth y<sup>e</sup> Indians upon there oune accompts & gone back again to Holland & so brought y<sup>e</sup> vessel up; there were about 18 families aboard who settled themselves at Albany & made a small fort; and as soon as they had built themselves some hutts of Bark: y<sup>e</sup> Mahikanders or River Indians, y<sup>e</sup> Maquase: Oneydès: Onnondages Cayougas, & Sinnekes, wth y<sup>e</sup> Mahawawa or Ottawawaes Indians came & made an Covenants of friendship wth ye s<sup>d</sup> Arien Jorise there Commander Bringing him great Presents of Bever or oyr Peltry & desyred that they might come & have a Constant free Trade with them wch was concluded upon & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> nations come dayly with great multitudus of Bever & traded them wth y<sup>e</sup> Christians, there s<sup>d</sup> Commanr Arien Jorise staid with them all winter and sent his sonne home with y<sup>e</sup> ship; y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Deponent lived in Albany three years all which time y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indians were all as quiet as Lambs & came & Traded with all y<sup>e</sup> freedom Imaginable, in y<sup>e</sup> year 1626 y<sup>e</sup> Deponent came from Albany & settled at N: Yorke where she lived afterwards for many years and then came to Long Island where she now lives.

The sd Catelyn Trico made oath of ye sd Deposition before me at her house on Long Island in ye Wale Bought this 17th day of October 1688.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Justice of ye pece







JESSE BUEL.

**Eulogy on the Life and Character**  
OF  
**JESSE BUEL.**

Pronounced before the New York State Agricultural Society, at their Annual Meeting, on the 5th February, 1840.

By AMOS DEAN, Esq.

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The treasures of the republic are to be found in the worth, the virtues, the intelligence, and the integrity of the citizen. He alone sustains the burdens, as he receives the benefits, of all our institutions, our frames of government, our plans of policy.

The mere citizen, uncontrolled by higher powers, and unaided by adventitious circumstances, has been, in truth, but a recent actor in the affairs of our world. The great instruments of change in the political condition of nations, have been principally the slave and the subject. In the revolutions that have waited upon human affairs, we have witnessed almost every thing dominant in its turn. The despot, the demagogue, the monarch; the aristocrat, have each and all had their day of trial and of triumph. Let the honest, intelligent, unpretending citizen now have his. He claims it in view of his importance in our social, civil, and political edifice; in virtue of the policy and spirit of our institutions; and in consequence of the many examples of real worth and merit which he is enabled to bring forward.

Among the most prominent of these, is the name of the late esteemed and lamented Jesse Buel; a name which must ever furnish a fitting theme for eulogy wherever intelligence is prized, or well directed industry respected, or high moral worth meets with its due appreciation. Since the last annual meeting of your society, he, who so justly constituted its pride and its ornament, has passed from among us. It has been deemed proper

at this time and place, to pay a tribute of respect to his memory; and surely, if his name and deserving worth be any where entitled to consideration, it is *here* and by *you*.

In reference to his individual history, I propose to be brief and general, conscious that although the partiality of friends may dwell with deep and intense interest on minute particulars, yet that the attention of the public generally ought rather to be directed to such facts as may instruct by their practical application to the common affairs of life.

The subject of these remarks was born in Coventry, in the state of Connecticut, on the 4th day of January, 1778. He was the last born, and the last that has died, of a family of fourteen children. His father, Elias Buel, held the commission of major in the war of our revolution, and was a fair sample of the plain, unassuming, straight-forward character of the New England farmer.

As an instance in proof that the end of the good man is peace, it deserves to be mentioned, that the advanced years and declining strength of this excellent sample of New England's earlier population, together with his aged consort, received for the last five years of their lives their stay and support from the filial affections of their youngest child; until, fully matured, and at the advanced age of eighty-six years, they both left this world, and as if their union had become indissoluble by bonds that had been tightened by nearly three-fourths of a century, they left it within the brief period of six weeks of each other.

From early boyhood, Judge Buel seems to have had the direction of his own course; his parents wisely leaving to his own disposition and inclinations, the choice of that which should mainly constitute the business of his life. In this it is to be hoped they have many imitators. Let young, unsophisticated nature always speak its own language, and follow its own original bias, and success will be likely to reward its exertions. When he had arrived at the age of twelve years, the family,

including himself, moved from Coventry to Rutland, Vermont, and two years afterwards, when he had completed the age of fourteen, he became an apprentice to the printing business, in the office of Mr. Lyons, in Rutland.

When the youth, possessing the qualities that are to enoble the future man, has silenced all mental debate by his irrevocable determination as to what particular pursuit or calling the great energies of his life shall be devoted, he immediately applies himself with unwearied ardor and assiduity, to carry into full effect his firm, high, undeviating resolve.

The young apprentice distinguished the first four years of his term by a close, assiduous, and unremitted attention to the attainment of the printing art. At the end of that period, such had been his devotion to business, that he had acquired as perfect a knowledge and mastery of the routine and all the details of that art, as are ordinarily acquired by others during the entire term of their apprenticeship. Conscious of the sufficiency of these attainments, and entertaining a realizing sense of the immense value of time, especially to the young, he succeeded, at the expiration of the first four years, in purchasing of Mr. Lyons the unexpired three years of his regular term, and thus at the age of eighteen he was ready to exchange the apprentice for the journeyman; and to earn, in the latter capacity, sufficient to pay the expense of the exchange. He immediately found his way to the city of New York, and was there laboring as a journeyman during the desolating ravages of the yellow fever. He subsequently worked as a journeyman with Mr. McDonald of this city, and was a short time at Waterford and Lansingburgh, until June 1797, when he formed a connection in business with Mr. Moffit, of Troy, and commenced the publication of the *Troy Budget*. This was continued until September, 1801, when, at the age of twenty-three, he married Miss Susan Pierce, of Troy, and immediately removed to Poughkeepsie, where in connection with Mr. Joiner, he commenced the publication of a weekly paper called *The Guardian*. This

was continued about a year; after which, he entered into another copartnership, and commenced the publication of the *Political Banner*. This last proved to be an unfortunate business connection; and after about a year's continuance, either through the mismanagement or dishonesty of his partner, he found himself reduced to utter bankruptcy.

This is, I am sorry to say, rather a common history; and many, thus situated, abandon hope, and yield themselves up to fatal despondency. Not so Judge Buel. With the unshaken assurance of success which naturally results from the firm determination to deserve it, he saw, with apparent indifference, the slow, labored, and rather scanty accumulations of some six or seven years suddenly swept from him; and read, in this lesson of mutability, at least the chance of elevation, as well as depression, in individual condition. He never, for one moment, lost confidence in the general integrity of men, nor in the ultimate success of industry and application. He left Poughkeepsie and removed to Kingston, where he established a weekly paper called the *Plebian*. Here he continued during the period of ten years, from 1803 to 1813, applying himself with diligence and activity to his business. During a part of this time, he sustained with reputation the office of judge, in the Ulster county court; and, by his persevering industry, and well directed application, he not only retrieved his losses, but also acquired some considerable real and personal estate.

In 1813, his reputation as an editor and a man having made him favorably known to the public, he was induced, through the exertions of Judge Spencer and some others, to remove to the city of Albany, and to commence the *Albany Argus*. The succeeding year, he was appointed printer to the state, the duties of which, together with the editorship of the *Argus*, he continued to discharge until the year 1820; at which time he sold out with the determination to abandon the printing business.

It is worthy of remark, that while engaged in this business he always performed himself the labor essential to its successful prosecution. He was always the setter of

his own types, and, until he came to Albany, the worker of his own press. Is there not something, in the very nature of the printing art, that tends to originate and perpetuate habits of severer industry than any other occupation or calling?

After disposing of his printing establishment and business, he purchased a farm of eighty-five acres of land near the city of Albany, which then helped to compose that tract of land lying west of the city, and appropriately denominated the Sandy Barrens. That which, for some years past, has been so extensively and favorably known as the Albany Nursery, then lay an open common, unimproved, covered with bushes, and apparently doomed to everlasting sterility. These unpromising appearances, which to a common mind would have presented insuperable obstacles, served to increase the efforts, rather than damp the ardor, of Judge Buel. Difficulties, hindrances, obstructions, were with him every day familiars. His mind had been, in some measure, formed under their influence. He recognized and acted on the doctrine, that where God has done little, it is incumbent on man to do much; and that nothing in this world is ever lost by courting situations that require the expenditure of unremitted effort. Man was made to labor, both corporeally and mentally, and his happiness in life depends, much more than he is generally aware of, on the strict obedience which he yields to this primal law of his being.

On this farm he continued to reside until the time of his death. Under his untiring and well directed industry, the most unpromising indications soon disappeared, and as a practical commentary upon the truth of his agricultural doctrine, and in proof that he in reality practiced what he preached, it may be mentioned that the same acre of land, which in 1821 he purchased for \$30, is now worth, at a moderate estimate, \$200.

While residing on the farm, since 1821, he has several times represented the city and county of Albany in the popular branch of the legislature of this state; has been

for several years, and was at time of his death, a regent of the university; and in the fall of 1836 received the whig support as their candidate for the office of governor of the state of New York.

On the political course of Judge Buel, I do not design to enlarge. He was a believer in the old fashioned doctrine, that office, instead of being made *for men*, should be made *by them*; that it conferred far less *privileges* than it imposed *duties*; that it was a *trust* reposed, and the incumbent a *trustee*, and responsible for the proper performance of the trust; that instead of operating as a license to live and fatten on the public spoil, without the necessity of labor, it imposed the severe obligations of more incessant effort, and of acting under deeper and heavier responsibilities; and that it was no further *honorable* than as an indication of *trust* and *confidence* on the part of those whose intelligence and moral worth were the vouchers for its value. The introduction of many modern *improvements*, is tending to render that doctrine somewhat antiquated, and to diminish the number of its adherents.

Mere political pre-eminence is, at best, extremely equivocal. It may be ennobled by the solid qualities of the statesman, or debased by the crafty arts of the politician. Its highest attainable summit has been not inaptly compared to the apex of a pyramid, which can be reached by the soaring eagle, or the crawling reptile. The durable reputation of Jesse Buel depends on that which politics can neither give nor withhold; which is at a high remove above the little tricks of little men; which is far beyond the reach of the aristocrat, and above the highest possible conceptions of the mere demagogue. It reposes on that strong sense of obligation which a people feel themselves under to a high and gifted mind exerted for their benefit. It is the grateful homage rendered by mind to mind; the most desirable, the most enduring, the most esteemed, of earthly homage. It arises from the feeling of benefits conferred on the one side, and received on the other. It serves to connect the



great mass of man with the few master spirits who are pioneering onward in advance of their age. The highest mere political distinctions dwindle into insignificance, when compared and contrasted with this highest attainment of a laudable ambition. To those acquainted with the arcana of politics, it will be sufficient to observe, that Jesse Buel never merged the man in the politician; that he never gave up his independence of thought, of expression, or of action; and that he preserved throughout that perfect integrity of purpose, that never, through his whole life, ceased to be the guide of his action. To those ignorant of such arcana, I can only say, that,

“Where ignorance is bliss, 'twere folly to be wise.”

It is in the labors of Judge Buel in the advancement of agricultural and horticultural pursuits, particularly the former, that the people of this union have a deep and abiding interest. He retired to his farm at the age of forty-three; a period of life when the mind has attained the full maturity of its varied powers. He carried with him a sound body, the result of a good original constitution, of strictly temperate habits, and much active exercise in the prosecution of his business; and a mind well stored with valuable information, of a character the most available for the common uses and purposes of life. So far as his pecuniary circumstances were concerned, he might, at this period of time, have been justified in dispensing with further labor either of body or mind. He was no longer compelled to act under the spur of necessity. But his ready perceptions, and accurate feelings, convinced him of a truth, which others are often doomed to acquire from a sad experience—that a life of labor is, of all other kinds of life, the last that should be terminated by an age of inactivity. Men violate the laws impressed by God upon the condition of things, when they assign to their declining years an inglorious ease in the expenditure of that fortune, which the successful industry of their manhood had accumulated. There is also in all highly gifted minds, that are endowed

with clear, strong intellect, combined with conscientiousness, a deep feeling of responsibility for the due exercise of their powers, in a manner the most advantageous to their fellow-men. God has placed a double safeguard over the advancement of man, by leaving the means that conduce to it in charge both of the impulses that originate from self, and of the promptings derived from his high moral nature.

The mind of Judge Buel fortunately had the sagacity to perceive both where his industry was the most required and could be rendered the most available. Of the three great interests that divide between them the labors of men, viz., the agricultural, the mechanical and manufacturing, and the commercial, it is not difficult to perceive that the first has long been the most important, and the most neglected. The last, or commerce, is much dependent on the other two, and may always be expected to flourish where either agriculture or mechanical and manufacturing arts yield their multitude of products. Between the other two, there is a mutual dependence; agriculture furnishing the supports of life, and the mechanic arts, in their turn, supplying the instruments of agriculture. Of these two, the mechanic arts had received relatively much the most attention. To advance them, man's ingenuity and inventive powers had been severely tasked; and science was required to furnish its contributions; and the devising and employment of labor saving machinery attested, in a variety of instances, the triumphs of mind over the inert materials every where abounding in nature. But while the mechanic and manufacturing arts were thus prospering, agriculture was allowed to labor on unaided, and unenlightened in the knowledge of itself. The new and virgin earth on this continent, that had been for ages rearing and receiving back into its bosom the tall tree of the forest, and the waving grass of the prairie, required, at first, in many places, but a small quantity of labor to ensure ample returns. When the soil began to give evidence of exhaustion, instead of attempting its restoration, new fields were

brought under the dominion of the plough. The great mass of agricultural population, so far as their business was concerned, were little more than creatures of habit. Men lived, and labored, and trod the same paths, and performed the same circles of action, with scarcely a single well settled principle for their guide, except that the same field ought not to be taxed to grow two successive crops of flax. The principal, and almost the sole object in view, was to realize as great immediate returns as possible from the smallest amount of labor, without any regard whatever to the exhausted condition in which they might leave the soil; much like the traveler, who seeks the rapid accomplishment of a long journey, by driving so far the first day as to destroy his horse.

The new system of agriculture, with which the name and reputation of Judge Buel is essentially identified, consists in sustaining and strengthening the soil, while its productive qualities are put into requisition; in rendering the farm every year more valuable, by annually increasing both its products and its power of producing; like the traveler, who, instead of destroying his horse the first day, should so regulate his motion, and administer his supplies of food, as to enable him to make additional progress every successive day, until the completion of his journey. This new system—new I mean in this country—has been principally carried into effect by manuring, by draining, by good tillage, by alternating crops, by root culture, and by the substitution of fallow crops for naked fallows.

In testing the principles embraced in the new system, Judge Buel first made the practical application to his own farm. He compelled his sand-hills to stay at home, and be less obedient to commotions in the atmosphere. He was particular in observing the effect produced upon the soil by his mode of management. After satisfying himself by actual experiment, of the truth and advantages of the new system, he became desirous of rendering it as generally known as possible. With that view, the paper, now so well known as *The Cultivator*, was first

commenced under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, in March, 1834. A committee of publication, consisting of Jesse Buel, Doctor James P. Beekman, and James D. Wasson, were appointed by the society, and under their direction, Judge Buel being the real editor, *The Cultivator* first made its appearance, in the form of a small sheet, issued monthly, and at the very moderate price of twenty-five cents per year. So little, however, did it become known; so very deficient was the taste for reading on agricultural subjects; and, consequently, so extremely limited was its circulation, that the same volume, which has since passed through three editions, and now reposes on the shelves of more than 24,000 American farmers, was found, at the end of the year, to have accumulated a debt, over and above its receipts, of nearly five hundred dollars. Entertaining, however, a thorough conviction of the utility of the undertaking, and never doubting its ultimate success, he made an arrangement with the society, by which he became sole proprietor of *The Cultivator*, assuming the payment of all its debts and liabilities. The superior merits of the paper soon began to render it more generally known. It was found necessary to enlarge it, and to increase the price to fifty cents per annum. Notwithstanding the increase in price, the subscription list for the fourth volume, published from March, 1837, to March, 1838, amounted to 23,000. It was then deemed expedient still farther to enlarge and improve, and accordingly in March 1838, upon commencing the fifth volume, a larger, more expensive and better executed sheet was issued at the subscription price of one dollar per annum. This increase in price, at first diminished, very considerably, the number of subscribers. They were, however, gradually increasing, and, at the time of his death, amounted to about 16,000.

We might naturally expect that a mind thus active and gifted, could not long continue to exercise its powers, without acquiring a more or less extended and solid reputation. The new and vigorous impulse he was giving to agriculture and horticulture, awoke to activity

a kindred spirit in the breasts of his countrymen. This call to renewed agricultural efforts met with a corresponding response from many portions of the union. Societies, devoted to agriculture and horticulture, originated in various sections of our country; and among their first acts has usually been the recognition of their obligations to Jesse Buel, by electing him an honorary member. As examples of this, and also to show the laudable efforts that have been made to form agricultural and horticultural societies, I would mention the following:

In 1821, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; in 1829 of the Horticultural Society of that state; in 1830, of the Monroe Horticultural Society at Rochester; in 1831, of the Charleston Horticultural Society, in South Carolina; in 1832, of the Hampshire Franklin and Hampden Society, in Massachusetts, and of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society at Cincinnati; in 1833, of the Tennessee Agricultural and Horticultural Societies; in 1834, of the Horticultural Society of the District of Columbia; in 1838, of the Philadelphia Society of Agriculture, and in 1839, of the Albemarle Agricultural Society. In 1838, he was chosen President of the Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Hudson. He has been several times elected President of the State Agricultural Society.

Distinctions, similar to those already mentioned, have been conferred upon him by foreign and transatlantic societies. In 1833, he was chosen a corresponding member of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society; in 1834, of the London and New York Horticultural Societies. In 1830, he was chosen an honorary member of the State Society of Statistiques Universelles, at Paris, and, in 1836, he was chosen a corresponding member of the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture, at Paris.

Let it, however, by no means be supposed that Judge Buel's mental efforts were confined exclusively to agriculture and horticulture. In his view, man was born for higher purposes than merely to produce and consume the

products of the earth. The motto to his *Cultivator* was, "To improve the soil, *and the mind.*" Of what real utility are all the enjoyments of mere physical existence, unaccompanied by the higher delights of mental being? No man more fully realized the force of this than Judge Buel. His system of education, however, like his system of agriculture, was eminently practical; and like that, too, it would endeavor to strengthen the producing power while it developed its products. He would guide the effort of muscle by the direction of mind. While cultivating the land, he would enjoy the landscape. While caging the bird, he would not be insensible to its music. The numerous valuable hints and suggestions on the subject of education, that occur in his *Cultivator* and other writings, evidence the soundness and correctness of his views on that all important subject.

The efforts of Judge Buel have greatly tended to make honorable, as well as profitable and improving, the pursuits of agriculture. He clearly perceived that to render the farming interest prosperous, it must stand high in the public estimation. So long as it was conceded to be an occupation that required little more than mere habit to follow, and that it was indifferent to success, whether the man possessed great intellectual power, or a mind on a level with the ox he drove, it could not be expected that any would embark in it unless necessity compelled them, or the very moderate extent of their mental bestowment precluded any reasonable chance of success in any other. He taught men that agricultural prosperity resulted neither from habit nor chance; that success was subject to the same law in this, as in other departments of industry, and before it could be secured, must be deserved; that mind, intellectual power, and moral purpose, constituted as essential parts in the elements of agricultural prosperity as in those of any other; and all these truths he enforced by precept, and illustrated by practice. By these means he has called into the field of agricultural labor a higher order of mind; has elevated the standard of agricultural attainment; and has tended

to render this extensive department of industry as intelligent, respected, and honorable, as it ever has been conceded to be useful, healthy, and independent.

Thus gifted, esteemed, beloved, distinguished, and in the enjoyment of a reputation coextensive with the agricultural interest in this country, it would seem, that if life were a boon worth possessing, he had almost earned a long and undisturbed enjoyment of it. But the dispensations of God to man are full of mystery. Religion and reason here teach the same lesson: to observe, adore, and submit.

He had accepted invitations to deliver addresses before the agricultural and horticultural societies of Norwich and New Haven, Connecticut, on the 25th and 27th of September, 1839. About the middle of that month, he left this city for that purpose, accompanied by his only daughter. On Saturday night, the 22d of September, at Danbury, Connecticut, he was seized with the bilious cholic. This was extremely distressing, but yielded, within three days, to the force of medical treatment. A bilious fever then supervened, unaccompanied, however, by any alarming symptoms until Friday, 4th of October. His disease then assumed a serious aspect, and a change was obviously perceptible, particularly in his voice. He had occasionally, during his sickness, expressed doubts of his recovery, although his physicians, up to the 4th of October, entertained no serious apprehensions that his disease would terminate fatally. He retained throughout the full possession of his mental faculties, and expressed his entire resignation to the will of Heaven. He continued gradually to decline from Friday until about three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, when, after faintly uttering the name of his absent companion, with whom he had shared the toils, and troubles, and triumphs, of almost forty years, he calmly, and without a groan or a struggle, canceled the debt which his birth had created, and "yielded up his spirit to God who gave it."

We involuntarily pause at the termination of the good man's earthly career, and almost imagine ourselves en-

titled to catch some feeble or imperfect glimpse of his departing spirit, as it speeds its way to the source of light and of love. He died in the very field of his labors; in the midst of his usefulness; in the full maturity of his mental faculties. No symptom of decline had evidenced a waning spirit, nor had the touch of decay impaired the strength, or disturbed the harmony, of his mind.

He left behind him the companion of his earlier and latter years, and four children, to mourn their bereavement; an extensive circle of warmly attached and devoted friends to deplore their loss; a whole community deeply to regret his removal; and an entire interest, constituting the key stone in our social and civil arch, to lose the benefits of his untiring efforts. Such a death succeeding such a life, occurring at such a time, and under such circumstances, most forcibly exemplifies that beautiful sentiment of the poet, that

“Life lies in embryo, never free,  
Till nature yields her breath;  
Till time becomes eternity,  
And man is *born* in death.”

All that remains for us is to cherish his memory; to imitate his virtues; and to avail ourselves of his labors. He was himself a practical illustration of republican simplicity. Always plain in his dress and appearance; unassuming in his manners; unostentatious in the extreme; he was hospitable, without display; pious, without pretension; and learned, without any mixture of pedantry. His was a character of the olden time, and formed on a noble model. With a proper estimate of what was due to others, he united accurate conceptions of what he was justly entitled to receive from them. His principles of politeness were not learned from the writings of Lord Chesterfield; nor were they derived from those higher circles in society, where, too frequently, artificial rules chill the warmth of social feeling, and the play of our faculties, which, beyond all other things, should claim exemption from restraint, is reduced under the worse



than iron bondage of heartless forms; where a mistake in manners is even less pardonable than a fault in morals. His politeness flowed directly from his character, and was the natural expression of a happy combination of faculties. He was frank in his communications, because he was so constituted by nature, and had, in fact, nothing to conceal. Although more than three score years had passed over him, yet the consciousness of a blameless life removed all restraint upon the freedom of his intercourse.

The character and general habit of his mind was, in the highest degree, practical. The value and importance he attached to a thing, were deduced from his estimate of its uses; and those uses consisted of the number and importance of the applications which he perceived could be made of it, to the common purposes of life. He regarded life as being more made up of daily duties, than of remarkable events: and his estimate of the value of a principle, or proposed plan of operations, was derived from the extent to which application could be made of it to life's every day matters. He presented the rare occurrence of a mind originally conversant with the most common concerns, arising, by its own inherent energies, from them to the comprehension of principles, and coming back and applying those principles to the objects of its earlier knowledge.

As a writer, the merits of Judge Buel have already been determined by a discerning public. It is here worthy of remark, that he never had but six months' schooling, having enjoyed fewer advantages, in that respect, than most farmers' and mechanics' sons. He, however, had the good fortune to possess a mind that could improve itself by its own action. Although, therefore, he lacked the advantages of that early education, which can polish, point, and refine good sense where it happens to be found, and endeavors to supply its absence by some imperfect substitute, where it is wanting; yet by dint of study and practice, and of strong original endowment, he succeeded in the attainment of a style

excellently well adapted to the nature of his communications. It consisted simply in his telling, in plain language, just the thing he thought. The arts of rhetoric; the advantages of skillful arrangement in language; the abundant use of tropes and figures; he never resorted to. He seemed neither to expect or desire, that his communications would possess with other minds any more weight than the ideas contained in them would justly entitle them to. With him words meant things, and not simply their shadows. He came to the common mind like an old familiar acquaintance; and although he brought to it new ideas, yet they consisted in conceptions clearly comprehensible in themselves, and conveyed in the plainest and most intelligible terms.

His writings are principally to be found in the many addresses he has delivered; in the six volumes of his *Cultivator*; in the small volume (made up, however, principally or entirely, from materials taken from the *Cultivator*) published by the Harpers of New York; and in the *Farmers' Companion*, the last and most perfect of his works, containing, within a small compass, the embodied results of his agricultural experience, a rich legacy to which the great extent of our farming interest can not remain insensible. This work was written expressly for the Massachusetts Board of Education, and constitutes one of the numbers of the second series of that truly invaluable district school library, now issuing, under the sanction of that board, from the press of Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb of Boston; which, for the extent of the undertaking, the great caution exercised in selecting the material, the talent enlisted in furnishing it, and the durable manner in which the books are executed, so richly deserves the patronage of the whole American nation. I deem it really the most fortunate circumstance in his life, that he should have been permitted, so immediately previous to his departure, to furnish just this volume, for just this purpose; and I shall confidently expect that the coming generation will be better farmers, better citizens, and better men, from

having had the formation of their young minds influenced, to some extent, by the lessons of experience and practical wisdom, derived from the last, best, most mature production of this excellent man. The several district schools throughout our state, will, undoubtedly, feel it due to the important trusts they have in charge, to secure this among other valuable publications, to aid in composing their respective district school libraries, from which so much good is expected to be derived.

The example of Judge Buel affords practical instruction, as well as his works. There is hardly a situation or condition in life, to which some incident, event, or portion of his existence, does not apply with peculiar force, and afford much encouragement. To the wealthy, those who by successful industry have accumulated competent fortunes, it teaches the salutary lesson, that continued happiness can only be secured by continued industry; that the highly gifted mind must feel a responsibility for the legitimate exercise of its powers; and that, when the requisite capacity is possessed, the one can be the most effectually secured, and the other satisfied, by communicating to the minds of the young the results of a long experience, of much varied observation and accumulated knowledge, and many original and profound reflections upon men and things.

To those who have sustained losses, been unfortunate in business, and had the slow accumulations of years suddenly swept away by accident, misfortune or fraud; it teaches the important truth, that,

"In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves  
For a bright manhood, there is no such word  
*As fail;*"

that undaunted resolution, rigid economy, close calculation, prudent management, aided by renewed application and well directed, persevering industry, can never fail, except in cases very uncommon, to retrieve their circumstances, restore their condition, and by the excellent habits they create, to send them forward on the mutable course of life, with fresh assurance, renewed hope, and more confident anticipations.

To the youth who has just commenced threading the devious paths of young existence; who is beginning to open his senses and his faculties to the appreciation and enjoyment of the aliment with which God has furnished them; it speaks a language at once impressive and inviting. It presents the instance of one from among them, born in poverty, having all the hardships, obstacles and disadvantages so frequently occurring in early life to contend with; with no other inheritance than a sound mind in a sound body, working his way onward and upward to the esteem, respect and confidence of his fellow men. There have been no peculiarly favorable combinations of circumstances to contribute to his progress and advancement. No miracle has been wrought in his favor, nor arts of magic enlisted in his aid. Nothing whatever has contributed to remove his case out of the empire of that same cause and effect in subjection to which all the phenomena of life are evolved. It is the obvious case of distinction and a high reputation acquired and earned by the most persevering industry; the most scrupulous regard for right; the exercise of superior intellect; the practice of every virtue; and its plain, practical language to the youth of our land is: "*Go thou and do likewise.*" You are supported by the same soil; overhung by the same heavens; surrounded by the same classes of objects, and subjected to the action of the same all pervading laws. Would you possess the same good? Acquire it by a resort to similar means.

To all, it addresses a consoling language, in the fact that we here see industry recompensed; unobtrusive merit rewarded; intellectual action accomplishing its objects; high moral worth appreciated; and the unostentatious virtues of a life, held in due esteem, respect and consideration. This tends to create a strong confidence in the benignity of the laws that regulate human affairs; to inspire a higher degree of respect and reverence for the constituent elements of human nature; and to give birth to that sentiment strongly embodied in the language, *God, I thank thee that I am a man.*

## JOURNAL OF REV. JOHN TAYLOR.

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[In the year 1802, the Rev. John Taylor undertook a missionary journey through the Mohawk and Black River country. Such portions of his journal as relate to the vicinity of Albany will be found below. See *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, iii, 1107, *et seq.*]

July 21st, 1802.—I this day passed thro' the affecting scene of parting with my family, for the term of three months, to journey into the Northern counties of New York and to perform the duties of a missionary. I expected to have obtained some information respecting the northern country from the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Field of Cherlamont, but was disappointed, as he was not at home. Proceeded from Cherlamont, on the turnpike, over Housic mountain. Having passed down the mountain I came into the town of Adams, which is remarkable for limestone. 5 miles from Adams is Williamstown—The College consists of about 90 scholars—a president and 4 tutors. There are 2 elegant buildings—standing on elevated ground about 40 rods from each other. I put up with Dr Fitch—a valuable man—and has an agreeable family.

Travelled this day about 40 miles. Found a letter at the Rev<sup>d</sup> Eliph<sup>t</sup> Nott's, directed to me, from the Rev<sup>i</sup> Joseph Lyman, Hatfield. Mr Nott being on a journey to Ballston Spring, the boxes of books which I expected to find with him were still in the possession of the proprietors of the stage. Was charged for the transportation of the books at the rate of a passenger, which was \$2.47. Paid, also, 2s. Penny Post, for letters sent by the Post Master to Mr Nott's. The boxes appear to be sound, having sustained no damage.

22—Left Williamstown about 8 o'clock—took the road to Albany across the mountains, on the ground of the proposed turnpike. After passing a high mountain, came

into a valley, and into the town of Petersburg, in y<sup>e</sup> state of N. York. This town contains about 2900 inhabitants. There are 2 chhs. of Pedobaptists, and one of Saturday baptists. After passing in this valley about 3 miles, I rose another mountain, and for 10 miles found a most intolerable road. Passing off this stony and hard ground, I came down into Greenbush, a level country—for about 4 miles from the mountains the soil appears to be good—from thence to the river it is too sandy.

ALBANY, *July 23, at Trobridge's.*—At 11 o'clock left Albany. From Albany to Schenectada is a barren sandy plain—the road very bad in consequence of sand—but 3 or 4 houses in the whole 17 miles. Schenectada makes a singular appearance, being built in the old Dutch form—houses in general but one story, or a story and half, and standing endwise to the street. Its local situation is excellent, standing upon the south bank of the Mohawk—and there appears in every [thing] a simplicity, and neatness that is very pleasing.

Passed the Mohawk at Schenectada—found an excellent turnpike for about ten miles. Some very good meadow on the left. The country in general level. Soil, except in the meadows, a hard gravel, not very productive. Fields of grain, however, appear good. People in the midst of harvest. After about 10 miles from Schenectada, the country becomes more hilly. As we pass up the river into Montgomery county, we find for several miles but little intervale; what there is, appears to be good. On Tripe's or Tribe's hill, about 20 miles above Schenectady, we have the prospect of a few hundred acres of excellent meadow, which was formely the seat of the famous Hendrick, the sachem of the Mohawks. The ancient and elegant seat of Sir William Johnson I passed about 4 miles back. This is commonly called the *Old fort*. On Tribe's hill, I had great satisfaction and pleasure of meeting a Mr Plum, an old acquaintance from Westfield, and was treated with great kindness in his family—tarried with him until Monday the 25th; received correct and considerable intelligence from him respecting the country—especially in Montgomery county.

There is an apple tree on this hill, which I am credibly informed produces apples without a core or seeds. There is also in this town, what is called by the people the Jerusalem thorn. There is also a singular production called mandrakes—of which I have taken a rough drawing.

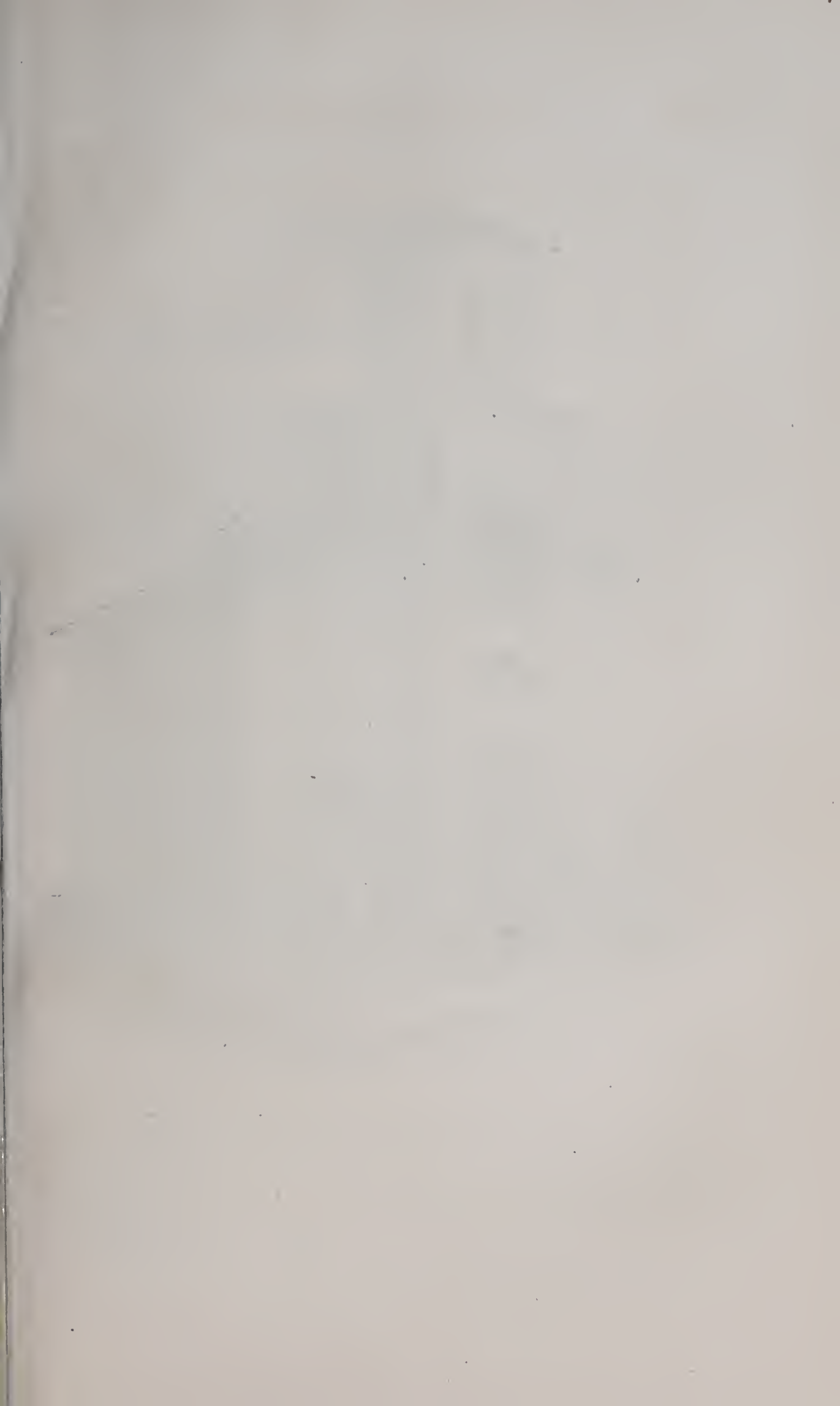
This place appears to be a perfect Babel, as to language: But very few of the people, I believe, would be able to pronounce Shibboleth. The articulation even of New-England people, is injured by their being intermingled with the Dutch, Irish, and Scotch. The character of the Dutch people, even on first acquaintance, appears to be that of kindness and justice. As to religion, they know but little about it—and are extremely superstitious. They are influenced very much by dreams, and apparitions. The most intelligent of them seem to be under the influence of fear from that cause. The High Dutch have some singular customs with regard to their dead. When a person dies, nothing will influence y<sup>e</sup> connections, nor any other person, unless essentially necessary, to touch the body. When the funeral is appointed, none attend but such as are invited. When the corpse is placed in the street, a tune is sung by a choir of singers appointed for the purpose—and continue singing until they arrive at the grave; and after the body is deposited, they have some remarks made—return to y<sup>e</sup> house, and in general get drunk. 12 men are bearers—or carriers—and they have no relief. No will is opened, nor debt paid, until 6 weeks from y<sup>e</sup> time of death.

26—*Herkimer*, Little Falls. The Albany stage arrived at the public house which I now am at, 1 o'clock last night; thro' the unaccountable carelessness of the driver, I soon found that the small box of books was missing, and to complete my misfortunes and anxiety, I found that, contrary to my directions, the boxes had been placed behind the stage from Palatine, and that the bottom of the large box had fallen out, and that all the books were missing, 4 catechisms only excepted. I instantly informed the stage driver what the property was, and the condition of my agreement with the stage owner at

Albany. The fellow appeared to be shocked, and went directly back 3 miles, but found nothing. He agreed with a man to go back at daybreak, and he himself this morning has returned down the river, to find them if possible, and has not yet returned—it is now ten o'clock. The shock has been almost too much for my weak nerves, and I am fearful the property will not all be recovered. This parish contains 6 or 7 hundred inhabitants. They have a new meeting-house, but do not improve it. In this place may be found men of various religious sects. At 2 o'clock the stage driver returned, having fortunately recovered all the books which the large box contained.

29th.—*Utica* and *Whites-Borrough*, about 4 miles apart, form but one Presbyterian congregation, of which Mr Dodd is the minister. The boxes of Books have not come on; and as I can not with consistency go upon missionary ground again until they arrive, I have concluded to visit Mr. Dodd of Whitesborough, and Mr Norton of Clinton, 8 miles from the river.







THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

# HISTORY

OF THE

## THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.\*

The Third Presbyterian Church of Albany was organized in the year 1817, by a union of the Associate Reformed Church with a number of members from the First Presbyterian Church.

The germ of the Associate Reformed Church can be traced as far back as 1796. It was not, however, regularly constituted by the ordination of ruling elders till the second sabbath in January, 1800, when it was received into the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Washington. Its first pastor was the Rev. Andrew Wilson, then recently from Ireland, who was installed over the churches of Albany and Lansingburgh in April, 1802. In March, 1804, his relation to the church of Lansingburgh was dissolved, and from that his labors were confined to the church of Albany till September, 1807, when he obtained his dismissal, with the design of returning to Ireland. Abandoning this design, he was subsequently settled over the Associate Reformed Church of Seneca, where he died in June, 1812. His successor over the church in Albany was the Rev. John McJimsey, D. D.; called in October, 1809; installed in June, 1810; and dismissed in October, 1813. On leaving Albany, Dr. McJimsey removed to Poughkeepsie, where for several years he devoted himself to teaching. He was then

\* This historical sketch of the Third Presbyterian Church in Albany, forms the appendix to two sermons preached by the Rev. E. A. Huntington, D. D., on dissolving his connection with that church. The reader is referred to these sermons, and to the dedicatory sermon preached by the same pastor when the present edifice was opened, for other facts.

settled a second time over the Associate Reformed Church known as Graham's Church, in Orange county, and there, highly esteemed and beloved, he attained to a good old age and died in the summer of 1854.

Among the ruling Elders of this church appear the names of John Magoffin, John Hartness, Peter Muir, Michael Flack, James Hartness, and William Meadon. The following is a catalogue of the members received from some time before the year 1810, probably from the time of the organization of the church, to August 23, 1813:

Mary Baird,	Mary Harbison,
Mary Black,	James Hartness,
Jennet Blakely,	Sarah Hartness,
Elanor Baxter,	John Hartness,
John Campbell,	Maria Hartness,
Jean Campbell,	Martha Humphrey,
Alexander Campbell,	Nancy Humphrey,
Margaret Campbell,	Margaret Kirkland,
Mary Campbell,	Grizzy Lauderdale,
William Carlisle,	Jennet Luzier,
Mary Carlisle,	David Lyon,
Alexander Carey.	John Magoffin,
Jennet Carey,	Catharine Magoffin,
Andrew Conning,	James Martin,
James Cumming,	Mary Martin,
Margaret Cumming,	Thomas McAuley,
John Dierman,	Mary McAuley,
——— Donaldson,	Catharine McCoy,
Robert Dunn,	James McElroy,
Samuel Edgar,	Samuel McElroy,
Agnes Edgar,	James McElroy, Jr.,
Rosannah Farnham,	Jean McElroy,
Henry Farnham,	Elanor McElroy,
Michael Flack,	Elanor McElroy,
Hannah Flack,	Esther McElroy,
Agnes Forrest,	Peter McGibbons,
Archibald Greive,	William McGill,
Agnes Greive,	Isabella McGill,
Samuel Harbison,	Anne McJimsey,

John McLachlan,  
Agnes McLachlan,  
Donald McLeod,  
Margery McLeod,  
John McMillan,  
Andrew McMullan,  
Jean McMullan,  
James McMullan,  
James McMurray,  
Rachel McMurray,  
Cornelia McMillan,  
Jean McMillan,  
William Meadon,  
Robert Minziers,  
Christiana Minziers,  
John Moore,  
Peter Muir,  
Jennet Muir,  
Jean Muir,  
Jean Muir,  
Anne Oley,  
Martha Parker,

William Philps,  
James Robertson,  
Grizzy Rutherford,  
James Strange,  
Maxwell Strange,  
Elizabeth Strange,  
Agnes Strange,  
Maria Strain,  
William Strain,  
Dennison Shaw,  
——— Shaw,  
Catharine Stewart,  
John Stewart,  
Paul Spencer,  
Elizabeth Storey,  
Michael Strong,  
Mary Strong,  
Ann Van Vrankin,  
John Wade,  
Jean Wade,  
Abraham Weaver,  
Margaret Weaver.

Of these members, but two, Maria Hartness and Anne Oley, survived, and continued in connection with the Third Presbyterian Church, to witness the dedication of their new house of worship, in Clinton Place, December 3, 1845. Thomas McAuley, now the Rev. Dr. McAuley, became professor of languages in Union College, and was afterwards settled over prominent churches in Philadelphia and New York where he was for many years distinguished for his eloquence.

During the existence of the Associate Reformed Church it seems never, at any one time, to have consisted of more than fifty communicants, nor to have embraced a larger number of families in its congregation.

On the division of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Washington, this church was connected with the new Presbytery of Saratoga, in 1808: and in 1809, or 1810, was transferred to the Associate Reformed Presbytery of

New York, with which body it continued till merged in the Third Presbyterian Church.

The immediate occasion of the organization of the Third Presbyterian Church, was the desire of the parties which concurred in organizing it, to enjoy the ministry of the Rev. Hooper Cumming. After the necessary preliminary proceedings, through committees of the Associate Reformed Church on the one side, and of a large body of citizens on the other; all the action of said committees to be null and void unless Mr. Cumming could be secured, the new church, in the midst of a good deal of popular excitement, was formed in the usual way and ushered into legal existence by the recording of the certificate of the election of trustees, by permission of Chancellor Kent, in clerk's office, city and county of Albany, in book number one for registering certificates incorporating religious societies, February 5, 1817.

The trustees, elected January 27, 1817, were William Eaton, Joseph Fry, Isaac Lucas, James Warren, John McLachlan, John Shaw, Hugh Humphrey, James Cumming and John Wade. Of these men, Hugh Humphrey, previously, in the Associate Reformed Church, a member of the board of trustees, was elected to the same office again in 1831, and has remained in it to the present time, since 1838, as president of the board; from youth to age, through the long period of nearly fifty years, amid many remarkable vicissitudes and trials, ever approving himself a fast friend and most liberal supporter of the church under both its titles.

Upon a memorial from the new Presbyterian Church thus regularly constituted, it was received under the care of the Presbytery of Albany, Feb. 18, 1817. Already, at a meeting of the church, at which the Rev. Dr. John Chester presided, had a call been made upon Mr. Cumming to become its pastor, and the means had been secured to pay him the then unprecedented salary of two thousand dollars per annum. As soon as the church was received under the care of the presbytery, the commissioners of the church, according to form, placed said call at the dis-

position of the presbytery; and the church of Schenectady, of which Mr. Cumming was the pastor, declaring that they should not oppose his removal, the call was found in order and put into his hands, whereupon he announced his acceptance of it, and his pastoral relation with the church of Schenectady was accordingly dissolved.

At this stage of the proceedings, Elder John L. Winne, a delegate from the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany, stated that "common fame" charged a member of the presbytery with unchristian walk, and moved the appointment of a committee to inquire whether the charge was of a nature to demand the notice of the presbytery. Drs. Nott, and Hosack, and Mr. McCrea, the committee appointed upon this motion, reported that the Rev. Hooper Cumming was the person alluded to, that he was accused of *plagiarism* in preaching other men's composition as his own; *breach of the promise* not to make so free use as he had made of other men's labors; and *deliberate prevarication and falsehood*, particularly in declaring that his manuscripts had been submitted to the chancellor of the state, who had compared them with Toplady, and acquitted him of the plagiarism imputed. The committee stated in their explanatory remarks that nothing had appeared before them to justify an additional charge of intemperance, however Mr. C. might need private caution and advice on that subject, but that presbytery could not, without a violation of its trust, suffer the charges specified to pass without a judicial investigation, alike for the honor of religion and to afford the individual impeached an opportunity to vindicate his character if assailed without cause.

This report of the committee was accepted and put into the hands of Mr. Cumming. The trial, at his solicitation, was deferred to the fourth Tuesday of the following April. Dr. Hosack and Elder McCrea were appointed to conduct the trial on the part of the presbytery.

But before the presbytery adjourned a counter-movement was made by the friends of Mr. Cumming. William

Eaton, Isaac Lucas, and John T. B. Graham, the commissioners from the Third Presbyterian Church to prosecute its call upon Mr. Cumming, stated, in a written communication to presbytery, that "common fame" charged the Rev. John Chester, and Mr. Mark Tucker, then studying for the ministry, with conduct unbecoming the Christian character, and respectfully requested presbytery to investigate the matter. In compliance with this request, Dr. Nott, Rev. Mr. Halliday and Mr. Kelly were appointed a committee of inquiry to report at a subsequent meeting, whereupon presbytery adjourned.

This committee, at the next meeting of presbytery convened in Albany, March 14, 1817, by the moderator, Dr. Nott, who was also chairman of the committee, reported that "common fame" charged the Rev. John Chester with industriously circulating reports of plagiarism and intoxication against the Rev. Hooper Cumming, and of falsehood in denying the circulation of the report of intoxication. The committee, moreover, reported like charges against Mr. Mark Tucker. Presbytery resolved therefore to institute a trial of Mr. Tucker and of Dr. Chester, Dr. Chester's trial to be taken up first in order, on the 8th of April.

It is obvious from the charges against Dr. Chester that his trial could have been only what it proved to be, an indirect trial of Mr. Cumming. The acquittal of Dr. Chester—and his acquittal was morally certain—would be the condemnation of Mr. Cumming without a hearing. But there was no alternative. The eighth of April came. The presbytery met according to adjournment in the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, and the trial of Dr. Chester commenced, awakening the deepest interest in the public mind.

The Rev. Drs. Bradford and De Witt of the Dutch churches of Albany, and the Rev. Drs. Coe and Blatchford of the Presbyterian churches of Troy and Lansingburgh, attended the meeting of the presbytery as corresponding members. Indeed, that the sympathy—to use no stronger term—of all classes of the community was drawn



out by the occasion, may be inferred from the names of the witnesses: Dr. Nott, Dr. Hosack, Isaac Hutton, Uriah Marvin, Rev. H. Cumming, Dr. Willard and wife, Abraham Eights, Chancellor Kent, Charles R. Webster, Theodorus V. W. Graham, Gilbert Stewart, E. F. Backus, John L. Winne, J. Boardman, Mark Tucker, Major I. Smith, J. Warren and Chester Buckley. The church where the presbytery met was crowded to its utmost capacity. A committee of twenty or thirty gentlemen attended Mr. Cumming to and from the place, and sat with him during the sessions of the court, and often counseled with him till midnight in his own house. He was the universal topic of conversation, not always quite peaceful, in the markets and at the corners of the streets. It may be questioned whether any thing of the kind, unless it be the comparatively recent trial, in a neighboring city, of a conspicuous member of another denomination, has ever in the ecclesiastical affairs of this country aroused more intense or unprofitable feeling.

The moderator of the presbytery, President Nott, then in the meridian of his splendid life, opened the court with an address on the doctrine of slander; one of the most lucid and discriminating and comprehensive and satisfactory disquisitions on that subject to be found in the language. As a literary essay it is worthy of a Foster. As a judicial utterance it is worthy of a Marshal. Dr. Chester followed with a statement of his own view of the facts which induced the charges against him, and of the course which he intended to pursue in vindication of his conduct. This, too, is an exquisite specimen of its kind, simple, perspicuous, in some passages touchingly eloquent, evincing throughout a frank, generous, forgiving spirit, and throughout adapted to prepossess the court strongly in his favor. During the progress of the examination which then began of the witnesses in the case, it became more and more manifest that the character of Mr. Cumming was suffering from their testimony. He and his friends grew more and more uneasy and irritated. They construed his exclusion as a witness while the

testimony of the preceding witnesses was taken, into a deliberate and malicious attempt to blast his reputation behind his back. And when he was called to the stand and the moderator expressed the belief that he was insane, as a reason for declining to administer the usual oath to him, his numerous and earnest supporters with himself were exasperated beyond measure, convinced that he was unrighteously and unmercifully persecuted. At one time they withdrew in a body from the house leaving it almost empty. At another time Mr. Cumming presented to the presbytery an indignant remonstrance against the course which the trial had been allowed or made to take; a statement of grievances, methodically arranged, and skillfully and powerfully urged, showing at least one thing, that he could, if he did not, write his own sermons. He then moved that the trial of Dr. Chester should be commenced *de novo*, and conducted in a manner which should not implicate the character either of himself or Mr. Tucker; and speaking to this motion, and on other occasions, he dealt out eloquent invectives, sometimes severely personal, in which he likewise displayed not only the consummate orator but the resources of a highly gifted and cultivated mind. It appeared, however, most plainly, that Dr. Chester was innocent, as he was unanimously declared to be.

Mr. Tucker, too, after a trial altogether similar in its incidents and developments to that of Dr. Chester, was fully exculpated, and the presbytery adjourned, to meet in Schenectady, April 22, 1817.

At that meeting, it was the designated business of presbytery to proceed to the direct trial of Mr. Cumming. But he did not appear. His people advised him to stay away, while they presented a memorial, worthy of any man's head and heart, praying presbytery to discontinue all further proceedings against him, and to take measures for his immediate installation. A letter from his father was also read, expressing the conviction that he had been suffering under a kind of derangement, from the time of the sudden death of his first wife. After some

other transactions, among which it was resolved to add the charge of intemperance to the charges originally tabled against Mr. Cumming, presbytery again adjourned.

At the next meeting, in Schenectady, July 24, 1817, twelve commissioners, appointed by the Third Presbyterian Church, appeared, to assist in conducting the trial of Mr. Cumming, and to act, of course, in his defense. An interesting letter from the Rev. Dr. E. D. Griffin, then of Newark, N. J., was read, affirming that any physician in America would pronounce Mr. Cumming in a considerable degree insane, and that those who knew him best were persuaded that he needed "the balm of sympathy and kindness, rather than the rod of discipline." But his people introduced witnesses to show, that, since he had been their pastor elect, he had exhibited no signs of insanity, except (according to the testimony of Elder Aaron Hand) during the excitement of the trial of Dr. Chester, and that to call him mad appeared to them supremely ridiculous. Mr. Cumming himself addressed a letter to presbytery, evincing, at all events, that there was "method in his madness," uniting with his people in urging presbytery to stop his trial and at once to install him. Minutes of the Presbytery of Jersey, December 13, 1814, having respect to the previous conduct of Mr. Cumming, and bearing on the question of his sanity, were also produced, together with certain testimony obtained by his father, and minutes of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of New York, and of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, April 15, 1817. Two other letters from Dr. Griffin, full of tender, paternal sympathy for Mr. Cumming, reaffirming his insanity with additional proof of it, must have had great weight to induce presbytery to follow the suggestion, which they made, to allow him to withdraw from its jurisdiction, presbytery simply recording the fact and assigning his derangement as a reason for taking no further steps in his case. Accordingly, the following resolutions, presented by the Rev. A. J. Stansbury, were finally adopted:

“ *Resolved*, That this presbytery do not view the Rev. Hooper Cumming as a fit subject for discipline.

*Resolved*, That the further prosecution of the libel now pending be dispensed with.

*Resolved*, That the request of the Third Church, for Mr. Cumming's installation, be not granted.”

Before the adoption of a fourth resolution, declaring the presbytery no longer responsible for the acts of Mr. Cumming, Elder Hand presented a paper from the commissioners of the Third Church, requesting, in the event of the refusal of the presbytery to install Mr. Cumming, that the said church and their pastor be regularly dismissed from said presbytery; whereupon the church was regularly dismissed just about five months after its reception by that body; and respecting the corresponding request of Mr. Cumming it was “ *Resolved*, That the Rev. Hooper Cumming, against whom certain charges have been preferred, but who, as this presbytery have probable grounds to believe, labors under a partial derangement of mind, and has for that reason been adjudged an unfit subject for discipline, be permitted, at his own request, to withdraw from all further connection with this presbytery; but that it is not in the power of this presbytery to pronounce him in regular standing, or to hold themselves, in any wise, responsible for his future acts, either public or private.” From this action, Mr. Cumming together with the elders and trustees of the Third Church appealed to the Synod of Albany, but without effect, although the course of the presbytery was not altogether approved by the superior judicatory.

The result of the remarkable and painful trials, thus brought to a close, was to confirm, in the minds of a large and influential class of citizens, the impression which they had before received, and which can not now be resisted by the warmest surviving friends of Hooper Cumming when calmly and dispassionately recalling what they saw and knew of him, that he was in the habit of making a free use in the pulpit of other men's sermons, sometimes defending the habit to the extent to which he

was willing to acknowledge it, and sometimes denying it altogether. He undoubtedly, in one instance, published as his own a sermon of Dr. Nott's, and with few and unimportant variations. It is just as evident that Mr. Cumming indulged, to the injury of his fame and usefulness, in intoxicating drinks; and certainly the most charitable light in which his conduct can be viewed is that he was not in all respects, at all times, perfectly himself, that he never wholly recovered from the violent shock which he must have experienced at the sight of the instantaneous and terrible death of the loved and lovely wife\* of his youth.

But shortly after his dismissal from the Church of Schenectady, on the first sabbath, the third day of March, Mr. Cumming had assumed the charge of the Third Church of Albany, and notwithstanding the progress of the foregoing trials and the faults which they were gradually unfolding to the public gaze in his character, his preaching attracted constantly increasing numbers of intelligent and enthusiastic hearers. The building, now the Bethel in Montgomery street, transferred by the old to the new church, was uniformly thronged. Long before the hour of service, of a sabbath morning or afternoon, the people might be seen flowing down Columbia street, and through Montgomery, like streams of water. In summer, the open windows would be full of earnest faces. The steps leading from the gallery into the attic were often crowded to the very ceiling. It was estimated that at least fifteen hundred souls attached themselves to Mr. Cumming's congregation, in the course of a few weeks, though not much more than half that number could be seated at the same time in his church. Nor did the tide of his popularity abate as rapidly as it rose. It continued without any perceptible diminution for three or four years, and, to the end of his ministry of six years in Albany, his house was uniformly full, though not at last overflowing, whenever he officiated. His admirers, stoutly

\* Mrs. Cumming was precipitated from the Passaic Falls, while viewing them in company with her husband.

maintaining his temperance were nevertheless accustomed extravagantly to say, that, granting his intemperance, they would rather hear Hooper Cumming when drunk than any other man when sober; or, unable to blind their eyes to his inebriety, they would mournfully declare that, when he was in the pulpit it seemed as if he ought never to come out, and when out as if he ought never to go in.

To account for such a triumph over the mighty obstacles which were thrown up before him, in part, at least, by his own hands, it is sufficient to remember Mr. Cumming's wonderful natural gifts; the manly beauty of his person, the indescribable melody of his voice, his perfect elocution and action, with which the severest critic could find no fault, his by no means inferior intellectual powers, and the delicate susceptibility of his emotions and passions answering ever spontaneously and promptly to the demands of all the various subjects which might occupy his mind. Besides, he received a finished literary and theological education. He was a pupil and resided in the family and listened to the preaching of the celebrated Dr. Griffin, one of the greatest pulpit orators which this country has produced; and Dr. Griffin testifies that he was at that time "more beloved than any young man he ever knew," that "his very servants idolized him," that he was "most amiable in his disposition and correct in his conduct." Of course, there is every reason for believing that he diligently improved his unequalled advantages. His native ease and grace of manner, and all his social qualities, were cultivated in the best of families, while his affections were directed to their most worthy object, and his imagination and understanding were replenished and expanded, and invigorated with their most healthful aliment, by one who was alike the attraction and the ornament of the domestic circle and the house of God.

But by far the most extraordinary effect of Hooper Cumming's preaching is more difficult to be explained. The Associate Reformed Church, at the time it became the Third Presbyterian Church, consisted of forty-four

members whose names appear on the catalogue already given. To these were added, at the first administration of the Lord's Supper, June 22, 1817, twenty on certificate from the First Presbyterian Church, seven on certificate from other churches, and eight on confession of their faith. Thus the new church began with seventy-nine members. From this beginning, the number of communicants increased, in two years and seven months, to two hundred and seven, of whom *one hundred and forty-five* had never before made a profession of religion. That is, more than fifty newly converted persons had thus far been added annually to the church through the instrumentality of Mr. Cumming; and this too in the use of the ordinary means of grace, before the day of protracted meetings and winter revivals. For six years, in no instance were less than four at once admitted on confession to the sacrament of the Lord's supper; it was quite a matter of course to see eight or ten sitting down together for the first time at the Lord's table; and the largest number received on the same occasion was thirty-three. To within six months of the close of Mr. Cumming's ministry in Albany, his church seems to have been constantly in a state of wholesome religious vitality and growth. Two hundred and fifteen in all were gathered out of the world under his preaching, during the period of six years, or an annual average of between thirty and forty. Nor is there a particle of evidence that they were unduly solicited to name the name of Christ, or that when they applied for the privilege of bearing his cross it was granted without a careful examination of their Christian knowledge and experience. The Third Church was guarded by faithful elders, Isaac Lucas, William Meadon, and Aaron Hand, elected June 3, 1817, and ordained June 8, 1817, the last two of whom were "counted worthy of double honor" both for their preeminent fitness and their successful efforts to "rule well." They were men of piety and discretion. Mr. Meadon had been educated for the ministry, and seems to have been admirably qualified to probe the conscience;

and test the principles of those whose religious character it was his office to judge; and both the elders and pastor attended regularly to the catechetical and scriptural instruction of the youth of the congregation. Besides, not a few, who traced their decisive religious impressions to Hooper Cumming, have died, giving every desirable token of the genuineness of their interest in the truth as it is in Jesus, and others yet remain whose walk and conversation none can censure. To account for this perhaps unprecedented phenomenon, some may think it enough to say that God blesses his Word whosoever preaches it, an angel of light or an angel of darkness. But others will hesitate to prescribe limits to divine grace, and will leniently rank Hooper Cumming with Noah and Peter, whose faith failed not though Satan gained an advantage over them in his desire to have them. It will ever seem to many, while they live, that Hooper Cumming's sins were palliated by his shattered reason, that under different circumstances with different treatment he would not have been so easily overcome by them, that in spite of them he was a sincere and humble disciple of Him who came to seek and save the chief of sinners, and an honest, fervent preacher of the glorious gospel. Two hundred and fifteen souls, or as many of them as may reasonably be supposed to have been born again, the fruit of one man's ministry during the brief period of six years, will shine as a diadem of precious jewels in heaven. Is it forbidden to mortals, the best of whom can only be redeemed by grace, to hope that he who, notwithstanding all his faults, was employed to fabricate such a diadem may be *there* to wear it? At all events, it may be wise for the most sober, exemplary minister of our day, before condemning Hooper Cumming, to ask himself if he is quite sure that he would not have yielded to the same insidious and incessant temptations. That man must know himself well, or not at all, who would expose himself without a misgiving to the social usages of the past generation; and that man, who, thus exposed and still maintaining his integrity, should refuse or for-



get to ascribe the praise to a higher than human power, would but evince the self righteousness of the Pharisee instead of the self indulgence of the glutton or the wine-bibber, the former sin certainly not less odious than the latter in the sight of the Searcher of Hearts.

Mr. Cumming resigned the charge of the Third Church in May 1823, in order to accept a call to the United Presbyterian Church in the city of New York; where, after preaching a few years more, his health became seriously impaired, and, hoping to derive benefit from a milder climate, he visited Charleston, South Carolina, only to die, a stranger at an inn, and to find a stranger's grave.

As might have been expected, the congregation of the Third Church began at once to diminish, upon the resignation of Hooper Cumming, by the departure of those who had been drawn together solely by his personal attractions. Other causes, moreover, had before begun, and thenceforth continued, to operate against its prosperity. The location of its house of worship became every year less and less eligible. A frequent change of pastors was the consequence and aggravation of some evils, and the occasion of more. Although the church, from time to time, especially under the ministry of the "beloved" Williams, whose influence over the young was equally powerful and salutary, received signal tokens of the divine favor, yet on the whole it declined till 1835, when upon the resignation of the Rev. Wm. James, D. D., it was supposed by many to be "as good as dead." But from that extremity of its desolation it began slowly to recover. In 1844, the resolution was taken to erect, on Clinton Square, a new house of worship, of which the cornerstone was laid in July of that year. This house, which with the lot cost about twenty-four thousand dollars, was dedicated Dec. 3. 1845. For the means of accomplishing what was to them a great work, and, in the judgment of wise men familiar with their resources, not barely hazardous but impossible, the people of the Third Church are deeply indebted to the countenance and liberality of the pastors and people of the First and Second Churches and

of other citizens. The voluntary and unexpected and successful effort of the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, and Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., to collect two thousand dollars in order to liquidate the floating debt by which the church was embarrassed upon the completion of its new edifice, will ever be gratefully remembered. At that time the church was left under a mortgage of six thousand dollars, which, in 1850, was reduced to twenty-five hundred dollars.

The first of the preceding discourses contains the writer's view of the present condition and prospects of the Third Presbyterian Church, granting to its members only "faith and a good conscience" with the blessing of God. On account of its long-continued reverses, there are those who occasionally indulge and express the heathen superstition that the connection of this church with Hooper Cumming is a blight and a curse upon it. It is true indeed that God will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate him. But God himself likewise declares, that if his people of any generation walk in his fear, loving and serving Him with all their heart, they shall never have reason to take up the proverb, "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." Both fathers and children shall die each in their own personal iniquities, or live each in their own personal righteousness, the righteousness which is by faith in Jesus Christ. Of all that generation which provoked God—if provocation it must be called—by their devotion to his worthy or unworthy ambassador, hardly a Caleb and a Joshua survive. A new generation, guiltless of that transgression, has arisen which none but Moabites would exclude from the land of promise, and in that land none but Philistines would distress and destroy them. They have all needful tokens that their brethren around them look hopefully upon them, follow them with good wishes, and delight to encourage them in the "work and labor of love." Their long experience, albeit in "the waste, howling wilderness," assures them that their

faithful and unchanging God," who has "led them about, instructed them and kept them as the apple of his eye" to this day, "will never leave nor forsake" them.

After Mr. Cumming was dismissed, the Third Church applied, in July, 1823, to be readmitted into the Presbytery of Albany, and was received with parental forgiveness and kindness by that reverend body, to which it has since commended itself as a peaceful, affectionate and obedient child. Never infected by "divers and strange doctrines," never indulging any other hope for the world than "the faith once delivered to the saints," this church can appeal to its history for proof of its unwavering attachment to the confession and order and discipline of the great evangelical denomination to which it belongs.

Seven hundred and twelve members have been admitted to the communion of the Third Church since its organization; two hundred and seventy-four on certificate from other churches, and four hundred and thirty-eight on confession of their faith. There are now on its roll one hundred and ninety-four, of whom about one hundred and fifty are residents in Albany, and in "good and regular standing." It is known that seven members of this church have become ministers of the gospel: Thomas McAuley, John Yeomans, Chauncey Webster, James Harlow, Aaron Hicks Hand, Charles Huntington and Joel Huntington, the last of whom was the first to be taken away. The rest are still living.

The contributions of the Third Church, since 1844, have been, for its own purposes, and not including aid received in building from other churches, \$26,680; for other benevolent objects, since 1838, \$7900. Previous to the foregoing dates, records of contributions are imperfect.

PASTORS OF THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AFTER  
HOOPER CUMMING.

Rev. Joseph Hulbert, ordained and installed, Oct. 29, 1823; dismissed, Oct. 8, 1824.

Rev. John Alburtiss, installed, Jan. 12, 1825; dismissed, June 3, 1828.

Rev. William H. Williams, ordained and installed, Dec. 9, 1828; dismissed, Sept. 9, 1830.

Rev. William Lohead, installed Feb. 2, 1831; dismissed, Oct. 22, 1833.

Rev. William James, D. D., installed the 2d Wednesday in March 1834; dismissed, Feb. 6, 1835.

Rev. Ezra A. Huntington, D. D., ordained and installed, Feb. 9, 1837; dismissed, Jan. 10, 1855.

RULING ELDERS:

Isaac Lucas, ordained, June 8, 1817.

William Meadon, ordained, June 8, 1817.

Aaron Hand, ordained, June 8, 1827.

Sylvanus B. Pond, ordained, January 18, 1829.

Charles A. Keeler, ordained, April 21, 1833.

Anthony Gould, ordained, April 21, 1833.

James Hartness, ordained, February 22, 1835.

Isaac P. Hand, ordained, February 22, 1835.

John Rodgers, ordained, October 6, 1838.

Austin H. Wells, ordained, April 28, 1850.

William B. Sims, ordained, February 19, 1854.

Sumner C. Webb, ordained, February, 19, 1854.

The last four constitute the present Session.

TRUSTEES.

Elected Jan. 27, 1817.—John McLachlan (pres.), Wm. Eaton, Joseph Fry, Isaac Lucas, James Warren, John Shaw, Hugh Humphrey,\* James Cumming, John Wade.

Feb. 9, 1818.—Isaac Hempstead (pres.), Joseph T. Rice, Peter Wendell, G. V. Z. Bleecker, John T. B. Graham, Peter Bain.

\* Mr. Humphrey was elected president of the board in 1838, and has held that position until the present year.

- Feb. 3, 1819.—John V. N. Yates.  
Feb. 3, 1821.—Robt. Dunlop (pres.), Matth. Gregory.  
Feb. 3, 1822.—Jonah Scovil (pres. 1824–30).  
Feb. 3, 1823.—Erastus Corning, Jasper S. Keeler.  
Feb. 6, 1826.—Hezekiah Scovil, Isaac McMurdy, Ichabod L. Judson\* (pres. 1855), David S. Gregory, William Gould (pres. 1831–37), Sylvanus B. Pond, Elijah Brainard.  
1828.—Lemuel Pierce.  
1829.—Joseph Davis.\*  
1830.—Daniel Carmichael, David Woodworth.  
1831.—Thomas Wright.  
1833.—James Hartness, Elisha Crane, James Robison.  
1834.—James Savage.  
1835.—William Muir.  
1836.—Erastus Rindge, David Deyo, John Rodgers.  
1837.—George Traver.  
1838.—John Stone.  
1839.—Parker Sargent, John W. Cluett, Geo. Waterman.  
1841.—Anthony Fisk.\*  
1842.—Charles Frothingham.\*  
1845.—William Tillinghast,\* Francis M. Stone.  
1847.—David P. Page, John Pemberton\*.  
1850.—Thomas V. S. Wheeler, Benjamin R. Spelman.  
1851.—Allan T. Bennett.\*  
1855.—George H. Thatcher.\*  
I. L. Judson, President of the Board; Anthony Fisk, Treasurer; Hugh McCollum, Clerk.

\* Now in office.

## THE CITY RECORDS.

Continued from vol. v, p. 206.

At a Comon Councill held in the Citty hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 5 April 1710.—Present, Jno. Abeel, Hendk. Hansen, Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler, Ab: Cuyler, Ger<sup>t</sup> Roseboom, Coenraet Ten Eyck, Reyer Gerrits<sup>e</sup>, Bar<sup>t</sup> Sanders, Hend<sup>k</sup> Roseboom, Joh's Sanders.

Whereas wynant van Dr Pool makes application to y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty to buy a ps. of ground Lying without this Citty Containing ab<sup>t</sup> 28 foot Long & 22 foot wyde haveing on y<sup>e</sup> South y<sup>e</sup> gardin of his father melgert vandr Pool for wh. it is agreed by y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wynant van Dr Pool shall pay unto y<sup>e</sup> mayor Record. aldermen and assistants of this Citty y<sup>e</sup> sum of five pounds currant money, and orderd y<sup>t</sup> a Release Shall be Granted unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wynant van Dr Pool & to his heirs & assigns for Ever for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>s</sup> of ground

This day agreed with melgert vander Poel Junr., wouter quackenbos Junr. gerrit van Ness Junr. and Abraham vandr Poel to set up all y<sup>e</sup> new Stockados of this Citty & to Digg y<sup>e</sup> Ditches in y<sup>e</sup> Space 26 days or y<sup>e</sup> first of may next as they shall Be Ordered by y<sup>e</sup> comonalty, and are to have Every Stockado as they shall sett up four pence half penny to be paid be every Inhabitant who has Ryd Stockados.

Daniel Ketelhuyn appears in the meeting who acqu'ts y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty that he hath Sold his Right and title wh. he hath to land of Schaachtekook bought of this Citty to wouter quackenbos Jun'r & doth offer y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty as he is oblided to doe by his Indenture.

The Comonalty haveing taken y<sup>e</sup> same unto Consideration and given y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Daniel Ketelhuyn Liberty to Dispose of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Land to wouter quackenbos

It is resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Commonalty y<sup>t</sup> an Ordinance Shall be made for y<sup>e</sup> Ringing of hoggs and Cleaning the Streets of this Citty.

April 13.—It is Resolved by the Commonality that Mr. Hansen Do order that the passage of the water pond behynd Cap<sup>t</sup> Wessell Ten broecks be Ledd Through the Stockadoes by Peter Poppy In order that it may further Sent Round the block hous & so down into the River

It is further Resolved that Mr. Hend. Hansen Do order the making and Repareing the bridge att the Tan pitts.

April 19.—It is Resolved by the Commonality the ald<sup>r</sup>man and Common Councill In Each ward Shall Examine all the Inhabitants and others Rated to Ride Stockados for the fortifying the Said Citty according to Each his quota and to make Returne thereof the Next meeting.

It is further Resolved that Mr. Gerrit Roseboom & Mr. Barent Sauderse be manigers and order the mending of the Citty Gates on the North side of the Citty above the Burger Blockhouse in good Repaire

April 25.—It is Resolved that such persons within this Citty who have delayed to Ride their quotaes of Stockadoes, shall be forthwith ordred to Ride y<sup>e</sup> same before y<sup>e</sup> 28th instant upon penalty of forfeiting for each stockadoe they shall longer delay y<sup>e</sup> sume of 3 shillings.

The following letter being directed to ys body from y<sup>e</sup> president of her maj<sup>'es</sup> Councill at New York Viz<sup>t</sup>

Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 11th 1710

Gentlemen — her Maj<sup>e</sup> having been pleased to revoke y<sup>e</sup> Commission formerly graunted by her to Coll<sup>o</sup> Ingoldsby to be Lieu<sup>t</sup> govern<sup>r</sup> of ys province whereby the governm<sup>t</sup> of ye same is devolved upon me I have thought fitt to acquaint you

Whereupon it Resolved that since the time of year is so that horses & waggons can not be gott to Ride new Stockadoes that therefore warning be given to Each Inhabitant of this Citty that they appear or send a sufficient man in their stead with axes or spades to Repair y<sup>e</sup> Citty Stockadoes by Removeing gone ones where y<sup>e</sup> bad stand

May 2.—Mr. Hansen brings in an acct of Charges for y<sup>e</sup> bridge at y<sup>e</sup> Tann pitts amounting to £3: 12: 9 ordred that Cred<sup>t</sup> be given to ye severall persons on y<sup>e</sup> Citty book for y<sup>e</sup> same

A proposal is made in Common Councill that Stone wells may be made in y<sup>e</sup> first and Second wards each one according to act of assembly which being putt to y<sup>e</sup> Vote y<sup>e</sup> Majority of votes are that as Requested wells should be made in said wards each one so that in y<sup>e</sup> first warde it be made about ten or twelve yards on y<sup>e</sup> East side of y<sup>e</sup> market house & that in y<sup>e</sup> Second warde to be made just on y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> Cros street opposite to y<sup>e</sup> house of gysbert marselis to which End Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun'r Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler Esq's Coonraet Ten Eyk & Ryer gerrittse assistance are appointed managers in y<sup>e</sup> first warde and abraham Cuyler gr<sup>t</sup> Roseboom Esq's aldermen barent Sanders hend'k Roseboom assistance be managers in y<sup>e</sup> second warde & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same may actually furnished warrants be Issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors & y<sup>e</sup> money Collected to Defray y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> charges before y<sup>e</sup> limitation of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> act

July 5.—The Comon Councill have ordered the Dep. Clerk to draw and put up at the Church door the following advertisement, viz<sup>t</sup> That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the Citty of Albany shall Expose to Sale at a public vendue to the highest bidder, in the Citty Hall of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>c</sup> Citty on the 14 of this instant July, being Saturday at 2 a Clock in the afternoon, five and twenty morgan or fifty acres of Land belonging to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, Lying on y<sup>e</sup> East Syde of Hudsons River, under y<sup>e</sup> west Syde of y<sup>e</sup> Schaahkooks hill, were the Buyer shall be willing to take y<sup>e</sup> same, Provided it be in one peece, together with free grazeing for Catle & wood for fencing and fuel.

July 11.—The Commonalty being Convened sent for Evert Ridder Citty Collector to come before them w<sup>h</sup> he did accordingly & was askt him whether he had received the money for setting up the Stockados of this Citty who Replyd he had not, and he desird that a sufficient warrant might be Issued to him for y<sup>e</sup> Cóllecting of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> money



It was therefore orderd that the D. Clerke draw a warrant directed to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Evert Ridder Collector of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty for the due Collecting of s<sup>d</sup> money & that the Commonalty will assist those who sign y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> warrant & bare the s<sup>d</sup> Collector harmless.

July 15.—Whereas the Commonalty of this Citty is Indebted unto the Patentees of Sarachtogue the sume of thirty Eight pounds 7 shillings (w<sup>h</sup> Runs on Intrest) for a release from them of Some Land now belonging to this Citty Lying near Schaachtekook, and they haveing now no money in Cash to descharge that Debt have therefore Resolved to sell the undermentioned Land to discharge the Same, on the following Condition (viz<sup>t</sup>)

The Mayor Aldermen & Comonalty of the City of Albany are designd to Expose to Sale to the highest Bidder, twenty five morgan or fifty Acres of Land Belonging to the s<sup>d</sup> Citty Situate Lying and Being on the East side of Hudson's river, under the west Syde of Schaah-tekooks hill, were the Buyer Shall be willing to take the Land there, provided it be in One peece, together with free grazeing for Catle, & to cutt and Cary away wood for fencing & fuel on y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Land only

That the Person who is the highest Bidder of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> peece of Land Shall be Oblidged to give a Bond to the Commonalty with a sufficient Security for the money payable fourty Pounds thereof on or before y<sup>e</sup> ffifteenth day of Septemb. now next Ensueing, and the Remainder on or before the ffifteenth of September one thousand seven hundred & eleven and for want of Such a Security the s<sup>d</sup> Land Shall be fild up again in vendue at the Charges of the Buyer, and if the Land Shall happen to be sould for Less y<sup>e</sup> buyer Shall be oblidged to pay the Same, if more he shall have no profitt thereof, a Conveyance of the said Land Shall be given on y<sup>e</sup> 17th Instant By the Mayor of the said Citty in behalf of the Commonalty, with a reserve to give one Couple of fatt hens to y<sup>e</sup> Commonalty for the time being yearly for Ever

The buyer Shall be Oblidged to pay him who files the said Land up in vendue

Symon Danielse of Schinnechtady was the highest Bidder for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> peece of Land for the Sume of Sixty nine Pounds

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At a Common Councill held in the Citty hall of Albany the 4th of Aug<sup>t</sup> 1710.—Present, Robert Livingston Jun'r Recorder, Hend. Hansen, Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler, Abr. Schuyler, Ger<sup>t</sup> Roseboom, ald'n, Coenraet Ten Eyk, Ryer Gerritse, Barent Sanders, Tho. Harmense Johs. D'wandelaer Jun'r, Hend: Roseboom, ass<sup>ts</sup>.

It is Resolved that the following persons be appointed a Committee (viz<sup>t</sup>) Gerrit Roseboom & Abraham Cuyler Esq'r Ald'n Barent Sanders & Ryer Gerritse Assistants, to view the Cittys Accounts and also to view the Accounts due to this Citty concerning the Lycence money for those two years past and to Bring in their Report on y<sup>e</sup> 8th Instant, in the meane time it is orderd that a Billet be put on the Church Requiring all Persons who have any Account with this Citty to give in the Same to Mr. Anthony Bradt Citty Treasurer on or before the 7 inst.

It is Resolved by the Commonalty that two wells Shall be made in y<sup>e</sup> first & Second wards of this Citty, Pursuant to the act of Gen'll Assembly of y<sup>e</sup> Colony of New York, Entituled an Act for y<sup>e</sup> Citty & County of Albany to pay y<sup>e</sup> arrears due to their Representatives, and for other uses, was therefore orderd that warrants Shall be Issued to the Severall Assessors of y<sup>e</sup> first and Second wards and one warrant to y<sup>e</sup> Collector of y<sup>e</sup> Citty for y<sup>e</sup> Levying fifteen Pounds in each of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wards for Defraying y<sup>e</sup> Charge in making s<sup>d</sup> wells and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Asses'rs bring in their Estimate on or before y<sup>e</sup> 8th inst.

It is further orderd that Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun'r Record'r mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler Esq'rs Coenraet Ten Eyk & Ryer Gerritse ass'ts be appointed managers for building y<sup>e</sup> well in y<sup>e</sup> first ward or any two of them, and also Gerrit Roseboom Abraham Cuyler Esq'rs Barent Sanders & hend Roseboom ass'ts be appointed managers for building y<sup>e</sup> well in y<sup>e</sup> Second ward or any two of them

Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty hall of Albany  
ye 8th of Aug'st 1710

Whereas it is y<sup>e</sup> time now y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Comittee appointed on  
y<sup>e</sup> 4th Instant Should deliver in their report, & Since  
they have not done it, It is therefore orderd y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same  
be referd till the 11th Instant to bring yn in an acc'o what  
this Citty is Indebted, and also an account of y<sup>e</sup> Lycence  
money for these two years Last past

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty y<sup>t</sup> an adress Shall be  
drawn to Congratulate his Ex'lys Save arrivall to ys  
part of his Govern<sup>t</sup> and also to Represent y<sup>e</sup> present  
State & Condition of ys fronteer

It is orderd y<sup>t</sup> a war<sup>t</sup> Shall be Issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of  
ys Citty to make an estimate of y<sup>e</sup> Estates of all y<sup>e</sup> In-  
habitants of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty and deliver y<sup>e</sup> same into y<sup>e</sup>  
Clerk's Office on or before y<sup>e</sup> 18th Instant und'r their  
hands and Seals.

Aug. 11.—Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty  
on y<sup>e</sup> 8th Instant Concerning y<sup>e</sup> Comittee then appointed  
to bring in an account what this Citty is Indebted, who  
have delivered y<sup>e</sup> same now, & find thereby that y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup>  
Citty is one hundred and nine pounds Indebted.

Aug. 26.—Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty  
on y<sup>e</sup> 8 Instant to y<sup>e</sup> ass'rs of this Citty who have  
accordingly Brought in an Estimate of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty  
amounting to £5834 & Layd 3d on ye £ comes to £72:  
18 : 6, have therefore orderd y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Tax Lists shall be  
drawn over & a warrant to y<sup>e</sup> Coll'r of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty for  
y<sup>e</sup> due Collecting of y<sup>e</sup> same on or before y<sup>e</sup> 20 of Sept.  
next, in order y<sup>t</sup> he may then pay y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> money to anthony  
Bradt Citty Treasurer

It is Resolved y<sup>t</sup> a Comittee be appointed to form an  
adress to be given in to y<sup>e</sup> Assembly setting forth y<sup>e</sup> Con-  
dition of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and how y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty have Subplyd  
this Garrison with fire wood Since y<sup>e</sup> first of May last,  
y<sup>e</sup> Comittee are hend'k Hansen, mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler ab:  
Cuyler Esq'rs & Coenraet Ten Eyk & make a return  
thereof on y<sup>e</sup> 2 of Septemb'r next

Att a Mayors Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty hall of Albany the 19th of Sep'r, 1710

Whereas melgert van der [Poel] Late of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of albany Gunstockmaker dec<sup>d</sup> did Some time before his death by deed of Gift and Conveyance give and Convey unto his Six Children (viz<sup>t</sup>) melkert van der poel, mary van der poel, Trinke van der poel, abraham van der poel, wynant van der poel, & ariantie van der poel, a negro man Called Lot & a negro girle Called Eva, his saw mill on the Beavers Creek, his house in y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany fronting the fort and a Lott of Ground on y<sup>e</sup> South Syde of y<sup>e</sup> Citty as by deed of Gift & Conveyance may appear, and whereas this day Application hath been made to us by all y<sup>e</sup> Children afores<sup>d</sup> (ariantie only Excepted who was absent, tho' due notice given her) that they might have directions from us (in her absence) to have y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> reall & personall Estate appraised & Sould so that each Child might Receave his or her Sixth Equall part of y<sup>e</sup> moneys ariseing from Such Sale, we haveing taken y<sup>e</sup> Same into Consideration, thinking that it would be a hardship that y<sup>e</sup> absence or neglect of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> arriantie, Should hinder y<sup>e</sup> rest from Comeing to their just parts of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Reall & personall Estate given and Conveyd as Afores<sup>d</sup>, and at the same time Resolving & intending as farr as in us Lyes to Secure to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> arriantie her Equall Sixth part of the moneys arising by Such Sale, have thought fitt, that the said Reall and Personall Estate be appraized by Stephanus Groesbeek, manus Wendell, and Johannis vinhagen of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, they being first Sworn to make a true apraizement of the Same Provided always that the afores<sup>d</sup> Children of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> melgert van der poel do pay and Satisfy the Appraizors for their Trouble & pains, & that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Appraizement be Return'd into y<sup>e</sup> next mayors Court under the hand & seals of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>l</sup> apprayzors & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> appraizors when y<sup>e</sup> afors<sup>d</sup> Estate Shall be Sould Shall Receive for & on Behalf of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ariaentie her Equall Sixth part of y<sup>e</sup> money ariseing from Such Sale, and pay y<sup>e</sup> Same to her when She shall at Any time after give them a Sufficient dis-

charge for the Same, and we do think fitt that the Said Negro's house mill & Lott of ground be Sould according the s<sup>d</sup> appraizement or for as much more as may be But not Less. Given under our hands at Albany this fifteenth day of September in y<sup>e</sup> ninth year of her maj's Reigne annoq<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 1710

J ABEEL  
was Signed ABRAHAM CUYLER  
HEND. HANSEN

Alsoo wy ondergeschr: geappenteert syn van de heere magistrate mayor & aldermans der Stadt Albany, om te Pryseere het huys, 1 sagh moole, 2 thuyne, neeger and negerin van Melgert Wynantse van der Poel, geweestene. So Denke wy het voor sherve huys & Erf waerdigh te zyn de summa van

De sagh moole d summe van	-	-	-	-	-	£130
De Thuyne d summe van	-	-	-	-	-	60
De neger d summe van	-	-	-	-	-	8
De negerin d summa van	-	-	-	-	-	65
De negerin d suma van	-	-	-	-	-	35

Albany, Sept. 18, 1710. £298

Was signed  
STEPHANIS GROESBEEK,  
HARMANUS WENDELL,  
JOHANNIS VINHAGEN.

[The above is an appraisal of the estate of Melgert son of Wynant Vanderpoel, consisting of a house and lot, a saw mill, a quit rent and a negro man and woman.]

Albany 14th Octo<sup>br</sup> 1710.

This day being appointed by the Charter of the City of Albany, for the Aldermen, Assistance, Constables & Chamberlain of the City to be Sworne who are as follows Viz

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
David Schuyler	Anthony Van Schaick
Harmanus Wendell	John Lansen

*Second Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Abraham Cuiler	Hend: Roseboom
Garret Roseboom	Barent Sanders.

*Third Ward.*

Abraham Schuyler	Derick Brat
Wessell Ten brook	John Prym

Constables that were Chosen viz: Claas Van Woort  
1st ward, Derick Van Scherline 2d ward, Lenerd Gansivoort 3d ward

John Delemont Chosen High Constable  
Antony Brat Chamberlain

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Att a common Council held in the Citty hall of Albany  
the 24th of November 1710

This day Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> mayor & John  
Cuyler Esq<sup>r</sup> record<sup>r</sup> of this Citty were Sworn accord-  
ing to the Intent of the Charter of this Citty and Thomas  
williams Esq<sup>r</sup> high Sherrif of this Citty & County in  
Like manner

It is resolved by the Comonalty that Mr Anthony  
Bradt Citty Treas<sup>r</sup> Shall Lay before them on Tuesday  
next in y<sup>e</sup> Citty hall of Albany at teen a Clock in the  
morning an account what he has rec<sup>d</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Late Citty  
Tax and also of other Lycence money w<sup>h</sup> he has rec<sup>d</sup>

Ord<sup>r</sup>d that Evert Ridder Collector of this Citty be  
warned to appear in the Citty hall of this Citty on Tues-  
day next at teen a Clock in the morning to give an  
account what he has Collected & payd to the Citty  
Treas<sup>r</sup> of the last Citty Tax

Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jr Esq<sup>r</sup> mayor of this Citty Received  
of John Abeel Esq Late may<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty the Papers  
& writings belonging to this Citty as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Abeel has  
rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Same of Evert Banker Esq<sup>r</sup>

At a Comon Councill held In the Citty hall of Albany  
the 28th of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1710.—Present R<sup>t</sup> Livingston  
J<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> may<sup>r</sup> J<sup>s</sup> Cuyler Esq<sup>r</sup> Record<sup>r</sup> David  
Schuyler Wess: Ten Broek Ger<sup>t</sup> Roseboom Ab:

Cuyler Ab: Schuyler Har: Wendell, Aldermen;  
Hend: Roseboom Bar<sup>t</sup> Sanders Joh's Lansing Joh's  
Pruyn Dirk Bradt, Assistants

Pursuant to an ord'r of the Comon Councill of the  
24th Instant Evert Ridder Collector of this Citty Lays  
before this Comonalty an account of what money he has  
Received from Severall Inhabitants of this Citty for  
Setting up of Stockados wh doth amount to £29:8 wh  
is Repayd by ord'r of Comon Councill as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>

To wouter quackenboss Jr & Comp <sup>o</sup> for	
Setting up of the Stockados	£23: 5: 10
To Joh <sup>s</sup> Otthoudt & J <sup>s</sup> woodcook	1: 10: 2
To Joseph Jansen	5
To William Gysbertse	1: 1: 9
To Pr winne	£0: 1: 6
Cor: Maese	2: 3
Mr Abeel	5: 9
Wm. Gysbertse	3: 9
Winant van den Bergh	3
Anthony Bradt	3
K: V: Renselaer	4: 6
Luykas Luykase	2: 3
To Evert Ridder for 1 Ba <sup>ll</sup> Beer & his Salary	1: 18: 3
	<hr/> £3: 4: 3
	<hr/> £29: 8: 00

It is Resolved by the Comonalty that the following  
ordinance Shall be publisht for the Prohibiting the Sell-  
ing of Strong Liquors by Retaile Till duely Lycenced &  
is as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>

By y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, aldermen and Comonalty of the Citty of  
Albany

*An Ordinance*

Whereas divers Persons of this Citty do Presume to Sell  
drink by retaile without Lycence to the Great Damage  
of the Comon Profitt of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, we do therefore  
hereby Publish and Prohibite that no Person or Persons  
Inhabiting within the Citty and County of Albany Shall

directly or Indirectly Sell to Either Christian or Indian any Sort of Strong Liquor without being Duly Lycenced under Pain and Penalty of forfeiting for Every Such Offence the Sume of forty Shillings one half thereof for the Behoofe of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty & y<sup>e</sup> other half for y<sup>e</sup> Sherrif who is to Sue for y<sup>e</sup> Same Given in Albany the 28 of nov in the ninth year of her maj<sup>es</sup> Reign A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 1710

It is also Resolved that the following Persons be appointed fire masters to Serve for the Ensueing year viz<sup>t</sup>

*First Ward.*

Johan's van Hoese  
Casper van Hoese

*Second Ward.*

Joh's Groesbeek  
melg<sup>t</sup> vand<sup>r</sup> Poel

*Third Ward.*

Jan Evertse Adriaen Othoudt

Who are to view y<sup>e</sup> Chimneys & fire Places in this Citty every fortnight dureing this winter and once Every month in the Summer, & where Ever they Shall find any fire kept near any Straw or hay or Stable they Shall Cause the Same to be removed & where any Chimney Shall be found fowl or fire kept Dangerous to fine the Owner thereof in the Sume of Six Shillings to be recovered for the use of the s<sup>d</sup> fire masters

The following Persons are Appointed by the Comonalty for Surveyors to Serve for the Ensueing year (viz<sup>t</sup>)

*First Ward.*

Wm Hogan  
Claes wyngaert

*Second Ward.*

Bar<sup>t</sup> Ten Eyk  
Joh<sup>s</sup> vinhagen

*Third Ward.*

Wm Gysbertse Tho. Harmense

and that warrant be directed to them to officiate their respective Offices

Orderd that Harmanus wendell ald & Joh's Lansing ass<sup>t</sup> be appointed to view the Citty gates in ord<sup>r</sup> that the Same may be mended

It is Resolved by the Comonalty that whosoever of the s<sup>d</sup> Comonalty as neglect to give attendence in Comon Councill on the hour appointed after notice given Shall



forfeit for Each Such offence the Sume of three Shillings for the use of the Comonalty, w<sup>h</sup> Said forfeiture in Case of Refusall Shall be Levyed as the Comonalty Shall think fitt

It is orderd that notice Shall be given by an advertisement to be put up at the Church that All persons who have any account with this Citty do bring y<sup>m</sup> to Mr Anthony Bradt Citty Treasurer on or before the 12 of Decemb'r next

Dec. 2.—This day agreed with Dan'll Bradt to deliver Candles for the Burger guards till the 14th of October 1711 for nine pence a pound

Dec. 12.—It is Resolved by the Comonalty that three large lathers & three Small ones with Iron hoecks & three large poles Shall be made for the use and at the Charge of this Citty and that the old Lathers & Poles be brought to Mr Mayors

The Comonalty being informed that the night guards in this Citty are not mounted nor kept, have resolved that Joh's Cuyler Esq'r record'r Wes: Ten Broek & Ab: Schuyler Esq'r ald'n do acquaint Coll<sup>o</sup> Pr Schuyler there-with So y<sup>t</sup> the Said Guards may be Settled and Kept

Dec. 18.—Whereas it is ommitted to give an Indenture to Symon Danielse of 25 morgan of Land Sold to him in Publick vendue by the Comonalty on the 15th of July last for y<sup>e</sup> sume of £69

It is therefore orderd that an Indenture Shall be drawn of the s<sup>d</sup> peece of land to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Symon Danielse

The Comonalty have this day Sold five morgan or 10 acres of land belonging to this Citty of Albany to Symon Danielse of Schinnechtady for the Sume of twelf pounds to be paid on or before the 15th day of Septemb'r 1712, Scituate Lying and being on the East Syde of hudsons river over ag'st David Ketelhuyn's & beginning at a Creek, and so up the River 300 paces and then in y<sup>e</sup> woods till it takes in 5 morgan or 10 acres of land

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty y<sup>t</sup> a warrant Shall be Issued to the Asses'rs of this Citty for y<sup>e</sup> assessing 200 load of fire wood for y<sup>e</sup> night guards of this Citty on y<sup>e</sup>

Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, and that they bring an Estimate thereof und'r their hands and seals in the Clerks office on or before the 22 Instant

Dec. 26.—Pursuant to the resolution of the Comonalty on y<sup>e</sup> 18th Instant the ass'rs of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany have delivered the Estimate in the Clercks office of 200 load of firewood for y<sup>e</sup> burger guards wh. the Comonalty have Examind and disapprove the Same, and orderd y<sup>t</sup> a warrant be Issued to the said Assessors for the Equally assessing & Rateing y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty for 300 Load of wood for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Gaurds & bring Such Estimate in the Clerks office under their hands & Seals on or before fryday next

It is Resolved that Cap<sup>t</sup> Johannis Bradt be warnd by the Sherrif to Infence his lott of ground in this Citty on the Corner opposite to Joh's D'wandlaers On or before the 29th Instant on his Perrall

Dec. 29.—This day the mayor aldermen & Comonalty of this Citty paid unto the Patentees of Sarachtoque thirty Eight Pounds thirteen Shillings and £2:10 for Interest of S<sup>d</sup> money it being what remained due to them for a Release of Some lands now belonging to this Citty

According to the order of the Comonalty on the 26 Instant the Ass'rs of this Citty have delivered their Estimates in the Clerks Office of 300 Load of fire wood, wh. they do Approve of and the s<sup>d</sup> Estimates to be drawne over by the Clerk

Resolved by the Comonalty y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of the 3d ward Ride their proportion of wood between this and the 13th of January next and the first ward from y<sup>t</sup> time to the 27th do. and y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> ward from y<sup>e</sup> 27 January to the 11 feb. next Ensueing

Dec. 30.—Whereas we are credibly Informd y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> soldiers of this garrison Lodged in y<sup>e</sup> blockhouses have not only Cut downe the Stockados & battaries of this Citty but also distroyd Severall fences without the same, and understanding y<sup>t</sup> his Ex'ly has directed y<sup>e</sup> Command: to furnish fire wood, have thought fitt to Enquire thereinto & accordingly Sent for Cap<sup>t</sup> weemes who informs us

that he has taken the necessary Care for fire wood & agreed wth Severall persons to furnish y<sup>e</sup> Same (viz<sup>t</sup>) with francis winne for 300 load wood, Cornelis Schermerhoorn for 100 do for y<sup>e</sup> fort and with Coll<sup>o</sup> P. Schuyler and'rs Janse & Jacob pearsen for to furnish the block-houses, but upon further Inquire therein Mr. Winne affirms that he is not actually agreed, it is therefore Resolved that the following letter be Sent to his Ex<sup>ly</sup> viz<sup>t</sup>

May it please your Excellency

we y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of albany lay hold on ys. uppertunity to Salute yr. Ex<sup>ly</sup> & wh. all do presume to make known y<sup>t</sup> notwithstanding yr. Ex<sup>lys</sup> care (as we understand) in directing y<sup>e</sup> Comand'r of her maj'es garrison here to provide fire wood for y<sup>e</sup> fort and block-houses where her maj'es Sold's are lodged in they in want thereof do Cut downe y<sup>e</sup> Stockados & batteries of ys Citty destroy peoples fences without y<sup>e</sup> same & likewise take firewood where it can be found, wh doth not only lay open the fortifications of this Citty & render it defenceless, but tends to the great grievance of the Inhabitants therein, do therefore hope that by yr. Ex<sup>lys</sup> further directions to him Care may be taken to Prevent y<sup>e</sup> like grievances & any Complaints for the future & do take leave to subscribe our self

Y<sup>r</sup> Excellencys

most humbl Serv<sup>ts</sup>

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In Mayor's Court, Jan. 23, 1811.

Henry Holland by his attorney John Collins Plentive  
Nanning Harmense visher Defend<sup>t</sup>

Mr. Collins attorney for the Plentive moves to the Court that the said Nanning Harmense visher defend<sup>t</sup> Shall be nunsuited being he has not Enterd his Plea in the Clerks Office

The Court have taken the Same into Consideration do nonsuite him accordingly, & that he pays Cost of Suite  
The Court adjourned till this day forthnight

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In Common Council, Feb. 5, 1711.

It is orderd by the Comonalty [that] billets for fire

wood of the first & Second wards of this Citty Shall [be] drawn & given to the Constables to the End that the Inhabitants of S<sup>d</sup> wards and those of y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> ward who have not Ryde their quota of wood for the night guards of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty, that they Ryde their Severall quotas as aforesaid on or before the 12th of this Instant, on pain & penalty to forfeit three Shillings for Every Load of wood that Shal not be Ryd & brought to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> guard, for behoofe of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Comonalty who are to Sue for the Same and that the Cryer give notice hereof and that every one most Enter of what they Ryde to Mr. Barent Sanders to whom a List of all what Shall be ryde is to be given

March 16.—Jacob Lansing of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany delivers in a Petition to this meeting wh. is as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>

To the worshipfull mayor Recorder aldermen & Comonalty of the Citty of Albany

The humble Petition of Jacob Lansing of the Citty of Albany Humbly Sheweth

Whereas your Petitioner has a Lott of ground on y<sup>e</sup> north side of this Citty of Albany and is willing to make a considerable arrectment thereon, and y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lott not haveing it breath in y<sup>e</sup> front according to y<sup>e</sup> reare to build in a regular way, your petitioner desires your worships be pleased to sell three four or five feet adjoining to y<sup>e</sup> north side of s<sup>d</sup> Lott in the front with a taper Line from y<sup>e</sup> front to the just Extent bounds in y<sup>e</sup> reare & your Petitioner is willing to pay a reasonable Sume for the Same and your Petitioner as in duty bound Shall Ever pray

JACOB LANSING

The Comonalty have taken y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Petition unto Consideration and do refer the same till the next meeting & y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> mean time the S<sup>d</sup> ground Petitioned for be mesurd

It is Resolved by the Comonalty that Six or Seven Carters be Lycenced for this Citty of Albany, that they and no other Shall ryde unless so Lycenced & that they Enter into a bond for the due execution of that office;

It is further Resolved that they are to have for Ryde-

ing a freight of dry goods, wheat bread flower wood Stone, &c three pence, for a pipe of wine a hh<sup>d</sup> rum Malasses & Tobacco nine pence and for a tierce of rum &c fourpence half penny and for a Bale of Strowds Duffels Blankets and of Dry Goods Six pence

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In Mayor's Court, March 20, 1711.

Whereas William Gysbertse & Samuel Doxsie themselves & Joseph Jansen appear to the Court & desire the favour of them to be appointed Carters for this Citty of Albany & also Porters joyntly with William Hollie wh. was graunted to them by the Court Provided that they be duly Lycenced & give bond with Sufficient Security for y<sup>e</sup> performance of their respective offices, and pay whatsoever be Damnifyd or lost by their neglect

It is Resolved that the Porters of this Citty Shall take demand and Receive the following fees for their service, and no more (viz<sup>t</sup>) for a hoxhead of rum and wine Eighteen pence for a tierce of y<sup>e</sup> Same twelf pence a barrel nine pence, a hh<sup>d</sup> of Tobacco nine pence a hoxhead of molasses Eighteen pence a bale of Duffels blanket Strouds Sixpence and for a barrel of Syder three pence three farthings and all other goods & liquors Equevalent

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In Common Council, March 31, 1711.

Waghalrawat Sacham of Scahtekook Indians for himself and In behalf of the other Indians appeard In Comon Council Dcsireing our assistance to plowe Some Land for them there at Scahtekook to plant Corne the Comonality takeing his Request Into Consideration Doe Resolve that Some farmer be hyred as soon as possible and that there be plowed five Days with one plow for the benefitt of Said Indians at Scahtekook and that the plower be satisfyed and paid by the said Citty three pounds

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In Mayors's Court, April 3, 1811.

It is orderd that the following ordinance be publisht (viz<sup>t</sup>)

By the mayor Recorder & Comonalty of the Citty of Albany, An Ordinance

Whereas Severall prsons in this Citty do prsume to retaile and use manuall occupations without they being made freemen of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Citty, It is therefore hereby Publish'd & declard y<sup>t</sup> no prson or prsons Shall hereafter Expose to Sale By retaile any wares or merchandize by themselves or any other prson or prsons whatsoever or use any trade mystery or manuall Occupation in y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Citty & Liberties thereof, unless he or they Shall have his or their freedom and by actual Dwellers & Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty afores<sup>d</sup> on Such pains and penalty as the Charter of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Citty directs for the behoof of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriff or any other p<sup>r</sup>son that Shall Sue for y<sup>e</sup> Same. Given in Albany ye 3<sup>d</sup> of Ap<sup>r</sup>ll in y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> year of her maj<sup>t</sup>s Reign Annoq<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 1711

Then the Court adjourned till this day 14 night

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In Common Council, April 3, 1711.

By virtue of an act of Gen<sup>l</sup> Assembly of the Colony of New York Entituled an act for Repairing of the block houses, plat forms, and other y<sup>e</sup> fortifications of the Citty of Albany and town of Schaennechtady in the said County It is orderd that warrants Shall be Issued to the Assessors of the first & Second ward of this Citty for the Equally Assessing of all & Every the Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty and Deliver Such Estimate under their hands & Seals in y<sup>e</sup> Clerks office on or before y<sup>e</sup> fifth Instant

April 7.—It is resolved by the Comonalty that two wooden wells Shall be made in the first & Second wards of this Citty, and that there Shall be raisd for Defraying the Charge of the S<sup>d</sup> wells in Each ward twenty pounds to be paid by the Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wards in Proportion as Every one Lives near to the Said wells, and that the wells in the first ward Shall Stand Sixty yards from the house of Evert wendell down the Street on the South side of the gutter, and the well to be made in the Second ward Shall Stand about the middle of the Street over

against the house of Gysbert marselis & william Jacobse  
It is further Resolved that a warrant Shall be directed  
to the Assessors of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> first & Second wards to make  
Such an Assessment in Proportion as Afores<sup>d</sup> and De-  
liver the Same under their hands & Seals into the Clerks  
office on or before [no date is specified] David Schuyler  
& harmanus wendell Esq<sup>rs</sup> being appointed managers  
with Joh's Lansing & Anthony van Schaick, to procure  
workmen & materialls for makeing y<sup>e</sup> well in y<sup>e</sup> first ward

April 10.—Whereas Daniel Killie has taken in part  
of y<sup>e</sup> land behind his house being the queen high way,  
It is therefore Resolved by the Comonalty that he Shall  
forthwith take up his fence, and Sett up the same Behind  
his house no further then with a streight line from y<sup>e</sup>  
Corner of the pasture belonging to y<sup>e</sup> heirs of mag<sup>t</sup>  
Schuyler, dec<sup>d</sup> & leaving y<sup>e</sup> same breath behind his Lott  
as y<sup>e</sup> same is at the afores<sup>d</sup> Corner

It is further Resolved by the Comonalty y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fence of  
y<sup>e</sup> Pasture of Coll. John Schuyler Shall be taken up in  
Like manor and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> following persons be appointed a  
Comitte viz David Schuyler, ab: Cuyler w: Ten Broek  
Esq<sup>s</sup> ald'n ant: v: Schaick Barent Sanders & D. Bradt  
to view & Examine y<sup>e</sup> writeings Concerning y<sup>e</sup> Same &  
y<sup>t</sup> they bring in their Report in writeing to ys. meeting  
on or before y<sup>e</sup> 5th of June next Ensueing

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In Mayor's Court, May 15, 1711.

Orderd that henceforth the Sherrif or his deputy and a  
Constable in his Turn Shall attend the mayor's Court  
precisely when held

May 19.—This day this meeting rec<sup>d</sup> a Letter from his  
Excellency Rob<sup>t</sup> Hunter Esq<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Gen'l & Gov'r in  
Chief of the province of new york & dated in new york  
y<sup>e</sup> 12th of this Instant wherein he directs y<sup>t</sup> her maj<sup>es</sup>  
Service Requires That a detachm<sup>t</sup> from ys. garrison here  
of 3 Score men be Sent Immediately to y<sup>e</sup> manor Living-  
ston and desires us to be pleased to give ord'rs y<sup>t</sup> they  
be accomodated with boats & Canaes necessary, or what

Else may be requisite, as also y<sup>t</sup> we will be pleased to ord'r Such necessary guards for y<sup>e</sup> Security of the place dureing their absence as wee may Judge Requisite our Ready Compliance as it is for her maj'es Immediate Service will very much oblidge him

In Obedience whereof the following warrant was order to be directed to Sheboleth Bogardus viz<sup>t</sup>

Whereas we have just now rec<sup>d</sup> a Letter from his Ex'cy Ro<sup>t</sup> hunter Esq'r Cap<sup>t</sup> Gen'l & Gov'r in Chiefe of y<sup>e</sup> province of new york &c. wherein he setts forth y<sup>t</sup> her maj'es Service requires y<sup>t</sup> Sixty men Immediately Shall be Transported to y<sup>e</sup> manor of Livingston, we do therefore require & Comand you in her maj'es name to take on board y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> number with Such proper officers as his Ex'cy has directed, and hereof you are in no ways to omitt at your parrall Given under our hands in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 19th of May in y<sup>e</sup> tenth year of her maj's Reigne annoq'o Do. 1711

Was signed by the mayor record. & aldermen  
To Shiboletth Bogardus master of his Sloop

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At a meeting of the mayor & aldermen in the Citty of  
Albany y<sup>e</sup> 21st of May 1711

Just now the mayor & ald'n rec<sup>d</sup> a Letter from his Ex'cy Rob<sup>t</sup> Hunter Esq'r Cap<sup>t</sup>: Gen'l & governour in Chiefe of y<sup>e</sup> Province of newyork &c and is as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>

Manor of Livingston y<sup>e</sup> 20th may 1711

Eleven at night

Sr.—her maj's Service Requireing ye presence of y<sup>e</sup> Troops at Albany here, with all possible dispatch, I must Intreet yo. to furnish them with Sloops boats or Canoes for their Conveyance the Expense of which Shall be defrayd and at the Same time I desire yo. may call the militia in your town in arms to take Care of the fort & place dureing the Absence of the garrison I Eārnestly begg your assistance for dispatch & am with Sincerity

Your very humble Servant

Ro<sup>t</sup> Hunter



In obedience whereof we forthwith directed the following warrant to nanning Harm'se visher viz<sup>t</sup>

Whereas we just now Received a Letter from his Ex'cy Rob<sup>t</sup> Hunter Esq'r Cap<sup>t</sup> Gen'l and Govern'r in Chiefe of the province of n: york wherein he setts forth that her maj'es Service Requires that her maj'es Troops at Albany be Sent forthwith to the manor Livingston & directs us to furnish them with Sloops &c. for their Conveyance & also that the Expense thereof Shall be defrayd in Obedience whereof we do hereby Require yo. forthwith to receive on board your Sloop her maj's S<sup>d</sup> Troops & Convey them to the S<sup>d</sup> manor of Livingston in all Expedition, hereof you are in no ways to omitt at your parrall, Given under our hands in Albany the 21st of may in the tenth year of her maj's Reigne Annoq'o Do. 1711

was Signed by the mayor Recorder & aldermen  
To Nanning harmense visher  
master of the Sloop Mary

And whereas Pursuant to the Said Letter we have taken the necessary Care for the Transportation of y<sup>e</sup> said Troops, it is further Resolved y<sup>t</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Abraham Schuyler & harmanus wendell Esq'rs forthwith do attend Peter Schuyler Esq'r Colo. of the militia Regim<sup>t</sup> of this Citty & County & acquaint him that this meeting desire he will Emmediately order that y<sup>e</sup> militia of the S<sup>d</sup> Citty come in arms to take care of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> fort & this place during the absence of the said troops

The Said Abraham Schuyler & harmanus Wendell Esq'rs being returnd, Says that they have deliverd a Copy of the above Resolution to Colo. Peter Schuyler who answerd y<sup>t</sup> he would Send for y<sup>e</sup> militia Officers to Convien to whom he would Communicate y<sup>e</sup> same & Should Comply with our desire

orderd that the following Letter be written to his Ex'cy Rob<sup>t</sup> Hunter Cap<sup>t</sup> Gen'l & gov'r in Chiefe of the province of new york & in answer to his Letter of y<sup>e</sup> 20 Instant, and is as follows viz<sup>t</sup>

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 21st of may 1711

may it please your Ex'cy

your Ex'cys Letter dated yesterday we rec<sup>d</sup> ys. day & in Obedience thereof, we have forthwith procured a Sloop for y<sup>e</sup> Transportation of y<sup>e</sup> Troops here & desired Peter Schuyler Esq'r Collo of the militia Regiment of ys. Citty & County that he will Emmediately order y<sup>e</sup> militia of this Citty to Come in Arms to take care of y<sup>e</sup> fort and this place dureing y<sup>e</sup> absence of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Troops who returnd answer that he would Comply therewith, So remain in all sincerity

may it please your Ex'cy

your Ex'cys most obed<sup>t</sup> & humble Servants

was Signed by the may'r Recorder &amp; aldermen

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In Common Council, May 29, 1711.

Orderd that the following ordinance Relateing [to] y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade Shall be Issued (viz<sup>t</sup>)

By the mayor Recorder aldermen and Comonalty of the Citty of albany

*An Ordinance*

WHEREAS several Inhabitants of this Citty have made their Complaints y<sup>t</sup> Sundry persons of this Citty & Schinnechtady do much Incroach upon y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade in takeing and giveing great giffts for Rydeing of the Indians &c. It is therefore Resolved that it Shall be publishd & Declard y<sup>t</sup> no p'son or p'sons w<sup>t</sup> Soever within ys. Citty Shall upon y<sup>e</sup> arrivall of any Indian or Indians, Squae. or Squaes (comeing from y<sup>e</sup> westward) adress themselves nor Speake to ym. nor Intice ym. without y<sup>e</sup> Gates of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Citty by Signs or oy'r wise how Soever to trade with themselves or any other prsons being thereof Convicted by y<sup>e</sup> Sherrif or any oy'r pson or psons Shall forfeit & pay as a fine for Each Such Offence y<sup>e</sup> Summe of five pounds Currant money for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of the Sherriff or any other pson who Shall Sue for y<sup>e</sup> Same at y<sup>e</sup> mayors Court or in any other Court of record within the s<sup>d</sup> Citty,

That no person or psons whatsoever within this Citty Shall Send out or make use of any Broakers whether Christians or Indians in the management of y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade to y<sup>e</sup> westward upon pain & penalty of paying as a fine for Each Offence y<sup>e</sup> Summe of five Pounds for y<sup>e</sup> behoof and to be rec<sup>d</sup> as afores<sup>d</sup>

That no person or psons Shall with his or their wagon or wagons, Cart or Carts horse or horses drive or Ride any Indian or Indians Squae or Squaes, nearer to the Citty of Albany from Schinnechtady yn. at y<sup>e</sup> Sand Bergh upon pain & penalty of paying as a fine for each Such Offence y<sup>e</sup> Summe of five pound for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of & to be rec<sup>d</sup> as afores<sup>d</sup>

That in Case any person or psons haveing Committed any offence as before mentioned & y<sup>e</sup> Sherrif his deputy or any other person or persons Shall on his or their own accord Contract agree or make up the matter with Such Offender or with any body Else by there means for a less Summe of money then y<sup>e</sup> fine or fines afores<sup>d</sup> made for such Offences he or they being thereof Convicted by one or more Evidences Shall forfeit as a fine for Each offence the Summe of five Pounds for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of the Said mayor Record'r aldermen & Comonalty & to be Sued as afores<sup>d</sup> Given in Alb. y<sup>e</sup> 30 of may y<sup>e</sup> 10th year of her maj's Reign 1711

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By the mayor aldermen & Comonalty of the Citty of Albany & y<sup>e</sup> Justices of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty & County

*An Ordinance*

By virtue of his Ex'cys order dated y<sup>e</sup> 17th Instant it is thought Requisite ffor her maj'es Service that all y<sup>e</sup> Bakers of this Citty do Bake forthwith all the Cornell & other Stuf they have by them or Can get to bread & that no person or person's Shall directly or Indirectly take on board of any Sloop or Canoe any Cornell or bread to Transport the Same from hence to any place out of this County we doe therefore hereby Require all bakers to take notice hereof accordingly & prohibite all masters of

vessels or any other person or persons whatsoever to take on board of any Sloop boat Canoe or other vessel or any other way to Convey or Transport any bread or Cornel from this Citty & County

It is further prohibited by y<sup>e</sup> authority afores<sup>d</sup> that all masters of vessels or any other person or persons whatsoever to take on board of any Sloop or boat any Inch whyte pine boards To Convey or Transport the Same as afores<sup>d</sup> upon penalty as they will answer to the Contrary at their perrill Given In Albany the 21st June in the tenth year of her maj's Reign annoq'o Do. 1711

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At a mayor's Court held in the Citty hall of Albany the 24th of June 1711

The Court opened & ordre'd That all Constables of this Citty Shall attend the Mayors Court when held in the respective turns beginning with y<sup>e</sup> Constable of the first ward on pain & penalty of Six Shillings for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe of the Sherrif who is to Sue for y<sup>e</sup> Same

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Att a Comon Councill held in the Citty hall of Albany the 24th June 1711: Present, Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston, Jun'r Esq'r may'r John Cuyler Esq'r record'r David Schuyler Wessel Ten Broek ger<sup>t</sup> Roseboom harm: Wendell abrah'm Schuyler abraham Cuyler Esq's ald'n Dirk Bradt Joh's Pruyn Hend'k Roseboom Johan's Lansing anth'o Van Schaak ass'ts

By virtue of an act of gen'l assembly of y<sup>e</sup> Colony of new york Entitled an act . . . . .

Is orderd that the Sume of fifty pounds Shall be Raisd & Levyd on all the Inhabitants of this Citty and have therefore orderd y<sup>t</sup> a War't Shall be Issued to y<sup>e</sup> asses'rs of this Citty to make an Estimate of y<sup>e</sup> Estates of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty & deliver y<sup>e</sup> Same into y<sup>e</sup> Clerks office on or before y<sup>e</sup> . . July next, under their hands & Seals

It is ord'r'd y<sup>t</sup> an ordinance made on y<sup>e</sup> 19 June 1708 Relateing butchers in this Citty Shall be confirm'd and

take its full force an that an ordinance to that purpose be published on Such fine and penalty as S<sup>d</sup> former ordinance doth direct and is as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>

Whereas a certain ordinance by y<sup>e</sup> may'r ald'n & Comonalty of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany on y<sup>e</sup> 19 day of June 1708 Relateing y<sup>e</sup> publick market place & Exposeing to Sale all fish flesh poultry Eggs butter Cheese Roets &c. at y<sup>e</sup> place afores<sup>d</sup> & no other with'n y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty (is Expird) it is therefore ordained by y<sup>e</sup> authority afores<sup>d</sup> y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Same Shall be Confirmd & put in its full force & vertue w'h is hereby done accordingly and y<sup>e</sup> person or persons offending Shall be Lyable to pay Such fines and penaltys as in the afores<sup>d</sup> ordinance is Sett forth & Expressd

September 12, 1711. — Whereas the assessors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany have neglected to make an assesment of y<sup>e</sup> Estates of the Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty pursuant to an ord'r of Comon Coun'll dated ye 26th of July Last on a warr<sup>t</sup> to them directed

It is therefore Resolved that a warrant Shall be directed to the assessors of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty Pursuant to an act of Gen'll assembly Entituled an act for Repealing an act of Gen'l Assembly of this province, Entituled, an act for defraying y<sup>e</sup> publick & Necessary Charge throughout this province, for maintaining y<sup>e</sup> poor & preventing vagabonds Except so much thereof as Relates to vagabonds and for appointing more Effectuall means for defraying y<sup>e</sup> publick & necessary Charges in Each Citty and County and for maintaining the poor, and deliver Such Assesment under their hands & Seals on or before y<sup>e</sup> 16th of this Instant in the Clarks office

Aug. 22.—It is Resolved by the Comonalty that y<sup>e</sup> following persons be appointed a Comittee (viz<sup>t</sup>) the ald'n & y<sup>e</sup> assis'ts now Present to view and Examine y<sup>e</sup> accounts of this Citty and bring in their Report on or before y<sup>e</sup> 28th Instant and that y<sup>e</sup> Creger gives Notice to the Inhabitants of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty to Bring in Such accounts as they have with this Citty to Mr. Antho. Bradt Citty Treasurer

Sept. 19.—The Assessors of the Citty of Albany have

this day brought in their Estimates amounting to 5818£ on w'h is Layd 2½d on the pound and ordr<sup>d</sup> the D Clark to Copy the S<sup>l</sup> Estimates & Draw a warrant directed to the Collector of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>l</sup> Citty to Collect & pay the Money unto y<sup>e</sup> Citty Treas'r on or before the 14th October now next Ensueing

Sept. 29.—This day being appointed by y<sup>e</sup> Charter of this Citty that the Aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> Several wards of this Citty bring their return of y<sup>e</sup> aldermen assis'ts & Constables Chosen by the Inhabitants to serve for the Ensueing year (viz<sup>t</sup>)

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
David Schuyler,	Joh's Lansing,
Harmanus Wendel.	Barent Staats.
Joh's Jer. Wendell, Const.	

*Second Ward.*

Ger <sup>t</sup> Roseboom	Gysbert Marceles
Abraham Cuyler	William Jacobse
Hend'k Roseboom Jun'r, Const.	

*Third Ward.*

Wessel Ten Broek	Peter Waldron
hend'k hansen	Dirk Bradt
Dirk T. Bradt, Const.	

Claes van woerden Chosen high Constaple  
Anthony Bradt Chosen Chamberlaine

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At a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Recorder ald'n & assistants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of albany this 27 Nov: 1811: Present, Jno. Cuyler Esq'r Record'r Wess Ten Broek hend. hansen David Schuyler Ab: Cuyler Ger<sup>t</sup> Roseboom har: wendel Dirk Brat Joh's Lansing B: Stats Gys: marcelis wm. Jacobse P'r Waldrum

Resolved that the 150 men Raised by the Gen'l assembly of the Colony of N: york for the Security of these fronteers this winter shall be Quarterd out in this Citty & County on the Inhabitants thereof

It is thought Necessary that 300 load of fire wood be

Ryd for the burger Guards of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty and is therefore orderd that a warrant Shall be directed to the Asse'rs of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty to assess y<sup>e</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> quantity of wood on y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty and bring or Return Such Estimate in the Clarks office on or before y<sup>e</sup> first of Decemb'r next

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In Common Council, January 10, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Resolved that three hundred Load of fyre wood be Ryd by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty for y<sup>e</sup> burger guards and it is therefore [ordered] y<sup>t</sup> billets be write & brought to every Inhabitant what he is to Ryde it is also Resolv<sup>d</sup> y<sup>t</sup> 1000 yalow pine Stockados of 14 foot long & 12 Inches thinck at y<sup>e</sup> Smalest End for Repairing y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty Shall be Ryd for w<sup>h</sup> a warrant Shall be directed to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of y<sup>s</sup> Citty to y<sup>e</sup> end y<sup>t</sup> they Return an Estimate thereof under their hands & Seals in y<sup>e</sup> Clark office on or before y<sup>e</sup> 12th Instant that y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants may Ryde y<sup>e</sup> Same

It Is further Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> following persons be appointed fyre masters in this Citty to Serve for y<sup>e</sup> Ensueing year viz<sup>t</sup> 1st ward Barent Eghbertse Joh's Ten Broek; 2d Hendrick Ten Eyk Barent Sanders; 3d Jacob Evertse Peter Ryckman

orderd that they Shall be Servd with a warrant for viewing y<sup>e</sup> fyre places &c. in this Citty

February 14. — A petition of Teunis Bradt of this Citty being Read wherein he humbly beggs to be nominated & appointed Sexon of the Citty of Albany & to have y<sup>e</sup> Benefitt to receive y<sup>e</sup> Perquisites Belonging to y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>l</sup> office w<sup>h</sup> was Granted him, accordingly

Teunis Bradt appointed Chamerlain of this Citty in Stead of his father

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In Common Council, Feb. 19, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Assessors of this Citty have brought in their Estimate's of one thousand Stockados Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty on y<sup>e</sup> 10th of Jan'y last, w<sup>h</sup>

Estimates are approv'd & order'd that billets be given out to y<sup>e</sup> Severall Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>1</sup> Citty to y<sup>e</sup> end y<sup>t</sup> Every one Rides his Proportion on or before y<sup>e</sup> 23th Instant, and that y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Citty Shall Ryde their Proportion of firewood on or before y<sup>e</sup> time aforesaid

March 4.—Resolved that a fair list Shall be drawn of all those who have neglected to Ryde their quota of fire wood for y<sup>e</sup> burger guards & warrants directed by y<sup>e</sup> aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> Respective wards to y<sup>e</sup> Severall Constables thereof to Levey y<sup>e</sup> Sume of three Shill's on y<sup>e</sup> goods & Chattels of y<sup>e</sup> offenders for every load of wood they have not Ryde as afores<sup>d</sup> at any time after y<sup>e</sup> 8th of this Instant

itis Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> following ordinance be Publishd (viz<sup>t</sup>)

By the Mayor Aldermen & Commonalty of the Citty of Albany

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas an ordinance made by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty Published on the 3<sup>d</sup> day of aprill 1711 against Severall Persons who are presumed to Retaile & use manuell Occupations without being made freemen of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty which will be Expird on y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> day of aprill next It is therefore hereby Published and Declard y<sup>t</sup> Every Clause & article Containd & Expressd in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ordinanc Shall be and Remain in full force & vertue for y<sup>e</sup> Speace of one year next after the date hereof

And whereas it is very necessary that y<sup>e</sup> hoggs in this Citty & Libertys thereof be Ringd to Prevent their Roating up the gras It is therefore hereby ordaind & declard y<sup>t</sup> all hoggs or Piggs which Shall Run at Large in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty and Liberties not Ringd to prevent their Roating as afors<sup>d</sup> it Shall and may be Lawfull for any Person or Persons to Seize upon Such hog or hoggs Pig or Piggs for his or their use benefitt and behoofe as a forfieter for the owners neglect Given in Albany the 4th of march in y<sup>e</sup> 10th year of her maj's Reign annoq'o Do 1711 $\frac{1}{2}$



This day the Comonalty have agreed with Johannis Dwandlaer Jun'r & Peter waldron to Square Sharpe & Sett up the Stockados w'h are now ryd for this Citty who are to have Seaven pence [half] penny for Each Stockado they Shall So Square Sharpe & Sett in a Regular way y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Service is to be performd at or before y<sup>e</sup> p'mo may next

Whereas y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty are informd that fodder is Sett up by Severall People in yards of Sundry persons without y<sup>e</sup> north gate in y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>l</sup> ward of this Citty to y<sup>e</sup> Great danger of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Citty if Sett a fire be evil men or accidentally (w'h we hope god will prevent) It is therefore orderd that a warrant Shall be directed to y<sup>e</sup> high Constable of this Citty to Cause Such person or persons to remove such Straw So dangerously Sett up as afores<sup>d</sup> to Some other Convenient place at or before y<sup>e</sup> 12th Instant on penalty as they will answer to y<sup>e</sup> Contrary

The following persons are now appointed by the . . .  
Anthony Bogardt, william hogan; Johan's Beekman, harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse, wm. Gysbertse, Tho harmense

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By the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the Citty  
of Albany

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas Sundry Persons in this Citty & County of Albany do Presume to Sell Strong Liquor by Retaile without being duely Lycenc'd we do therefore hereby Publish & declare that after y<sup>e</sup> publication hereof no person or Persons whatsoever within the Said Citty & County Shall by themselves or others Sell any Liquors by Retaile under the quantity of five Gallons without being duly Lycenc'd as aforesaid on Painalty of forfeiting for Such offence the Sume of five Pounds for the behoof of Such person or Persons as Shall Sue for the Same Given in albany y<sup>e</sup> 25th of february in the 10th year of her maj's Reign annoq'o Do. 1712

In Common Council, March 25, 1712.

The Commonalty have this day Sold unto Leiv<sup>t</sup> Col'o John Schuyler for the Sume of three pounds a Certain Small peece of ground Scituate Lying & being here in the City of Albany in y<sup>e</sup> first ward adjoyning unto y<sup>e</sup> lott of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>l</sup> John Schuyler haveing on y<sup>e</sup> East y<sup>e</sup> lott of Anthony Van Schaick & on y<sup>e</sup> west y<sup>e</sup> high Road containing in lenth on y<sup>e</sup> East & on y<sup>e</sup> west Syde Six and a half foot & in breath four Rod & Seaven foot fronting towards y<sup>e</sup> Rutten kill Rinlands measure, for wh: peece of ground the mayor of the S<sup>d</sup> City is to give a Release unto y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>l</sup> John Schuyler, and that y<sup>e</sup> Sume of three pounds is to be paid unto Leiv<sup>t</sup> Samuel Babington for Sundry Disbursments in Repairing y<sup>e</sup> Great Guns in this City &c

The Comonalty have also Sold unto maritie wife of Anthony van Schaick & Johanna anthonize van Stryden for the Sume of thirty Shillings a certain Small peece of Ground Scituate Lying & being here in y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany in 2<sup>d</sup> ward next unto their house containing in breath on y<sup>e</sup> north End at y<sup>e</sup> small house of hendrick Van Ness three foot & Seaven Inches & in breath till it Runs unto y<sup>e</sup> lott of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> maratie van Schaick & Joha'a anthonize Van Stryden twenty Eight foot & four Inches for w'h peece of ground it is Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> mayor of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City Shall give a Release unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> maritie Van Schaick & Johanna anthonize van Stryden

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albany y<sup>e</sup> 10th June 1712

may it please your Excellency

we take leave to acq<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> Ex'cy y<sup>t</sup> we are at present in a Sad Condition o'r Indians y<sup>e</sup> 5 nations Inclind to joyn w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Tuscarora Indians & mistrustfull y<sup>t</sup> we are joynd with those of Carolina to distroy y<sup>m</sup> y<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> Indians are meeting at a place on y<sup>e</sup> Tuskohanna River w<sup>h</sup> we think will be a Bad Consequence at last y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indians puffd up y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Nations with maney lyes to w<sup>h</sup> we understand they give ear, and y<sup>e</sup> french Intrest among this who are

never neuter give us Reason to desire y<sup>r</sup> Ex<sup>cy</sup> to take Such Necessary Care as y<sup>r</sup> Ex<sup>cy</sup> Shall Judge most proper to defend us, we doubt not but y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>rs</sup> of the Indian affairs have fully Informd y<sup>r</sup> Ex<sup>cy</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> particulars Colo: Peter Schuyler who is much Esteemd by y<sup>e</sup> Indians & has a great Sway among y<sup>m</sup> haveing always acted in y<sup>e</sup> absence of y<sup>e</sup> gov<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>ll</sup> as Chiefe with them & he being now out of y<sup>e</sup> Commission for y<sup>e</sup> Indian affairs, we do humbly desire y<sup>r</sup> Ex<sup>cy</sup> to restore him in his former Station, being we know he has Great Influence on them

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In Common Council, June 16, 1712.

Resolved that an ordinance be prepard made & published for Prohibiting giveing & Selling of Strong Liquor to y<sup>e</sup> Indians in this Citty and County of Albany on pain & penalty of forfeiting the Sume of five pounds for the behoofe of y<sup>e</sup> Sherrif or any other person or persons who Shall Sue for the Same by Conviction of one or more witnesses before any of her maj<sup>s</sup> Court of Record in this Citty,

It is also orderd and Resolved y<sup>t</sup> it Shall be inserted in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ordinance y<sup>t</sup> no person or persons Shall adress themselves nor Speake to any Indian or Indians Squae or Squas Comeing down hudsons River or from Canadas without y<sup>e</sup> Stockados of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty on pain & peanalty of ten Pounds for Each offence for y<sup>e</sup> Behoofe of y<sup>e</sup> Shirref or any other Person or Persons who Shall Sue for the Same before any Court of Record in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty by Conviction of one or more Credible witnesses

It is further Resolved y<sup>t</sup> an ordinance Publish<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 30th day of may 1711 Expird by its owne Limitation Shall be & Remaine In force till further order

June 17. — It is orderd that the following ordinance Shall be publishd Relateing y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade viz<sup>t</sup>

By the Mayor Recorder Alderman & Comonalty of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany and the Justices of the said Citty & County

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas it hath been found by Experience y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Selling & giving of Rum & other strong Liquor to y<sup>e</sup> Indians in this Citty & County hath been very prejudiciall in time of war & other Services for Preventing the Like for the future be it ordaind publishd & declar'd y<sup>t</sup> if any person or persons whatsoever within y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Citty & County who shall from & after y<sup>e</sup> date hereof give Sell or other wise dispose of any Rum Brandy Spirits wine beer ale Syder or any other Strong liquor whatsoever to any Indian or Indians Squae or Squaes being thereof Lawfully convicted before any of her maj<sup>es</sup> Courts of Record in y<sup>s</sup> Citty Shall for every Such offence forfeitt y<sup>e</sup> Sume of five pounds for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe of the Sherrif or any oy<sup>r</sup>er person y<sup>t</sup> Shall Sue for the same

And whereas an ordinance made and publishd by y<sup>e</sup> mayor Recorder Alderman & Comonalty of y<sup>e</sup> Citty afores<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> 30th day of may 1711 against Severall persons of this Citty & Schinechtady who did much Incroach upon y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade w<sup>h</sup> is Expird by its owne Limitation It is therefore hereby publisd ordaind & declar'd y<sup>t</sup> Every Clause & article therein Containd shall be & Remaine in its full force & vertue untill further order and those who do or Shall offend against y<sup>e</sup> Same Shall be Lyable to pay such fines & forfeitures as therein is Set forth

That no Indian or Indians Squae or Squas coming down hudsons River from y<sup>e</sup> Lake and all oy<sup>r</sup> Strange or far Indians from any other way Shall not Lye & Lodge within y<sup>e</sup> Stockados of y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Citty with his or their bever or peltry and y<sup>t</sup> no person or persons Shall Ryde Carry Convey w<sup>th</sup> wagon or Canoe nor receive any pak bever or peltery in his or their Care & Custody of any such Indian or Indians Squa or Squas nor take or suffer y<sup>m</sup> in his or their house to Lodge at night under pain and penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> Sume of five pound for Each offence for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe of y<sup>e</sup> Shirrif or any oy<sup>r</sup> person y<sup>t</sup> Shall Sue for the Same & to be Sued as afores<sup>d</sup>

That in case y<sup>e</sup> Sherrif his deputy or any oy<sup>r</sup> person

or persons Shall on his & their owne accord Contract agree or make up the matter with any person or persons who have Committed any offence as before mentioned or with any body Else by their means for a Less Sume o money then y<sup>e</sup> fine or fines afores<sup>d</sup> made for such offences he or they being thereof Convicted by one or more Credible wittnesses Shall forfitt & pay as a fine for Each offence y<sup>e</sup> Sume of five pounds for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe of any person or persons y<sup>t</sup> Shall Sue for y<sup>e</sup> Same given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 17th of June in y<sup>e</sup> 11th year of her majes Reign a'o 1712

June 25. — Mr. Stephanis Groesbeek brings in a petition of Severall Indian Traders & Inhabitants of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty desireing that y<sup>e</sup> ordinance made Some time this Instant may be altered, to the End y<sup>t</sup> they may Receive Indians with thar packs into their housen to trade with them & that they may have a free trade within this Citty according the Directions of y<sup>e</sup> Citty Charter w<sup>h</sup> Petition is Resolved to be taken in further Consideration

It is further Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> following ordinance Shall be publishd viz<sup>t</sup>

By the mayor Aldermen & Comonalty of the Citty of Albany

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas an ordinance made & publishd y<sup>e</sup> 17th of this Instant a Claw is Renewd as in y<sup>e</sup> former ordinance mentioned viz<sup>t</sup> that no person or persons Shall with his or their wagon or wagons Cart or Carts horse or horses drive or Ryde any Indian or Indians Squaw or Squaws nearer to this Citty from Schinnechtady then at y<sup>e</sup> Sandbergh, upon pain & penalty of paying as a fine the Sume of five pounds for the behoof of the Sherrif or any other person that Shall Sue for the Same w<sup>h</sup> Said Claw is hereby Repealed & made null and void to all Intents & purposes and y<sup>t</sup> no persons whatsoever Shall Ryde or drive in wagon Cart or Slee any Indian or Indians Squaw or Squaws with bever or peltry any nearer to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty then three hundred passes from any Gate of this Citty upon pain & penalty of paying as fine y<sup>e</sup> Sume of five

pound for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe of the Sherrif or any other person or persons that Shall Sue for y<sup>e</sup> Same Given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 25th of June in the 11th year of her maj<sup>es</sup> Reign Annoq<sup>o</sup> Do. 1712

June 28.—The petition of Severall freemen of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany Desireing y<sup>e</sup> alteration of a Claw in an ordinance made on y<sup>e</sup> 17th Instant Being Read, and Granted

It is order'd that y<sup>e</sup> following ordinance Shall be published to morrow viz<sup>t</sup>

By the mayor Recorder aldermen & Comonalty of the Citty of albany

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas the Said mayor Recorder aldermen & Comonalty have thought fitt to Repeal the ordinances made publishd ordaind & declar'd on y<sup>e</sup> 17 & 25th day of this Instant w<sup>h</sup> Said ordinances are hereby Repeald made null void and of no force to all intents & purposes whatsoever & do hereby Publish ordain & declare That no person or persons whatsoever Shall upon y<sup>e</sup> arrivall of any Indian or Indians Squaw or Squaws (Comeing from y<sup>e</sup> westward) adress themselves nor Speak to them nor Intice them without y<sup>e</sup> Gates of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty by Sign or otherwise howsoever to trade with themselves or any other person or persons being thereof convicted by the Sherrif or any other person or persons Shall forfeit & pay for Each Such offence the Sume of five pounds Currant money one half thereof for the behoofe of the said mayor aldermen & Comonalty and the other half for the behoofe of the Sherrif or any other person that Shall Sue for the Same at y<sup>e</sup> mayors Court of the said Citty or any Court of record within the Same

That no Person or persons whatsoever within this Citty Shall Send out or make use of any Broakers whether Christians or Indians in the management of the Indian Trade upon pain & penalty of paying as a fine for Each offence the Sume of five pounds for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe of & to be Sued as afores<sup>d</sup>

That no Person or persons whatsoever Shall Ryde or

drive in wagon Cart or Slee any Indian or Indians Squaw or Squaws or their Bever & peltry any nearer to the s<sup>d</sup> Citty then three hundred paces from any Gate of the Citty aforesaid upon pain & penalty of paying as a fine for Each offence the Sume of five pounds for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe of & to be Sued as aforesaid

That no person or persons whatsoever Shall adress him or them selfs to any Indian or Indians Squaw or Squaws comeing down hudsons River with Bever & peltry Schaahkook & River Indians Excepted nor Speake to him her or them without y<sup>e</sup> limitts & liberty of ye s<sup>d</sup> Citty on pain & penalty of paying as a fine for Each offence the Sume of ten pounds for the behoofe of & to be Sued as aforesaid

That not above the Number of fifteen Indians Comeing down hudsons river Shall be allowed to Stay & Lodge in the s<sup>t</sup> Citty at one time with his or their bever & peltry and that all Such person or persons who Shall Entertain or Suffer any Indian or Indians to Stay & Lodge in his or their houses Kitchens or Elsewhere after he she or they Shall have warning from the mayor Recorder aldermen or assistants of the said Citty or from any one of them Shall forfeit & pay as a fine for Each offence the Sume of ten pounds for the behoofe of & to be Sued as aforesaid,

That no person or persons whatsoever Shall from and after y<sup>e</sup> date hereof, give Sell or otherwise dispose of any Rum Brandy Spirits wine beer ale Syder or any other Strong Liquor whatsoever to any Indian or Indians Squaw or Squaws on pain & penalty of paying as a fine for Each offence the Sume of five pounds for the Behoof of & to be Sued as aforesaid the offender Being Convicted by one or more Credible Evidences,

That in Case any person or persons haveing Committed any offence as before mentioned & the Sherrif his Deputy or any other person or persons Shall on his or their own accord Contract agree or make up the matter with Such offender or with Some body Else by their means for a lesse Sume of money then the fine or fines aforesaid

made for Such offences, he She or they being thereof Convicted by one or more Credible Evidences Shall forfeit & pay as a fine for Each offence the Sum of five pound for the behoofe of & to be Sued as afores<sup>d</sup> given in albany y<sup>e</sup> 30th day of June in y<sup>e</sup> 11th year of her maj'es Reign a'o Do. 1712

July 22. — It is Resolved that fifty pound be raised & levy'd on the Inhabitants of this Citty for y<sup>e</sup> payment of Such Debts as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty is Charged with It is orderd y<sup>t</sup> a warrant shall be directed to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of this Citty for y<sup>e</sup> Equally & Impartially assessing & rateing y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty & bring in their Estimates in y<sup>e</sup> Clarks office on or before y<sup>e</sup> first day of august next Ensueing

orderd that a billet be put on ye Church giving notice to all persons who have any demands on this Citty to bring in their accounts to the Treasurer forthwith The following persons viz<sup>t</sup> Hend'k Hansen harmanus wendell Esq's ald'n Dirk Bradt & Johannis Lansing ass'ts are appointed To view & Examine the S<sup>d</sup> accounts and bring in their Report in Comon Councill on y<sup>e</sup> first day of august next Ensueing

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In Common Council, August 5, 1712.

Present: Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun'r Esq'r may'r John Cuyler Esq'r Recorder hend: Hansen Wessel Ten Broek David Schuyler Abraham Cuyler Ger<sup>t</sup> Roseboom harmanus wendell Esq's ald'n Dirke Bradt Joh's Lansing gysb<sup>t</sup> marcelis ass'ts

Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> Commonalty on the 22th of July last y<sup>e</sup> Committee then appointed to view & Examine y<sup>e</sup> accounts of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty who bring their Report this day that they have Examind y<sup>e</sup> accounts of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Citty amo. to £77 w'h Report is approv'd of

The Chamberlain was orderd to give the Severall persons Credit in his Citty Book Except an account of wm hogen w'h is first to be Examind by y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty

The Comonalty takeing unto Consideration y<sup>t</sup> this is much Indebted they do therefore Resolve that £10 be



added to y<sup>e</sup> £50 to be Raisd & leveyed on the Inhabitants of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty

Whereas Severall persons are indebted to this Citty who do delay to pay it is therefore orderd that y<sup>e</sup> Chamberlain do demand & Receive the Same & bring a Report to y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty y<sup>e</sup> 19th Instant

It is orderd that the following ordinance Shall by publish'd viz<sup>t</sup>

By the mayor aldermen & Comonalty of the Citty of albany

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas Complaints are made that Severall persons of this Citty do buy & take in pawn Cloathing & acutremments of the Soldiers to the prejudice of her maj<sup>es</sup> Service for preventing y<sup>e</sup> like for the future, It is Resolved that it Shall be ordaind publishd & Declar'd and it is hereby ordaind publishd & Declar'd that if any person or persons whatsoever shall buy or take in pawn any Cloathing or acutremments of any Soldier or Soldiers shall forfeit & pay for Every offence the Sume of 30*f* & return Such Cloathing or acutremments So bought or taken in pawn of any Soldier as aforesaid,

It is further ordaind & declar'd that all persons whose Lott is adjoyning to the Rutten Creek Shall forthwith Clean the Same of all filt and y<sup>e</sup> Neighbors on both Sydes of the Creek are to be Equall help full to one another in Cleaning y<sup>e</sup> Same on or before y<sup>e</sup> 19th Instant on penalty of paying as a fine for Each offence 20*f* and when Cleaned no person Shall throw or Carry any dung or filt in the s<sup>d</sup> Creek on penalty of 6*f* for Every offence to be Recovered by any person that Shall Sue for the Same before any Justice of y<sup>e</sup> peace within this Citty given in albany y<sup>e</sup> 5th of aug<sup>t</sup> 1712

At the Request of Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> mayor of this Citty the Commonalty have Sold unto him for 20*f*. the previledge of building over y<sup>e</sup> Rutten Creek behind his lott y<sup>e</sup> breath thereof as it lyes between y<sup>e</sup> lott of the heirs of harme Rutgers on the East & the lott of anthony van Schaick on y<sup>e</sup> west, It is therefore orderd that the Recorder any three of the aldermen & any three

of the ass'ts Shall Give him a Release thereof Accordingly

It being moved that one or more wells be made In y<sup>e</sup> first & Second wards of this Citty w<sup>h</sup> is Refer'd till further Consideration

Aug. 15. — Whereas the Comonalty Being Informd that Evert wendell of this Citty haveing Incroachd by building over the Rounds passage behind his lott Contrary to his lease

It is Resolved that further Enquiry Shall be made whether y<sup>e</sup> ground he has built upon properly belongs unto him or not, if not then the s<sup>d</sup> building he has erected to be Removed and in y<sup>e</sup> mean time that he or any other person by his means Ceases finishing any further building there on his or their perril, and that the Said Evert wendell be Servd with a Copy hereof accordingly

It is further Resolved that no Person or Persons whatsoever Shall Infence any Ground behind his or their lotts of Ground towards any Rounds Passage of the said Citty without haveing first Liberty of the Comonalty

Sept. 2. — This day are war'ts Issued to the Asses'rs of this Citty for the Equally and Impartially Assessing all & Every the Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty and bring in their Estimates in the Clerks office this Citty on or before the 4th of this Instant

It is Resolved that when y<sup>r</sup> Assesm'ts are deliverd in the Recorder & any three aldermen Shall Issue out their warrants to the Collector of this Citty for Collecting & paying Sixty pounds unto the Citty Chamberlaine on or before y<sup>e</sup> 12 day of October next Ensueing

Sept. 3. — It is Resolved that £15 Shall be added to £60 Tax of this Citty w<sup>h</sup> is to [be] levyed on or before y<sup>e</sup> 12 day of October next, and also that one well Shall be made in the first ward of the s<sup>d</sup> City to w<sup>h</sup> End the Comonalty have appointed the following persons for managers thereof viz<sup>t</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun'r Esq'r may'r David Schuyler & harmanus wendell Esq'rs aldermen to whom is to be p<sup>d</sup> £15 out of y<sup>e</sup> Lycence money for paying the Charge of makeing the s<sup>d</sup> well

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 14th Octob: 1712

This day being appointed by the Charter of the Citty of Albany for y<sup>e</sup> aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty to make a return of y<sup>e</sup> aldermen assistants & Constables who are Chosen to Serve for y<sup>e</sup> Ensueing year according y<sup>e</sup> Return made thereof in y<sup>e</sup> Clerks office on y<sup>e</sup> 29th of September last and are as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
David Schuyler	Evert Wendell
harmanus wendell	Daniel Bratt
Joh's Ten Broek Constable	

*Second Ward.*

Abraham Cuyler	Gysbert marselis
Joh's visher	Hend'k Roseboom
Isaac Kip Constable	

*Third Ward.*

Hendrick Hansen	Joh's Hanse
Wessel Ten Broek	Jacob Evertse
Anthony Lewis Constable	
Theunis Brat Chamberlaine	
Joh's wendell High Constable	

---

At a meeting of the Recorder and aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany the 25th nov'r 1712: Present, John Cuyler Esq'r recorder Hend. Hansen David Schuyler Wess'l Ten Broek Abraham Cuyler harmanus wendell Joh's harmense visher Esq'rs ald'n.

This day Mr. Recorder acquainted this meeting that Mr. John Collins had told him that Coll'o Killian van Renselaer had Desired him to tell the Recorder of this Citty or any of y<sup>e</sup> magistrates of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty that he would not Suffer any of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany to cut timber or firewood in his mannor without his consent or an agreement first to be made with the magistrates of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City, and Since he was not willing to trust on his memory w'h might have fail'd him, he desired that Mr. Collins may be desidrd to attend this

meeting w<sup>h</sup> accordingly he did who Say'd what is above mentioned and moreover y<sup>t</sup> no persons Should be Ignorant hereof if they Should be prosecuted by y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Coll'o Renselaer in case no agreem<sup>t</sup> be made as aforesaid

The magistrates Considered the matter and told Mr. Collins that Since there is no Comission come for a mayor, without whom no Comon Councill can be held, but as soon as such Comission is rec<sup>d</sup> the Comonalty would then Give Col'o Renselaer an answer

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At a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Record'r aldermen and assistants of y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 29th day of Novemb'r 1712

This meeting being Inform'd that Coll'o Killiaen van Renselaer has Caused an advertisement to be put on y<sup>e</sup> Church prohibiting the Inhabitants of the City of Albany to cut any timber or fire wood within his Colony, and is as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>

Killiaen van Renselaer Esq'r of y<sup>e</sup> manor of Renselaerwyck in the county of Albany doth hereby give notice to the Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany (and he hath already Enform'd y<sup>e</sup> magestrates of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City of y<sup>e</sup> Same that he will not Suffer any timber or fire-wood to be cut down with in his Colony by any of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City without his lycence to w<sup>h</sup> he hath only rec<sup>d</sup> a delatory answer from them) that none of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City do from & after y<sup>e</sup> 1st day of dec'r now next Ensueing cut down any timber or fire wood within his s<sup>d</sup> Colony without Lycence from him if they do they will be prosecuted for y<sup>e</sup> Same dated in Albany this 28th day of nov'r in y<sup>e</sup> Eleventh year of her maj's Reign annoq. Do. 1712

It is therefore Resolved by the Record'r ald'n and ass'ts of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty that in Case Col'o K vn Renselaer Shall Prosecute any Inhabitant of the City of Albany for Cutting & carrying away Timber or firewood were they are used to do so that all Such Inhabitant or Inhabitants he Shall So prosecute before a Comission for a

mayor off this Citty be sent hither from n: york we make our selvs defend'ts for him or them

It was orderd y<sup>t</sup> wat is before mentioned in this meeting and in y<sup>e</sup> meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Recorder & aldermen on y<sup>e</sup> 25th day of this Instant Should be drawn out by y<sup>e</sup> D Ck and put on y<sup>e</sup> Church forthwith w<sup>h</sup> he accordingly did

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It is Resolved By y<sup>e</sup> Recorder & ald'n that y<sup>e</sup> following persons be appointed firemasters for y<sup>e</sup> ensueing year who are to be Servd with a warrant whereby they are to Govern themselvs accordingly viz<sup>t</sup> 1st ward Johan's van alen Jan van Ness 2<sup>d</sup> ward Chrishophel yetts Claes fonda 3<sup>d</sup> ward Jan Evertse Cornelis Switts

Whereas the Recorder and aldermen of the City of Albany have this day nominated & appointed yow to be fire masters for the s<sup>d</sup> Citty for the Ensueing year yow or the major part of yow are therefore hereby Required forthwith on the Receipt hereof and then once in Every fourthnight to go Round and view y<sup>e</sup> Chimneys where fire is kept within the said Citty, and where ever yow find Such Chimneys Extraordinary fowl yow are authorized to fine y<sup>e</sup> owner or owners in the Sume of three Shillings for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of your Selvs who are to Sue for ye Same, yow are also to take notice that no fire be kept within this Citty in inconvenient places or any fodder which may tend to be dangerous to ye owner & his Neighbors upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> like Sume of three Shillings for Each day a fire & fodder be kept in Such dangerous & inconvenient places after warning Given him her or them Given in albaney this 9th day of December in y<sup>e</sup> Eleventh year of her maj's Reign annoq. Do. 1712

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Att a Mayor's Court held in the Citty hall of albaney  
y<sup>e</sup> 23th of December 1712

Jan Evertse of this City Coeper appearing in Court & acquainted y<sup>e</sup> Recorder & aldermen that william Hollie Lately dec<sup>d</sup> was Yesterday burryed who doth desire that

y<sup>e</sup> funerall Charges may be p<sup>d</sup> out of the Effects of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> hollie

The Recorder & aldermen do order y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Jan Evertse with Johannis wendell high Constable Shall appraize & take an inventory of y<sup>r</sup> Effects of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> william Hollie & deliver the same with an account of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> funerall Charges at our next Mayors Court

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att a mayors Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty hall of albany y<sup>e</sup> 6th day of January 1712

Jan Evertse according to y<sup>e</sup> order of y<sup>e</sup> last Court brings in an account of y<sup>e</sup> funerall Charges of wm hollie dec<sup>d</sup> amounting to four pound Six Shill's & Six pence and also an Inventory of his Effects am'o to three pound five Shills

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Albany y<sup>e</sup> 15th day of Jan'y 171 $\frac{2}{3}$

Memorandum that this day Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun'r Esq'r was Sworn as Mayor of this City and Clark of y<sup>e</sup> market of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City and Coroner of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City & County & toke the usuall oaths appointed by y<sup>e</sup> act of Parlement

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Att a Common Councill held in the City hall of albany y<sup>e</sup> 15th of January 171 $\frac{2}{3}$

It is orderd that an ordinance Shall be publish'd prohibiting all persons to Sell any Strong liquor By Retaile without being duly Lycenced on penalty as the acts of Assembly doth direct, and also relateing Rydeing in this City

By the Mayor aldermen & Comonalty of the City of Albany

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas divers Persons of this City & County of Albany do presume to Sell Strong Liquor by Retaile without being Lycenced, for preventing the Same it is hereby publish'd & declar'd that after y<sup>e</sup> publication hereof no person or persons whatsoever within this City

& County Shall by themselves or any others Sell or Ex-  
pose to Sale any Strong Liquors by retaile under y<sup>e</sup>  
quantity of five Gallons without being duely lycenced on  
pain & penality of forfeiting for Each Such offence what  
is mentioned & Expressed in an act of Gen'l Assembly  
of the Colony of New york in y<sup>t</sup> Case is made & provided

It is further publish'd & declar'd y<sup>t</sup> from and after y<sup>e</sup>  
20th day of this Instant no person or persons Shall ride  
or drive any horse or horses with Slee wagon or Cart in  
the Streets & Lanes of this Citty faster than on a Stap  
or a verry moderate Trott on pain & penalty of forfeit-  
ing for Every Such offence the Sume of three Shil's for  
the behoofe of y<sup>e</sup> Sherrif or any other person as Shall  
Sue for y<sup>e</sup> Same given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 16th day of Jan'y in  
y<sup>e</sup> 11th year of her maj's Reign Annoq'o Do. 171 $\frac{2}{3}$

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Att a Mayors Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup>  
20th Jan'ry 171 $\frac{2}{3}$

Jan Evertse appairing in Court doth desire y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> effects  
of Wm. Hollie dec<sup>d</sup> may be Expos'd to Sale by public  
outcry for y<sup>e</sup> payment of his funerall Charges w'h is  
Granted him

March 17.—Whereas y<sup>e</sup> Constables of this Citty have  
been warn'd to attend y<sup>e</sup> mayors court w'h they have  
neglected, It is therefore orderd y<sup>t</sup> henceforth the Con-  
stables Shall be notice given to attend the may's Court  
in their Respective Returns Begining with the first ward  
and if any one of them Should happen to be out of the  
County y<sup>e</sup> next whose turn it is to be is to attend in his  
or their Roome, on forfeiture of Six Shillings for the  
behoofe of the Sherrif who is to Sue for the Same

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In Common Council, March 17, 171 $\frac{2}{3}$

Whereas Complaints are made y<sup>t</sup> the Severall Reyolls  
or Celler Gutters belonging to the houses of Cornelis van  
Schelluyne Joh's Groesbeek maritie Eghberts Cornelia  
Gylbert & Joh's Roseboom Dirk wessels & Joh's visher  
Esq. w'h doth vent out in y<sup>e</sup> peril street within y<sup>e</sup> Stock-

ados near to y<sup>e</sup> Corner house of Joh's Cuyler Esq'r It is orderd that y<sup>e</sup> said persons cause y<sup>e</sup> Reyoels or Gutters to be leed out of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Stockados in y<sup>e</sup> space of fourteen days after the date hereof

It is orderd that the following ordinance shall be publishd for y<sup>e</sup> ringing of hoggs (viz<sup>t</sup>)

By the may'r aldermen & Comonalty of the City of Albany

Whereas it is found by Experience that y<sup>e</sup> runing of hoggs at Large in this Citty & liberties thereof without being ringd attends much to y<sup>e</sup> damage of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City for preventing thereof & their roating up y<sup>e</sup> Grass it is therefore orderd that it Shall be Publishd ordaind & declard and it is hereby publishd ordaind & declard that no hog or hoggs pig or piggs Shall run at Large in the said Citty & Liberties at any time after y<sup>e</sup> publication hereof till well ringd in the nose with good iron wire & so done by y<sup>e</sup> hands of John Prize & wm. Turner or either of y<sup>m</sup> who are hereby required to perform that Service for w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> owner of Such hog or hoggs pig or piggs are to pay them Six pence a peece for their pains that all Such hoggs & piggs w<sup>h</sup> Shall be found Runing at large without being Ringd as afores<sup>d</sup> Shall be forfeited to y<sup>e</sup> use of Such person or persons as Shall take up the Same

March 24. — It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty now con-  
viend that for y<sup>e</sup> future none of y<sup>e</sup> members belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty Shall absent themselvs to appear in Comon Councill (if duely warning given him or them or notice left at his or their house) on penalty of forfeiting three Shillings for Every Such neglect for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe of y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty

March 25.—This day it being agreed by Col'o Killiaen van Renselaer Esq'r of y<sup>e</sup> mannor of Renselaerwyck in y<sup>e</sup> County of albany of y<sup>e</sup> one part and y<sup>e</sup> mayor aldermen & Comonalty of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City of y<sup>e</sup> other part, that y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants & freeholders of y<sup>e</sup> City of albany shall have free liberty for y<sup>e</sup> space of twenty Six year Ensueing y<sup>e</sup> 29 day of September last past to Cutt Ride Convey &



Carry away out of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> manor wood & stone for building fencing & fuel as also Timber & materialls for all other uses as they Shall have occasion for in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City & liberties thereof paying therefore yearly unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Killiaen van Renselaer his heirs & assigns y<sup>e</sup> Sume of Ten Pound & a fatt Sheep on y<sup>e</sup> 29 day of Sep'r dureing y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> term

It is therefore Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> mayor in behalfe of y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty Shall Sign Such Indenture with y<sup>e</sup> Said Killiaen van Renselaer accordingly

March 26. — Whereas for y<sup>e</sup> Safety of this City if fire Should take on any houses in y<sup>e</sup> Said City (which god prevent) It is thought neccessary & needfull that a well be made in each ward thereof and since at present Stone cannot well be Gott It is Resolved that Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Esq'r mayor and Joh's Cuyler Esq'r Record. do waite on Coll'o Ingoldesby Comanding officer of her maj'es Garrison here & desire Leave to take away about one hundred & Sixty Cart load of Stone (for makeing Such wells) Lying behind her maj'es fort with promise to return So much when demanded

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Att a mayors Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty hall of albany y<sup>e</sup>  
14th day of april 1713

The Court opend

Isaac kip Constable absent & fin'd Six Shill's

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of albany  
y<sup>e</sup> 14th of april 1713

It is Resolved that the aldermen in the Respective wards of this City Shall take care that forthw'th the Stockados w'h are fallen down be Sett up at y<sup>e</sup> charge of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty

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Att a Mayors Court held in the Citty hall of albany  
y<sup>e</sup> 12 Day of May 1713

Ordered that warning be given to the freemen and free holders of the Third ward for the said Citty of albany

to Electt & Chose a Constable In the Room of anthony Lewis to morrow the 13th Instant

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of albany y<sup>e</sup> 8th day of May 1713

Whereas we are Informed that Some persons do or Intend to measure vacant or unaproved ground within y<sup>e</sup> Limits of y<sup>e</sup> City by Pretence of having Right thereto It is therefore Resolved without Intent to debar any of his Just Right, that no vacant or unaproved Grounds Shall be measured within y<sup>e</sup> Limitts of this Citty till y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty Shall have veiwed their titles of pretence and orders given to w<sup>h</sup> End y<sup>e</sup> following persons viz<sup>t</sup> wessel ten Broek abraham Cuyler Harmanus wendell Esq<sup>rs</sup> aldermen Evert wendell gysbert marcelis and Johan's hanse Com. Councill or y<sup>e</sup> major part of them and Such others of y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty as will please to give their assistance are appointed a Comittee and to make Return of their proceedings to y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty

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*Advertisement.*

Whereas an order was made by y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty of this City on y<sup>e</sup> Eight day of this Instant may that no person or persons Should measure any vacant or Improved grounds within y<sup>e</sup> Limitts of this Citty of Albany untill they Shall have produced their titles of pretence Wessel Ten Broek abraham Cuyler Harmanus wendell Esq<sup>rs</sup> aldermen, Evert wendell Gysbert Marcelis & Johannis hanse assistants or the major part of them being a Comittee appointed to view Such titles of pretence in pursuance thereof, these are to give notice that on fryday the 22th of this Instant may at one a Clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Comittee Will meet in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty to whom any person or persons so Claiming any Right title or pretence as above mentioned may adress

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In Mayor's Court, June 25, 1713.

The Court opened & adjourned till this day forthnight

Before y<sup>e</sup> adjourning of y<sup>e</sup> Court, Isaac kip Constable of this day, affronting this hon'ble Court whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Court have orderd that he Shall pay twenty Shillings to y<sup>e</sup> Sherrif as a fine for Such Contempt

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty hall of Albany,  
y<sup>e</sup> 20th July 1713

The Petition of Johan's harmense visher Relating five foot of Ground Sold to him by y<sup>e</sup> Commonalty being Read

Resolved, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Same be taken in Consideration till y<sup>e</sup> next meeting in Comon Councill

August 5.—It is Resolved that Advertisements be fixt on the Publick Places of the City giving notice to the Creditors of the Said City that they Deliver in their accounts to the Citty Treasurer at any time on or before the 12th Instant: and that the following Gentlemen Viz<sup>t</sup> David Schuyler Wessell Ten Brook John Visker Evert Wendell Guisbert Marselis Johannis Hanse are appointed a Commitee to State the Said accounts and likewise of the Creditors in the Citty Book and to make Report thereof to the Commonalty on the 14th Instant and it is further Resolv<sup>d</sup> that A Warrant be Issued to the assessors of the City to make an Estimate thereof and Deliver in the Same under their hands and Seals to the Clerks Office on or before the Eight Instant

The Petition of Johannis harmense visher being taken into Consideration, and his conveyance from former Comonalty Covenanted and agreed to & with the S<sup>d</sup> Petitioner that he Should Peaceably & quietly have hold & Enjoy y<sup>e</sup> five foot of Ground & premises therein mentioned without y<sup>e</sup> Lawful Let Suit hinderance interruption & disturbance of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mayor Record'r aldermen & Comonalty and their Successors or any other person or persons whatsoever Lawfully Claiming any Right title or Intrest in or to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> five foot of ground with y<sup>e</sup> appurtenances or any part thereof which the Comonalty are Resolv'd to maintain

Aug. 18.—Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty on y<sup>e</sup> 5 Instant the Comittee then appointed to view & Examine the accounts due to Sundry persons from this City who have brought in their Report this day whereby It appears that y<sup>e</sup> City is Indebted ye sume of £81:9:1½ of w<sup>h</sup> is already Credited £47:18 It is orderd that y<sup>e</sup> rest be Credited in y<sup>e</sup> City book by the Treasurer

The assessors of this City have according to the warrant directed unto them delivered their Estimates in the Clarks officé of this City amounting in all to £2821 whereon it is Resolved to be Lay'd Six pence on y<sup>e</sup> £ w<sup>h</sup> is 70:10:6 It is therefore orderd that y<sup>e</sup> D Clarke draw over y<sup>e</sup> Estimates & a warrant directed to y<sup>e</sup> Collector of this City that he Collect & pay y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sume of money unto Teunis Brat City Treasurer on or before y<sup>e</sup> first of Septemb: deducting nine pence pr pound for Collecting the Same.

October 3.—It is resolved & orderd that from & after the fourth day of this Instant october no baker within this City do presume to Sell any white Loaves of Bread under the weight of one pound Such baker Receiving no more for the Same then two pence and the tenth part of a penny which is y<sup>e</sup> Seaven Stivers it is likewise orderd y<sup>t</sup> Loaves made of Cornell Shall weigh two pound & a half and be Sould for four pence half penny and no more and In proportion for a loave of five pound nine pence by order of Comon Councill

albany y<sup>e</sup>: 14th: october 1713

This day being appointed by the Charter of y<sup>e</sup> City of albany for the aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City to make a Returne of the aldermen assistants & Constables who are Choisen to Serve for y<sup>e</sup> Ensueing year and find by the written votes taken in each Respective ward that the following persons are Choisen viz<sup>t</sup>

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.  
David Schuyler  
harmanus wendell

Assistants.  
Daniel Brat  
Evert wendell

Tho. Mc bath Constable

*Second Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Abraham Cuyler	Hend'k Roseboom
Johannis Roseboom	Gysbert marcelis
Tilman van Schelluyne Constable	

*Third Ward.*

hend. hansen	Johannis hansen
wessel Ten Broek	Peter Ryckman
Teunis Eghbertse Constable	

Teunis Brat Chamberlain  
william Rodgers high Constable

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At a meeting of the Recorder aldermen & ass'ts of the  
City of albany the 31th day of octob'r 1713

Whereas it is thought very necessary and Convenient for the Safety & preventing of takeing fire & other unhappy accidents w'h may arrive & attend in this City (w'h God forbid) that a bellman be nominated appointed & hired at the Charge of the said City, to go Round in the Streets of the s<sup>d</sup> City Every hour of the night after nine a Clock, This meeting have tharefore thought fitt & Convenient to agree with Robert Barret to be the bell man of this City for one whole year Commencing p'mo nov'r next and perform the duty following that is to Say to go Round in the Said City Every hour of the night from Ten a Clock at night till four in the morning and tell the hour of the night and what wheather it is at the places following viz<sup>t</sup> first at the main Guard as he goes out thereof, then in the midle of the Street, at the bridge of Joh's Dwandlaers, then at the Great bridge by Coll'o Schuylers, then at y<sup>e</sup> Cross Street at the house of Mr. holland, then on the midle of the Street before the Street that comes out by Joseph Yetts, then at Robert Livingston Jun'r Esq'r mayor of this City, then in the midle of the Cross Street w'h fronts the paril Street then in the midle of the Street, over against the houses of Abraham Cuyler Esq'r & Stephanis Groes-

beek then in the midle of the Street between Cap<sup>t</sup> Jan Janse Bleeker & Jan Lansing then at the Corner of Mr. Joh's Roseboom, then in the Street between the houses of Joh's Cuyler Esq'r Rec'r & the house of Joh's visher, then in the midle of the Street between gysbert marcelis & william Jacobse, then in the midle of the Street at Cap<sup>t</sup> Joh's mingalls w<sup>h</sup> fronts the Lane, for w<sup>h</sup> Service it is Concluded & agree that the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Barret Shall have & Receive the Sume of twenty one pound Currant money of this Colony payable in august next, Sixty load of wood & two Candles Every night

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Albany the 10th day of novemb'r 1713

This day Robert Livingston Jun'r Esq'r may'r of this City was Sworn for the due Execution of his office & toke y<sup>e</sup> oath's appointed by act of parlament

Hend. hansen David Schuyler Joh's Roseboom Wessel Ten Broek Abraham Cuyler harmanus wendell Esq'rs ald'n toke the oaths appointed by act of parlament

---

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of albany the 10th day nov'r 1713

It is Resolved by the Comonalty that an ordinance be publish'd prohibiting all persons within this City & County to Sell or Expose to Sale any Liquor by Retaile under the quantity of five gallons without being first duely Licenced on penalty as the act of gen'l assembly doth direct

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By the mayor aldermen and Comonalty of the City of albany

*An Ordinance.*

Forasmuch as divers persons within this City & County do presume to Sell Strong Liquor by Retaile without being lycenced for<sup>e</sup> preventing the Same, it is hereby publish'd ordaind & declard y<sup>t</sup> from & after y<sup>e</sup> publica-

tion hereof no person or persons whatsoever within y<sup>e</sup>  
s<sup>d</sup> City & County Shall by themselvs or any oy'rs Sell or  
Expose to Sale any Strong liquor by retaile under y<sup>e</sup>  
quantity of five gallons without being duely Licenced  
on pain & penalty of forfeiting for each Such offence  
what is mentioned & Expressed in an act of gen'l assem-  
bly of y<sup>e</sup> Colony of new york in y<sup>t</sup> Case made & pro-  
vided given in albany y<sup>e</sup> 11th day of n'br in y<sup>e</sup> 12th  
year of her maj's Reign annoq'o Do. 1713

By order of Com. Councill

P LIVINGSTON

## FORM OF JUDGMENT RECORD,

1698.

[At pages 45, 46, of vol. iii, may be seen how disastrously this judgment fell upon the household of the unfortunate Ahasuerus. His pewter plate, tongs, snaffle and gun were sold by the sheriff, producing £2:14:7, which was eleven pence short of satisfying the judgment and expenses!]

Pleas held before Hend'k hansen Esq'r. Mayor Jan Janse Bleeker Record'r Johannes Schuyler Hend: Van Renselaer Jan Vinghgen Albert Rykman Wessell ten Brook Esq'rs Aldermen at y<sup>e</sup> Court of May. and Aldermen held for y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 13th day of December 1698 in y<sup>e</sup> Tenth Year of y<sup>e</sup> Reign of our Souveraign Lord William y<sup>e</sup> 3 by y<sup>e</sup> grace of god of England Scotland France and Irland king Defender of y<sup>e</sup> Faith &a

BEE IT REMEMBRED y<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>l</sup> day came before us y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mayor Recorder and Aldermen John fine and brought here into Court against Aasueras Marselis his certain bill with pledges to prosecute Viz<sup>t</sup> John Doe and Rich<sup>d</sup> Roe wh: bill follows in these words Viz<sup>t</sup> Anno: Regm: Reg'es Will'm 3 Eng<sup>d</sup> &a: 10 John fine of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany Cooper Complains against Ahasroerus marselis of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty shoemaker of a Plea of tresspasse upon y<sup>e</sup> Case, and thereupon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John fyne saith y<sup>t</sup> whereas y<sup>e</sup> 18th day of Novembr: 1698 there being a Parcell of firewood belonging to him John fyne Lyeing at y<sup>e</sup> River



Side at Albany aforesaid which said Parsell he did Perceive dayly to decrease & diminish and y<sup>t</sup> Part thereof must be stole in Reguard he did not burn nor Consume y<sup>e</sup> same and haveing Suspicion y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Ahasuerus Marselus was y<sup>e</sup> Person y<sup>t</sup> did take y<sup>e</sup> Same away he y<sup>e</sup> said John fine did on y<sup>e</sup> day of this Instant Novembr: together with Serg' kinard Enter into y<sup>e</sup> house of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ahasuerus where he founde a good fire made of his y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John fines wood which he then and there did Challenge and Carry away and to y<sup>e</sup> mayor of this Citty did Show and Compare with his wood, by which it did Manifestly appear to be taken from his said Pile as if one tally were struck from anoy'r & where as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ahasuerus his wife did call him y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John fine a Rogue & Severall other opprobrious words when he went with y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Kinard to see if his wood had not been purloind & Embazld by her husband as aforesaid whereupon he says y<sup>t</sup> he is worse and hath dammage to y<sup>e</sup> value of Tenn pounds and there of Bringeth Sute & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ahasuerus marseles in his owne Proper person cometh and defendeth y<sup>e</sup> force and Injurij when & for his Plea Saith y<sup>t</sup> he is not guiltij in manner & form as y<sup>e</sup> Pl: declares against him neither did he ever take anij of y<sup>e</sup> Pl: woods for he was from home when y<sup>e</sup> thing should have happend & further says y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Pl: hath with force & violence taken wood from his fire & thereof putts himself upon y<sup>e</sup> Countreij & y<sup>e</sup> Pl: in like manner whereupon Command is [given] to y<sup>e</sup> Sherriffe y<sup>t</sup> he cause to come & a: Twelve good men & a: by whom & a: and who as well & a: to Recognize & a: and afterwards come as well y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John fine as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ahasuerus marselles and y<sup>e</sup> Sherriffe Returned y<sup>e</sup> P'cept to him directed in all things served together w'th a Pannell of y<sup>e</sup> names of y<sup>e</sup> Jurors y<sup>e</sup> same daij in which Pennell are named Luykas gerritse Elbert gerritse Joh's Luykase Daniel Bratt fredrick harmese Peter mingael william hogen Phillip Schuyler warner Carstence will: gysbertse will: van Ale & John Carr who being Elected Tryed and Sworne to Speake y<sup>e</sup> truth in y<sup>e</sup> premises & haveing given y<sup>e</sup> Case in Charge to y<sup>e</sup> Jurij & after they had

heard y<sup>e</sup> Evidences of Serg<sup>t</sup> kinnar Dirk vandheyde &a:  
they y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Jurors after Somme Consideration thereof had  
came to y<sup>e</sup> Barr and Deliverd in there V'dict and doe  
find for y<sup>e</sup> Plaintiefe Cost of Court & Six pence damage  
It is therefore Considerd by y<sup>e</sup> Court y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Def<sup>t</sup> Ahasu-  
erres Marsellis doe Paij unto John fine y<sup>e</sup> Plaintiffe y<sup>e</sup>  
Somme of six pence & y<sup>t</sup> he paij y<sup>e</sup> Somme of Two &  
twenty s & 6 pence Curant moneij to y<sup>e</sup> Pl for his Costs  
& Charges of Proscution at y<sup>e</sup> Discretion of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Court  
adjudged It is further Considerd y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John fine have  
Execution against y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ahasuerus Marselles for his  
damage & costs aforesaid & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ahasueris is in mercij

## THE AUNT SCHUYLER HOUSE.

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[The following paper was communicated to the *New York Courier and Enquirer* by J. H. BOGART, Esq., in the early part of the year 1855.]

Whoever has not read that exceedingly agreeable book, written by Mrs. Grant, which, under the title of the *Memoirs of an American Lady*, is in truth the best sketch of the society of New York, and its local history for the stirring period between the French and the Revolutionary War; whoever has not read this delightful book will be ever grateful to your correspondent, if through his suggestion that pleasure become theirs; and whoever has, and is familiar with its narrative, its true record so pleasantly told that the grave history becomes a winning story, will not deem the narrative of a visit to the localities uninteresting.

There are groups of houses, villas, manufactories, country seats, cottages, and mansions, canal, road, and railway, so thronged into contiguity near the scenes which Mrs. Grant delineates, that it is difficult to declare them in city or country. Between the two cities, the villages and hamlets of Watervliet, and West Troy, and Washington, and Gibbonsville, and Port Schuyler, have at last all combined into the energetic and prosperous West Troy, numbering beyond its ten thousand, and feeling already all proper independency of the larger cities, its neighbors. River, canal, road, and railway, furnish the means of transit, and by all, a crowd are traversing the few miles of distance that separate Troy and Albany. The old coach rolls along the hard McAdam highway, its driver wondering that the world has deserted him; the train dashes on in its twelve minute time, its conductor wondering "who in the world" would seek other conveyance than his.

I was indebted to the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. Crosby,

of the Senate, for the opportunity of visiting the scenes which so many of the most impressive occurrences of the times before the Revolution had made memorable. The alliance of Mr. Crosby with the family of General John Schuyler, made his companionship the means of seeing these localities with the best means of accuracy.

Aunt Schuyler was the wife and widow of Philip Schuyler, a gentleman of distinction and high respectability in the colony, who resided at a house immediately on the western side of the road which ran directly on the bank of the Hudson. His home during his life, and in equal elegance during much of the remaining years of Madame Schuyler's life, was the centre of the best society that Albany could furnish. The best people that England placed in her army were found there. It was the abode of a taste and refinement not universal in that day, and the British officer found, in the parlor of Madame, the same grace of manner, and dignity, and appreciation of cultivation, which reminded him of the polished society he had left beyond the sea. She possessed the great good sense and thorough manner which gave to her home, and the hospitality ever found there, a character which regulated the society of which it was the centre. That splendid army which made its fatal campaign under Lord Howe, furnished many guests to her table, and the young nobleman whose death was the great disaster of the war, had his journey northward rendered agreeable by the good offices of Madame. In this life of useful and elegant courtesies, Madame Schuyler found the years of her residence on the river bank pass away.

The father of Mr. Philip Schuyler was a man of commanding influence. Possessing great control over the Indians in his vicinity and winning their confidence, he visited the home government—as England then was—taking with him a delegation of the chiefs—rare visitors then to the streets of London. The court of Queen Anne received the group of red men with great favor, and as a testimonial of the royal approbation of the embassy, the queen directed Mr. Schuyler's portrait to be painted.

Our first visit was to the residence of one of his descendants, where with a good taste and care unusual in this country, this historic picture is faithfully preserved. A noble painting it is. Mr. Schuyler was of commanding presence—tall, and with features that indicate the man of resolution and purpose. The dress is a gay ornamental full costume—in a strength of coloring that is yet unbroken. It has all the appointments of the elegant man of those days—is correct in drawing, and justifies the belief that it was the work of one of eminence. The approbation of the queen was well bestowed. It has enabled us to know the lineaments of one of that class of men so worthily distinguished in the colonial days and whose vigor of character prepared the way for the bolder act of a subsequent period. In this house I saw also an old oak arm chair, adorned with profusion of moulding and carving, and cherished as a relic of Madame Schuyler's furniture, and in itself, by its style, a truthful evidence of the elegance by which—in solid and substantial arrangement—her house must have been furnished.

From this house (whose owner, I take pleasure to say in parting from him, is honored and cherished by all who know him) I visited the residence of Aunt Schuyler. This is situate immediately on the river—a small area only between it and the bank of the stream—in the last century the great north road, the highway of the pioneer, the settler, the trader, of brave armies, of troop and commander, the path over which the brilliant and gallant young Howe led his force to the fight of Lake George, and over which, the captive Burgoyne rode by the side of his conqueror. The house which was the scene of the best hospitalities that the colony gave, out of the city of New York, was burnt in 1763, but not so thoroughly but that a part of the old wall is left, and it was curious to-day to trace the disordered line where the later masonry had been joined to the more ancient structure, whose unyielding mortar seemed to have acquired the tenacity of stone itself. The present edifice is old—for America. It has

a hall of fine width, rooms of good dimensions, windows of admirable magnitude. How curious it seemed to find, in this day, the quaint old front door, divided into an upper and lower door; the singularly shaped iron knocker, fulfilling its own duty and that of the handle of the door. To lean over this lower half seemed like being brought back to the days when Albany contained many of its men, as of its customs, of other days.

The kitchen part of the house had been at the period when Mrs. Grant knew it, for a time, the residence of her father.

She was Miss McVickar, the daughter of an officer in the British service, and when she was a bright, romantic, enthusiastic little creature, idolizing Aunt Schuyler, and creating all bright fancies for herself, around the old house on the island, and by her side, little dreaming that her literary reputation should be such, and her caste of society such, that Sir Walter declared "the circle at Mrs. Grant's is positively cerulean."

I found at the house a lady, whom Heaven has so blessed as to give extreme old age, in possession of undimmed good sense, intelligence, and courtesy; and though ninety-one years have passed over her, of memory so correct and unbroken as to make participation in her society a most agreeable experience. I would be glad to say more, if it were not infringing on a just rule. This lady, who has dwelt here for almost all of a life so long, retains a recollection of having once seen Aunt Schuyler, while in Albany, and her description of her coincides fully with that given by Mrs. Grant. She was of immense size, so much so that it became wearisome to herself to move about. When her house (the predecessor of this one) was burned, she was carried in her arm chair to the river's edge, and could only sit patiently and see her house in destruction. After this she lived for a number of years in Albany, occupying a house on the south side of State street a little above Pearl street; but before her death she again removed to the house—the scene of to-day's visit. It was of intense interest to be allowed to con-

verse with one, in the enjoyment of life and intellect, who could bear witness to the accuracy of Mrs. Grant's delightful narrative.

When Burgoyne and Gates were in the conflict of Saratoga, the gentleman who resided at this house, heard, for it was a quiet summer afternoon, the far-off war of the cannonade, and became so intensely excited for the safety of his two sons who were with the American troops, that he expressed (as we should call it) his negro man to gather tidings. Off dashed the faithful man, and by hard riding reached the scene. Tying his horse to a rail he sought his master's boys; but a shot crashed among the rail, and off ran his pacific animal, not being of the war-horse race. Knowing that he could not face Mr. Schuyler, without bringing the information desired, he chased away after his scared steed, and securing him, after his young master. He found him well and unharmed among his fellow soldiers, and young Schuyler gave him his jack-knife to bear home to his father, as an evidence that his mission had been faithfully accomplished.

Of such legends, this old house is replete. They tell, with pleasure, of the rare delight that Mrs. Grant's father manifested when, under the specific directions, even to the actual load of the gun, of Mr. Schuyler, he secured a splendid deer as the trophy of his first woodcraft, and how proud he felt as the animal was brought in, his great size making his weight a heavy burden for the horse.

From the conversation about the incidents of the war, of the alarms by the threatened attack of Indians, moved to unrelenting warfare against the frontier by the Johnsons and by Brandt, from legends of the past, told not as of history, but as of personal participation, I turned reluctantly, to finish this interesting visit by an examination of the old grave-yard, the family burial place of this ancient name.

The husband of Aunt Schuyler has the most conspicuous grave. There is a tablet raised on pillars of carved free-stone, and on it this inscription:

*The Aunt Schuyler House.*

In memory of  
 Col. Philip Schuyler.  
 A gentleman who was improved  
 In several public employments  
 In which he acted with integrity,  
 He was singularly honored.  
 A sincere friend and kind master,  
 A most tender husband,  
 He lived respected, and died greatly lamented.  
 Feb. 16, 1758.

And where rests Madame Schuyler, to whom one of the most agreeable of all the feminine writers of the Old World gave the high honor of selecting her life and portraiture as that of the American Lady? By her husband's side, in a nameless grave, without tablet or monument, the very earth not even giving its swelling token of a burial beneath, rests this lady without the record of whose generous and elegant hospitality, one of the most interesting of the pages of New York history could not be written.

Aunt Schuyler died amidst the opening struggles of the Revolution. From a thousand old associations, the influence of which it was most natural she should feel, her sympathies were with the royals, though her wise guidance of her conduct kept her old age from partizanship. Yet those were bitter days—when family ties snapped suddenly before the conflict of opinion, and it may well be, that even her memory waned amidst the wild and earnest struggles which convulsed society—and thus, kindred and friend thought it enough that her last home was made, where her heart most desired it, by her husband's side. There are those left of her lineage who will not long allow this unmarked grave.

The river has changed since the days of Mrs. Grant's delineation. Then it was a free and beautiful stream—the channel close by the west shore, so that the white sail reflected the sun's gleams upon Aunt Schuyler's house. There are now useful but ugly dykes, and the beautiful island, in the description of which the historian revels, is grown larger—I fear not more beautiful. The glen of *Wynant's kill*, so romantic and so lovely in her



day, is a busy manufactory, where the glare of the furnace light is cast upon the foliage, or illuminates the winter night. The ice breaks up in no great fields as her vivid description pictures, but in less grandeur, but more safety, of smaller fragments—yet there is the old wall of the old house, as it was when Howe was there—and as it was when the cousin Philip—the conqueror of Burgoyne was visitor there—as it was when royal soldier met loyal welcome. All is not changed: there is something of the past to speak to the present.

The superb diamond ring that Queen Anne gave to the Schuyler that brought to her court the painted and proud Indian, has disappeared—gone away with the roving fortunes of a branch of the family. The estate is held yet, as it was in the last century, by those who bear the name of the family—and if I might speak of the circumstances of the hospitality of my entertainer, I might associate with the interesting legends of other days, the gentler loveliness of the life before us. Not much in America is historic. We remove, as if posterity would not visit our recklessness with bitter censure, the monument of the past in our story. It is intensely gratifying to find, as the present visit enabled me, these memories of an honorable and useful career still cherished by those whose kindred were the actors in the scene. The old Schuyler House must, while it remains, be one of the most interesting of our localities, and if this sketch win delineation of it, from better limners of the scene, I shall be repaid.

ALBANY PLUMS.

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At a late meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, Mr. Elisha Dorr, of Albany, exhibited a collection of plums which attracted great attention, and received various premiums. Among them were several valuable kinds not generally known, including some seedlings raised by Mr. Dorr. In the *Country Gentleman* Mr. Dorr has given a history and description of these plums, which we copy. The variety called Schuyler Gage is one on which some mystery has heretofore rested. The same name has been applied to another variety—a plum believed by Downing and others to be identical with the Green Gage. The late Isaac Denniston, of Albany, called it the Schuyler Gage, because he procured the tree which bore it from the grounds of Gen. Philip Schulyer. The tree might have been a seedling of the Green Gage. It was transferred to Mr. Denniston's garden about the beginning of the present century, and became the parent of many fine varieties now named in catalogues, and in several instances reproduced its own fruit with exact similarity. Under the name of Schuyler Gage the variety produced by this tree has been extensively disseminated.

The variety called Schuyler Gage by Mr. Dorr, and well described by him, is quite different from that just spoken of. It is of great value on account of its excellent flavor and extraordinary lateness. We have plucked it, in high perfection, from the original tree, in the month of November, when the ground was covered with snow. The tree was much decayed when we first saw it, and is now dead. Mr. Dorr, fortunately, has secured the variety by inoculating it on other stocks. We should have preferred a name that would have prevented any confusion in regard to its identity, and would suggest whether the

word *late* might not be added with advantage, and the name made *Schuyler's Late Gage*.

Mr. Dorr's Wax Plum we saw at the exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society, in October last, and thought it the most beautiful plum we had ever seen. The quality, also, was very fine.

[The foregoing is copied from a newspaper cutting, which can not now be identified. What follows appears to be Mr. Dorr's account of the plums.]

*Madison Plum*.—This fine seedling, so highly recommended by the Fruit Congress which met at Philadelphia I think in 1849, was raised by that celebrated plum grower, the late Isaac Denniston, of Albany. It came into bearing in 1848, and on the 16th of October, 1849, I saw and eat its fruit, in company with Mr. Sanford Howard, who then remarked to me that it was a plum, which, if grown for market, would pay enormously, being so late and beautiful a variety. I accordingly procured scions the following spring—very fortunately too—as the succeeding summer the tree, from an unknown cause, died. Its size rather above medium; color, rich yellow with carmine cheek; bloom, whitish; freestone; flavor, very rich, sugary, sprightly and very fine. Season, October. A fine grower.

*Schuyler Gage*.—This is one of the most beautiful and desirable of plums, on account of its lateness—being eaten by me the past season when the snow covered the ground. It never suffers from the attacks of the curculio, like most other varieties, which fact immeasurably enhances its value with me, being always sure of a crop. It was raised by Gen. Schuyler, of Revolutionary memory, from the Green Gage, and was esteemed by him so great an acquisition that he never disseminated it; but gave to his rival fruit grower, Isaac Denniston, buds of the Green Gage instead. Mr. Denniston always believed it the Green Gage, saying he obtained buds of Gen. Schuyler himself, which, when fruited, was none other than the Green Gage. So choice was this variety with the General, that none but his intimate friends were

at his table served with them, and when solicited by them for scions, some other variety was substituted. Mr. Denniston frequently alluded to the strife which prevailed in the days of Gen. S., to obtain and exclusively possess varieties of choice fruit, and the amusing tricks resorted to when applied to for them—he having been for years duped by them.

After the death of Gen. S., the late John Bryan purchased the grounds, and finding an aged tree of this variety, grafted from it. Soon after the death of Mr. Bryan, the grounds came into the possession of Mr. E. C. M'Intosh, to whom we are indebted for making known this long heard of variety. In the fall of 1847 or 1848, Mr. M'Intosh brought to Mr. Howard and myself, some plums to identify. Being unknown to us, we visited Mr. Denniston to have them named, but without avail. At the request of Mr. M'Intosh we soon after visited his grounds to learn more of this variety, and there learned from a daughter of the late John Bryan, its name and history. It was raised about 1800 (as stated above), from the Green Gage. During the life time of her father, he never disseminated it, nor would he permit it to be done. We thus see why this choice fruit never was made known while possessed by two such peculiar men—remaining in their possession full half a century; and why all pomologists have erred in calling it a synonym of the Green Gage. The fruit is medium size, long oval; skin golden yellow, dotted and washed with carmine; bloom white; stem  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long. Flesh yellowish, quite juicy, high flavored, luscious, sprightly, fine. Stone, free. Season from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov. An erect grower.

The *Wax Plum* is a new seedling raised by me, and shown at the State Fair in New York. It is a quite late variety, ripening during the month of Oct., when light colored plums are gone. Its parents I believe to have been Bleecker's Yellow and Denniston's Superb, favoring more in its outline and stem, the Bleecker than the Superb, and in the growth and productiveness of the tree. Fruit large size, slight oval, stem quite 2 inches

long and hairy; color the richest yellow, mostly covered with carmine; bloom lilac; flesh greenyellow, juicy, firm, saccharine, with a sprightly, very pleasant flavor. Free stone. Season October.

*Howard's Favorite*, is another seedling raised by me, and named after Sanford Howard, from the preference shown by him for it, whenever he visited my grounds. [This preference was given not wholly on account of the flavor of the fruit, but in a considerable degree for its beauty and prolific character. S. H.] What either of its parents were, I am unable to tell. It is a profuse bearer, yielding me, this *dry* season,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  barrels of fruit. It possesses a peculiarity which greatly enhances its value for my bleak grounds, that of resisting the gales of summer. Indeed so great is its tenacity, that it is impossible to knock them off without breaking the fruit spurs. It is a continuous ripener for six weeks. A very handsome grower, forming a fine rounded head. Leaves deep green, very large and crumply. Quite ornamental. Fruit, large sized, jug shaped; stem,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, inserted in a rim like the egg plum; color rich yellow, dotted and shaded with carmine; bloom lilac; skin thick; flesh rather coarse, but very sugary, rich and delicious, clinging somewhat to the stone. Season Sept.

*Henry Clay*—another seedling raised by me, and bore fruit first in 1852. It was raised from pits of Howard's Favorite. Of large size, considerably more so than its parent, being broader and heavier. Color bright yellow on sunny side, with carmine cheek. Stem quite long, near 2 inches in length, slightly sunken; bloom whitish; skin tough; flesh yellow, rich, sugary, delicious. A noble plum, both in size, quality and beauty. Half cling and half free, like its great namesake. It was named by Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati—he deeming it worthy of so honorable a name. Season 1st Sept.

The five preceding are not excelled for *productiveness*. For *beauty* I know of none that can compare with them. For *quality*, they are not excelled by any, and for *lateness*, where can five varieties be found that will furnish fruit for a period of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months?

*Albany Plums.*

*Lady Plum* is another seedling raised from the *Mirabelle*. It is quite a pretty fruit, esteemed highly for preserving—this being its chief quality. It is a rampant grower—leaves small and pointed. An abundant bearer. Fruit quite small, oval; stem short and stout; color greenish yellow, spotted with brown; stone free and small; flavor acid. Season last of September.

## JOHN C. SPENCER.

From the Albany Atlas.

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Mr. Spencer, was born in Hudson, Columbia county, in this state, in 1787, and, entering public life in his extreme youth, and preserving an active connection with public affairs till his death, his career may be said to have been almost coincident with that of the state itself.

He was the son of Ambrose Spencer, a man whose iron will and marked individuality of character he inherited, with its power and its imperfections. His father was on the bench of the supreme court in 1807-8, when Mr. Spencer was appointed by Gov. Tompkins his private secretary; and he was selected, in the latter year, to carry to Washington the electoral vote of the state just cast for Madison for president.

In 1811, he was appointed master in chancery for Ontario Co. In 1814, he was appointed postmaster of Canandaigua. In 1815, he was appointed by Gov. Tompkins district attorney for the five western counties of the state.

During the war with Great Britain he was active and influential in the support of the administration of Tompkins; and his father, Judge Ambrose Spencer, broke with his political friends, the federalists, rather than cooperate their unpatriotic course of resistance and obstruction. A son, the elder brother of John C., Ambrose Spencer, Jr., fell at Lundy's Lane, while fighting under Brown and Scott; and another brother, Capt. Wm. A. Spencer, entered the navy, and died a year ago in New York. In the year 1817-19, he was a member of congress; and in the latter year, while still in the house of representatives, received the support of the Clintonian members of the state legislature for the post of U. S. senator. The nomination was the occasion of the rup-

ture of the relations between the Clintonians, and the Democrats (called in the phrase of the day Bucktails), who had preferred Col. Young for the office. The latter received 57 votes to 64 for Mr. Spencer, the remaining votes being cast for Rufus King.

In 1819, while still in congress, he was elected to the assembly, and the next year was speaker of that body. He was then the champion and the leader of the party of De Witt Clinton, which was then in close alliance with the Federal party. His speakership closed in a storm, and by a refusal of many of his opponents to concur in the customary vote of thanks. He was state senator in 1825, '6, '7 and '8.

The death of Gov. Clinton broke up the personal party that rallied around him and of which Mr. Spencer was the moving spirit; but before it occurred both these distinguished names were enlisted to the support of Andrew Jackson for the presidency, both again separating from their friends, in order to assume this vantage ground of strength and popularity. Before the death of Clinton, he appointed Mr. Spencer to a work with which his reputation will doubtless long be identified, a task eminently congenial to his habits of thought, his extensive knowledge of law, and his power of analysis—the revision of the statutes of the state.

The commission was composed of John C. Duer, Benj. F. Butler and Henry Wheaton. The appointment of the latter by President Adams to the diplomatic post he afterwards filled with so much reputation, left a vacancy to which Mr. Spencer was appointed. It was a work of great labor, and comparing it with what has been done in our own and in other countries in the same department of public reform, it was an eminently successful work. It effected many changes, facilitated many of the operations of the law, and simplified it; but it left the great structure, as it had gradually been reared by successive generations, to retain all its majesty of form and to lose none of its harmony of proportions.

In 1829 he was appointed by Governor Van Buren,



special counsel to prosecute the abductors and supposed murderers of Morgan, an office which he abandoned because the state refused to allow him the sum of \$2000, necessary, in his opinion, to procure the testimony and attendance of a convicting witness. The appointment, its resignation, and the controversy to which it gave rise, threw him into the ranks of the rising Antimasonic party of which he soon became the master spirit. In 1831 he was the leader of that party in the assembly; and in 1833 was again on the floor of that body, where he had sought a seat for the purpose of sustaining the administration of Francis Granger, who had been put forward by his friends for governor, with the most sanguine prospects of success.

That expectation was disappointed; and the Antimasonic party, after a brief and fruitless career, subsided into the usual course of opposition, was reabsorbed into the Whig party, and remained a minority till 1838, when, amid the wrecks of speculation, occasioned by the monetary changes of that time, it came into power. He was appointed, by the Whig legislature of 1839, secretary of state, in the place of Gen. Dix; was next comptroller in place of Bates Cook, deceased, and was taken from the state administration in 1841, by President Tyler, to assume, first, the office of secretary of war, and again that of secretary of the treasury. He entered the cabinet of Tyler "with the advice and consent of his political friends the Whigs of the state of New York." So the *Eve. Journal* proclaimed in announcing his acceptance; but the connection was one that soon carried him beyond the sympathies or toleration of his party.

He had been associated with Tyler in the congress of 1819, and had distinguished himself by an able report against the Bank of the United States. This formed the tie of an honorable connection, and the extraordinary administrative abilities of Mr. Spencer were invaluable to the incoherent and disorganized cabinet which Mr. Tyler, in his unexpected accession to the presidency, was compelled to rely upon. The office severed him

from his friends, and the course of Mr. Clay, in proclaiming the outlawry of the administration, each day made the breach wider. Powerless for success, or even self-defence, the administration of President Tyler was yet capable of mischief to its assailants. In 1842, Mr. Spencer returned to New York to advocate the election of Gov. Bouck, who was running against Mr. Bradish, and to proclaim the virtues of John Tyler, "who had been brought up at the feet of Jefferson." He remained in the cabinet till 1844; and though he was an advocate of the election of Taylor in '48, and Scott in '52, never regained his ascendancy in his party. Indeed he lived to bear testimony, like Clay and Webster, and many others, to the faithlessness, the selfishness, and the organic weakness of that party—testimony not the fruit of personal disappointment, but of philosophic experience. A career so varied, in which personal and partizan attachments were held so lightly, in which opinions and personal relations were so subordinated to ambition, was calculated to impair everything like political faith in the character of the mover. An insatiable activity of mind, a knowledge of the widest scope, an aptitude for public affairs, inherited, indulged in from youth, and disciplined through manhood, made him so conscious of his fitness for public station, as to close his thoughts to all lesser considerations. It kept him to the last busied with the affairs of the state; and made him indifferent to the character of the employment in which his wondrous energy and adroitness and acuteness might be employed. His death was hastened by the labors he volunteered in exposition of the affairs of Union College and in defence of Dr. Nott. His perverted ingenuity was manifested in the conception of the nine million bill, which he framed with all the sophistry of his subtle genius—and though detesting the men in whose interest the magnificent scheme of chicanery was contrived—he seems to have become enlisted in the attempt to undermine the constitution, merely from a desire to exercise his talents as an engineer!

Yet he did much that will endure after him. His career in congress; his support of the war of 1812; his part in the revision of the statutes; his legislative course generally, were honorable to himself and useful to the state. He took early ground for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in this state, and inspired, if he did not draw the bill by which that measure was incorporated into our laws. He was active in the construction and extension of our common school system.

He also introduced many practical reforms in the laws, the character of which the legal profession alone can adequately appreciate. When speaker of the assembly he organized the business of the house on the basis on which it now stands. No man living knew so much of the history of the laws of this state—from their origin through all their changes, as he.

He had indeed wonderful capacity for detail; and he permitted himself to be carried away by it. With a mind appreciative of the higher philosophy of legislation and of politics—as was manifested in his edition of De Tocqueville's *Democracy*, and his appreciation of that book, and the impress which he imparted to it, in his intercourse with the author—he seldom stood far enough aloof from parties and interests, to regard them abstractly. His mind was nearer like that of Calhoun than any other American; with the advantage on the side of the southerner of a mode of life that lifted him above the necessity of submission to detail. He was, like the southerner, capable, ambitious, indomitable, free from all personal vices; deficient, too, like him, in the plastic and congenial qualities that attach followers to party leaders. The versatility of position that marked the career of both was not the result of flexibility of purpose or vacillation of opinion in either; but of powerful ambition, wielding intellect as a weapon, and opening for itself a career wherever it chose. Like the Carolinian, too, he was proud of his native state, for he knew its history and the great events of which it had been the theatre, and he resented the false pretensions by which sectional egotism had sought to depreciate it.

Mr. Spencer married in 1809 a daughter of James Scott Smith, and commenced the practice of law in Canandaigua. He regarded that place as his home, until 1845, when he returned to Albany, where, for the last ten years he has resided. He closed his life, after a painful and protracted illness, on the 21st of May, 1855, in the 68th year of his age.

Such a character stands out with distinctness amid the crowd of commonplace men, his cotemporaries; and in referring to him in terms different from those of ordinary and indiscriminate eulogy, with which the multitude go down to oblivion, we feel that we are but making a recognition of a character fit to be historic.

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#### DEATH OF JOHN C. SPENCER.

Messrs. Editors: I had commenced preparing some notes relative to the memory of my long cherished friend, the late John C. Spencer, when the very full and able obituary in your paper of Friday evening came to hand. I can now say very little in addition to or in correction of your statement. It is not, however, as full as I could wish, and, as I believe, his few other *old* surviving friends, would desire, in relation to the portion of his life between 1809 and 1816, embracing the period of the war with Great Britian. The events of this period of six or seven years Mr. Spencer delighted to dwell upon.

It was my good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Spencer when he first came to Canandaigua, with his young and accomplished bride, now the mourning widow, in 1809. The county of Ontario then embraced all the territory now included in the counties of Wayne, Yates, and all of the counties of Monroe and Livingston, east of the Genesee river. The bar of Ontario county, at the time, and for many years afterwards, ranked among its members some of the most eminent and ex-

perienced lawyers of the state; and it is to be remarked that the profession at that period was composed almost entirely of those who belonged to the federal party. Mr. Spencer was the only democratic lawyer in the county. His clients were mostly democrats, political and personal friends, and as no inconsiderable portion of the litigation of that day was occasioned by party collisions and the bitterness of party strife, it may well be supposed that he encountered, from the start, a combined opposition, at least in feeling and prejudice, among his brethren of the bar—an opposition which taxed the utmost energies of his “iron will,” and which made it necessary for him to go into court, as he used often to say, “prepared at all points.” It was at that early period that he contracted that “wonderful capacity of detail,” of which you speak—the examination of collateral points, the bearing of which upon the main point in issue, few would be able, at first, to discover. He found it necessary to be continually upon his guard against the attacks of his political as well as his professional opponents. To such he was distant and repulsive in manner. He was indeed,

“Lofty and sour to those who loved him not,  
But to those that sought him, mild as summer.”

During the period to which I refer, Mr. Spencer was regarded, if not the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, at least the target of the opposition, in the western counties of this state. It was well known that to his pen, more than to that of any other, the administration of Mr. Madison and the prosecution of the war received the most efficient support. As the editor of a newspaper—the writer of resolutions and addresses, in which it was not his habit to spare his adversaries, he concentrated upon himself no small share of the abuse of the Federal press of that section of the state. But his aid in the prosecution of the war was not confined to his pen. He taught by example, as well as precept. At one time, in particular, his law office was closed, and he and all his clerks were mustered among the volunteers to join

Gen. Harrison at Fort George, on the enemy's territories. I say *volunteers*, for it should not be forgotten that those were the main reliance of the national government, until 1814. In the spring of that year, for the first time during the war, a majority of war Democrats was returned to both branches of the legislature—a special or extra session of which, in the same year, passed the celebrated conscription law, as it was termed by the Federalists, by which 12,000 men, with arms, &c., were to be raised and placed at the disposal of the national government. Mr. Spencer was the firm supporter of that measure, as he was indeed of every measure of that pure patriot, Governor Tompkins, during the “second war for independence.”

I should not omit to state that Mr. Spencer held one important office, during the war, which you have omitted to mention. It was that of United States Assessor, under the act of congress of 1813, imposing a direct tax to aid in the means of prosecuting the war. This law was exceedingly odious to the opponents of the administration. It required great firmness and legal exactness on the part of all those who accepted appointments to carry it into effect. The duties of assessor under this law were fearlessly and accurately discharged by Mr. Spencer.

If Mr. Spencer, as you state, suffered his ingenuity to be perverted in the framing of the nine million canal bill, no one condemned in stronger terms than he did, the subsequent proceedings under it—proceedings calculated, if not intended, to appropriate, as profits on contracts, so large a proportion of the money proposed to be raised under that bill; and no one, I believe, supported with more zeal, the public officers of the state in refusing to open the treasury to the payment of these contracts, until the courts declared them void.

The efforts of Mr. Spencer during his long professional career, although they can not be classed among the more brilliant in the popular estimation, yet they were quite as useful and conducive to the peace and good order of society. I may be pardoned for giving him credit, on

this occasion, for one of his greatest and most successful efforts of this tendency. The title of the Holland Land company to the land in nine of the western counties of this state, although no original title in this state is clearer, was intricate and involved. After the courts, in several suits, at different times, had decided in favor of the title, the disaffected parties thought proper to bring the subject before the legislature, which they did in 1837. A majority of the committee to whom the subject was referred made a report favorable to the petitioners. The minority presented a counter report in favor of and in support of the title. This minority report was drawn up by Mr. Spencer. It is one of the ablest and most conclusive papers to be found upon the journals of the legislature. It was widely distributed. It arrested further legislative proceedings, put an end to further agitation, and quieted the apprehensions of all.

My acquaintance with Mr. Spencer commenced in the spring time of life—at least of active life, more than forty-five years since. During this long period I have entertained towards him, personally, feelings of profound respect—respect for his talents, and for his patriotic efforts during the war of 1812, but more especially respect for his social virtues, his kindness of heart and enduring friendship. I desire to condole with his relatives and many friends, assuring them, as I do, that his departure from among us has afflicted me most keenly.

R.

## THE OLD STATE HALL.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

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After due deliberation—after looking with divided heart at the elegant and well-arranged plans of the architect on the one side, and at the treasury on the other, the commissioners of the land office have determined to pull down John Jay's old State Hall, and grace the southern side of State street with an edifice of beauty—thus giving to St. Peter's, just opposite, an example. The walls of the one are already in ruins—the spire on the other imitates the inclination of Pisa's tower. By civil and ecclesiastic expenditure, this broad avenue shall yet be renowned for something better than mere width and declivity. *Our* new City Hall is not ordered without nights of debate—excellent, doubtless—oratorical, possibly—aldermanic, certainly. Its marble sculptures come into being after perilous rivalry between a centre that is for us—and one that with its hot palpitation of throng and earnest life is to throb for the future—*Carpe diem* and the hall with it.

The state quietly determines that its agriculture and its science deserve a suitable room, and in a section utterly passed over, amidst the turmoil of strong arguments concerning tolls and taxes, the building is ordered—and in fulfillment of their duties, the officers designated proceed to make a wreck and a ruin of the goodly structure which, in the days of the chief justice—then the governor—was deemed so useful, and, perhaps, so ornamental.

John Jay was a chief magistrate of the old school—perhaps not wiser or better than the modern, but waving that debatable point, he is, in history, one of the ornaments of the early career of this state. George Clinton



beat him in the gubernatorial canvass—that is to say, the canvassers so decided. It was a page of strategy concerning which the chronicles of the “good old times” had best remain silent. He succeeded over the intellectual Robert Yates, and the powerful Robert R. Livingston, and the century ended in his administration.

Whether in the construction of the old hall, the economical government of those days took the material which had formed the bastions and parapets of Fort Frederick, which stood opposite, does not appear, but they took the fortress as a model in strength. The walls now being demolished were massive—there was solid measure in its fabric. I recollect, and so will all whose duties were in other days those of the student in the law—with what admiring wonder we traversed that curious stone staircase, so ingeniously built in the wall at one end of each step, that, no pillar or column appearing, it was a perpetual puzzle to us, whether the staircase held up the iron rail, or whether it was itself suspended by it.

How many were the pilgrimages to the “common rule book” where the absurdity of legal fiction made a record necessary. Legal reform, if it has accomplished little, has some claim on our gratitude for its obliteration of the devices that caused us to make such weary ascent daily.

The old hall witnessed the comptrollership of Archibald McIntyre, of Silas Wright, of William L. Marcy. It was the scene of some deliberations—not so immediately “on official business.” Thence issued the decrees—there spun the web of the famous and powerful Albany Regency—the men who touched the springs whose vibrations thrilled through all the length and breadth of the state. That power centered in the elevation of Martin Van Buren, and while it remained a phalanx, he could smile at danger. Where is “the Regency?” Almost its very memories are fading. It lives, I suspect, warmest and raciest, in some delicious dozens, yet preserved—dusty and delightful—opened occasionally, and hugely enjoyed when brought to the chandelier’s light. They who ruled

a great republic, mingling the agreeable with the powerful—had the taste to import some delicious wine. It has lasted longer than the old and strong walled structure where their counsels were held, and whence their might was promulgated.

Upon its ruins an edifice is to rise, devoted to the uses of the most useful of all the departments—the agricultural, and extending space enough also to the already large and valuable geological collection, so that there will be no want of opportunity to the legislator to know, as it has been said Brougham does—“a little of everything.”

The old hall has existed more than a half century. It is, therefore, in the antiquity peculiar to our country, quite of another age and period. The men who made high place then the aim of honorable ambition, many of them—I will not say—linger yet in life—they remain. Marcy is, I suppose, as much comptroller (varying the orthography) now as then, though of men rather than accounts. And others who were in this hall in power, even yet make their mark on public event. The passing away of the old rooms and galleries does but, however, prefigure the gliding into history of these statesmen and their compeers—and to the coming hall the coming men are preparing.

## ANNALS OF THE YEAR 1854.

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### JANUARY.

Jan. 1. The Bank of the Union went into operation, with a capital of \$300,000.....A snow storm of the preceding night made the first good sleighing of the season.....William H. Lee, of this city, died at Palmyra, Mich., aged 29.

2. The festival of the New Year observed with great hilarity, heightened by the fine sleighing and the bright sun.....Mrs. Betsey Kendall, wife of Benoni C. Allen, died in Philadelphia, aged 60.

3. Meeting of the legislature; Robert H. Pruyn elected speaker of the house, and Hugh J. Hastings clerk of the senate.

4. There were forty insane persons in the Alms House.

5. Edwin Crosswell, late of Albany, was prostrated by paralysis, in New York.....Adam Todd builder, died, aged 55.

6. A workman engaged on the Round House of the Central rail road, fell to the turntable, a distance of 70 feet, and escaped with a broken limb.....Mrs. Ann Brown died, aged 87.

7. Rachel Ursula, wife of Jacob A. Lansing, died, aged 31.....Amanda, wife of Jason Russell, died aged 31. ....Francis C. Marble died, aged 23.

8. Col. John Osborn, died at Batavia, aged 44. He was colonel of the 25th Regiment, commander of the Burgesses Corps and Emmet Guards, and took a great deal of interest in military affairs.

9. Lydia Lush died, aged 53.

10. Funeral of Col. John Osborn, attended by all the military in full uniform.....Meeting of the new board of common council; present Wm. Parmelee, mayor; Wm. A. Young, recorder; Bleecker, Chesebro, Davidson, Feltman, Godard, Harris, Jones, McCall, McElroy, Morrow, Rossman, Russell, Thompson, Townsend, Vanderlip, Van Rensselaer, Wilson. The officers of the board were appointed as follows: David M. Barnes, clerk of the board; Henry S. McCall, city attorney; Henry T. Spencer, almshouse physician; Henry H. Burhans, marshal.

11. Prof. Carr commenced a series of lectures, forming the chemical department of the University.

12. A rain storm removed all the snow which had fallen, and deluged the streets.

13. The ice moved down the river, carrying with it the two ferry boats, which came in collision, staving in their sides, and choking them in the ice.....A lad was killed at the rail road crossing.....Ira B. Cary, of the firm of Dows & Cary, died at his residence at Whites-town, Oneida county. He had been a produce commission merchant in this city and New York nearly thirty years, and was supposed to have left a fortune of more than three hundred thousand dollars.....W. W. Groesbeeck, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 70..... James Cahill died, aged 74.

14. Agnes Jane McClure died, aged 22.

17. Mathew Coulter died, aged 42..... Mrs. Elizabeth Bayard died at the manor house of Stephen Van Rensselaer, aged 92.

18. Catharine, wife of Edward Reily, died, aged 37.

20. The Cavalry Corps made a formal presentation of a sword, valued at \$200, to Capt. J. W. Harcourt, at Knight's restaurant, in Beaver street,.....Elizabeth, wife of James Farrell, died.

21. Michael Howard died, aged 31..... Mrs. Margaret Clark died, aged 30.

22. Margaret Jane, wife of Wm. J. Caldwell, died, aged 32..... Susan, widow of Josiah Clark, died, aged 53.

23. The river was again covered with ice, so as to obstruct the passage of the ferry boats, for the crossing of which channels had to be cut.....Thermometer below zero.....Donald Fisher died, aged 46..... Nancy M. Redden, wife of J. H. Corbett, late of Albany, died at Greenbush, aged 31.

24. Thermometer below zero.

25. Thermometer below zero in the morning..... Potatoes \$1.25 a bushel; flour \$9 to \$10 a barrel; coal \$8 a ton.....Amanda M., wife of Asa Fassett, died.

27. Mary Jane, wife of Paul Cushman, died..... Lucy Ann Drummond, daughter of the late E. Fay, died at Sacramento, aged 30.

29. Thermometer ranged from four to eight degrees below zero in the morning.....Diana Van Rensselaer died, aged 61.....Edgar Crapo died, aged 24.

31. J. H. Wood died, aged 20.....Mrs. Louisa, wife of John Meads, died, aged 69.

FEBRUARY.

1. A number of Germans assembled at the Capitol park, and burnt the effigy of the pope's nuncio, Bedini; as had been done by their countrymen in other American cities.....Dr. P. Gannon died, aged 74; a native of Ireland, who practiced medicine in this city many years, and was much esteemed.....Catharine Fitzgerald died, aged 59.

2. Mrs. Alida Groesbeck died, aged 97; supposed to have been the oldest inhabitant of the city at the time.

3. A fire corner of Lydius and Hawk streets, injured a dwelling house slightly.....At an election of officers of the Young Men's Association, George C. Lee was chosen president.....Mrs. Maria Dederick died, aged 76.

4. Peter B. Leddy died, aged 38.

5. An alarm of fire about 11 o'clock at night, caused by the burning of a carpenter's shop.....Mary Gibson died, aged 42.

6. The Franklin House took fire about 11 o'clock in

the morning, and was considerably damaged by fire and water. . . . . John S. Vandervolgen died, aged 42.

7. Mrs. Jane Thompson died, aged 86; a colored woman, known as *Jenny Dick*. She was famous many years ago as the keeper of a restaurant, and having married Richard Thompson, who was called Dick, she acquired the name of Jenny Dick; and having outlived one or two generations, it was generally supposed to be her correct cognomen. When her death was published in the newspapers, no one recognized it as the well known Jenny Dick. . . . . Wm. J. Angus died, aged 36.

8. A great poultry show at Van Vechten Hall; the result of the chicken fever that had raged for only about one year among the amateurs of foreign *fowls*. It was a much greater exhibition than its friends anticipated when the affair was proposed. . . . . The State Agricultural Society held its annual fair, and elected officers for the ensuing year. . . . . The State Medical Society, in session at the City Hall, held its annual election for officers. . . . . An alarm of fire at nine o'clock in the evening was caused by the burning of a dwelling in Greenbush. . . . . Ellen, wife of David Lynch, died.

9. A fire broke out early in the morning, in the fourth story of the building corner Maiden lane and Dean st., occupied as a stove store by Vose & Co., which damaged the building and goods more than five thousand dollars.

11. Elisha Putnam died, aged 89. Mr. Putnam was an eminent builder in his day, and several of the older churches were erected by him.

14. A convention of women, *male and female*, held at Association Hall, when justice to woman was discussed eloquently by several of the shining lights among the sex . . . . . Harriet Amelia, wife of Wm. J. Morrison, late of Albany, died at South East, aged 22.

15. A special election was held throughout the state to determine whether the people were in favor of borrowing money to enlarge the canals. The number of votes cast in Albany was 3,767 for the measure, and 876 against it.

16. The rise of water in the river submerged the docks,

and penetrated the basements of the stores and dwellings near the basin. But the ice was too strong to be moved by the flood.

17. Francis McGuigan died, aged 43. . . . . Thomas A. Whalen died in New York, aged 20.

18. A bill was introduced before the legislature to authorize the construction of a bridge at Albany.

19. Fanton Lawlor died, aged 53.

20. A petition was presented to both branches of the legislature, with 10,000 signatures, for the extension to women of certain rights which they claimed as belonging to them. . . . . William Gibson, stabbed by John Houghaling in a scuffle some time previously, died of the wound, aged 30.

22. The birthday of Washington was celebrated by the military, and the butchers decorated their stalls, and made the usual display of fatted meats. One of them presented the novelty of a huge bear, dressed and hung, the paws alone having the skin remaining. . . . . A fire on the corner of Pearl and Rensselaer streets destroyed a paint shop and several other buildings, a little past 3 o'clock in the morning. . . . . Robert Trumbull died at Belle Centre, Ohio.

24. The common council, at a private meeting, resolved to petition the legislature for permission to loan the credit of the city to the Northern Rail Road to the amount of \$300,000. . . . . Mrs. Mary Martin died, aged 89. . . . . Richard Bane died, aged 20.

25. Barbara, wife of George Medhour, died, aged 44.

26. A canal boat on fire at the foot of Maiden lane called out the engines, but was extinguished with little loss. . . . . Mark Stevenson died, aged 57.

28. A fire destroyed the oil cloth factory of Woolman & Pforth on the Schenectady turnpike about 9 o'clock in the evening. Loss about \$4,000.

MARCH.

1. Stephen Mesick died, aged 53.

2. John Greishian died, aged 64.

3. Mrs. Harriet Harvey, daughter of Lyman Philleo, late of Albany, died at Dubuque, Iowa.....Dr. Harman G. Wynkoop died, aged 68.....Elizabeth Prey died, aged 30.

4. The water covered the pier and entered the warehouses along the docks.....Francis Maloy died, aged 20.

6. Workmen commenced taking down the Hudson Street Temperance House, near the dock, with the view of erecting a large hotel upon its site.....William J. Whitney died, aged 31.....Thomas Thompson died, aged 52.....Eleanor Jane, wife of Hiram Yates, died, aged 33.....Matilda Briggs, wife of Henry Merce, died.

8. Joachim Miller died, aged 29.

9. William Gill, aged nearly 20 years, died of a wound received by the bursting of a grindstone.

10. The ice made a slight movement downwards; several persons had fallen through the ice during the two preceding days.

11. The ice cleared away in front of the city about four o'clock in the morning, and formed a dam about three miles below, causing a great rise of water, submerging the dock and the lower part of the city.....Mrs. Sarah Woodbridge died, aged 81.....Elisha Blanchard died, aged 57.....Catharine Frinton died.

12. James Quinn died, aged 23.

13. In the afternoon the ice moved out of the gorge, where it annually chokes the passage, throwing back the current and deluging all the low land, and causing a stampede among the honest tradesmen on the dock and pier.....Capt. John Buckbee, an ancient skipper, who sailed a sloop on the Hudson river twenty-five years, and had resided in Albany half a century, died at the age of 81, much respected....Thomas W. Gibb died, aged 35.

14. The Old Folks' concert, at which most of the performers were past the middle age, and the pieces ancient, was given at the Congregational church. The proceeds, \$125.80, was donated to the Home of the Friendless.....Mrs. Harriet Clark King, widow of the late James King, died at Woodlawn.



15. Friend Humphrey died, aged 67. He was born at Simsbury, Ct., 1787, and was the youngest of eleven children. He was a tanner and currier at Lansingburgh, under Russell Forsyth, now also of this city. He came to Albany in 1811, and acquired a moderate fortune as a leather merchant. He was elected to various offices of responsibility and honor, for his great moral worth, integrity and efficiency, among which were those of state senator and mayor of the city. He was for a long period an officer in the First Baptist church, and assisted materially in the erection of their edifice in Pearl street. . . . . James Taylor, nineteen years cashier of the Commercial Bank, died, aged about 65.

16. The steam boat P. G. Coffin, from Catskill, was the first boat that reached the wharf from below. The propeller Hoboken was the first steam boat from New York.

17. The great steamer Oregon arrived from New York, the first of the passenger boats.

18. A tremendous gale, which began the previous evening, swept over the city, blowing off roofs and chimneys. Its greatest fury was about 11 o'clock in the morning. So great a tornado had not been known here in half a century.

19. John Whitmore, a North river pilot, died on the Young America steam boat, on his way up the river.

20. Henry Yates, of the late firm of Yates & McIntyre, who conducted the great state lotteries, died at the mansion on Westerlo street, aged 84.

21. Fire corner of North Pearl and Van Schaick sts., injured several buildings. . . . . Mrs. Laura Ann Phillips died, aged 27.

22. John Adams died, aged 19. . . . . Alana, wife of Alexander Shepherd, died, aged 57. . . . . John Young died, aged 72.

23. Meeting of citizens at the Capitol to deprecate the bill before congress, introduced by Senator Douglas to extend slavery to the new territory of Nebraska. . . . . Mary, wife of John McCaffrey, died, aged 26.

25. Harriet Penniman died.

26. A very adroit robbery of two watches and a ring was perpetrated by one McDonald, upon Messrs. Williams & Co., jewelers, in State street. McDonald was arrested on board the Isaac Newton, and the stolen property taken from him. . . . . Henry A. Walker, a native of Albany, died at Morristown, N. J. He was for several years one of the most influential and worthy planters of the island of St. Croix.

27. The river was nearly closed with ice again, and the water so low that the large boats were grounded at Castleton as well as other heavily laden vessels. . . . . Jane Ann, wife of Capt. C. L. Gager, formerly of Albany, died at Buffalo, aged 47.

28. Two lumber yards, between Centre and Water streets, were fired by incendiaries, about 4 o'clock in the morning, by which more than \$10,000 worth of lumber and other property was consumed. . . . . John I. Wendell died, aged 76.

29. A fire partially destroyed a carpenter shop in Patron street. . . . . Maximilian Bergeron died, aged 67.

30. The severity of the weather had been so great for more than a week that the navigation of the river was so much impeded as to prevent the steam boats from making their regular trips. The Isaac Newton was much damaged by floating ice, and laid up for repairs. . . . . William Henry Slawson died, aged 22. . . . . The *Old Folks* gave their second concert at the Congregational church, when there was a proud time for the ancient psalmody.

31. The south wind cleared the river of its icy obstructions and raised the water so as to release the bar of a part of the flotilla that had been accumulating there, and among them the Oregon, which had remained there nearly a week. . . . . An alarm of fire in the evening, which proceeded from the bonfires lit up on occasion of the veto of the anti-liquor bill, by Gov. Seymour. . . . . Mrs. Esther A. Cordell died, aged 44.

## APRIL.

1. Henry L. Winants died, aged 44.
2. A fire about two o'clock in the morning destroyed a bakery in Ferry street.
3. A German company commenced a series of performances at the Green Street theatre, which was called German opera, the first thing of the kind here.
4. A demonstration was made in the evening by the enemies of temperance reformations; the governor called out and addressed by the editor of the *Freie Blatter*; and a torch light procession and row followed..... Alphonso Walker died, aged 37.
5. George H. Hurl, of this city, died in New York.
7. There was a great concourse of people assembled at the City Hall to witness the final sentence, by Judge Harris, of John Hendrickson, Jr., for the murder of his wife; forming the conclusion of one of the most exciting trials ever held in this city..... Mary, wife of P. Smith, died, aged 38.
10. A fire in the Bowery destroyed a part of the oil-cloth factory, which had just risen from the ruins of a previous fire.
11. Thomas Linacre died, aged 73..... Edward B. Slason died, aged 44..... Patrick Ryan died, aged 48..... John S. Vedder died, aged 43.
15. Six inches of snow fell early in the morning, obstructing rail roads, and preventing steam boats and stages from making their morning ingress..... Ann, wife of Luther Frisbee, died, aged 49.
16. A fire in Jefferson street destroyed a couple of woodsheds..... Louis Labreche died, aged 39..... Sheldon Main died, aged 57.
17. Snow fell all day.
18. Thomas Bateman died, aged 46..... Daniel Gifford died, aged 74.
19. Elizabeth Smith died, aged 26.
20. A false alarm of fire..... Nancy Gifford died, aged 39... .. Patience Smiley died, aged 72.

21. Rowland Jones died, aged 81.

22. John G. Waterman, late of Albany, died at Castle-ton, aged 38. . . . . Henry Bendall died at Brooklyn, aged 44, late of Albany.

23. Amos Fanning died, aged 67. . . . . Wm. Cameron died, aged 55. . . . . Mary Powers died, aged 40.

25. William A. Perkins died, aged 24.

28. Alarm of fire caused by the burning of a canal boat. . . . . The pier and wharves were submerged for the seventh time this year. . . . . Charles Priest died.

30. The freshet, caused by the almost incessant rains of the previous four days, reached a higher point than had been known during several years, in the absence of any ice. The loss and damage to property in the vicinity of the river was very great. . . . . A fire occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning in the building near the corner of the dock and Hamilton street, which was arrested with slight damage. Another alarm of fire in the evening was caused by the ringing of a furnace bell to call the workmen together to remove property beyond the reach of the water. . . . . Samuel Smith died, aged 43.

#### MAY.

1. Moving day. Many families moved out of their houses by the aid of boats, several streets being under water. . . . . The canals were opened, but owing to the high water the weigh lock was inoperative, and boats that cleared were weighed at other locks. . . . . There were three or four alarms of fire during the afternoon and evening, but the damages were slight.

2. Michael Carroll died, aged 39. . . . . Patrick Dennin died, aged 42.

3. The first boat arrived by the Erie canal, with 120 tons of corn. . . . . Lansing B. Taylor, formerly an Albany merchant, died at Glen's Falls, aged, 25. . . . . Stephen Van Valkenburgh died.

4. The first canal boat arrived by the northern canal.

5. John Hendrickson, Jr., of New Scotland, was exe-

cuted in the Jail in Maiden lane, for the murder of his wife by poison. . . . . Betsey, wife of Richard I. DeForest, died, aged 57.

6. David Hosford died, aged 87.

7. Ice found in many places in the city in the morning; fruit and vegetables suffered by the severity of the cold.

8. A fire destroyed a grocery store corner Franklin and Mulberry streets, about 3 o'clock in the morning . . . . . In the afternoon a couple of small buildings were damaged by fire in Howard street. . . . . The six-penny savings bank, in connection with the Bank of the Capitol, went into operation, the first of the kind in the city . . . . . Maria M. Potter died.

10. A force of several hundred men under Major Frazier began operations upon the channel of the river with a view to improving the navigation between this city and Castleton, the government having appropriated \$50,000 to that object. . . . . Reuben Wilson died, aged 26. . . . . John Roe died, aged 62. . . . . Patrick Campion died.

11. Charles Buel died, aged 43.

12. A fire destroyed a carpenter's shop early in the morning, in Elm street.

15. A fire at 11 o'clock at night partially destroyed a wooden house in Park street. . . . . Mr. Joel Rathbone while walking up Elk street early in the evening was knocked down by an unknown hand. A reward of \$100 was offered for the discovery of the aggressor. . . . . William E. Hays died, aged 30.

16. Mary Johnson died, aged 64.

17. Mrs. Winfield Farrell died, aged 48.

21. Nancy, wife of Francis Vail died, aged 42.

22. An alarm of fire caused by the burning of a curtain at the Delavan House. . . . . A meeting of the common council was called with a view to loan money to the Northern rail road; but a number of them declining to go up stairs, a quorum could not be got. . . . . Dr. James M. Brown died, aged 50. . . . . Eveline Harvey died, aged 17. . . . . Sarah C. wife of David Patterson, died, aged 32.

23. A meeting of the common council was held and a loan of \$30,000 voted to the Albany Northern rail road. . . . . A fire about 12 o'clock at night destroyed a shed belonging to the Central rail road. . . . . Ann Jane, wife of George W. Baker died, aged 24.

24. Thirty four cars, containing 2,000 immigrants passed up the Central rail road. . . . . Peter Peck died, aged 58. . . . . Bridget Quinn died, aged 66. . . . . Philena Redden, wife of A. Vickers died, aged 20. . . . . John Garey died, aged 54. . . . . Jonathan Slawson died, aged 87.

25. Alida Spears died, aged 33.

26. Eclipse of the sun. . . . . The Scotch Presbyterian synod resolved to abandon the use of the title of D. D. . . . . A German immigrant was found suspended by the neck near the Buttermilk falls; verdict, suicide. . . . . Bridget Boyd died, aged 47.

27. Catharine Feeney, a stranger, was drowned by falling into the river. . . . . Humphrey C. Watson, formerly of Albany, died at La Salle, Ind., aged 31. . . . . John Lahey died, aged 38. . . . . Mr. Bateman died, aged 90.

28. Two cases of highway robbery in the heart of the city during the night. . . . . Agnes, wife of John Anderson, died.

29. One hundred citizens were presented by the police for selling liquors on the sabbath. . . . . Sarah widow of the late Richard Roser died, aged 81.

30. Robena wife of Charles J. Edwards died, aged 22. . . . . Mrs. Catharine Rankin, wife of George A. Rankin died at Schodack, aged 48.

31. John Henry Thorn died, aged 33. . . . . Thomas Kirkpatrick died, aged 28.

#### JUNE.

1. George Lochner died, aged 46.

2. Cornelia Lansing, daughter of the late Edward Livingston of Albany, died in New York.

3. George F. Delaplaine died, aged 68.

4. A subscription was taken up in the Pearl Street Baptist church, towards building an edifice for a congre-

gation of German Baptists, to be located in the upper part of Washington street, when \$2,200 was raised for that purpose.

5. The Albany Northern rail road, which had suspended business in part since April in consequence of a break in an embankment, now recommenced regular trips to Eagle Bridge.....Barent Sanders died, aged 75.....James O'Brien died, aged 24.

6. Jane, wife of Henry Gibson, died, aged 24.

7. Catharine Bullock, wife of Samuel H. Lloyd, died, aged 53.

10. The law against the running at large of swine began to be enforced. It was found that some owners had as many as forty. About 15,000 were captured during the campaign.....Anne Gove, wife of Ralph Smith died.....Bridget, wife of Francis McBarnett died.

11. An effort made to close the shops that were open on Sundays for the sale of spirituous liquors.....Robert Todd died, aged 61.

13. Sarah F. Welch died.

14. Patrick Bergen, aged 22, drowned by falling from a canal boat.....Clarissa Prime died, aged 54.

17. Jane C., wife of Joel Munsell, died, aged 42.

18. A fire on the corner of Grand and Beaver streets partially destroyed a bakery and machine shop. Some of the inmates saved their lives by jumping from their chamber windows.

19. Joseph T. Rice died, aged 67.....George A. Barnard died, aged 37.....John Brown died, aged 23.

21. Anniversary meeting of the New York State Temperance Society, at the Third Presbyterian Church.

22. Mrs. Nancy Northop died, aged 55.....Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of John Costigan, died.

23. Conrad S. Mayer, long a resident of Albany, died in New York.

25. A train of 69 cars, laden with 1380 cattle, left the depot at East Albany by the Hudson River rail road, for New York. The bill of fare was \$2070, at \$1.50 a head.....Josiah Clark died, aged 29.

26. A meeting of citizens at the City Hall to discuss the water rates, which they thought were illegally assessed in some cases.

28. Julia Anne Solway died.....Sarah, wife of Royal Shaw, died, aged 45.

29. Ann Lovatt died, aged 69.

#### JULY.

1. James H. Horth died, aged 25.

2. Ichabod Wood died.

4. The usual ceremonies of the day were observed, and an unusual amount of the lesser fireworks was consumed. As the procession completed its rounds, the thermometer stood at 98° in the shade.....A fire broke out in a bakery at the corner of State and Lark streets.....A great number of persons were prostrated by the heat, and several deaths occurred.....A corps of about 50 veterans of the war of 1812 joined the celebration of the day, under Brig. Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer. After the procession was dismissed they met in convention at the Capitol and passed a series of resolutions.....W. D. Winne died, aged 24.

5. A fire broke out, on the corner of Colonie street and the Northern rail road, which partially destroyed the building.....Tobias Roach committed suicide at the Penitentiary.....Catharine Ann Veeder, wife of Peter R. Carhart, died, aged 42.

6. A grand torch light procession at 10 o'clock in the evening by the firemen, having a New York company in escort.....Julia Filkins, wife of Simeon F. Smith, died. ....Wm. McClelland died, aged 35.

7. An alarm of fire caused by the burning of a box of shavings.

8. There were 44 sail vessels at the lumber docks, which was not an unusual number. This business has taken the lead of all others during the past ten years, in the rapidity of its increase.....Rabbi Cohn, a distinguished priest of the Hebrew faith, entered upon his



ministry in the South Pearl Street Synagogue, recently vacated by Dr. Wise.....Wm. S. Archibald, aged 35, committed suicide by hanging himself to one of the posts of his bed at the Phœnix Hotel.....Sarah, wife of Wm. Don, died, aged 57.....Sarah Goodrich, wife of Samuel G. Payn, died, aged 39.

9. Jane, wife of Charles Whitney, died, aged 60..... James W. Turner died, aged 31.

10. An alarm of fire, caused by the burning of a building in Bath.....Five persons died of cholera in one family of the name of Wylie, in South Pearl street, and were buried at one funeral.....Benj. F. Knower died, aged 19.....Mrs. Ellen Harrison died at Harmony, Chautauque county, aged 56, formerly of Albany.

11. William Dowd, aged 63, and Louisa, his wife, aged 56, died.

12. Thomas M. Ward died, aged 26.....Samuel Barstow, formerly of Albany, died at Buffalo, aged 42.

13. A fire in Clinton street partially destroyed several buildings at 5 o'clock in the morning.....Walter Cowell died, aged 44.....Sarah, wife of Samuel Warden died.....William Cooney, formerly of Albany, died at Brooklyn, aged 51.....Gad Townsley died.

14. A painter by the name of Barnacle, engaged in painting the Hospital, fell from the ladder, about 25 feet, and died of the shock during the night.

15. Wm. Meadon died, aged 41.....James Connolly died.

17. Joseph E. Gates died, aged 30....Adam Stewart died, aged 40.

18. An alarm of fire at 9 o'clock in the evening caused by the partial burning of a soap and candle factory in South Lansing street.....Susan, wife of Philip Ford, died, aged 69.

19. Thermometer at 96; several cases of prostration by the heat of the sun.....Elizabeth Adrian, wife of Arthur A. Smith, died, aged 28.

20. Col. Robt. E. Temple, adjutant general of the state, died, aged about 50. He served with distinguished

gallantry in the Florida war, and commanded the New York regiment of volunteers in the Mexican war. The change of the line of active operations from the Rio Grande to Vera Cruz and Mexico, deprived him of an opportunity of distinguishing himself, and the troops which he had brought into the highest discipline, in battle. He suffered, however, from the climate, and his naturally vigorous constitution was laid open, by a prostrating and almost fatal fever, to the inroads of consumption, of which he died.—*Atlas*.....Thermometer at 100° in the shade, and the earth suffering from a long drought. ....Abigail Covell, wife of R. Churchill, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 66, and was buried from the North Pearl Street Baptist Church.....Harriet, wife of Lyman Chapin, died in Buffalo.

21. P. T. Hewitt, convicted of incest with his daughter, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.....Charles McDuffie died, aged 27.....Wm. A. McGraw died, aged 18½.....Thermometer 100° in the shade.

22. The water was so low in the river that a fleet of laden vessels awaited a rise before they could venture down the river.....Thomas Charles died, aged 61.

23. A shower moistened the parched earth, which had scarcely been watered in a month.....Elizabeth McKay died.....Zaccheus Aldrich died, aged 73.....Nancy, wife of John Goodrich, died.

24. A tremendous rain fell during the forenoon; the rain guage indicated more than two inches.....Thomas Gordon died, aged 66.....Harriet, wife of Hugh Rock, died, aged 61.

25. The Board of Health reported 29 cases of cholera and 11 deaths for the last three and a half days..... The \$300,000 loan on the bonds of the city for the use of the Albany Northern rail road, was taken at a premium. It has 25 years to run, at 6 six per cent..... George Brainard died, aged 44.

26. John Cummings died, aged 56.....John McCollum died.

27. Wm. Serviss died, aged 53.....Thomas C. McDonald died, aged 31.

28. Cholera on the increase.....An alarm of fire in the evening caused by the burning of a pig-sty in Canal street.

29. Report of cholera for 3 days, 95 cases, 37 deaths.....Chauncey Johnson, formerly of Albany, died at Rastrop, in Texas, aged 56.....Sarah, wife of S. F. Phelps, died.....Lucy, wife of James McNutt, died, aged 38.....Rachel, wife of Abraham Johnson, died, aged 53.

30. A fire at 5 o'clock in the morning destroyed the interior of the turnery establishment of Foote & Merri-field, corner of James street and Maiden lane.....Margaret, wife of Theodore Goodrich, died, aged 36.

31. James Dowd died, aged 21.....Mrs. Sarah Pinkerton died, aged 73.....John Sipple died, aged 74.

AUGUST.

1. The cholera was very fatal at this time, and the authorities, in their zeal for cleanliness, made an onslaught upon the hog-pens. It was the most determined movement ever made in that direction in this city, where the hog has had the freedom of the streets from time immemorial.....Benjamin Tullidge, formerly of Albany, died in Indiana, aged 75.....Malvina, wife of Gilbert W. Barnham, died, aged 35.

2. As workmen were removing the rear wall of St. Paul's church for repairs, a quantity of brick and timber which had been placed over the ceiling came down, destroying the pulpit and other fixtures.....The report of cholera for 4 days was 60 cases, 26 deaths.....The Hendrik Hudson got on a bar and did not arrive till noon; water very low.....Thomas B. Washington, a grandnephew of General Washington, died suddenly in this city, aged 40; he was on his return to Virginia.....John Harrison died, aged 53....Peter H. Ryther died aged 56.....John W. Campbell died, aged 37.

4. Christopher B. Groat died, aged 30.....Christina, widow of the late Thomas Lee, died, aged 60.....Ber-

nard Brady died, aged 37.....George Young died, aged 45.....Mrs. Ellen Arnold died, aged 53.

5. The board of health reported 86 cases of cholera, 28 of which were fatal, for the last 3 days.....President Pierce vetoed the harbor bill, which appropriated \$50,000 for the improvement of the river near Albany.....Thomas Fryer died, aged 86.....Elizabeth Gardener died, aged 88.....Mrs. Elizabeth Squires died, aged 61.

6. Rev. J. N. Hill, from Dover Plains, having accepted an invitation from the South Baptist church corner of Franklin and Herkimer streets, entered upon his ministry.....Four prisoners escaped from the Jail by digging through the wall.....Catharine, wife of Abraham Keyser, died, aged 69.....Mary McLean died, aged 20.....F. W. Clarkson died.

7. The common council decided to widen Patroon street from North Pearl to Broadway.....Francis E. Wands died.

8. The Hospital opened on the corner of Eagle and Howard streets, the old Jail having been fitted up with great convenience and appropriate taste for that purpose. Since the Hospital opened in 1851, it has received 417 patients.

10. The old Hospital building in Lydius street was opened as a cholera hospital..... Jacob Morris died, aged 51.....William Backhaus, a teacher of the German language, died.

11. Elizabeth, wife of Francis Sims, died, aged 79.....Isaac J. Lagrange died.

12. Cholera abated; 7 deaths since 9th at noon..... Jeremiah P. Jewell died, aged 72.....Rev. Joel Huntington, of Chittenango died, aged 20.....Mary Ann Ten Eyck died.....William Boughton died, aged 67.

13. A fire in the evening at the corner of Montgomery and De Witt streets destroyed a dozen wooden buildings.

14. Evert Van Allen, an ancient city surveyor, whose map of the city is so much referred to in title deeds, died.....Durrell Williams, a revolutionary soldier, died,

aged 90, and was buried with military honors. . . . . Jane Tilleo died, aged 40. . . . . Ebenezer Wright died, aged 72.

15. An alarm of fire at night, proceeding from the burning of a quantity of cut wood in Guilderland; 1700 cords were burnt, valued at \$10,000. . . . . Walter Frothingham died, aged 28. . . . . Henry Van Reenen died. . . . . Eliza H., wife of Erastus H. Munson, died, aged 44.

16. The body of Philip Helderbrant, aged 25, was found floating in the river. . . . . Bridget Costigan died, aged 76.

17. Henry S. Brainerd died; aged 60.

18. Mr. Edwin Crosswell, who had been connected with the *Albany Argus* since 1824, it is believed, announced that he had withdrawn from the paper, and had been succeeded by Mr. G. F. Tucker. . . . . John L. Philips died, aged 18.

19. A fire at night destroyed several buildings corner of Cherry and Franklin streets.

20. Catharine Bryan, widow of the late John Bryan, died in New York, aged 81. . . . . John H. Simons died, aged 48.

21. Julia S. Meads died, aged 37.

22. A dense smoke hung over the city occasioned by the burning of *the bush* between this city and Schenectady. The long drought had prepared the woods for fires, and they were raging in many places. . . . . R. Sherman, captain of a canal boat, fell overboard and was drowned.

23. Mrs. Bridget McCluskey and her sister and daughter, the last of the family of Paul McCluskey, died of cholera—himself and two children having died a few days before. . . . . Eliza, wife of Lewis Gates, died, aged 45.

24. Elizabeth, wife of James Woods, died, aged 78. . . . . Mrs. Harriet, widow of David L. Groesbeck, died, aged 78. . . . . John Van Valkenburgh, formerly of Albany, died at Cincinnati, aged 64.

25. The alarm of fire brought out the engines. It was found to be in Troy, and several companies went up. At the same time two fires were raging in the woods northeasterly from this city. . . . . Laura Ney, wife of

Jacob C. Cuyler, died, aged 27.....Patrick Sheahan died, aged 60.

26. The rain began to fall in the afternoon, checking the fires near the city, which had consumed a large quantity of wood in the vicinity.....John Townsend died, aged 72. He was the son of Henry Townsend, and was born at the Sterling Iron Works, in Warwick, Orange county. In 1802 he came to Albany in the capacity of clerk to his brother Isaiah, who had established himself here four years before, and with whom he afterwards became a partner. They prosecuted a successful hardware and iron foundry business. They were connected with the Albany and Troy Nail Works, and in connection with the late William James and others were the first to commence the manufacture of salt at Syracuse by solar evaporation. In 1810, he married a daughter of the late Ambrose Spencer, who bore him thirteen children, and died in 1849. He was mayor of the city in 1829, 1830 and 1832, and at the time of his death was president of the Commercial Bank, of the board of Water Commissioners, of the Albany Exchange Company, of the Albany Savings Bank, of the Albany Pier Company, of the Syracuse Coarse Salt Company, of the Watervliet Turnpike Company, and acting president of the Albany Insurance Company. He retired from active business several years previous to his death, and for the last two or three years not only age but disease had made perceptible inroads upon the vigor of his constitution. He died at his residence in State street, in the full possession of his intellectual faculties, and surrounded by all his children. He left behind him the memory of a faithful and energetic public officer, a liberal and patriotic citizen, an intelligent and enterprising merchant, a kind and affectionate husband and father, an urbane and courteous gentleman, and an honest man.....William W. Forsyth died, aged 41.

27. Rev. Wm. B. Lacy, D. D., formerly rector of St. Peter's church, now of Jackson, Mississippi, preached two sermons in the pulpit which he vacated twenty-two years before. Most of the congregation however, whose spiritual

teacher he then was, had passed away, and his eye could have rested upon but few familiar faces.....The Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian church, preached his twenty-fifth anniversary sermon, and made an interesting review of his ministry. Not one of the pastors who then had charge of the churches of the city remained in their places; and of his own congregation representatives of only thirty-four families remained. Only one of the original officers of the church, Mr. Nathaniel Davis, survived, and the president of the board of trustees, Mr. Joseph Alexander was more than ninety years of age.

28. An alarm of fire caused by the burning of a barn and bake house of the Orphan Asylum, which were thought to have been fired by an incendiary; loss about \$600.....The funeral of John Townsend took place, which was attended by a very large number of citizens, and the shops were mostly closed during the passing of the procession.....A number of ladies prepared a banner for the Washington Continentals, which was presented to them by Capt. David Hitchcock in front of his residence in Ferry street..... At a sale of Bank of Albany stock at the Exchange, 50 shares sold at \$1.75; 30 shares at \$1.66; 10 shares at \$1.65.....Wm. A. Tweed Dale, the principal for a long time and the only one, of the Lancaster school in this city, died, aged 79..... Mary Brown died, aged 50.

29. A large number of citizens met at the City Hall to receive a company of 300 New England emigrants bound for Kansas, who were expected by the evening train. The train was delayed, and did not arrive till 11 o'clock, and the meeting adjourned to the Delavan House, where an enthusiastic reception was given to the strangers. ....John Cullin died, aged 53.

31. A fire at half-past three in the morning partially destroyed the Salamander Works of Messrs. Henry, Van Allen & Palmer.

## SEPTEMBER.

1. The receipts of the Isaac Newton for the trip on this night were computed as follows by the *New York Tribune*:

450 passengers at \$1 each .....	\$450
Berths and state rooms .....	320
Freight .....	393

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1163

Expenses of the boat estimated at.....200

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Profits of a single trip.....\$963

Jacob Burhans died, aged 38.

2. Mrs. Anna Ward Dryden died, aged 67.

3. Miss Caroline Woodbridge died.

4. The supreme court met at the Capitol with 184 causes on the calendar.....The sum of \$2100 was raised by plate collection at the five Catholic houses of worship in this city, towards establishing a hospital for orphans who lost their parents by cholera during the summer.....Mrs. Mary A. Drain died, aged 62.

5. The Burgesses Corps, accompanied by Jones' band, left the city for Chatham, with full ranks, for target exercise.....A middle aged man was found in the basin, with the appearance of having been some time drowned. ....The house of Mrs. McDuffy, in Lydius street, west of Lark, was assaulted by armed men at an early hour in the morning, who fired through the windows.....The theatre had been recently reopened, after several failures, and exhibited such a beggarly account of vacant benches at this, the second night of performance, that the doors were closed at the end of the plays, not to be opened again. ....Isaac White died, aged 45.

6. A heavy shower of rain, accompanied by incessant lightning, during which two barns were destroyed, one north, the other south of the city, sufficiently near to call out the engines.....Mrs. Elizabeth Fero, wife of Sidney S. Cantor died, aged 36.....Jeremiah Schuyler died, aged 83.



7. Powell's painting, representing the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, executed for the Capitol at Washington, was opened for exhibition in this city..... The front wall of Orcutt's pottery in Hamilton street, fell out with a great crash.....Mrs. Dorothy Austin, widow of the late William Austin, died, aged 69.

8. Mrs. Sarah Cummings died, aged 64.....Mary, wife of Patrick Cassidy, died, aged 50.....Nancy McGee died, aged 57.....Isaac V. L. Meigs, formerly of Albany, died at Addison, Steuben county, aged 32.

9. C. V. S. Kane, son of the late Elias Kane, of Albany, died in New York.....John Leddy died, aged 23.

11. Samuel Stevens, an eminent Albany attorney, died in Rochester, aged 56. He was a native of Washington county, took the front rank of his profession for more than twenty-five years, and during that period no other member of the bar performed more hard mental labor than he, or was engaged in more important causes.

12. The Washington Continentals made an excursion to Hudson, accompanied by a numerous retinue of women and children, occupying three barges, towed by the steamboat Anna. The squadron was greeted by the ringing of bells and booming of cannon along the river.....The body of James Crosby, of Albany, aged 25, was found drowned in New York, at the foot of Robinson street. ....Henry Jackson died, aged 59.

13. An alarm of fire, caused by the burning of a shed on the pier.

16. A fire slightly damaged a house corner of Rose and Hamilton streets, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

17. John Bew died, aged 48.

18. The Northern rail road office was changed from the corner of Water and Steuben streets, to the corner of Dean street and Maiden lane.....Catharine E. Cathcart died, aged 29.

19. A company of exempt firemen arrived from New York and were received by Neptune Engine Company. They went out to Cedar Hill for a target exercise with rifles.

20. Juliet Lewis died, aged 75, the last of the name,

of the descendants of Robert Lewis, famous as the keeper of Lewis's tavern, corner of State and Pearl streets.

21. Robert T. Courtney, late of Albany, died at Clarkson, Monroe county.

23. John W. Chapman, late of Albany, died in Ohio, aged 55.

24. The police officers went up to the Shaker village to arrest gunners who violated the laws on Sundays in hunting game and disturbing the neighborhood.

25. Mrs. Matilda P. Hill, wife of Rev. J. N. Hill, died, . . . . . Ellen, wife of Wm. J. Felthousen, died, aged 50.

27. The county fair opened at the Washington Parade Ground, attracting a large concourse of people. . . . . S. M. Woodruff, late an attorney in this city, was lost in the Arctic off Cape Race, on his return from England,

28. The county fair closed with a display of female equestrianism in which Miss Lawton, of Coeymans, took the first prize, a silver goblet valued at \$18. The receipts into the treasury were \$3670.

29. The common council elected C. W. Bender city chamberlain. . . . . Rev. Dr. Horatio Potter, of St. Peter's church, was elected provisional bishop of the diocese of New York. . . . . Hector H. Crane died, aged 23. . . . . Ezra Cronkhite died.

30. The water in the river was so low that the large boats grounded. . . . . Joseph Courtney died, aged 53; James Taylor died, aged 58; Hiram Milliam died, aged 28. These citizens died in a neighborhood, of cholera, when it was supposed the disease had entirely ceased from its work here.

#### OCTOBER.

3. William Wright died, aged 27. . . . . John Ryder died, aged 41.

4. A laborer named Peter Green was killed in Washington street by the caving in of the sides of a drain in which he was at work.

6. Elizabeth Mulholland died, aged 44.

9. The Burgesses Corps celebrated its 21st anniversary by a supper in the Capitol, on which occasion a splen-

did cane was presented to John O. Cole, the first captain of the company.....Michael Ryan died.

10. At an election of officers of the Burgesses Corps, B. R. Spelman was reelected captain.....Rebecca Wood died, aged 49.....John McHaffie died aged 53.

11. Walter Marshall died at Chicago.

12. Eunice, wife of John Hinkley, died aged 76.

13. Mary Andrews died, aged 35.

14. A bear was shot within 11 miles of the city, and brought in as a rarity.

15. The fine-toned bell of the Congregational church cracked while being rung for morning service, and became useless thereby.....Catharine M., widow of the late Col. Robert E. Temple, and last surviving daughter of the late William James, died, aged 34.....Robert G. Poyner died, aged 23.....John Taylor died, aged 70.

16. James Manton died, an officer of the Albany Scotch Light Infantry.....Hannah E., wife of Abram J. La Grange, died 29.

17. A party of 300 New England emigrants to Kansas arrived in the city by the rail road, and remained through the night at the Delavan House.....Ellen A., wife of Peter A. Cassidy, died, aged 19.....Richard Home died. ....Lucy Oakey died, aged 95, relict of the late Abram Oakey.

18. A new bell was raised into the steeple of the Congregational church, weighing 2,020 lbs., key F, to supply the place of the one cracked on the Sunday preceding. ....Mary, wife of Wendell M. Bender, died, aged 31.

19. A very thin carpet of snow lay upon the streets at an early hour in the morning, and the hills around the city were white until Monday.....Thomas Wood drowned.

21. Maria, wife of Peter Moakley, died, aged 57.

22. Amos Avery died, aged 49.

23. Joseph Courtney died, aged 22.....Ellen Barrett died 31.

24. Harris Aldrich died, aged 45.

25. Capt. McLean, one of the old commanders of the

People's line of steam boats, died in New York, aged 54.  
 . . . . . Andrew Vandenberg, sexton of Middle Dutch church, died.

26. Joseph Elliott died.

27. Thomas Wilson died, aged 48.

28. Mrs. Almira Waterman, wife of Wm. T. Meech, died, aged 25. . . . . John McCloskey died, aged 34. . . . . Arthur Campbell died, aged 25.

29. A German Baptist mission church was dedicated in Washington street. The house was incapable of containing all who sought admittance. . . . . A man much intoxicated went into the Bethel and created a disturbance; he was with much difficulty ejected.

31. A fire damaged the distillery of H. Knowlton to the amount of one thousand dollars. . . . . Mrs. Hannah, widow of the late Isaiah Townsend, died at West Point, aged 71. . . . . Mary A. Winn died, aged 67. . . . . John M. Hague died, aged 20.

#### NOVEMBER.

1. George Rowe died, aged 30.

3. William G. Akin, late of Albany, died at Chicago, aged 24.

5. Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, entering upon the eighteenth year of his ministry in the Second Dutch church, reviewed the events connected with his office during that period. All the consistory by whom he was chosen were still living, and all but two present. The number of communicants had increased from 150 to 584 under his charge.

7. A fire destroyed the contents of a grocery, corner Dallius and Schuyler streets; loss \$1000. . . . . Wm. Walsh died, aged 52. . . . . Eliza, wife of James S. Wood, died, aged 26. . . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, and daughter of Philip Schuyler, died at Washington, aged 97. She was born at Albany on the 9th of August, 1757, and was married in 1780. "Death, which has so long spared the widow of General Alexander Hamilton to be venerated by Americans of the present generation as a noble representative of the women

of Revolutionary times, has at last ceased to spare. Mrs. Hamilton died at her residence in Washington on Tuesday last, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, in full possession of all her mental faculties, and attended by her loving and beloved children. Mrs. Hamilton was the daughter of General Phillip Schuyler, of this state, whose services in the Revolutionary war form a marked page in the history of the United States. She was born in the old Schuyler mansion, at Albany, on the 9th of August, 1757, and in 1780 married Alexander Hamilton, then a colonel in the United States army, and one of the aids to General Washington. How this colonel rose to the rank of a general and became also one of the most illustrious statesmen of his country, is well known to our readers, and the deserved eulogium of Mrs. Hamilton is that she was a wife worthy of such a husband. After the death of General Hamilton in July, 1804, Mrs. Hamilton resided for some time in New York and devoted her life to acts of benevolence. She was one of the founders of the New York Orphan Society, and was for many years its presiding officer.

During her residence at Washington, Mrs. Hamilton had weekly reception mornings when she welcomed her friends, but she seldom went herself into general society. The death of Mrs. Hamilton was caused by no marked disease, but the gradual decay of the vital powers produced alone by extreme age. Her remains have been brought to this city, and the funeral will take place this afternoon at one o'clock, at Trinity church. With Mrs. Hamilton passes away the last, we believe, of the distinguished women of the American Revolution.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

8. Egbert Wheeler died, aged 26..... Ann Potter, wife of Horatio Roberts, died.

9. George Madden died, aged 53.

10. Enoch Leonard Hart, formerly of Albany, died at Adrian, Mich.; son of Herman V. Hart.

11. Capt. Geo. E. Seymour, so long known as the commander of the steam boat New Philadelphia, died suddenly

at Hudson, where he was engaged in the hardware business since the hauling off of his boat.

13. The common council increased the pay of the police, and directed a new style of costume.....Mrs. Barina Clapp died, aged 65.

15. Thomas Kearney died, aged 23 .....Lewis Farrell died, aged 75.....John Hendrickson died, aged 57.

16. Robert G. Burbank died, aged 40.

17. Wm. Nessel died, aged 40.....Bernard Ryan died, aged 75.

22. Horatio Potter, D. D., of St. Peter's church, was installed bishop of the diocese in the city of New York, with imposing ceremonies.....A fire corner of Mulberry and Church streets destroyed the contents of a grocery store, at half past three in the morning.

23. John Jones died, aged 64.....Mrs. Jane Manning died, aged 64.

24. Elisha Mack died, aged 71.

25. Eliakim Ford, Jr., died, aged 45.

30. Rebecca, widow of George Wilcox, died, aged 60.

#### DECEMBER.

3. Snow fell of a sufficient depth to make sleighing; the first of the season. It was accompanied by a severe wind, which did great damage to vessels navigating the Hudson.

4. The canals were effectually closed.

5. Fire on Arbor Hill destroyed the grocery store of S. W. King. loss about \$10,000.....Only one steam boat came up the river; it returned with much difficulty through the floating ice .....Sarah F., wife of James Hill, died, aged 35.

6. Francis McCafferty died, aged 49.....John Hoy died, aged 70.

7. The steam boat Hero forced its way up to the city through the ice, and took a load of freight down in the afternoon. She only reached four-mile point, however, when the ice became so strong that further progress was impossible. The river had been open 269 days..... Hannah, wife of David Wall, died, aged 68.

8. Joab Stafford died, aged 53.....Annie Vosburgh died, aged 19..... Michael Forrester died, aged 63.

9. The river was crossed by persons on foot with safety.....A fire was discovered at an early hour in the house known as the Schuyler Mansion, head of Schuyler street, which was subdued without much loss.....Agnes Woolensack died, aged 78.....John Story died, aged 83.....Mrs. Fulka McCready died, aged 82.

10. A fire damaged the upper story of a building corner of Broadway and Bleecker streets.....Another injured the goods of a store on the Quay.

13. A fire destroyed a large store on the dock above State street.....A meeting of the stockholders of the Central rail road was held, at which Erastus Corning was reelected president, and J. V. L. Pruyn, secretary and treasurer.

16. Wm. Kearney died, aged 78.....Margaret Haganman died, aged 22.

18. The steam boat Norwich, from Kingston, reached the dock before 5 o'clock in the morning; having forced her way through the strong ice which extended below Catskill. The boat was much damaged, the wheels being completely broken up. It is believed that no boat ever made such a voyage. It was said that the news of a heavy tow, lying here waiting to go down, induced the officers of the boat to undertake the voyage..... The demolition of the Old State Hall corner of State and Lodge streets was begun. The quantity of stone and bricks which it developed astonished modern builders.....Nancy, wife of George E. Rice, died, aged 29.....Richard Dillow died, aged 46.....Jeremiah Reynolds died, aged 82.

19. Thermometer at zero in the morning.....Jane, widow of the late Richard Rhodes, aged 82.....Mary, wife of the late Samuel F. Webster, died, aged 19.

20. Thermometer 10 degrees below zero.—The rail road ferry boats were compelled to stop running before noon by the strength of the ice, which damaged them very much.....William Van Valkenburgh died, aged 30.

21. Mr. Lush offered a resolution to the board of supervisors for the division of the county, which was adopted and measures taken to effect the same.....  
Esther, wife of John Bernard, died, aged 29.

22. A fire broke out in a store in Hawk street, but was subdued with trifling damage.

26. Owen Marrin died, aged 44.

27. The ice had become so much softened by a few days of mild and rainy weather, that a sleigh load of rail road passengers broke through and narrowly escaped drowning.

28. The rail road ferry boat succeeded in making a passage through the ice, which had become weak under the thaw and rain of the last few days....Mrs. Catharine Welsh died, aged 38.....Mrs. Ruany P., wife of James E. Clark, died, aged 38.

30. The ice acquired new strength from the frosts of the last two days, and the ferries were again closed up.

31. The Bank of Albany, the oldest in the city, declared a dividend of fifty per cent. Its charter expired this day, and its officers had made arrangements to begin the new year under a new charter with an increased capital.....The year went out blandly under a clear atmosphere and a benign sun, forming one of those calm days that render even the winter season delightful.....A difficulty at the Alms House between the superintendent and four catholic students, who were accused of taking books and tracts away from the children.

The number of convictions and sentences to state prison was greater this year than ever before. The following table shows the number of convictions for felony in Albany county in eleven years.

1844.....27	1850.....36
1845.....26	1851.....33
1846.....29	1852.....28
1847.....27	1853.....25
1848.....21	1854.....43
1849.....26	



## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

1854.

The following statement gives the aggregate amount of the business of the Police Court, and also in detail the various offences. The total number of arrests as compared with the previous years, varies 60. While all the offences classified are misdemeanors and felonies, it should be understood that many of the arrests under corporation ordinances were for substantially the same offences, especially such as selling liquor contrary to law, maintaining nuisances, selling unwholesome meat, &c., &c.

The whole number of persons arrested for criminal offences was (males 3349, females 653) .....	4002
Number of persons arrested for violation of corporation ordinances.....	386
Number of search warrants executed .....	70
Number of persons committed to Jail.....	1583
Number of persons sentenced to the Penitentiary by the police justices.....	135
Number of persons sentenced to the House of Refuge by do	13
Number of persons sentenced to the Jail at hard labor by do	17
Number of persons committed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.....	4

The several arrests were for the following offences, viz:—

*Offences against the Person.*

Murder.....	2
Robbery.....	5
Assaults with intent to rob .....	5
Rape and assaults with intent to commit.....	12
Assaults with deadly weapons with intent to kill.....	16
Assault and battery.....	1152
Attempt to commit suicide.....	2
Maliciously enticing child from parents.....	1
Wanton exposure of child.....	1

Malicious mischief.....	43
Maliciously placing obstructions on rail road track.....	2
Opening sealed letter.....	1
Attempting to steal by <i>safe game</i> and like pretences.....	5

*Offences against the Public Peace.*

Riot and affray.....	145
Breach of the peace.....	588
Threats to commit offences.....	21
Violently entering dwelling houses in night time and disturbing the peace.....	37
Keeping disorderly house.....	25
Indecent intoxication in the street.....	396
Unlawful assembly.....	20
Disturbing religious meetings.....	2
Deranged persons arrested.....	13

*Offences against Public Justice.*

Perjury.....	1
Receiving stolen goods, <i>scienter</i> .....	13
Assault and battery on officers and attempts to rescue prisoners.....	140
Refusing to assist officers.....	3
Contempt of court.....	3
Compounding a felony.....	1
Aiding escape of a felon.....	1
Escaping from Jail and Penitentiary.....	2

*Offences against Decency and Morality.*

Keeping common bawdy-house.....	13
Disorderly persons, common prostitutes.....	23
Indecent exposure of person and obscene language.....	22
Selling obscene books.....	6
Incest.....	2
Violation of the sabbath.....	22

*Offences against Property.*

Burglary.....	37
Grand Larceny.....	65
Petit ".....	491
Arson.....	3
Forgery.....	4
Forgery, passing counterfeit money, <i>scienter</i> .....	47
False pretences.....	33
Embezzlement.....	8

Willful trespass.....	22
Cruelty to animals.....	2
Wantonly disinterring bodies.....	1

*Offences against Public Trade.*

Selling unwholesome meat.....	4
Peddling foreign goods without license.....	2

*Offences against the Public Health and the Public Police or Economy.*

Maintaining common nuisances.....	43
Nuisance obstructing highway.....	2
Bastardy .....	18
Seduction .....	4
Bigamy .....	1
Disorderly persons, neglecting to support families.....	47
Vagrancy.....	219
Keeping common gaming-house.....	3
Violation of law relating to immigrants.....	17
Winning more than \$25 by gambling.....	11
Wantonly injuring gas pipes.....	1
Willful disobedience of parents, &c.,.....	12
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