

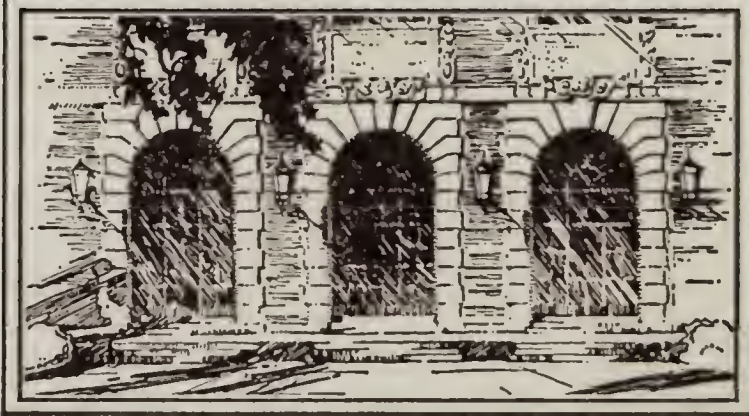


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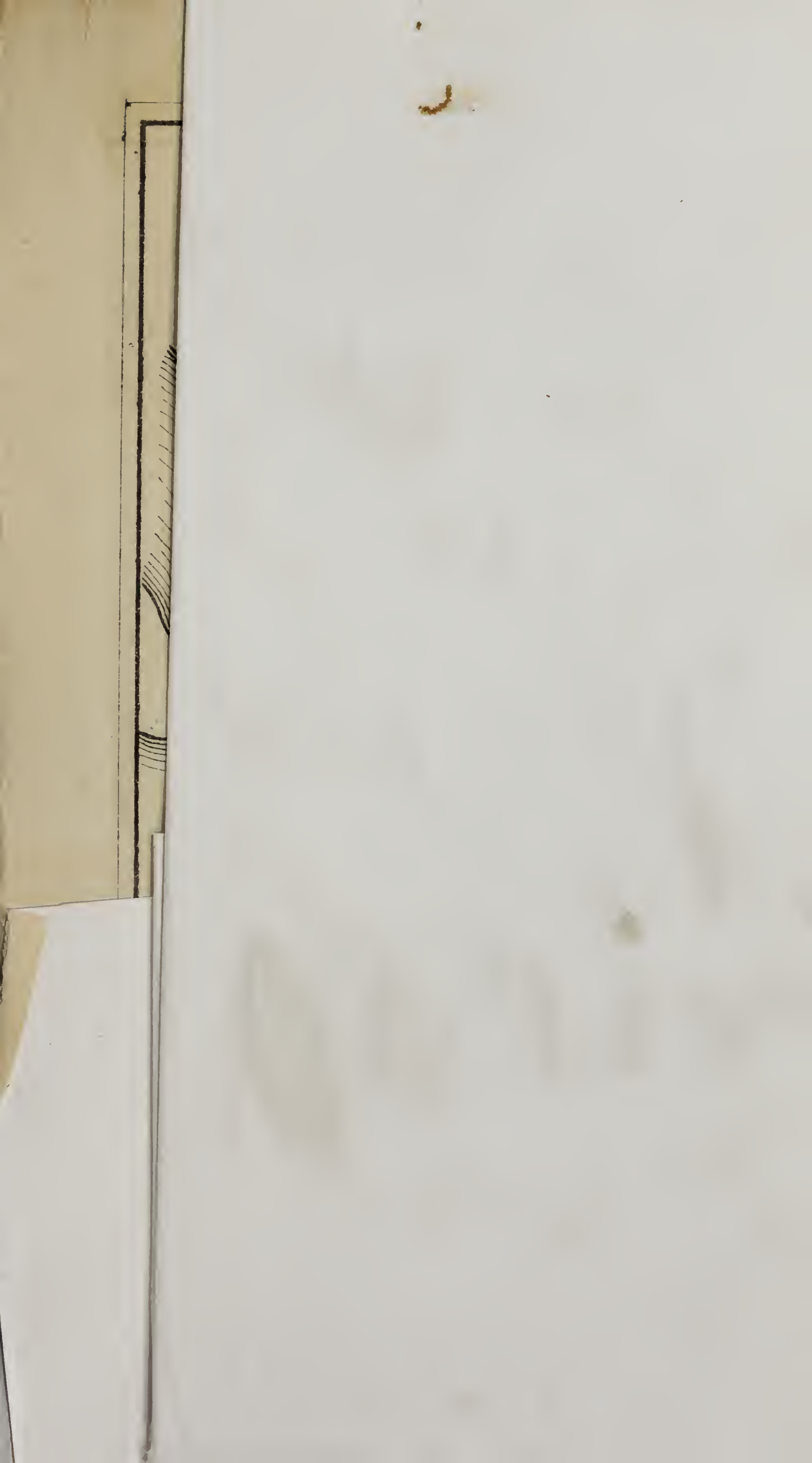
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Plan of the City of Albany about the  
Year 1770.



From the Original Survey by  
Robt Yates.

In the Possession of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> G. Y. Lansing.


THE  
ANNALS OF ALBANY.

BY. J. MUNSELL.

VOL. IV.



ALBANY:  
JOEL MUNSELL, 78 STATE STREET.  
1853.



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## PREFACE.

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It has been said, truly, that antiquity has a just claim upon our veneration. But it does not follow, as has also been said in the same connection, that the enthusiastic antiquary, peering into the murky recesses of the olden ages, till his eyes become dim with ancient dust, must necessarily be wholly blind to the splendid realities of the present. The past and the present are equally the objects of preservation here.

Among the contents of this volume will be found a portion of the Albany Records. They disclose the motives which induced Gov. Stuyvesant to insist, with so much resolution, upon the boundaries of Fort Orange, now the city of Albany. His employers at home strenuously inculcated an energetic defence of the title to the premises against the patroon. The notes at the bottom of the pages of these records, in British New York currency, are the work of the translator, and seem to be discrepant, although the translator should have had the best knowledge of the subject. The same remark is made of the guilders reduced to English currency in parentheses.

The current annals of the year are almost confined to necrology; repetitions of events of daily occurrence, needing a greater lapse of time to give them sufficient dignity in print, have been somewhat abridged.

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# ANNALS OF ALBANY.

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## RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ASSIZE.

From a Volume in the Office of the Secretary of State.\*

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New York, Sept. 27th, 1666.

William Teller Plaintiff, Cornelius Bogardus Defendant.  
An appeal from a verdict obtained in the Court at Albany.

---

William Teller Plaintiff. The Executors of Cornelius Bogardus Defendants. Mr. Rider and Mr. Sharp attorneys for Plaintiff.

They put in a Declaration complaining against the Judgment of the Court at Albany, whereby the Plaintiff was ordered to give in a Particular of his Estate, as it was at y<sup>e</sup> Decease of his former wife that her children's portions might bee ascertained and secured. He Alledges his ignorance of the Customes at Albany at that time so omitted, but gave it in Gross as hee was informed other had done before him; That it was absolutely impossible for him to comply with said Judgment, the property of divers things being altered, and it being so long since that many things are out of his minde, but hee is ready to sweare to what hee formerly gave in. A Copy was read, of the Plaintiffs giving in security to the Weesmasters for Three Thousand five hundred Guilders for the Children,

\* Only such matters as relaté to the city of Albany and its inhabitants are copied from these records, which were kept in the city of New York, immediately after it came into the hands of the English

before his Second Marriage, which was published at Albany and in this City. That no exception was then made against it, so the Plaintiff tooke it for graunted, hee had performed his duty.

Goosen Garretsens Evidence was read.

Mr. Bogardus appeares for the Defendants and putts in an Answer to the Declaration, and produces Proofes to make the Plaintiffs fraud to appeare. Hee produces also, Depositions from severall other persons, which were objected against, as taken since y<sup>e</sup> Tryall at Albany.

The Court having heard the Case debated at large and examined the proofes and Testimonyes on both parts, do thinke fit to Order and Decree as followeth (vizt.)

William Teller Plaintiff. The Executors of Cornelius Bogardus Defendants.

At the Generall Court of Assizes, &c. The Court doth Decree, That in regard y<sup>e</sup> Apellant did not, according to the Law and Custome of y<sup>e</sup> Country where hee Inhabitts (in such Cases Provided) give in a peculiar Account of his Estate to y<sup>e</sup> Weesmasters or Overseers for Orphans, who are persons appointed to receive the same whereby the Court hath reason to suspect, that the Children are defrauded of their due Rights Therefore the said Apellant shall pay to each of the Children hee had by his former wife, the Sume of Eighty five Bevers, over and above what his Daughter Helena, the widdow of Cornelius Bogardus, hath received And that the said Appellant do put in Security to the Weesmasters or Overseers of Orphans at Albany, for the due performance hereof And further, That the said Weesmasters and Overseers are hereby required and Authorized to put this Decree in Execution according to the true intent and meaning hereof, And also, that the said Appellant do pay the Costs of Court and Charges.

---

Nov. 4th, 1669.—That y<sup>e</sup> Lawes relating here unto (uniformity of Weights &c.) shall be put in execution. The time for y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this City of New Yorke Long Island & places adjacent to begin on y<sup>e</sup> first day of January next, & for y<sup>e</sup> Towne of Albany, Rensselaerswijk,

Schanecktade, als Kingston, Esopus and these parts adjacent on y<sup>e</sup> 1st day of Aprill, by which tyme all persons that sell either by weight or measure are to be provided with weights and measures according to y<sup>e</sup> English standard of which y<sup>e</sup> Officers in each respective place are to take care, & that no person shall presume to sell by any other weight or measure.

---

*The Governor's Letter to ye Commissaries at Albany.*

Gentlemen—There hath beene with the Governor Perewyr lately chosen Sachem of y<sup>e</sup> Hackingsack Tappan & Staten Island Indians to renew and acknowledg y<sup>e</sup> peace between them and the Xprime here & with all declared y<sup>e</sup> peace made between them & y<sup>e</sup> Maques & Syunaks Indians, The which they say they are resolved to keep inviolably. The Governor hath comaunded me to signify y<sup>e</sup> same unto you & you may putt it upon record there as it will be here to be a Testimony against those that shall make y<sup>e</sup> first breach. This is all at present from  
Gent, Your very Loving freind

New York, August 13th, 1669.

To y<sup>e</sup> Commissaries at Albany, These.

---

*The Governor's Letter to ye Schout at Albany.*

Mr. G. Swart—I understand that in taking y<sup>e</sup> security of Captain Baker, for his appearance at y<sup>e</sup> Assizes you tooke an Inventory of all his goods and engaged them likewise y<sup>e</sup> which you had no direction to do the Assizes being putt of for a month your former bond stands good, but in y<sup>e</sup> meane tyme you are no way to molest Captain Baker in y<sup>e</sup> disposall of his goods either by way of Trade or any other occasione he shall have for them so that he make not away all his Estate with fraudulent intent to deceive y<sup>e</sup> course of Law and Justice which is all I have to say at present being

Your Loving freind

F. LOVELACE.

New Yorke, October 2d, 1669.

For Mr. G. Swart Schout at Albany, These.

*The Governor's Letter to the Schout and Commissaryes at Albany.*

Gentlemen—The Governour hath received y<sup>e</sup> propositions you sent from y<sup>e</sup> Matucander Indians a Copy where of he doth intend to transmitt to Governour Winthrop from whom he dayly Expects a returne of all y<sup>e</sup> former papers of which you will have an Acct. The Governour hath given me Orders to acquaint you that he would have you as formerly to provyde a scow to help y<sup>e</sup> souldiers in their provision of fire wood against winter which is all at present from Your Loving freind

MATTHIAS NICOLLS.

October 27th, 1669.

To y<sup>e</sup> Schout & Commissaryes at Albany.

---

*The Governour's Commission for Jan Juriacns Becker to be publique notary at Albany.*

Francis Lovelace Esquire, one of y<sup>e</sup> gentlemen &c.

Whereas It is thought convenient that there should be a publique Notary at Albany as formerly in which place at present there is no person to Execute that office & having conceived a good opinion of y<sup>e</sup> Capacity and fitness of Jan Juriacns Becker upon y<sup>e</sup> Recommendations given of him to me I have thought fitt to nominate & appoint & by this my present Commission I do nominate Constitute & appoint him y<sup>e</sup> said Jan Juriacns Becker to be publique Notary for y<sup>e</sup> Town of Albany, Rensselaerswijck, Schactade & places adjacent. By virtue of which Commission he hath power to attest any Deeds, Instruments, wills Testaments Codicell, contracts, Agreements or any other Acte or Actes as publique Notaryes have usually power to doe as also to take & receive such privileges & advantages as to y<sup>e</sup> office of a publique Notary doth any way belong or appertaine He taking y<sup>e</sup> oath in y<sup>e</sup> Lawes appointed for y<sup>e</sup> due perfourmance of y<sup>e</sup> Trust reposed in him. Given under my hand & sealed with y<sup>e</sup> Seale of y<sup>e</sup> Colony at Fort James in New Yorke this 1st day of November in y<sup>e</sup> 21st year of his Majesties Raigne Anno Domini 1669.

*An Order concerning Weights and Measures.*

Whereas by an Acte of y<sup>e</sup> last Generall Court of Assizes It was ordered That all weights & measures to be used within this Government should be brought to the English standard & that no goods or comodities should be either bought or Sould by any other weight or measure in this Citty of New Yorke, Long Island & places adjacent after the first day of this Instant January & at Albany, Kingston, and those parts after y<sup>e</sup> first day of March next under y<sup>e</sup> penalty in y<sup>e</sup> Lawe sett forth. But finding it very difficult & Inconvenient to putt y<sup>e</sup> said Acte in practise at y<sup>e</sup> tymes & places prescribed for want of a sufficient quantity of weights and measures of y<sup>e</sup> English standard to be disposed of and disperst throughout y<sup>e</sup> Government, I Have therefore with the Advice of my Councell thought fitt & by these presents do thinke fitt to order publish & declare that it shall and may be lawfull for any person or persons within this Government to sell and buy by y<sup>e</sup> same weights and measures they have been heretofore accustomed unto untill y<sup>e</sup> Country can be supplied with such other weights & measures as in y<sup>e</sup> said Acte of Assizes are required for y<sup>e</sup> which all speedy Care shall be taken Alwayes provided That every one do observe & performe their Contracts y<sup>e</sup> One with y<sup>e</sup> other whether they agree to sell or buy by English or Dutch weight or measure so that no fraudulent or sinister dealing be practised for want of putting y<sup>e</sup> former Acts & Orders touching this matter in Execution. And all manner of persons are hereby injoynd to yeild obedience to this Order which is but Temporary The said Acte of y<sup>e</sup> Generall Court of Assizes or any other Acte or Lawe to ye Contrary in any wise not withstanding.

Given under my hand & Sealed with y<sup>e</sup> Seale of y<sup>e</sup> Colony at Fort James in New Yorke this ffirst day of January in y<sup>e</sup> 21st yeare of y<sup>e</sup> Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles y<sup>e</sup> Second by y<sup>e</sup> Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Kinge Defender of ye faith &c. Anno Domini, 1669.

*The Governor's Letter to Capt. Lovelace.*

Brother—I Received Yours of y<sup>e</sup> 2d of April, 1670 by Jaques Cortelijou & have not since had an opportunity to returne you an answer neither was I much solicitous so to doe for my Expectations were to see you here dayly but understanding of new resolutions you have taken of goeing up to Albany & Mr. Delavalls occasion likewise calling him thither, I am very willing you should accompany him & y<sup>e</sup> rather in regard some publique affaires will occur which will require y<sup>e</sup> assistance of some commissioner for their dispatch You are there to assist Mr. Delavall in y<sup>e</sup> Execution of such things as shall tend to y<sup>e</sup> good & welfare of those partes & likewise if any private business shall fall under your consideration to determyn it as shall be agreeable to Justice & y<sup>e</sup> satisfaction of y<sup>e</sup> oppressed amongst which here haveing beene a complaint exhibited against Captain Baker by Jochem y<sup>e</sup> Baker & finding it not only difficult but too tedious to decide y<sup>e</sup> Controversy here I have thought it good to transfer y<sup>e</sup> matter to y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates at Albany together with Mr. Delavall & yourselfe as Comissioners as if authorized by y<sup>e</sup> formality of a Comission I know you will be vigilant to have an inspection into all matters that shall relate to y<sup>e</sup> publique both as to y<sup>e</sup> Garrison and Civill affayres y<sup>e</sup> account whereof I shall expect from you both not doubting but that you will comport yourselfe with such prudence & moderation as shall tend to y<sup>e</sup> firme Establishment of y<sup>e</sup> publique interest there & give me an occasion to subscribe my selfe

Your affectionate brother

FRAN: LOVELACE.

Fort James 11th of Aprill, 1670.

---

*Instructions for Mr. Thomas Delavall & Capt. Dudley Lovelace at their arrival to Albany.*

1. That they show Mr. Winthrops Letter to me to y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates there & consult what is best to be done to y<sup>e</sup> Accomplishment of a peace between y<sup>e</sup> Maquases and north Indians.



2. To see in what Condition y<sup>e</sup> Garrison is & to contrive a way for y<sup>e</sup> reparation of y<sup>e</sup> ffort.

3. To state y<sup>e</sup> souldiers Accounts & informe me what is due to them that so they may be supplied.

4. To see in what reparations y<sup>e</sup> confiscated houses are & (if an advantagious proffer) happens to contract for y<sup>e</sup> sale of them.

5. To see how y<sup>e</sup> Excise is paid & what is in Arrears and to forme it anew for y<sup>e</sup> year ensuing.

6. To Examyne into Mr. Renslaers Rent of Corne & what he is behynde & to speed it hither as likewise to put it in a certaine method.

7. To acquaint y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates that I look upon that Church & Ministry as the porochiall Church of Albany (for it was found Establisht by my predecessors & myself) & leave y<sup>e</sup> supportation of it to y<sup>e</sup> discretion of ye magistrates to maintaine a minister either by way of Taxe or otherwise & that no Inhabitant of what opinion soever be Exempt but bear his proportion & that they give me an Account of their transactions in this perticular.

8. To make a prohibition that no strangers coming from hence or goeing from Albany that have no residence at Schanecktade do trade there & that y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of that place be likewise lymited as to their Trade with y<sup>e</sup> Indians.

9. To inquire if it were not more advantagious to y<sup>e</sup> Towne of Albany to have another house for y<sup>e</sup> Indians at y<sup>e</sup> Entrance of y<sup>e</sup> Town below y<sup>e</sup> Hill that so y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants may have an Equal benefitt of y<sup>e</sup> Trade as well those that are below as those above.

10. To prosecute y<sup>e</sup> design of raysing a Troop of horse there of y<sup>e</sup> which I recomend Mr. Renslaer to be Capt.

---

*An Order for ye suspension of ye Ministeriall functions of  
Mr. Jacobus Fabritius at Albany.*

Whereas upon severall Complaints y<sup>e</sup> last year made unto me by y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates of Albany against Magister Jacobus Fabritius Pastor of y<sup>e</sup> Augustan Confession in that he intrenched upon y<sup>e</sup> Civill Authority there I then thought good to suspend his ministeriall function at Albany

untill either by Letters or the mediation of friends he should be reconciled to y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates there & that I from them should receive a Testimony of his reconciliation the which hath in no measure performed & there being now a difference likewise depending before me betweene y<sup>e</sup> said Magister & a Burger of this Citty for y<sup>e</sup> reasons aforesaid & for some other Considerations I have thought fitt for y<sup>e</sup> present to continue y<sup>e</sup> suspention of y<sup>e</sup> said Magisters Ministeriall functions at Albany & think it not Convenient therefore doe order that he go not up thither untill I goe myselfe which I intend this sumer when all differences betweene y<sup>e</sup> said Magister & y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates or others there may y<sup>e</sup> better be composed or y<sup>e</sup> Occasions removed by my presence. In y<sup>e</sup> mean tyme he y<sup>e</sup> said Magister Jacobus Fabritius hath liberty to Exercise his Function in theise partes as heretofore without any disturbance, provided he likewise give no trouble or molestation to others differing in Judgment from him. Given under my hand at Fort James in New Yorke this 11th day of Aprill in y<sup>e</sup> 22d yeare of his Majesties Raigne, Anno Domine, 1670.

—

*A Pardon graunted to Jan Roeloffs.*

Francis Lovelace Esq., &c. Whereas Jan Roeloffs did in y<sup>e</sup> month of July, 1665 by an unhappy accident in shooting of a Gunne at unawares in one of y<sup>e</sup> streets of y<sup>e</sup> Towne of Albany wound y<sup>e</sup> body of Gerritt Verbeeck an Inhabitant of that place of which said wound he dyed. The which being strictly Examined & inquired into by y<sup>e</sup> officers there & represented to my predecessor Coll. Richard Nicolls, & withall that y<sup>e</sup> said Jan Roeloffs & Gerritt Verbeeck had not any private Grudg or former difference upon any occasion between them as also that the Gunne was not knowne by y<sup>e</sup> said Jan Roeloffs to be loaden when he shott it of. The said Gerritt Verbeeck having likewise forgiven and acquitted him upon his death bed of any ill or malitious intent against him. Upon which & divers other considerations my predecessor was induced to order and promise a pardon unto y<sup>e</sup> said Jan Roeloffs for y<sup>e</sup> said fact y<sup>e</sup> which he having not unto this day procured in forme as by y<sup>e</sup> Lawe is required he being ignorant of y<sup>e</sup>

Customes in such cases used: Upon y<sup>e</sup> request of y<sup>e</sup> said Jan Roeloffs & at y<sup>e</sup> instance of his relations in this place that y<sup>e</sup> work of mercy begun by my predecessor might be compleated his Cryme appearing to be no other than Unhappy Accident without any malitious intent, I have thought good to Ratifye & confirme what was heretofore ordered & promised by my predecessor. And by these presents do give, graunt Ratifye & confirme unto y<sup>e</sup> said Jan Roeloffs a free pardon for the aforesaid offence touching y<sup>t</sup> Accidentall death of y<sup>e</sup> said Gerritt Verbraeck with a release of all forfeitures and Escheats of any Estate belonging to him which according to y<sup>e</sup> strictnesse of ye Lawe might be Extorted from him so that he hath all priviledg to follow his vocation or calling as formerly without any Lett hinderance or disturbance from any person or persons whatsoever within this Government or any other of his Majesties Dominions upon y<sup>e</sup> occasion before specified. Given under my hand & Sealed with y<sup>e</sup> Seale of y<sup>e</sup> province at ffort James in New Yorke this 1st day of May 1670.

---

*An Order for Jan Jurians Beecker to be Schoolmaster at Albany.*

Whereas Jan Jeurians Beecker had a Graunt to keep y<sup>e</sup> Dutch school at Albany for y<sup>e</sup> teaching of youth to read & to wryte y<sup>e</sup> which was allowed of and confirmed to him by my predecessor Coll. Richard Nicolls Notwithstanding which severall others not so capable do undertake y<sup>e</sup> like some perticular tymes & seasons of y<sup>e</sup> yeare when they have no other Employment, where by y<sup>e</sup> Schollars removing from one Schoole to another do not onely give a great discouragement to y<sup>e</sup> maister who makes it his businesse all y<sup>e</sup> yeare but also are hindred & become y<sup>e</sup> more backwards in there learning ffor y<sup>e</sup> Reasons aforesaid I have thought fitt that y<sup>e</sup> said Jan Jurians Beecker who is esteemed very capable that way shall be y<sup>e</sup> allowed schoolmaster for y<sup>e</sup> instructing of y<sup>e</sup> youth at Albany & partes adjacent he following y<sup>e</sup> said Employment Constantly & diligently & that no other be admitted to interrupt him It being to be presumed that y<sup>e</sup> said Beecker for y<sup>e</sup> youth

& Jacob Joosten who is allowed of for y<sup>e</sup> teaching of y<sup>e</sup> younger children are sufficient for that place. Given under my hand at ffort James in New Yorke this 16th day of May, 1670.

---

*The Governor's License, granted unto John Shutte, for teaching of the English Tongue at Albany.*

Whereas the teaching of the English Tongue is necessary in this Government; I have, therefore, thought fitt to give License to John Shutte to bee the English Schoolmaster at Albany: And upon condition that the said John Shutte shall not demand any more wages from each Schollar than is given by the Dutch to their Dutch Schoolmasters, I have further granted to the said John Shutte that hee shall bee the onely English Schoolmaster at Albany.

Given under my hand, at Fort James in New York, the 12th day of October 1665.

RICH'D NICOLLS.

---

*An Order for Trentie Melgers to be a profest sworne Midwife at Albany.*

Whereas I am given to understand that Tryntje Melgers y<sup>e</sup> wife of Wynant Gertse Vander pool a sworne & approved midwife at Albany in which Employment she hath Continued for y<sup>e</sup> space of fourteene years past in good reputation not refusing her assistance but on y<sup>e</sup> contrary affording her best help to y<sup>e</sup> poorer sorte of people out of Christian Charity as well as to y<sup>e</sup> richer sorte for reward & there being severall other less skilfull women who upon occasion will pretend to be midwives where they can gaine by it but refuse their helpe to y<sup>e</sup> poore. These presents Certifye That I doe allow of y<sup>e</sup> said Tryntie Melgers to be one of y<sup>e</sup> profest sworne midwives at Albany & that she and one more skilfull woman be only admitted to Undertake y<sup>e</sup> same there Except upon Extraordinary occasions, They continuing their Charitable assistance to y<sup>e</sup> poore & a diligent attendance on their calling. Given under my hand and Seale at ffort James in New Yorke this 27th Day of May 1670.

*An Order for Dirck Theunissen to have ye priviledg of Cutting and gelding of horses.*

Whereas I am informed that it hath formerly beene a Custome in y<sup>e</sup> Collony of Renslaerswijck Albany & parts adjacent to have some knowne skilfull person approved of & allowed for y<sup>e</sup> cutting or gelding of stone horses in those partes In which Imployment y<sup>e</sup> father of Dirk Theunisse Thuysman was alone settled by y<sup>e</sup> authority then in being who having well instructed his sonne in that Arte did sell and assigne over his priviledg unto y<sup>e</sup> said Dirck Theunissen his sonne. These presents Certifye all whom it may concerne that I do thinke fit to allowe of y<sup>e</sup> said Dirck Theunisen to have y<sup>e</sup> Priviledg sould him by his father as aforesaid at Albany Renslaerswijck & Schanectade for cutting or gelding of such stone horses there as y<sup>e</sup> owners shall employ him about & that no other do molest him therein he performing with his best skill & diligence what he undertakes & shall be imployed upon that occasion. Given under my hand & seale at ffort James in New Yorke this 27th day of May 1670.

---

*An Order for Maritie Damen quietly to possesse her Land at Albany.*

Whereas Maritie Damen y<sup>e</sup> wife of Cornelys Van Nes of Albany did obtayne a patent from my predecessor Coll. Richard Nicolls for a certaine peice of Land called Canestagione y<sup>e</sup> which severall persons as I am informed who have since purchased Land neare unto it upon pretence of an Order that all those Lands should be layd & divided into Lotts doe give out that they will without y<sup>e</sup> consent of y<sup>e</sup> owner divide & cast Lotts for y<sup>e</sup> same although she be willing of herselfe to obey the Order made concerning y<sup>e</sup> Erecting of houses in a Neighborhood: These are to require all persons whom this may Concerne That they forbear giving any molestation or disturbance unto y<sup>e</sup> said Maritie Damen in y<sup>e</sup> Enjoyment & possession of her Land upon any pretence whatsoever, but that all matters relating thereunto doe remaine as they are untill I shall come up myselfe or send some persons to give Orders

therein as y<sup>e</sup> nature of y<sup>e</sup> Cause shall require. Given under my hand at ffort James in New Yorke this 8th day of June 1670.

---

*William Hoffmeyer appointed Corne Meeter at Albany.*

Whereas it is Thought convenient & very necessary that some person should be employed as a sworne Corne Meeter at Albany to measure all manner of Graine or Corne that shall from thence be brought downe y<sup>e</sup> Ryver in any sloop Boate or Vessell y<sup>e</sup> which will prove as well to y<sup>e</sup> satisfaction of ye masters of such Sloopes boats or vessells who take it on board as of those who are to receive y<sup>e</sup> same upon consideration hereof, I have thought fitt to nominate & appoint & by these presents do nominate & appoint William Hoffemeyer to be y<sup>e</sup> Corne Meeter at Albany who is to take an oath before y<sup>e</sup> Commissaryes of that place for y<sup>e</sup> due & carefull performance of his Im- ployment & all persons concerned after y<sup>e</sup> Publication hereof are required not to load on board any sloop, boate or vessell any sort of Grayne or Corne to be brought down y<sup>e</sup> Ryver untill it shall be first of all measured by y<sup>e</sup> sworne Corne Meeter who is to receive for his paines & trouble such reasonable allowance as is usuall in other places or shall be ordered & recommended by y<sup>e</sup> commis- saryes: Given under my hand and Seale at ffort James in New Yorke this 13th day of June in y<sup>e</sup> 22d yeare of his Majesties Raigne Anno Domini 1670.

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*No Stranger or Strange Vessell permitted to Trade up to Albany or Sopez without paying ye Dutyes required here.*

Whereas It is Represented unto me by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor & Aldermen of this Citty that it proves a very greate Incon- venience to y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants here that divers Strangers and Strange Vessells any way Related to this place or Province doe frequently goe up Hudson's Ryver to Esopus & Albany there to trade & traffique Contrary to former Constitutions & Customes in such cases provided. It is this day ordered That no Stranger or Strange Vessell shall be permitted from & after y<sup>e</sup> Date hereof to passe up y<sup>e</sup> said Ryver to

either of y<sup>e</sup> places aforesaid there to trade or Traffique upon any pretence whatsoever. However Such Vessells unloading their goods in this Citty & paying y<sup>e</sup> Dutyes required, the Owners of such goods have liberty to transport them into these parts in any other Vessells belonging to this port & may go up themselves with leave to negotiate there having first obtayned y<sup>e</sup> priviledg of being free Burgers of this Citty. Given under my hand at ffort James in New Yorke this 27th day of June in y<sup>d</sup> 22d yeare of his Majesties Raigne Anno Domini 1670.

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*A Passe for John Dixe Master of ye Sloop ye Cock.*

These are to certify all whom it may concerne that I have given liberty to John Dixe Master of y<sup>e</sup> Sloop y<sup>e</sup> Cock to passe with his said Sloop up y<sup>e</sup> River to Albany with her loading where he hath freedome to trafick as y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty of which place he is admitted a Burger. Given under my hand this 23d day of August, 1670.

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*An Order for John Povey & Juriaen Jansen to be Pablique Butchers at Albanye.*

Whereas It is Thought Convenient that some person or persons should be Lycensed & appointed at Albany as publique butchers to slaughter & kill such beasts & cattle for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Towne as are Etable & in good condition. To prevent severall abusses therein I have thought fitt to graunt Lycense to John Povey & Juriaen Jansen Two persons Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Towne that have beene Recommended to me to be of Capacity & to have good knowledg in y<sup>e</sup> Trade of Butchers. That they shall have y<sup>e</sup> Priviledg to slaughter & kill any sorte of beasts & cattle in good condition fitt to be killed & usually vendible & y<sup>e</sup> same to sell to y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Towne or others. And that none else of y<sup>e</sup> Towne have y<sup>e</sup> like priviledge Except it be for their private Expence of provision in their owne families, They y<sup>e</sup> said Povey & Jansen engaging to supply y<sup>e</sup> Towne for their better Accommodation with fresh Provision at such tymes of y<sup>e</sup> yeare as they shall be in

season y<sup>e</sup> which they are to performe with Care accordingly.

Given under my hand & Seale at ffort James in New Yorke this 23d Day of September in y<sup>e</sup> 22d yeare of his Majesties Raigne Anno Domini 1670.

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*The Governor's Letter to ye Commissaryes at Albany.*

Gentlemen—I have Received your Letter with y<sup>e</sup> Double choice of Commissaryes of which I do approve of Goosen Gerrittse & Jan Hendricks Van Baas for Albany & Theunis Cornelijs Van der Poel for Renslaerwijck. This you'l receive by y<sup>e</sup> hands of your Neighbours Captain Jeremias Van Renslaer & Captain Philip Pieters at their retorne home which is all at present from

Your very Loving freind

FRAN. LOVELACE.

7<sup>er</sup> 26th 1670.

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*An Order for separation of Albert Andriesen & Gertruyd Vosburgh.*

Whereas strife & difference hath arisen betweene Albert Andriesen & Gertruyde Vosburgh his wife with y<sup>e</sup> which y<sup>e</sup> Commissaryes at Albany being acquainted fynding there Inclinations averse from living together as man and wife ought to doe they did by consent make an Agreement of their Seperation as likewise how their estates are to be divided betweene them. These are to Ratifye and Confirm what hath beene Already ordered as to that perticular by y<sup>e</sup> which each partye is to res satisfied without giving any further trouble upon this occasion. Given under my hand at ffort James in New Yorke this 24th day of October 1670.

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*An Order for Thomas Delavall Esq., to have ye Lott of Land formerly graunted to Jotham Wessels at Albany.*

Whereas Jotham Wessels of Albany did obteyne a Patent of me for a double Lott of ground upon y<sup>e</sup> Hills there next above Captain Philip Pieters Schuylers upon pretence of Erecting very good building thereupon like to y<sup>e</sup> rest



of his neighbors & that y<sup>e</sup> same was proportionable to what they had y<sup>e</sup> which appears to be otherwise neither hath he built upon more than y<sup>e</sup> next Lott to Philip Peters y<sup>e</sup> other being onely fenced in, & left void, Contrary to y<sup>e</sup> Intent & meaning of y<sup>e</sup> disposal thereof. I have therefore thought fitt to graunt y<sup>e</sup> Lott next above where y<sup>e</sup> said Jotham hath built upon y<sup>e</sup> Hills unto Thomas Delavall Esq., Mayor of this Citty who hath liberty to erect a house and building thereupon y<sup>e</sup> same conteyning 20 foot or thereabouts in front of y<sup>e</sup> which when a due Survey shall bee taken and returned to me he may have a Pattent of Confirmation any former graunt or Patent for y<sup>e</sup> same notwithstanding. Given under my hand and Seale at ffort James in New Yorke this 22d day of October in y<sup>e</sup> 22d yeare of his Majesties Raigne Anno Domini 1670.

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*No Stranger or Strange Vessells permitted to go up ye North Ryver to Esopus or Albany.*

Whereas I have Received a Petition from divers of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty & Province who trade in Sloops & small vessells. That no Strangers or strange vessells may be permitted to go up y<sup>e</sup> North Ryver to Esopus or Albany concerning which there hath an Order beene formerly made. I Have therefore thought fitt by y<sup>e</sup> Advice of my Councill that y<sup>e</sup> former Order bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 27th day of June last be revived & standing in force to all Intents & purposes & that no person or persons do presume to transgresse herein at their perills of which ye Officers at y<sup>e</sup> Custome house are to take a strict & Exact Account. Given under my hand at ffort James in New Yorke this 9th day of March, 1670.

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*A Letter from ye Governor to ye Mayor of ye City.*

Mr. Mayor—You being one of y<sup>e</sup> Councill & well known in all y<sup>e</sup> publique Affairs at Esopus & Albany whether you are now takeing a voyage I shall not need to give you any particular Instructions but referr all Matters of that nature which shall come before you there to your prudent Management of which at your Returne I shall ex-

pect an Account. Soe wishing you a prosperous & speedy voyage I remaine

Sir your very Lov: Friend

FRAN: LOVELACE.

Apr: 28th, 1671.

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*Grant to Mr. Thomas Willett to sayle up Hudson's River to Trade notwithstanding ye late Order &c.*

Whereas there is a Prohibition for all strange vessels not related to this City or Province to sayle up y<sup>e</sup> north River comonly called Hudsons River either to Esopus or Albany there to trade or traffique, And Captain Thomas Willett who hath formerly been twice Mayor of this City & is at present one of the Councell to this his Royal Highness Government haveing now a Vessell or sloop here in this Porte called y<sup>e</sup> Suan which hee hath a desire should sayle up y<sup>e</sup> said River with Goods the which in strictness may be adjudged a strange vessell & soe not tolerated to doe y<sup>e</sup> same haveing not been built within this Province (although in one of his Majesties neighboring Plantations) To y<sup>e</sup> end that scruple may be removed I have thought fitt to Grant unto y<sup>e</sup> said sloop known by y<sup>e</sup> name of y<sup>e</sup> Swan as aforesaid shall ffrom & after y<sup>e</sup> Date hereof be lookt upon a ffree sloop of this province & shall have y<sup>e</sup> like Liberty priviledge & ffredome to sayle up the said River or to any other Porte or Place within this Government as other vessells or sloopes of this City or Province may lawfully doe In like manner as if shee had been built in this place & soe shall be taken as any vessell belonging to this Porte; Any Custome or Order to y<sup>e</sup> Contrary in anywise notwithstanding. Given under my Hand and Seale at fforte James in New Yorke this 15th day of May in y<sup>e</sup> 23d yeare of his Majesties Reigne Anno Domini 1671.

FRAN: LOVELACE.

To all Officers or whom else this may concerne.

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*An Order about ye Lutheran Members of this City.*

At a Councill held at Forte James in New Yorke y<sup>e</sup> 29th day of June 1671.

Present—y<sup>e</sup> Mayor & Aldermen of the City.

The difference betweene y<sup>e</sup> Lutheran Magister Jacobus Fabricius &c., & those of that Church that petitioned against him being taken into mature and deliberate Consideration; It is ordered that all those persons of that profession who have consented or subscribed to y<sup>e</sup> payment for the Church House that they pay their proportions according to Agreement and likewise they pay or cause to be paid unto y<sup>e</sup> said Magister Their Pastor their proportions of his Salary, untill ye time of their late publique Disagreement, upon which y<sup>e</sup> Governor gave Commission to Mr. Lawrence & others to examine into the same.

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*An Order about ye Lutherans in Answer to a petition presented by some of that Congregation dissenting from ye rest, &c :*

Whereas a difference hath lately arisen between some of y<sup>e</sup> Lutheran Confession in this City & Jacobus Fabricius their Pastor whereupon Hendrick Williamsen, Bay Croesvelts, Johannes Freeze on y<sup>e</sup> behalf of themselves & others have preferred a Petition unto mee, desireing that they may have nothing more to doe with their said Pastor nor that he may more molest them; As also that some person may be appointed to supervize their Accounts & receive y<sup>e</sup> money they have subscribed to for their church, with some other particulars in y<sup>e</sup> said Petition sett forth; These are to Authorize & appoint Mr. John Lawrence one of the Aldermen of this City and a Commissioner appointed To endeavour a Composure in this Affayre to Supervize y<sup>e</sup> Accounts of y<sup>e</sup> Petition & to receive y<sup>e</sup> moneys which already are or shall be Collected from y<sup>e</sup> persons who have subscribed to pay the same towards y<sup>e</sup> Church, as also to make an Entry according to their desire of all such Vtensils as doe belong to y<sup>e</sup> Church, of all which hee is to render mee an Account for soe doing this shall be his Warrant. Given under my Hand at Forte James in New Yorke this sixth day of July 1671.

FRANC: LOVELACE.

Gentlemen—I have lately received Letters from y<sup>e</sup> Duke whercin it is particularly signified unto me that his Royall Highness doth approve of y<sup>e</sup> Toleration given to y<sup>e</sup> Lutheran Church in these partes I doe therefore Expect that you liue freindly & peaceably with those of that profession giving them no disturbance in y<sup>e</sup> Exercise of their Religion as they shall recieve noe Countenance in but on y<sup>e</sup> Contrary strictly Answer any disturbance they shall presume to give unto any of you in your divine Worship, So I bid you farewell being

Your very Loving freind

Fort James in New Yorke this 13th Day of October, 1669.

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*Letter from ye Governor to Captain Delavall at Albany upon ye Rumour that the ffrench were Comeing towarde us, &c :*

Deare Sir—I received your last ample Letter from Albany though when it arrived I was on Staten Island with a Mill Wright to search a convenient place to fix a Mill on; y<sup>e</sup> person you employed to deliver it mee made soe fearfull a Narrative af y<sup>e</sup> approach of y<sup>e</sup> ffrench, as if y<sup>e</sup> very Sword were already at your Throats; That together with Manning's impatience in presently despatching an Express to mee (whereas if hee had stayed but 3 houres I had been with him of my own Accord) begatt so great a pannique ffeare amongst y<sup>e</sup> Credulous Women that I verely beleive had not my presence moderated their apprehensions, Their ffeares would have dorove many of them to some remoter partes; & therefore for y<sup>e</sup> future pray use your best skell to allay the timorous apprehensions of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants there, least when a reall danger doe approach they become Altogether Useless. I can not possibly imagine whence y<sup>e</sup> Beliefe should proceed of y<sup>e</sup> ffrenches Intentions to invade his Majesties Dominions; you know there is now Peace between y<sup>e</sup> 2 Crownes, & y<sup>e</sup> Concernes of these poore parts of y<sup>e</sup> world cannot be an Introduction to make a Breach between either. Lucas & Josen are returnd from Boston where they mett with a Vessell consigned to Mr. Charlestowne which Vessel as y<sup>e</sup> skipper affirmed (a Dutchman) sett sayle out of

y<sup>e</sup> Texell never made stay in any of y<sup>e</sup> English ports to Cleare, and arrived at Boston in 7 weeks, Lucas has been 14 dayes on his way, soe that in all it amounts to nine weeks; and then there was noe appearance at all of any difference between y<sup>e</sup> English & French, some Jealousyes there were between Holland & ffrance but as then not yet broke out into Hostility; And if soe (as I am very confident it is) how could any of those of Quibbeck have any Intelligence of a Breach? considering likewise they must have been 3 months on their march already, & 9 weeks since all was peace in Europe. Certaine I am Courtsell dare not Commence a Warr on his own head especially such a one where of necessity hee must carry it on victoriously or hee is utterly ruined, there being noe Doore left for him for a Retreat. Perhaps y<sup>e</sup> apprehensions of obstructing some of y<sup>e</sup> remote Indians from visiting and tradeing with you may be a Consideration that beares most probability with it; since that may be performed with a party only, and how to prevent it I can not at this distance conjecture. At least till Stechtnoes Return, who may perhaps bring more cleare Intelligence; In the meane time it will bee but prudence to manage these Alarums to our best advantage and to use those meanes that shall best conduce to our safety; To which end It will be necessary that in y<sup>e</sup> first place a good & careful Correspondence be maintaind between Albany & Schanechtidee, ffor I look on that as a Frontier; & that y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of that place putt themselves into some posture of Defence by keeping out schouts, and makeing some Block House which may give some Check to ye Enemy in case he should presume to advance into his Royall Highness Dominions.

Next that at Albany a strict List be drawn of all able persons to beare Armes, and they to have their Armes visited with provision of Ammunition proportionable.

That y<sup>e</sup> Horse likewise make an Appearance and those to be putt into a good posture likewise;

That out of each squadron one be constantly sent to schout between you and Schanechtide to doe y<sup>e</sup> like further into y<sup>e</sup> countrey & that these schouts be constantly relieved.

It were well that a Guard were kept in Towne By y<sup>e</sup> Burghers but withall Care must be had that they be not too much harrast, least when occasion offers they then prove unactive; But above all keep up their spiritts. & lett them not know y<sup>e</sup> Danger (when it shall happen) till they be in the midst of it.

For y<sup>e</sup> Forte I know Salisbury will be Active to putt all Things into a Readyness, as I have written to him in particular concerning that Affaire, I purpose speedily to be with you; but would gladly receive my Masters Pacquett which in all probility is not far from us.

I have read y<sup>e</sup> Jesuites Letter & look on it only as French Rant, when I come up I shall then have leisure to discourse more close with him. I can think of noe more at present, only I rely on your wonted Care & Committ all Affaires to your prudent Managery till my Comeing to you, And so Comitting you to Gods protection I remaine

Your affectionate Friend

FRANC: LOVELACE.

N: Yorke, July y<sup>e</sup> 6th, 1671.

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*The Governour's Letter to ye Commissaryes at Albany.*  
Fort James in New Yorke this 24th day of January, 1669.

Gentlemen—I Received your Letter of y<sup>e</sup> 8th of January by y<sup>e</sup> Indian by which I understand of your health & welfare which to me was a most welcome New Yeares guift & as it hath beene my sole Consideration your peace & happiness so y<sup>e</sup> continuance of it shall be my chiefest study I am glad all y<sup>e</sup> Indians are well disposed as to Imploy themselves to y<sup>e</sup> Beauer hunting I doubt not but you will receive ye good effects of it by your next yeares handling by which tyme I am in greate hopes to Constitute a firme peace with y<sup>e</sup> Indians now in Hostility with each other & am sorry I have hitherto brought it to no greater perfection but must withall assure you y<sup>e</sup> fault lay not in y<sup>e</sup> least on my parte in regard Mr. Winthrop who governes those Indians (by an accident of y<sup>e</sup> Indisposition of his Wife) has beene absent from his Gouvernment all this summer & Retorned not till y<sup>e</sup> Churlishness of y<sup>e</sup> winter forbad all manner of Intercourse. In y<sup>e</sup> Spring I am resolved to

proceed in y<sup>e</sup> worke of making a Generall peace. To which end I have already made some preparation thereunto which I beseech God to blesse It tending so much to y<sup>e</sup> universall benefitt of those partes & perticuler yours. There is not anything of moment you have in perticuler Recomendend to me if you had I should have answered your desires. If any thing falls out in y<sup>e</sup> Interim I must recomend it to your prudent management till I have y<sup>e</sup> favour to see you which I purpose this summer In y<sup>e</sup> mean tyme I recomend you to y<sup>e</sup> protection of him who is able to stand by you in all Extremityes which God I beseech to blesse & guide you & him who is

Your assured freind,

FRAN. LOUELACE.

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October (1672).—Capt. Silvester Salisbury, Justice of y<sup>e</sup> peace at Albany.

**CAPITULATION**  
OF THE  
**DUTCH TO THE ENGLISH.**

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These Articles following were consented to by the Persons here-under subscribed, at the Governour's *Bouwery*, *August* the 27th Old Style, 1664.

I. We consent That the States General, or the *West-India* Company, shall freely enjoy all Farms and Houses (except such as are in the Forts) and that within six months, they shall have free Liberty to transport all such Arms and Ammunition, as now does belong to them, or else they shall be paid for them.

II. All Publique Houses shall continue for the Uses which they are for.

III. All People shall still continue free Denizens, and shall enjoy their Lands, Houses, Goods, wheresoever they are within this Country, and dispose of them as they please.

IV. If any Inhabitant have a Mind to remove himself, he shall have a Year and six Weeks from this day, to remove himself, Wife, Children, Servants, Goods, and to dispose of his Lands here.

V. If any Officer of State, or Publique Minister of State, have a Mind to go for *England*, they shall be transported Fraught free, in his Majesty's Frigotts, when these Frigotts shall return thither.

VI. It is consented to, that any People may freely come from the *Netherlands*, and plant in this Colony, and that *Dutch* Vessels may freely come hither, and any of the *Dutch* may freely return home, or send any Sort of Merchandize home, in Vessels of their own Country.

VII. All ships from the *Netherlands*, or any other Place, and Goods therein, shall be received here, and sent hence, after the manner which formerly they were, before our coming hither, for six months next ensuing.

VIII. The Dutch here shall enjoy the Liberty of their Consciences in divine Worship and Church Discipline,



IX. No *Dutchman* here, or *Dutch Ship* here, shall upon any occasion, be pressed to serve in War against any Nation whatsoever.

X. That the Townsmen of the *Manhattans*, shall not have any Soldiers quartered upon them, without being satisfied and paid for them by their Officers, and that at this present, if the Fort be not capable of lodging all the Soldiers, then the Burgomasters, by his Officers, shall appoint some Houses capable to receive them.

XI. The *Dutch* here shall enjoy their own Customs concerning their Inheritances.

XII. All Publique Writings and Records, which concern the Inheritances of any People, or the Reglement of the Church or Poor, or Orphans, shall be carefully kept by those in whose Hands now they are, and such Writings as particularly concern the States General, may at any Time be sent to them.

XIII. No Judgment that has passed any Judicature here, shall be called in Question, but if any conceive that he hath not had Justice done him, if he apply himself to the States General, the other Party shall be bound to answer for the supposed Injury.

XIV. If any *Dutch*, living here, shall, at any Time desire to travaile or traffique into *England*, or any Place, or Plantation, in Obedience to his Majesty of *England*, or with the *Indians*, he shall have (upon his Request to the Governor) a Certificate that he is a free Denizen of this Place, and liberty to do so.

XV. If it doe appeare, that there is a publique Engagement of Debt, by the Town of the *Manhattoes*, and a way agreed on for the satisfying of that Engagement, it is agreed, that the same way proposed shall go on, and that the Engagement shall be satisfied.

XVI. All inferior Civil Officers and Magistrates, shall continue as now they are, (if they please) till the customary Time of new Elections, and then new ones to be chosen by themselves, provided that such new chosen Magistrates shall take the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty of *England*, before they enter upon their Office.

XVII. All Differences of Contracts and Bargains made

before this day, by any in this Country, shall be determined, according to the Manner of the *Dutch*.

XVIII. If it doe appeare, that the *West-India* Company of *Amsterdam*, do really owe any Sums of Money to any Person here, it is agreed that Recognition, and other Duties payable by Ships going for the *Netherlands*, be continued for 6 Months longer.

XIX. The Officers, Military, and Soldiers, shall march out with their Arms, Drums beating, and Colours flying, with lighted Matches; and if any of them will plant, they shall have fifty Acres of Land set out for them; if any of them will serve as Servants, they shall continue with all Safety, and become free Denizens afterwards.

XX. If at any Time hereafter, the King of *Great-Britain*, and the States of the *Netherland*, do agree that this Place and Country be re-delivered into the Hands of the said States, whensoever his Majestie will send his Commands to re-deliver it, it shall immediately be done.

XXI. That the Town of *Manhattans* shall choose Deputyes, and those Deputyes shall have free Voyces in all publique Affairs, as much as any other Deputyes.

XXII. Those who have any Property in any Houses in the Fort of *Aurania*, shall (if they please) slight the Fortifications there, and then enjoy all their Houses, as all People do where there is no Fort.

XXIII. If there be any Soldiers that will go into *Holland*, and if the Company of *West-India* in *Amsterdam*, or any private Persons here will transport them into *Holland*, then they shall have a safe Passport from Colonel *Richard Nicholls*, Deputy-Governor under his Royall Highness, and the other Commissioners, to defend the Ships that shall transport such Soldiers, and all the Goods in them, from any Surprizal or Acts of Hostility, to be done by any of his Majestie's Ships or Subjects. That the Copies of the King's Grant to his Royal Highness, and the Copy of his Royal Highness's Commission to Colonel *Richard Nicholls*, testified by two Commissioners more, and Mr. *Winthrop*, to be true Copies, shall be delivered to the honourable Mr. *Stuyvesant*, the present Governor, on *Munday* next, by Eight of the Clock in the Morning, at

the *Old Miln*, and these Articles consented to, and signed by Colonel *Richard Nicholls*, Deputy-Governor to his Royal Highness, and that within two Hours after the Fort and Town called *New-Amsterdam*, upon the Isle of *Manhatoes*, shall be delivered into the Hands of the said Colonel *Richard Nicholls*, by the Service of such as shall be by him thereunto deputed, by his Hand and Seal.

JOHN DE DECKER,

NICH. VERLEET,

SAM. MEGAPOLENSIS,

CORNELIUS STEENWICK,

OLOFFE STEVENS VAN KORTLANT,

JAMES COSSEAU,

ROBERT CARR,

GEO. CARTERET,

JOHN WINTHROP,

SAM. WILLYS,

THOMAS CLARKE,

JOHN PINCHON.

I do consent to these Articles,  
RICHARD NICOLLS.

**CHARTER**  
OF  
**LIBERTYS AND PRIVILEGES,**

GRANTED BY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW-YORK AND  
ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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Passed, Oct. 30, 1683.

For the better establishing the Government of this province of New-York, and thatt Justice and Right may bee equally done to all persons within the same: Bee it enacted by the Govern'r, Councell, and Representatives now in gen'all assembly, mett and assembled, and by the authority of the same,

Thatt the Supreme legislative Authority under his Majesty and Royall Highnesse James, Duke of Albany, &c., Lord proprietor of the said province, shall forever bee and reside in a Governour, councell and the people, mett in Gene'all Assembly.

That the Exercise of the Chiefe magistracy and administration of the government over the said Province shall be in the said Govern'r; assisted by Councell, with whose advice and consent, or with at least four of them, hee is to rule and govern the same according to the laws thereof.

Thatt in case the Governour shall dy or bee absent out of the province, and thatt there bee no person within the said province, commissioned by his Royall Highnesse his heyres or sucessors, to bee Governour or Commander in Chief there, thatt then the Councell for the time being, or so many of them as are in the said province, do take upon them the Administracon of the government, and the Execucon of the laws thereof, and powers and authoritys belonging to the Governour and councell. The first in nominacon, in which councell is to preside untill the said Governour shall returne and arrive in the said province

again, or the pleasure of his Royall Highnesse, his heyres or successors, bee further known—

Thatt, according to the usage, custome, and practice of the Realm of England, a sessions of a generall assembly bee held in this province once in three yeares at least.

That every ffreeholder within this province, and ffree-man in any corporacon, shall have his free choice and vote in the Electing of the representatives, without any manner of constraint or imposition, and that in all Elections the Majority of Voices shall carry itt, and by ffreeholders is understood every one who is so understood according to the laws of England.

That the persons to bee elected to sitt as representatives in the Generall assembly from time to time for the several Cittys, Towns, Countyes, Shires, or divisions of this province, and all places within the same shall bee according to the proporcon and number hereafter expressed—That is to say—For the city and county of New York four—For the county of Suffolk two—For Queen's county two—For King's county two—For the county of Richmond one—For the county of Westchester —For the county of Ulster two—For the county of Albany two—And for Schanectade, within the said county, one—\*For Duke's county one—For the county of Cornwall one.\*

And as many more as his Royall Highness shall think fit to establish.

Thatt all persons chosen and assembled in manner aforesaid, or the major part of them, shall be deemed and accounted the representatives of this province, which said representatives, together with the Governor and his counsell, shall forever be the supream and only legislative power under his Roy'll Highnesse, of the said province—

Thatt the said representatives may appoint their own times of meeting during their sessions, and may adjourn their house, from time to time, to such time as to them shall seem meet and convenient.

That the said representatives are the sole Judges of the Quallificacons of their own members, and likewise of all

\*Dukes and Cornwall counties do not appear ever to have sent members to General assembly.

undue elections, and may, from time to time, purge their house as they shall see occasion during the said sessions.

That no Member of the Generall Assembly, or their servants, during the time of their sessions, whilst they shall be going to or returning from the said assembly, shall be arrested, sued, imprisoned, or any wayes molested or troubled, nor bee compelled to make answer to any suite, bill, plaint, declaracon or otherwise, cases of high treason or felony only excepted—*provided* the number of the said servants shall not exceed three.

That all bills agreed upon by the said Representatives, or the major part of them, shall be presented unto the Governour and his councell for their approbacon and consent, all and every which said bills so approved of and consented to by the Governor and his Councell, shall bee esteemed the Lawes of the province; which said lawes shall continue and remaine in force untill they shall bee repealed by the Authority aforesaid: That is to say, The Governour, Councell, and Representatives in Generall Assembly, by and with the approbation of his Royal Highnesse, or expire by their own limitations.

That in all cases of death or removeall of any of the said Representatives, the Governour shall issue out summons by Writt to the respective Townes, Cittyes, Shires, Countyes or Divisions for which hee or they so removed or deceased, were chosen, willing and requiring the ffreeholders of the same to elect others in their place and stead.

That no ffreeman shall be taken and imprisoned, or bee disseized of his ffreehold or liberty, or free customes, or bee outlawed or exiled, or any other wayes destroyed, nor shall be passed upon, adjudged or condemned, butt by the lawfull judgment of his peers, and by the law of this province, justice nor right shall bee neither sold, denyed, or deferred to any man within this province.

That no aid, tax, tallage, assessment, custom, loane, benevolence, or imposition whattsoever, shall bee layed, assessed, imposed, or levyed on any of his Majesties subjects within this province, or their Estates upon any Manner of colour or pretence, butt by the act or consent of

the Governor, counsell and representatives of the people in generall assembly mett and assembled.

Thatt no Man, of whatt Estate or Condicon soever, shall be putt out of his lands or tenements, nor taken nor imprisoned nor disinherretted, nor banished, nor any wayes destroyed, without being brought to answer by due course of law.

Thatt a ffreeman shall not bee amerced for a small fault, butt after the manner of his fault, and for a great fault after the greatnesse thereof, saving to him his ffreehold, and a husbandman saving to him his wainage, and a merchant likewise saving to him his Merchandize, and none of the said amerciaments shall bee assessed butt by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of the vicinage—*provided* the faults and misdemeanours be not in contempt of courts of Judicature.

All tryalls shall bee by the Verdict of twelve men, and as near as may bee, Peers or Equalls of the Neighbourhood, and in the County, Shire, or Division where the fact shall arise or grow, whether the same bee by Indictment, Informacon, Declaracon, or otherwise, against the person, offender, or defendant.

That in all cases capitall or criminall, there shall be a grand Inquest, who shall first present the Offence, and then twelve Men of the Neighbourhood to try the Offender, who after his plea to the Indictment, shall be allowed his reasonable challenges.

Thatt in all cases whatsoever Bayle, by sufficient suretys, shall be allowed and taken, unlesse for Treason or ffelony, plainly and specially expressed and menconed in the Warrant of Commitment; *provided alwayes*, that nothing herein conteyned shall extend to discharge out of prison, uppon Baile, any person taken in execucon for debts, or otherwise legally sentenced by the judgment of any of the Courts of Record within this province.

Thatt no ffreeman shall be compelled to receive any marriners or souldiers into his house, and there suffer them to sojourne against their wills; *Provided alwaye*, it be not in time of actuall war within this province.

Thatt no commissions for proceeding by martial law

ag'st any of his Ma'ties subjects, within this province, shall issue forth to any person or persons whatsoever, least by colour of them any of his Ma'ties subjects bee destroyed or putt to death, except all such officers, persons and souldiers in pay throughout the Government.

That from henceforward no lands within this province shall be esteemed or accounted a chattle or personall Estate, but an Estate of Inheritance according to the customes and practice of his Majestye's realme of England.

Thatt no Court or Courts within this province have, or att any time hereafter shall have any Jurisdiccon, power or authority, to grant out any execucon or other writt, whereby any man's land may bee sold, or any other way disposed of, without the owner's consent; *Provided alwayes*, that the issues or meane profitts of any man's land shall or may bee extended by execucon or otherwise, to sattisfy just debts, any thing to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

That no Estate of a ffeme covert shall be sold or conveyed butt by deed acknowledged by her in some Court of Record, the woman being secretly examined, if shee doth it freely without threats or compulsion of her husband.

Thatt all wills in writing attested by two credible Witnesses, shall be of the same force to convey lands as other Conveyances being registred in the Secretarye's office within fforty days after the testator's death.

Thatt a Widdow, after the death of her husband, shall have her dower, and shall and may tarry in the chiefe house of her husband forty days after the death of her husband, within which forty days her dower shall bee assigned her, and for her dower shall be assigned unto her the third part of all the lands of her husband during coverture, except shee were endowed with lesse before marriage. That all lands and heritages within this province and dependencyes, shall bee free from all ffines and lycences upon alienacons, and from all heriotts, wardships, liveries, primier seizins, year, day, and wast, escheats, and forfeitures upon the death of parents or ancestors, natu-



rall, unnaturall, casuall or judiciall, and thatt for ever, cases of High Treason, only excepted.

Thatt no person or persons, which proffesse ffaith in God by Jesus Christ, shall, at any time, be any wayes molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question for any difference in opinion or matter of religious concernment, who do nott actually disturb the civill peace of the province, butt thatt all and every such person or p'sons may, from time to time and at all times, freely have and fully enjoy his or their judgments or consciences in matters of religion throughout the province, they behaving themselves peaceably and quietly, and nott using this lyberty to Lyncenciousnesse, nor to the civill injury or outward disturbance of others: *Provided alwayes*, Thatt this liberty, or any thing conteyned therein to the contrary, shall never be construed or improved to make void the settlement of any publique minister on Long Island, whether such settlement bee by two thirds of the voices in any Towne thereon, which shall alwayes include the minor part; or by the subscriptions of particular inhabitants in said townes; *Provided*, they are the two thirds thereof: *Butt* that all in such agreements, covenants and subscriptions thatt are there all ready made and had, or thatt hereafter shall bee in this manner consented to, agreed and subscribed, shall at all time and times hereafter, bee firm and stable; and in confirmation hereof, it is enacted by the Governour, Councill and Representatives, That all such summs of money so agreed on, consented to, or subscribed, as aforesaid, for maintenance of such publique ministers, by the two thirds of any towne on Long Island, shall alwayes include the minor part, who shall bee regulated thereby: and also such subscriptions and agreements as are beforemenconed, are and shall bee alwayes ratifyd, performed and payd, and if any towne on said Island, in their publique capacity of agreement with any such minister or any perticular persons, by their private subscriptions as aforesaid, shall make default, deny or withdraw from such payments so covenanted to, agreed upon, and subscribed, thatt in such case, upon complaint of any Collector appointed and chosen by two thirds of such towne upon Long Island, unto any Justice of that County, upon his

hearing the same, he is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to issue out his warrant unto the constable or his deputy, or any other person appointed for the collection of said rates or agreement, to levy upon the goods and chattells of said delinquent or defaulter, all such summes of money so covenanted and agreed to be paid, by distresse, with costs and charges, without any further suit in law, any law, custome or usage to the contrary in any wise, notwithstanding; *Provided alwayes*, the said summe or summes bee under fforty shillings, otherwise to be recovered as the law directs.

*And whereas*, all the respective Christian Churches now in practice within the Citty of New-Yorke, and the other places of this province, do appear to bee priviledged Churches, and have been so established and confirmed by the former authority of this Government; *Bee it hereby enacted by this present Generall Assembly, and by the Authority thereof*, That all the said respective Christian Churches be hereby confirmed therein, and thatt they and every of them shall from henceforth, forever, be held and reputed as priviledged churches, and enjoy all their former freedomes of their religion in divine worship and church discipline: and thatt all former contracts made and agreed on for the maintenance of the several ministers of the said Churches, shall stand and continue in full force and vertue, and thatt all contracts for the future to bee made, shall be of the same power; and all p'sons that are unwilling to performe their part of the said contract, shall bee constrained thereunto by a warrant from any Justice of the Peace: *Provided* itt bee under forty shillings, or otherwise, as the law directs: *Provided allso*, That all other Christian Churches that shall hereafter come and settle within this province shall have the same priviledges.

*A continued* bill for defraying the requisite charges of the government.

[This *continued* bill grants certain duties on liquors, merchandizes, &c. to the Governor, for the support of government, and is on the same engrossed bill with the foregoing "charter of libertys," &c, and passed with it.]

New Yorke, Oct. 26, 1683.

The Representatives have assented to this bill, and

order it to bee sent up to the Governo'r and Councell for their assent.

M. NICOLLS, Speaker.

After three times reading, it is assented to by the Governour and Councell this thirtieth of October, 1683.

THO. DONGAN.

*John Spragge*, Clerk of the Assembly.

N. B. It is worthy of remark, that the Crown, in 1697, repealed a law very similar in its provisions to the preceding charter, &c. entitled "An act declaring what are the rights and priviledges of their Majestyes subjects inhabiting within the province of New-Yorke." This act may be seen at large in Br. ed. pages 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. and was passed in 1691. Vide also Smith's History of New York, 76, *in notes*. It is presumed that the foregoing Charter of Lybertys, &c. shared the same fate, though no record has yet been met with, to ascertain the fact.

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By "an act to divide the province and dependencies into shires and counties, passed Nov. 1, 1683, *the county of Albany* to conteyne the towne of Albany, the colony of Renslaerswyck, Schonecteda, and all the villages, neighbourhoods, and Christian plantacons on the east side of Hudson's River, from Roelof Jansen's Creeke, and on the west side from Sawyers Creeke to the Saraghtoga."

In April, 1691, [*Vide* Bradford's edition of 1710] an act was passed entitled, "An act to divide this province and dependencies into shires," similar to the preceding, *except* in the following: *The county of Albany*—"the towne of Albany," omitted to be named—"Colony of Renslaerswyck," called "*The Mannor of Ranslaerswyck*;" and instead of "to the Saraghtoga," is substituted "to the uttermost end of Sarraghtoga."

## THE ALBANY RECORDS.

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These records, which are so denominated by common consent, although they were kept in New York by the secretary of the Dutch West India Company, embracing a period of about forty years from 1638, were translated by order of the legislature. FRANCIS ADRIAN VANDERKEMP having been employed for that purpose, deposited 24 volumes in the office of the secretary of state in 1819. We have gleaned from them the following items relating to Albany and its citizens:

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*Copy of an account from Cornelis Melyn Merchant, in the vessel named the Arms of Norway.*

The account made up on the 4 Aug. with Michiel Jansen for fare, for himself his wife and two children, amounting to the sum of one hundred and forty gl. sixteen st., *f* 140:16.\*

Mr. Van Rensselaer shall please to pay to Cornelis Melyn or order, the said sum of *f* 140:16. was signed Michiel Jansen.

The account made up of Tonis Dirksen his wife and child on the 4th Aug. besides his two servants, for all whom the fare amounts to hundred forty one gl. and fourteen st. *f* 141:14.†

Mr. Van Rensselaer shall please to pay to Cornelis Melyn, or order, the sum of one hundred forty one gl. fourteen st. × mark of Tonis Dirksen.

Sir Kilian Van Rensselaer shall please to pay for sundries which we wanted, the sum of *f* 23:12‡ for

MICHIEL JANSEN.

On the 4th of Aug. the account was made up with Jan. Michiels for fare for him and his little boy, amounting to fifty gl.

Mr. Van Rensselaer pays fifty gl. to Cornelis Melyn or order was signed by Jan Michielsen, Taylor.

Mr. Van Rensselaer shall please to pay to Cornelis Melyn or order *f* 27 in behalf of Adriaen Cornelissen, of

\* £28 9s 4d.

† £23 12s. 4d.

‡ £3 19s. 4d.

Barsingerhoon, and will be pleased to pay farther *f*2:10, which were received in Texel.

To wages for Michiel in conducting horses, *f*8.  
 Three tons of beans for the horses, the ton a|7 is *f*21.  
 For the freight of horses, as by invoice, *f*1000.

Michiel Jansen owes, . . . . .	<i>f</i> 140:16
Tonis Dirksen, . . . . .	141:14
said Michiel Jansen, yet, . . . . .	23:12
Adriaen Cornelissen, . . . . .	29:10
For horses <i>f</i> 8, beans <i>f</i> 21, . . . . .	29:00
Jan Michielsen, . . . . .	50:00
For freight and sundries, . . . . .	1000:00

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*f*1413:12

From this sum must be deducted what the director, Kieft, paid to Melyn, and with which could not be dispensed, . . . . . *f*111:03

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So that a clear balance remains due to him of *f*1302:9\*

*Vol. i, p. 36-7.*

This day the 22 March, xvi<sup>c</sup> xxxix, appeared before me, Cornelis Van Tienhoven, secretary of the general privileged West Indian Company in New-Netherland, in presence of the undersigned witnesses, Gillis Pieteron, Van der Gouw, old about 27 years, actually a house carpenter in the island Manhattans, well known to me, secretary; who solemnly declared at the request of the honorable William Kieft, director general in New-Netherland, that it is true that he during the direction of Wouter Van Twiller has assisted in nearly all the buildings which have been constructed during that period, and that he knows what buildings have been made during the administration of said Van Twiller for the service of the company. On Fort Orange, &c.

“In said Fort, an elegant large house, with a balustrade, &c., by Dirk Cornelissen of Wesel.

In the same Fort 8 small dwellings for the people.

*Vol. i, p. 85.*

\* £217 1s. 6d.

When and to whom (or what price) the stock on the six farms on the island of Manhattans have been disposed.

1 mare of the farm	N. 4,	sold to John Evertsen,
1 — of	“ N. 4,	“ to Cornelis VanVorst.
2 — of	“ N. 5,	“ to Jacob Van Corlear.
1 — of	“ N. 6,	} “ to Anthony Jansen Van Salee.
1 stallion of	“ N. 6,	
1 mare of	“ N. 1,	the farm of Wouter Van Twiller.

and by him sold to John Evertsen.

The 2 mares which said Van Twiller ought to have provided, is uncertain, if he did so or not.

4 mares of N. 2 & 3 have been sent to Fort Orange in the colonie to Mr. Van Renselaer, and remain yet the property of the companies, as appears from the memoir of late director Van Twiller.

2 milch cows from N. 4 to Cornelis Van Voorst.

2 “ “ “ N. 6, which were sent to the colonie of Mr. Van Renselaer.

4 in said colonie from N. 2 & N. 3.

2 from N. 5 have been killed in the time of Minuit.

2 cows from N. 6, being Van Twiller's farm, it is uncertain if these were transferred to the company. All the remaining stock from N. 2 & 3 has been driven off to the colonie of Renselaerwyck.

Of the sheep N. 5, on said director Van Twiller sold the half to Ba. Dirksen, and the other half made to answer a debt of said Barend to the company, as he said, and were sent to the colonij of Mr. Van Renselaer.

The above is all that is known of said stock. *Vol. i, p. 90.*

By Bastiaen Jansen Crol was at Fort Orange arrested 16 beavers, of which the proprietor could not be discovered—to whom is allowed by order of the Hon. Director 15 st. for each beaver to be placed to his account.—*Vol. ii, p. 126.* 20 June, 1641.

8 Octr. 1644. Symon Pos, plaintiff, contra Adriaen Van der Donck, defendant, in a case of appeal from an inter-

locutory judgment pronounced by the court in Renselaerwyck.

The Hon. Directors General and Council in New Netherland, having examined a law suit in a case of slander, with the judgment of said court between parties; having heard both sides and considered maturely every point, so is it, that the Director and Council are of opinion that the judgment is correct and the appeal to this court unseasoned, wherefore they decree that said judgment shall be executed in every part, and condemn the aforesaid Symon Pos, in the costs of the suit, besides a fine of *f*10 for the building of the church.

The Attorney General, plaintiff, contra Jan Symensen, skipper in Renselaerwyck, defendant:

Decreed that the Attorney General shall deliver a copy of the indictment to the defendant, that he may answer it *in forma*.

Willem de Pey, attorney of Govert Loockmans, plaintiff, contra Nicolas Coorn, Sheriff in Renselaerwyck, defendant; because the defendant hath damaged the vessel of Loockmans, by firing at it—when the Attorney General stept forward to prosecute the defendant, in behalf of the government in New Netherland.

Having seen and examined the affidavits obtained and confirmed with oath at the requisition of the Attorney General, and considering the protest and warning made by the same Attorney General to the defendant to pay the damages, which he occasioned by firing on the plaintiff's yacht, to be valued by two impartial men as arbitrators, and to forbid him seriously never to do so again, under the penalty of corporal punishment, that he further must obtain from the Patroon his approbation of said judgment, confirmed by authority. If he fails in this respect, then conclusion of the Attorney General against him shall be put in execution, while the defendant must in the mean while remain within the limits of New Netherland.

*Vol. ii, p. 274-5.*

Symon Dircksen Pos, plaintiff, contra Adriaen Van der Donck, defendant, in a case of arrest. Decreed that

Van der Donck has no longer any further claim on the beavers, except as his interest arising from the last judgment has a bearing.

The Attorney General is commanded to inquire what the schedule contained, which Symon Pos hath affixed in Fort Orange. *Vol. ii, p. 275.*

Whereas the Director and Council have decreed to receive the duty (recognition) on beavers, because the distressing situation and the welfare of the country require it, so is it, that the same recognition must be paid from the wares and merchandises, laden in the ship Renselaerwyck, wherefore, they command, that it must not sail without having paid it, under the penalty of confiscation.

Done in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, the 22d Oct, 1644. *Vol. ii, p. 276.*

On the 3 November 1644. The Attorney General, plaintiff, contra Symon Volckertsen from de Streeck, prisoner on theft.

Aforesaid Symon Volckertsen, old 20 years declares and confesses voluntarily that Anthony Peters some time past assisted him in stealing four beavers from the shallop of Egbert Van Borssum, which he enveloped in a blanket, carried on shore and offered for sale to Martin Crieger, when he could not sell the beavers there, then Anthony his Accomplice took these and carried the beavers to Schepmoes, to whom he sold them at *f*2:10 the piece, he said, he sold two at *f*7, and one at *f*2:10. He knows not what Anthony obtained for the fourth; he took in payment brandy which they sipped out together.

*Vol. ii, p. 278.*

The Directors and Council in New Netherland having seen the conclusion of Cornelis Van Stogpens, Attorney General, against Symon Volckertsen, born in de Streeck (Hicht Van Sctrecht) on theft committed by him in the yacht Prince William—to which he belongeth—which delinquent voluntarily confessed, that he stole four beavers belonging to the skipper being before as suspected of theft set on shore from the yacht, Eindragt,

\* £1 3s. 4l.

\* \* £ , , 8s. 4d.



all which is tending to give a bad example, and spoil a whole commonwealth, and can not be tolerated in a land of justice, so is it, that we doing justice condemn said delinquent to be brought to the place where justice is executed to be there flogged with rods to an example and terrour of evil doers and farther to be banished out of the limits of New Netherland. 3 November 1644 to November.

Jan Schepmoes sayd, that Anthony Peters and Symon Wouters, sold him two beavers: Anthony said, these are not mine beavers they belong to Symon. Next day they brought one beaver more and sold this too:

Schepmoes declares, that he knew not that the beavers were stolen neither suspected it - as this ware is a currenty in this country.

Anthony Pieterseon appearing in court declared at the requisition of the Attorney General that Symon Volkertsen accosted him on shore, and desired to be conducted on board which the deponent effected, when they arrived there said Symon took two beavers from his hang-mat and returned with these on shore. Then Symon went to Marten Crigier and offered to sell him these beavers—who declined it. From here they went together to Schepmoes, and sold to him two beavers at *f*7:10. The next day they returned on board: Symon said he would fetch some peas—when they were arrived in the yacht—Symon called Anthony to hold up the bag, and then he saw that Symon pulled one beaver from under his pillow, the skipper said, take care, that you do not take more peas than you have a right to. So they returned to shore, and sold this beaver too to Schepmoes—Symon told Anthony he earned two beavers in Fort Orange by watching, the other he purchased. 15th Novr. 1644.

*Vol. ii, p. 279.*

ADRIAEN VAN DONCK, plaintiff; contra JANNETJE TEUNIS, defendant.

The plaintiff said that the defendant made a contract with the Hon. de Heer Van Rensselaer, and requests that the defendant may fullfil it, whereas it is the wish of the

Patroon that his settlers should proceed in a decent manner to his colony.

Parties are referred to the spring, as the defendant has married and is highly pregnant—provided she gives bail that the contract shall be fulfilled and the money reimbursed.

*Vol. ii, p. 191.*

On the petition of Jacob Plank, Sheriff, (officer) in the colony of (Heer) the Hon. Van Reusselaer, named Rensselaerwyck, with regard to the sending of a few horses to aforesaid colony—and whereas many heads of cattle have before been removed from the Manhattans, and no beasts are remaining except only on the farm of the late Director, Twiller, while the other five farms remain destitute of any creature, wherefore these cannot be cultivated, so is it, that the Hon. Director and Council rejected after mature deliberation Jacob Plank's Petition, granting him only to send thither a few goats.

*Vol. ii, p. 2.*

Whereas the Director General and Council in New Netherland experience that many persons, some in the Company's service, and other Inhabitants, do not hesitate to sell the Indians in violation of the commands of their High and mighty Lords, the States General, and the privileged West Indian Company, guns, powder and balls, which has caused already some mishap, and which, if no efficacious remedy was to be applied by us, ere long might be followed by the most dreadful events, so is it, that every inhabitant of New Netherland, of what state, condition or dignity he may be, is expressly forbidden to sell to any Indians in this neighborhood any guns, powder or ball, on the penalty of suffering death, and whoever can bring information against any one who has trespassed against this placard shall receive a reward of fifty gl.\*

*Vol. ii, p. 46-7.*

Every inhabitant is further warned, that no person shall dare to sail with boats or any other vessel to fort Orange, or to the South river, or to the fort Hope, except

\* £8. 6s. 8d. or 50 gl.

by a permit of the Director General, and in their return by a passport of the Commissary, there residing and representing the company; and if it is discovered that any individual has been in any of these places without such a permit, in such a case shall the vessel and cargo be confiscated in behalf of the company, besides a fine, which is to be determined by the circumstances of the case.

Our dear and faithful commissaries, who are invested with our authority in these places are seriously commanded to affix this placard directly, so that every individual may be informed of his duty and be on his guard. Done and published in fort Amsterdam 31 March, 1639.

*Vol. ii, p. 47.*

In the year of our Lord and Saviour one thousand six hundred and forty-two, on the 7th of June N. S. appeared before me, Cornelis Van Tienhoven, secretary in behalf of the General West Indian Company in New Netherland, Peter Jacobsen from Rensbeeck, with Gysje Petersen his lawful wife residing in fort Orange, situated on the North River in New Netherland, both being at present enjoying bodily health, going and coming in the full possession of their senses, memory and mind; as appeared to us, who declared that they contemplating the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of its time, and wishing to prevent this uncertainty by a positive testamentary disposition, freely, deliberately, without any indirection, persuasion or lure from any person whatever, declared their last will in the following terms:

After repealing and annulling all and every other testamentary disposition previously made jointly or by either of them, they recommend their souls allways, and wherever these shall have left their bodies to God's unfathomable mercy, and their corpses to a Christian burial in the hope of a happy resurrection at the last day.

Both testators institute as their sole heirs, viz: of their whole estate, real, personal, present and future, with any increase or obtained emoluments and profits without any exception, one another reciprocally, so that the survivor

shall possess the remaining estate in full property without being obliged to deliver any part to the relatives of the deceased—only with this exception—that Peter Jacobsen shall, if his wife now here present died, first pay to Annetje Alberts, her daughter, as her mother's heritage, twenty car. gl. and no more remaining the remainder to the survivor, no older claims being admitted. This disposition Pieter Jacobsen and Gysje Petersen declared to be her last will, which they hope shall be respected and obtain effect even if it was deficient in some legal respects, or contrary to any particular law or statute which might have been disregarded, wherefore they solicited that I Cornelis Van Tienhoven might examine its contents, and keep its protocol as the secretary of New Netherland preparing one or more copies *in debta forma*. Done by Peter Jacobson and Gysje Petersen aforesaid in the presence of Bastian Cros commissary in Fort Orange and A. Van Curler as witnesses who signed the protocol with me secretary. Done in fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

This is the  mark of

GYSJE PETERSEN.  
BASTIAN KROP.

*Vol. iii, p. 39.*

William Kieft, director general and council in New Netherland, make known to all whom it may concern, whereas Willem Cornelis Coster was murdered by the savages called Waspinox (living on the North River about half ways from Fort Orange), which savages robbed said Coster from several articles then in his possession, and whereas said Coster has yet here and in the colony of Rensselaerwyck several pretensions, so is it, that we deemed it proper to qualify a competent person to take the administration of said Coster's estate upon him here in New Netherland, so that his employers and his widow may receive the yet remaining property wherefore we persuaded of the abilities of his Cosin John Laurens and Gerrit Rievers (both men of a good character), appointed and qualified them to collect all

the debts and pay those which he owed, and do with said estate in every respect as they shall feel themselves in duty bound to do, approving we, whatever by John Laurens and Gerrit Rieviere shall have been legally transacted, with the farther power of assuming to themselves or substituting others in their place, provided that said constituents remain obliged to render a faithful account of their administration to Coster's employers and widow. Done in fort Amsterdam, 7 August, 1643, in New Netherland.

WILLIAM KIEFT.


By order of the Hon. Director and council of New Netherland.

CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary.*

*Vol. iii, p. 143.*

Appeared before me, Cornelis Van Tienhoven, secretary in New Netherland, Hendrick Petersen from Hasfelt, old about 40 years, and Adrien Reyntsen Smit, who jointly at the request of Thomas Teunis declare which declaration they were willing to sanction with a solemn oath that it is true that Thomas Teunis said at the house of Marten Criger, said to said Criger, at what price will you take *beavers*, who replied at 8\* gl. Teunis Thomas said not for ten† gl. All which said witnesses declared to be true. Done September, 1643, in fort Amsterdam.

AERNT REYNSEN.

This is the  mark of  
HENDRICK PETERSEN from Hasfelt.

Present CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN.

*Vol. iii, p. 151.*

On the requisition of Cornelis Vander Huysen, attorney general in New Netherland, declared Cornelis Melyn, old 44 years, which declaration he is willing to sanction with an oath, if it is required, that it is true, that he purchased on the 20th June last from Laurens Cornelis, skipper on the vessel, the Maiden of Enckhuysen, a quart blubber oil for eight beavers.

\* £1 6s. 8d.

† £1 13s. 4d.

At the same requisition, with the offer of an oath declared Jannetje Melyns, wife of Cornelis Melyn, that she purchased from Laurens Cornelisen on the same day a parcel lace amounting between eighty\* and ninety† gl. Done 29 July, 1644, in fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

CORNELIS MELYN.

Present CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary*.

*Vol. iii, p. 214.*

[Vol. 3, p. 433.]—Philip Gerritsen from Haerlem, tavern keeper, laying sick in his bed, but in full possession of his speech and memory, declares in the presence of the attorney general, Van der Huyhens and Arent Reiniersen Smith, at the request of Abraham Planck to be the truth, which he was willing to confirm by his oath, that he Philip Gerritsen in the year 16 after the Water Hound was arrived, assisted Abraham Planck in carrying a quantity of beavers, which were due by Abraham Planck to Hendrick Roesen for friezes purchased from said Roesen and brought these at the house of the secretary in the fort where Roesen boarded, who received there the beavers from Planck. This Gerritsen declared to be true and he said so, to pay his homage to the truth, as any person is bound to do, when requested the original instrument was recorded on the 15th March, 1645, at the house of the said Gerritsen in the Manhattans.

PHILIPPAS GERRITSEN.

CORNELIS VAN DER HOGHENS, }  
ARENT REINIERSEN, } *Witnesses.*

Present CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN.

[Vol. 3, p. 436.]—Copy. I undersigned declare to owe on sight of this, forty three and a half beaver. In truth whereof I signed this note on the 26th May, 1645.

LUBBERT GERRITSEN.

Lower stood, paid on account fifteen beavers.

Compared with the original it was found correct to April, 1645, by CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary*.

Appeared this day before me Cornelis Van Tienhoven, secretary in New Netherland, Hendrick Huygen, commis-

\* £13 6s. 8d.

† £15.

sary of the honorable Crown of Sweden, who acknowledged that he owed on account of said crown of Sweden to William Turck merchant on the ship the Black Raven, two hundred ten and a half beaver, originating from whares and merchandises which Huygen aforesaid declared that he received to his full contentment before the signature of this promissory note, as is evident from the account joined; and which two hundred ten a half beaver I Hendrick Huygen promise to pay on warning to William Turck, aforesaid or his attorney, submitting therefore his person and property, real and personal, present and future to the control of any court of justice. In truth whereof, this instrument was signed by him Huygen aforesaid, and the secretary, the 7th July, 1643, in fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

HENDRICK HUYGEN,

CORNELIS VAN DER HOGHENS. *Att'y Gen.*,

GYSBERT OPDYCK,

Present CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary.*

*Vol. iii, p. 139.*

Appeared before me, Cornelis Van Tienhoven, secretary in New Netherland, Mr. Oloff Stevensen, commissary of wares and merchandises, and Roulof Jansen Hoes, receiver of the recognitions in behalf of the West Indian Company here, who jointly at the request of Claes Jansen Calf, declared, which declaration they both were willing to confirm with a solemn oath when required, that in our presence have been laden two hundred, ninety eight, whole and four half beavers, in a box marked N. 13 IB. † and consigned to Steventje Cornely, his wife residing at Amsterdam, of which Beavers Claes Calf paid the recognitions to the receiver of the company, and have been afterwards directly laden in the vessel De Jager, now on its voyage, of which is skipper Willem Tomassen, to deliver said box with beavers if God gives him a prosperous voyage at Amsterdam, to his Claes Calf's wife aforesaid. All which said witnesses declared to be true, and was signed this act by Olof Stevensen and Rouloff Jansen, in the presence of Adriaen Van Tienhoven and Gysbert

Opdyck, on the 15th September, 1646, in fort New Amsterdam in New Netherland.

OLOFF STEVENSEN,	} <i>Witnesses.</i>
ROULOF JANSEN, JR.,	
GYSBERT OPDYCK,	
ADRIAEN VAN TIENHOVEN,	

Present CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary.*

*Vol. iii, p. 322.*

I Cornelis Huyhens, attorney general in New Netherland to Nicholas Toorn in behalf of Mr. Van Renselaer in his colony; whereas I am informed with certainty, that it is your intention and that you are qualified by your patroon to establish yourself on Bears Island, situated three miles below fort Orange with a body of men to build there a fort for which you have provided guns to defend it. And whereas this is inconsistent with the privileges granted to patroons and lords of the manors while a colony may not be farther extended as four miles along the coast, or two miles at both sides of the river as is evident from the 5 art. of the grant, and whereas said Bears Island is more than two miles from the limits of said colony; besides the old attempt to construct there a fort which might command the river and debar Fort Orange from the free navigation, all of which would be ruinous to the interests of the company, so is it, that I solicit to know what authority you have and by whom you have invested with it. If you do not directly comply with it then I forbid you to construct any building whatever, much less to construct any fortifications out of the limits of said colony of Renselaerwyck, and if you, notwithstanding this art. daring to proceed, then I protest against all damages, which must be the consequences of such lawless transactions, which I shall prosecute against you or any other persons whom it may concern.

I Nicolaes Toorn, commander in Renselaer *Stein* in behalf of the honorable Kilian Van Renselaer, under the high allegiance of their High Might. the States General of the United Netherlands and the privileged West Indian



Company, first commander of the Colony on the North River in New Netherland, make it known to you, Cornelis Van Huygens, attorney general of New Netherland as the vice commander of the Hon. Van Renselaer, that you will not presume to oppose and frustrate my designs on the Bears Island, to defraud me in any manner, or to cause me any trouble, as it has been the will of their High Might. the States General and the privileged West Indian Company, to invest my patroon and his heir with the right to extend and fortify his Colony and make it powerful in every respect; wherefore you Cornelis Van Huygens, attorney general, will take care to avoid any attempt on these rights, and if you did so, then I Nicholaes Toorn protest on the act of violence and assault committed by the Hon. Lords Mayors which I leave them to settle between them and my Honorable Patroon, while the undertaking has nothing else in view as to prevent, that the canker of freemen may not enter in his colony. The attorney general persists in his interdiction, and renews his protest. Done in Manhattans, 18 November, 1644 in New Netherland.

CORNELIS VAN DER HOGHENS, *Attorney General.*

NICOLAES TOORN,  
DAVID PROVOST,  
STOFFEL STEVENSEN. } *Witnesses.*

Present CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary.*

*Vol. iii, p. 187.*


[Vol. 3, p. 219.] At the request of Govert Loockemans declared the undersigned witnesses, viz: Cors. Petersen, old about 33 years, Harmen Arently from Bremen, old about 35 years, Cornelis Mauritsen Bort, old 27 years, Willem Petersen, old 20 years, Joannes Verbrugge, old about 20 years, Carman Douwes, old about 26 years, Harman Bastiaensen, old 25 years, Jacob Jansen, old three and twenty years, and Elbert Elbertsen, old 24 years, who jointly and separately declared, which decla-

NOTE —It seems *Renselaerstein* must have been in some manner fortified and defended by a small garrison of which Toorn or Coorn was the commander, called Wachtmeester. *Stein* in Netherland and Germany is used for Castle, *Louve Stein*, *Ehrenbreit Stein*, *Wall Stein*.

ration they were willing to confirm by an oath, whenever it is required, that it is true, that Govert Loockemans with the witnesses sailed from Fort Orange in the yacht the Good Hope and when they arrived near the Bears Island on which Nicolas Koren resides in the name of the Patroon Van Renselaer, then said Nicolas Koren cry'd out to Govert Loockemans when we were passing by, lower thy colours; for whom should I do so retorted Loockemans, then Koren replied for the staple right of Renselaerwyck; then Govert Loockemans answered I lower not the colours for any individual except for the prince of Orange, and the lords my masters, when directly Nicolas Koren fired a gun, the first shot went through the sail, broke the ropes and the ladder, a second discharge passed over us, and the third done by a savage perforated our princely colors, about a foot above the head of Loockemans, who kept constantly the colors in his hand; but we continued our course notwithstanding this insulting assault without returning the fire, or making any other reprisals whatever, and descended gently the river. All which we declared, to pay our homage to the truth without any malice, or lurking wish to court the favor of any individual. Done before Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands, 5 July. 1644.

This is the  mark of  
CORS. PETERSEN.

This is the  mark of  
HARMAN ARENTSEN.

This is the  mark of  
CORNELIS MAURITSEN.

HARMAN DOUWES,  
HARMAN BASTIAENSEN,  
JAN VER BRUGGE,  
ELBERT ELBERTSEN,  
WILLEM PETERSEN DE GROOT.

Present CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary.*

[Vol. 3, p. 203.] In the year of our Lord, 1644.

I undersigned dismiss freely from the service of the Hon. Patroon Kiliaen Van Renselaer, Nicolas Toorn (or Koren) with his troop Isbrand Claessen and Harmen Arentsen from Breemen, who contracted with said Patroon to prosecute their own affairs out of the limits of said Colony, on the place towards which was their destination, because they dislike to continue in said service, and I have no wish to keep any one against his inclination.

Done in the Mannhattans, in the year above mentioned on the sixth of March new style, and was signed N. Koren.

Proved correct after examination, and having compared it with the original 6 April, 1644, in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherland.

OLOFF STEVENSEN.

Present *Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Secretary.*

[Vol. 3, p. 390.] Appeared before me Cornelisen Tienhoven, Secretary, in New Netherland, Isbrant Claesen, old 44 years, and John Tomasen, old about 40 years, who jointly and separately at the request of Nicolas Coorn, sheriff of Renselaerwyck, declare which declaration they are willing to confirm with a solemn oath, that it is true, that Govert Lookemans when sailing down the river some time ago, came about Bears Island, when Nicolas Coorn fired a gun without a ball as a warning. When Govert continued his course Nicolas Coorn said Stryke! when Govert Loockemans answered: For whom should I strike? Nicolas Coorn answered, to pay homage to Renselaerstein. Govert answered, I stryke for nobody as for the Prince, or them by whom I am employed. Then Nicolas ordered to fire behind the bark—when Govert Loockemans vociferated: fire ye dogs and the devil take you. Then the sheriff offered to fire once more, which struck and perforated the sail. Done in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, 7th Oct., 1644.

ISBRAND CLAESEN,  
LUBBERT JANSEN.

[Vol. 3, p. 240.] Whereas Joan La Battie, the Car-  
[*Annals iv.*]

penter solicited that he might be permitted to build a house at Fort Orange, and use it as a brewery without injury to the Interests of the Company, promising that he shall pay annually for this favor six merchantable Beavers to the company, so is it, that this boon has been granted to him, viz: that he may make use of the house which he builds in the fort as a brewery, and remain in possession of said soil, as long as the company shall retain the property possession of Fort Orange—and the Company's affairs and interests are not neglected by La Battie, and provided he annually pays six merchantable Beavers.

Done 15 June, 1647, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands.

[Vol. 3, p. 192.] I Peter Wynkoop, supercargo on the vessel The Arms of Renselaerwyck, Commissary Superintendent of Wares and Merchandises, in behalf of the Hon. Kiliaen Van Renselaer, protest against the Hon. Van der Hoghens on the insult and violence used against me by unloading said vessel, as if the Patroon aforesaid was personally insulted. While such a conduct can not be construed as to vilify and injure said Patroon who is the oldest Patriot in this country—I say that it is indecorous to unload such a vessel, and consign the goods to other hands—and arrive here uncommissioned and dispose of our goods—to which shall not be submitted, and whereas this is vilifying New Netherland and its officers, although they cannot vilify our Patroon, who made such great sacrifices for his colony and New Netherland. So I, Peter Wynkoop, renew once more my protest against the Attorney General Van der Hoghens, and solicit the Director and Council in New Netherland to repair this our injury and losses which we suffered by the taking of the ship, the "Arms of Renselaerwyck." Done at Manhattans, 18 March, 1644.

The Attorney General answers that he followed orders and his instructions, and that he used no force.

PIETER WYNKOOP,

CORNELIS VAN DER HUYHENS, *At. Gen.*

Willem De Key, }  
Isbrand Clasen, } *Witnesses.*

Present *Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Secretary.*

[Vol. 3, p. 193.] The Attorney General gives a more explicit answer to the insolent Protest of Peter Wyncoop—that no injury has been done; that no violence has been used, neither that any insult was intended to the Hon. Van Renselaer—but well that the most unreasonable transactions has taken place which could have been imagined, viz: that you declined fifty pair of shoes, to be paid at your own price in silver, beavers or seawant which was more than once solicited by our director and counsel while the welfare of this country depended upon it, as it is a fact that with a few pairs of shoes so many soldiers have been mustered as were sufficient to kill five hundred of our enemies. But you even declined to meet us and converse on the subject when we sent you a messenger, and used such harsh language as your Hon. Patroon would not stoop to use. But Sir! we afterwards discovered the reasons why you were so unmanageable, and these were: that you prefer to retail these goods to our poor settlers at an exorbitant usury, which you would not have dared to ask from the Directors and council, and which we dare say is against the will of your Patroon; but further, I was informed that there were in said vessel many contrabande articles, so was it my duty, would I not disobey the orders of the Hon. Directors, with those of the Director and Council in New Netherland to arrest and examine the lading of said vessel. This could not be done without unloading, and well it was I did so—a considerable quantity of powder, many guns, were discovered, which were unknown to the Company, neither placed on the invoice; and which no doubt were intended for smuggling, as these therefore, beyond a shadow of doubt are contraband articles; as therefore these smuggled articles were no doubt intended to be distributed, or rather sold to the savages, which is forbidden on the penalty of the gallows; so is this misconduct of such direful consequences as I have demonstrated in my prosecution what you say, that I ought to have been equally vigilant with regard to other vessels which may have arrived from the company, and which I ought to have confiscated. It is evident even in this respect I did my duty, but it

was not my fault that the Skipper as a villian violated his arrest and sailed away. This I could not prevent—the lawsuit against him was instituted—ship and goods condemned, whenever and wherever he can be brought to justice.

Whereas you are continually trading with particular merchants, and make use or abuse their colours to cover a clandestine trade, which too is forbidden, and by the Directors and by your Patroon under a frivolous pretext; to keep your Colony from pollution, to which we should be willing to give our assistance, as we have always shown how willing we were to assist the Colony of Renselaerwyck whenever it was placed in our power, so as every good subject will attest, and of which last winter such luculent proofs have been given—when we provided one of their vessels with 75 gunpowder, although we ourselves were in want of it through the perilous war in which we were involved with the savages; so that it is far from us as you insolently pretend, that we should wish to insult the Patroon Van Renselaer, but to the contrary are willing to assist him in promoting the welfare of his colony; and whereas you exert yourselves to frustrate his noble plans by associating yourself with private individuals, while our director spontaneously made you an offer of one of his yachts without any expenses of the Patroon, so it is beyond question that no other free merchants can be prevented to trade everywhere as they please. If your conduct could be justified thus, my innocent transaction is freed from blame, and I pointedly deny that any damage whatever has been caused by my people in examining or unloading said vessel—are you of a contrary opinion, call me before any court of justice whenever you please. I protest against the consequences of any troubles or expenses which you may occasion. Done the 22d March, 1644, on Manhattans, in fort Amsterdam.

CORNELIS VAN DER HUYHENS,  
*Attorney General.*

I Peter Wyncoop shall answer as soon I am returned in the Colony of Renselaerwyck.

GYSBERT OP DYCK,  
DAVID PROVOOST.

Present

*Willem De Key*, by absence of the Secretary, done as above.

[Vol. 3, p. 196.] I undersigned, Pieter Wyncoop, supercargo of the Ship Renselaerwyck, acknowledge to have received from Cornelis Van Der Huyhens, Attorney General in New Netherland eighteen kegs gunpowder, by order of the Hon. Director Kieft, and this without any prejudice of the Attorney General's claim on said gunpowder—promising to defend myself against the suit of the Attorney General.

Done 23 March, 1644, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

PIETER WYNCOOP.

*E. Boghardus,* }  
*Th. Willett.* } Witnesses.

Present

*Cornelis Van Tienhoven*, Secretary.

[Vol. 3, p. 210.] This day appeared before me Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Secretary in New Netherland, Nicolas Toorn, residing in the colony of Renselaerwyck, who acknowledged that he adopted and received from the Hon. William Kieft, Director General in New Netherland, a young girl belonging to the West Indian Company, Maria, daughter of great Peter, a black man, for four successive years, during which years said Maria shall serve Nicolas Coorn aforesaid, provided he maintains her in victuals and clothes. After the expiration of said four years Coorn shall return said girl if yet alive to the Director General or his successor. In truth whereof this instrument has been signed by Nicolas Coorn, the 25 May, 1644, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

N. COORN.

Present

*Cornelis Van Tienhoven*, Secretary.

[Vol. 3, p. 198.] Appeared before me Cornelis Van Tienhoven Secretary of New Netherland, Thomas Badgehott planter on the Island Manhattan, son of John Badgehott Nobleman residing during his life in London, in Old England, who in the presence of the undersigned witnesses acknowledged to have received from John Evans, merchant of New Haven in New England, the sum of forty £ sterling, for which forty £ sterling Thomas Badgehott aforesaid promises to pay within ten months from this day the sum of fifty five £ st. to said John Evans, his heirs or descendants, or his attorney said Thomas Badgehott promises farther if he through the recommendation or credentials of said John Evans might obtain more money then he is ready to give his notes for it and pay for every forty £ st. which he shall receive, Fifty five £. st. in return and well that this payment too shall be made within ten months, and not directly after its reception. It is expressly promised by Thomas Badgehott, that if the money, which he already received or might hereafter receive from John Evans shall not be punctually paid by him on the stated day then said Thomas Badgehott submits to a greater security his person and property, real and personal, present and future, and especially a tavern, called the "King's Head" in the Bishopsgate Street, which tavern, John Evans aforesaid or any one at his order may take possession till the last payment shall have been made by Thomas Badgehott or his heirs to John Evans—submitting himself said Badgehott to the control of any court of Justice.

Done by Thomas Badgehott as principal, Isaac Albertson and Thomas Willet witnesses in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherland, 25 1644.

THOMAS BADGEHOTT.

*Isaac Albertson,* }  
*Thomas Willet,* } Witnesses.

[Vol. 4, p. 9.] One (letter) 6 Sept. 1648 of Charles Van Brugge from fort Orange.

[ — p 15.] It has to us the appearance that Brant Van Slechtenhoost is a man of a quarrelsome character which



is given him by individuals who lived under his direction in the colony, we intend to enter on this subject in conference with Sir Wouter Van Twiller, so too about his private pretensions, when we will send your Hon. our final resolutions as soon as it shall be possible. In the mean time we cannot but renew once more the recommendation, that you may continue to live in a good understanding and harmony with our neighbors.

By the account of this transaction we remember, that the wife of Abramus Staats, who lived before in Rensselaerwyck, did notify us that she with your consent had built a house in Fort Orange, and requests therefore from our college an act of approbation of which we do not recollect one single example, but as she farther solicits that she in that case may become entitled to all the privileges which we might eventually grant to our subjects so we can not discern what may be pretended to be included within this special petition, neither can give upon it any other answer, as this is to be understood of all equitable conditions which every good and honest burgher of the fort enjoys. It is your opinion that the houses are constructed too near the walls by the inhabitants of Rensselaerwyck, of which you deem pride to be the principle, and that the prospect of the Fort ought to remain unobstructed, at least so far as a cannon shot, and you farther assert that there are remaining convenient places along the river to build houses, while from the other side it is maintained that they have no other remedy to secure themselves against an assault of the Indians, therefore we should wish that you would ponder these considerations and reflect, thus, as much as you ought to be on your guard against encroachments upon your jurisdiction, so from the other side the inhabitants ought to accommodate when it is in your power.

We could not but favorably dispose on the petition of Rev. Backerus renewed in different letters while it appeared well founded by the approbation of the classis. This would cause us a greater anxiety if we were not some what relieved by the hope, that, perhaps by persuasion the Rev. minister of Rensselaerwyck, Megapolensis,

might be induced to remain there a few years longer, to which we should incline by the favorable manner in which your Hon. has spoken of him. It is true his wife is already returned here with the prospect that he soon would follow, as it seems that his presence is required here for the liquidation of an estate in which he seems to be much interested, we have notwithstanding this conversed often with his wife and we believe that she could be persuaded to return once more to her husband thither, provided, she was assured, that it was not unacceptable to him. Trusting on his discretion we are in hope that she shall acquiesce in our wish. We shall endeavor to agree about his salary in a manner to his satisfaction, wherefore, your Hon. will endeavor to obtain directly his consent to promote the service of God's church and render these our news palatable to his congregation. It is otherwise to be apprehended that this church for a long while would remain without a minister, and so we employ this remedy as the nearest at hand.

[Vol. 4, p. 23.] The recommendation in behalf of the Rev. Megapolensis had been so much attended to by us that we have appropriated  $f$ 600 to his wife, as the salary for one half year: What treatment she has met with from the heirs of Van Rensselaer for the services which he performed in that district you may learn from his wife, and to her we shall rather send you than say a great deal about it.

We appointed at your request a school master who shall officiate, at the same time, as a comforter of the sick. He is considered an honest and pious man and shall embark with the first opportunity.

[Vol. 4, p. 25.] Your apprehensions with regard to the Rev. Barkerus have been verified. He has made a common cause with the complainants which arrived here from your country. These silly persons, at least, the largest part, of the petitioners have been imposed upon by a few nothing worthy persons viz: Cornelis Melys, Adrian Van Der Donck and a few others, who, as it appears will leave nothing untried to abjure every kind of subjection to government, under pretext that they groaned under a

galling yoke. In this frantic opinion they are confirmed by Wouter Van Twiller, who aims to appoint himself as the only commander on the North river and dares to declare in public that he does not intend to permit any one to navigate this river with a commercial view and that he will expel with force every one who in that purpose should come there or in Rensselaerwyck, asserting besides that Fort Orange was constructed on the soil of Rensselaerwyck, consequently that the company has no right whatever to permit particular persons either to build a house or exercise any trade; without considering, that said Fort Orange--15 years before any mention of Rensselaerwyck exists has been constructed and usually garrisoned by the company--that besides a house of commerce has been established in the Fort till the year 1644, so that the fur trade till our days was exclusively reserved to the company and ought to remain on the same footing whenever the company shall be enabled to provide their magazines with sufficient store goods. Neither are we without hope to discover and employ the means as soon as the opportunity is offered to exclude from this commerce these impertinent fellows, using this sovereign right with the best title to the confusion of this ungrateful individual who if we may express ourselves in this manner had sucked his wealth from the breasts of the company, which he now abuses upon which the merchants pretty generally transmitted to us inclosed petition requesting to be maintained by us in their right to a free trade.

Apprehending from their warnings that Wouter Van Twiller might again become so presumptuous, to obstruct once more by force the navigation on the North River, and use violent means against the merchants vilifying in this manner the right of jurisdiction in the company, in such a case, it is our express will that your Hon. shall repell him with prudence for your guide, by force of arms, if he planted again some guns near the river, as he did before, your Hon. will carry them off and keep them in your custody till you have received our further orders. He has requested us in behalf of Rensselaerwyck to freight his own ship, with 600lb powder and 600lb lead which we

fear he may abuse. It is our intention to provide you too with some powder and lead, not with the intention to offend any one with it but only to maintain the right of the company, which in our opinion is in danger, through the machinations of many. It is your duty to keep a watchful eye on the ship of this Van Twyler, and in case any articles were discovered in it besides our general invoice, or freighted without the consent of the Comp. then you must take the whole in your possession and institute a law suit upon it by the attorney general, conform with the laws of the land.

[Vol. 4, p. 30]. The wife of the Rev. Megapolensis will have informed you of the contentment we have granted her at your request, and what respects the printing of the written confession by him, we shall converse on the subject with the delegated brothers of the Rev. Classis and communicate to you their decree about it.

The schoolmaster for whom you solicited comes in the same vessel with this letter. The Lord grant that he may for a good long time exemplify the favorable testimony which he carried with him from here to the edification of the youth.

[Vol. 4, p. 31.] We look forward with anxiety for the resolution of the English to go to war with the Indians called Waspings, because if it happened that they should be expelled from their lands then the English should inquire the means by the conquest of this country to separate Rensselaerwyck from our dominions. In the same manner and under the same pretext, they might occupy the North River and become exclusively the masters of the fur trade, for which we have here already too many competitors. Wouter Van Twiller with his associates particularly pretend that they ought to be privileged to this trade, although the company has never surrendered this right but maintained it with exclusion of all others, and which in fact would of New Netherland.

NOTE.—Rev. John Megapolensis wrote an account of the Mohawks in 1644, of which is a translation in Hazards collection, *Vol. i, p. 517.*

[Vol. 4, p. 43.] All your letters are full of various complaints and some relating to persons of whom it could not have been expected as holden to obeisance by their oath to the company, but principally so with regard to the returned commissaries, who not only abuse our indulgent discretion but set at nought the good intention of their high mightnesses, we fostered the hope that these persons as they are advised by their High Might. would henceforth have conducted themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner. As we are however, to our grief informed by your letters and which is attested by many credible persons, who lately returned to this country, that these persons endeavor through all means even the most culpable to alienate the minds of the unthinking multitude from the company and its ministers, and to lure them from their duty of allegiance to disposess the company and its ministers if it was possible from their privileges and prerogatives as well as of their government, which we, by what we owe to our high might, trust not longer as indifferent about the interests of so many interested not longer may endure, so is it, that we have found ourselves obliged to warn by our inclosed letter so well our subjects as the English, to be on their guard against similar destroyers of the public peace and assist us in opposing their pernicious councils. We entrust your Hon. with the copy of these letters in the view that your Hon. shall conduct himself in all circumstances and situations with prudence allways inclined to moderation, and if your Hon. shall observe that said persons are willing to do their duty in all respects, then he ought to forget all what is past as if it never had been done, which conduct will be gratifying to Their High Might. who only intended by their granted letters of habeas corpus to prevent that these persons when returned home should not be vexed with regard to the complaints which they have brought forward when they were in this country; which never too was our intention, nor is it yet if we only see that these persons shall do their duty, and behave themselves peaceably and with respect as we by God's mercy hope to be informed

of, wherefore we deem it our duty to warn you (the Director of New Netherlands, Petrus Stuyvesand) that we only have been compelled by an imperious necessity to this proclamation to our good people at large.

Our surprise at the boldness of some individuals can not be increased, among these Cornelis Melyn has been daring enough to abuse the name of Their High Might, pretending that your country should be divided in seven provinces, and that a royal fort was to be constructed on the point of Staten Island where every vessel should be obliged to come to before it would be permitted to proceed to Manhattan, we never heard suggested a single word of similar dreams so that there is no reason at all that your Hon. should feel any anxiety about it or take any notice of it whatever you may hear if it comes not directly from us.

We observe that many persons do not scruple on this pretext to take possession of the best lands without any form or limitation, even as if it were a fact that the company and its ministers had no longer any controul and was actually dispossessed from all her prerogatives. For this reason it is our peremptory command that your Hon. shall not grant to any individual the possession of any lands except under a solemn acknowledgement of the West Ind. Company's administration. Your Hon. will pay particular attention to grant in future no more lands to any person, as you shall deem proper after an exact examination of the situation of such individuals, and obtained assurance of their sincere intention to settle it, and and promote their actual cultivation. It appears from divers examples that by a contrary method many tracts of lands have been pretended as acquired property which however during a number of years they have left unimproved, neither settling or cultivating these, or building any houses, as we have experienced of Cornelis Melyn, Wouter Van Twiller and others. So this Melyn is in possession of an 7 or 8 miles large, with only one single improvement of 15 acres; and so Wouter Van Twiller, not satisfied with the incorporation of Puts Island with

Hell Gate, is now trying to appropriate to himself, and thus to become master of Cats-kill, above all which, he further appropriate to himself two flats on Long Island, the one called Twillers, the other Corlears, the whole containing between 3000 or 3750 acres.

In the same manner Walter Gerrets and Andries Hudde have acted, taking possession of about 3375 acres of which they ought not to possess the 50th part. This never could be the intention of the company, while in this manner many valuable and important tracts with high prerogatives might be claimed, and the country remain in the mean time a desert. Wherefore it is our express will and peremptory command, that your Hon. shall not grant neither permit the occupation of any tract of land as with the stipulation which we have mentioned before what regards Long Island—it shall in our opinion best promote the interest of the Company, to allot to every one in proportion to his abilities or wants so much land as he can cultivate and may want for buildings, till we shall find an opportunity to establish a certain Rule, by which may be ascertained how much land by every colonist may be possessed.

We cannot conceal our surprise, that the second Dinck-laken associated with Invaders of that stamp, particularly with Govert Loockemans and others, who purchased considerable tracts of the Raretans on the Kill opposite Staten Island without knowing on whose account they imagine to receive a deed from their H. Might. without knowledge of the Company, which we can never believe, and which we shall oppose with all proper means whenever an opportunity is offered.

Much could yet be said upon this subject, but we will delay it to another opportunity, or till the Secretary (Thienhoven) shall have arrived, who in our opinion has been long enough detained to his personal disadvantage, and by the manœuvres of some miscreants and purturba-tors of the public peace.\*\*\*\*\*

[Vol. 4, p. 46.] The querrulous protestations of Brant Van Slegthenhorst do not come with us in any further consideration as that we accept these as a notification of  
[*Annals iv.*]

his wishes to obtain Kats-kil, which tract, long before he took possession of it had been granted to others; neither can we discover to this moment with what right either he or his principals can pretend to be maintained in this possession, as they never petitioned the company for this grant. No more can we discover on what ground the colonists of Rensselaerwyck did occupy Bears Island, which they called Rensselaer's Stein, which possession they have usurped in such a lofty way that they named this place "the place by right of arms," (*de plaets van 't wapen recht*) and compelled every one, exempting only the company's property, to pay a toll of 5 per cent., and as if this was not yet enough, they indulged their presumption so far that they dared pretend that Fort Orange was built on their territory and that they would not permit that any one, not even with the consent of the company, should in this fort reside and share in the fur trade, on all which we shall only remark with few words, that this fort was built by the company several years before these colonists selected that spot for their Colony, wherefore we commanded your Hon. before to maintain our good inhabitants of that fort in their right which we again confirm. In the same manner we declared before and renew this declaration, that if any person was daring enough to exact upon any rivers, islands or harbours within the limits of the company, any tolls or imposition on salt to the injury of the Inhabitants at large, or of private traders, such vexations by all proper means, and if required *via facte* must be prevented, as it is our firm resolve, never to part with similar pre-eminences or jurisdiction to any colonists whomsoever, as these persons presume to arrogate to themselves.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is true that the Notary Jan Van de Veen solicit at different times to allow him to select a large tract of land, which in your opinion might be granted to him by us without prejudice, so that we shall not make any difficulty in acquiescing in it—proviso. He gives up his extravagant claim to a high and low jurisdiction, which we should deem incompatible with the supreme rights of



the company, and which it is yet our determined resolution to preserve in behalf of the company by all the means in our power. We remain however inclined to grant him such a sufficient tract as he may desire.

[Vol. 4, p. 47.] As you may expect the arrival of many passengers with the vessels which are now ready for their voyage to establish themselves in New Netherland, so is it our desire that your Hon. will provide these with lands with discretion, paying a due regard to their quality and the number of their persons, as it is our design to promote by all means the population of this country. While the Baron Hendrik Van De Capellan seems inclined to acquire some tracts of land in that country to settle and cultivate it as appears to us from his letter, we should wish that you might accommodate him with a good and convenient tract, as we can have no higher object in view, as to see that Persons of his eminent station in life, employ themselves in similar useful undertakings. We regret indeed that we can not fully gratify Mr. La Montagne, nevertheless we are willing to assist him upon your recommendation as shall be permitted to us from the situation of the company; wherefore, we have resolved to command you to encourage him to the continuance in his service to allow him for the present a longer term for the payment which he owes the company, to augment his annual salary from *f*150 to *f*200 and to favor him with any vacant office for which you may deem him capable under our approbation.

[Vol. 4, p. 48.] Although some merchants pretend that the recognitions on the BEAVERS are too high, as a merchantable beaver is taxed at *f*8 (£1 6s. 8d.) and therefore requested to lower it to *f*6 (£1) we can not consent in it because the greatest part of the Beavers imported in the last vessels have been sold at *f*10 (£1 13s. 4d.) or there about. We perceive besides this that large parties are smuggled.

[Vol. 4, p. 49.] We are not surprised at all "that the passengers complain of the freight of their passage" but

it is not yet in our power to alter it as we tried it in vain, so that we even threatened the masters of vessels to withhold from them their commission, provided they would engage to charge the passengers not higher as 7 (1s. 2d.) for their daily fare, but it was all in vain, we have been compelled to contract with Skipper Bloemart to allow him for every soldier and the individuals belonging to his train 8 (£0 1s. 4d.) of these persons we shall write hereafter at large.

We are surprised your Hon. amusing himself with protests and contra protests against the common council on affairs of such little consequence as are a pew or a seat in the church, while we suppose that the church shall be large enough to accommodate every individual agreeably to his quality and that similar trifles do not deserve so much attention in such turbulent times.

We understood with great regret that the Mohawk Indians (Maquas) made an incursion on the territory of France in Canada and taken with them 8 a 9 Christians as prisoners for whom no doubt they will demand a large ransom or they shall be cruelly tortured, which moves your compassion. This is indeed becoming a Christian—but we first ought to take care of our own household. Your Hon. knows how a few of this nation some time past have been delivered at the expenses of the Company and from the public money of which never a farthing was returned—so that we will suppose when these complaints shall be known in France that they shall take care of their own countrymen.

It is not yet in our power to comply with your request to send you a handsome quantity of small money to accommodate the public and consider your second proposal no more practicable viz: to oblige the traders to pay the recognitions of 8 per cent in cash and well in small coin in New Netherlands as they leave nothing untried here to get rid of every burthen at least of the recognitions if not in the whole, therefore their largest part. They are encouraged in this by Wouter Van Twiller and his adherents who would persuade them, that more moderation in this point ere long is to be expected, as no person is longer inclined

to employ his vessels in this trade or bring their merchandise in our magazines. We do not know in what these persons do trust but we are confident they shall be disappointed; and more so yet if said Van Twiller intends to monopolize the trade upon the North River, which we know to have been his aim a great while with his toll on Bears Island now called by them Rensselaer's Stein; but we have no intention to permit this, but that every one shall navigate this River unmolested and enjoy a free trade in *our* fort Orange which these colonists pretend to have been constructed on their territory. Who ever heard a more impertinent pretension? This example makes us averse to permit any one in future such an unlimited colonization and jurisdiction, but remain inclined to allow every individual so much ground as he is able to settle and cultivate, as we insinuated before.

[Vol. 4, p. 52-3.] We are importuned by Peter Gabin upon a draught drawn by your Hon. upon the company of about *f*500 (£83 6s. 8d.) to obtain payt. so too by Govert Lookemans, who married the widow of Dirck Cornelis Van Wensveen for an account, *f*861 9 8 which originates in delivered merchandise and wages—But as we are entirely uninformed of the first transaction and know no more about the accounts of Wensveen, and as we have observed in this and other similar accounts that in these are inserted monthly wages, Payments of laborers—Debts and credits of free persons which does not agree with the Records of the Wages on which all similar transactions are set down, so we have declined to meddle with the liquidations of these accounts leaving it to your Hon. to settle with these and similar persons in the best manner you may find practicable—While your Hon. shall recollect, that here on the account of Dirk Cornelis Van Wensveen has been credited *f*165 6 which was evidently placed on the records of wages upon another man's account of which sum your Hon. shall take notice by a final settlement.

April 26, 1651.

[Vol. 4, p. 59.] You will do well to act in conformity

with our commands which we communicated in the letter to your Hon. as mentioned above and in one which we wrote to you and your second Dinclagen, as it is our wish to cultivate mutual harmony with the prosperity and increase of the inhabitants of New Netherland. Of all what since has passed in the negotiations and the arrival of the Ambassadors from England, so with regard to the termination of the Limits between our colonies as the mutual complaints can your Hon. receive a satisfactory information from Cornelis Van Tienhoven, who, is returning to New Netherland with a renewed commission of Secretary so that there is no necessity for us to enlarge more on this subject. Said Cornelis Van Thienhoven solicited us the privilege to purchase a farm situated in New Netherland and belonging to the company, large about 30 or 33 acres, besides the hay land, a farm house of 50 by 20 feet, a hay loft, two mares and a horse and a Negro, all now in use by Thomas Hall whose lease was to expire next summer. But, as we do know nothing about the value of this farm, not even its situation much less if this purchase should be in prejudice or advantage of the company we thought best to communicate the subject to you in the hope to receive from you a satisfactory account, that we may accommodate said secretary, if possible, wherefore it shall be best not to enter in a further contract with Thomas Hall till you shall have received our answer upon your letter which shall be your guide. We have engaged here our first clerk Johannes Dyckman as Bookkeeper in New Netherland with a salary of  $\text{ƒ}30$  in the month besides his boarding: We recommend him so that your Hon: when any opportunity to favor him may appear, may use it to his advantage, in a manner as may be justified with his merits and comportment.

We have resolved to promote the population of New Netherland and fix more permanently the navigation in that place, that you will exact 16 per cent from all wares and merchandises imported in English, Virginia or New England vessels to New Netherland and permit these to go from New Netherland thither without paying

any recognition whatever, to put a stop to the practice of those who send their goods to New England to return these afterwards to New Netherland on a diminished recognition and prevent that the merchants, trading from here to New Netherland, are not longer prejudiced.

What respects the proposal in your last letter to increase the duties on merchandise exported from here with other wares to New Netherland to Virginia to lure the commerce from there this indeed is impracticable, because every department here may issue commissions to the English Virginias because it would be to their prejudice and to the advantage of the Department of Amsterdam for which they would decline to give their consent, wherefore your Hon. will conform himself to our order of exacting 16 per cent of all the merchandise imported from English Virginia and communicate in your next your opinion about its success.

26 April, 1651.

[Vol. 4, p. 61.] Honorable, Valiant, Trusty: We have upon the proposal of secretary Cornelis Van Thienhoven as that he by your Hon. and Council not long before his departure was appointed in the place of Roelof De Haase, Receiver of the company's domains and revenues either from tithes, recognitions or otherwise, confirmed this appointment for his long and faithful services till our further orders with the allowance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

And as we know from experience that since a number of years no tythes have been paid from many Lands in New Netherland to which their owners were holden to the company by contract, and that they have been connived at and excused when we were involved in War by the insurrection of the Indians, and as they now about six years have again been in peaceable possession of these for which they ought not to decline this payment, so that we expect that your Hon. may reflect on the best manner in which this revenue again may be exacted, avoiding in the beginning to create much cause of discontent, and inform us of his success by the first opportunity that we may

take upon it a final resolution such as we may deem proper. In which confiding.

Honorable, Valiant, Trusty  
recommending you in Gods Protection  
we Remain your Good Friends  
The Directors of the West Ind. Comp.

Department of Amsterdam

JOHAN LE THOR

ISAACK VAN BEECK.

Amsterdam 26 Apr. 1651.

Sir P. STUYVESANT Director &c.

[Vol. 4, p. 63.] The contentment which our last letters have given so to our Inhabitants as to the English induce us to continue our course in the same track. The copying of said letters causes us indeed some trouble but we will not shrink from this task because a few seditious persons have endeavored to persuade the inhabitants that these letters were not written by the Company but only by a few of the Directors present so that the good inhabitants may clearly discover the pernicious machinations of the seditious persons. We do not have a shadow of doubt or it shall be in our power to crush their malicious attempts in the birth. The inhabitants will yet place a higher trust in our good intentions as soon as they are acquainted in what favorable manner we have disposed on their requests. They complain loudly that a fraudulent commerce is made by Individuals in powder, lead and guns, we send you to prevent this dangerous enterprise, a printed proclamation to whose execution the unwearied exertions of the Attorney General are required.

What regard their complaints of the vexations of the Indians to which they are exposed through the instigations of malicious persons who endeavor to persuade those savages, that we dare not punish their insolent barbarity. It shall appear to them from the execution of the secret resolution with which your Hon. is intrusted that we can effect a league with our English Nabors to guarantee our mutual possessions to crush the bold attempts of these barbarous hordes—proviso always—that no con-

cessions are made to them of any preeminences which in your opinion might be rather perilous.

We consent to abolish the recognition on the imported Tobacco besides this we are actually soliciting our Government that from the new taxation of the tobacco, cultivated in New Netherland may be exempted, which must be of great advantage to the planters.

To the Director and Council of New Netherland.

[Vol. 4, p. 64.] We consent to show another favour to these plantations upon the proposal of the inhabitants that they may import in their own vessels so many Negroes as they may want to the cultivation of their fields on the conditions of our government of which we inclose a copy.

[Vol. 4, p. 66.] We have, to promote this end [getting reports ready] established a separate office for the affairs of New Netherland for which it is required that you send us by the first opportunity accurate Registers of all the Lands, farms, and houses which are rented in behalf of the company and upon what terms and conditions these have been rented. As we know that the Island of Manhattan has been exclusively reserved to the company as is evident from the reservations and yet have reasons to suspect that some tracts on it have been granted to individuals without our knowledge, so is it becoming that we should receive a full account of similar transactions; while it has the appearance that within a few years the population shall under God's blessing be considerably increased, so it becomes us to make in this view proper arrangements for it and provide that the land may be distributed in a more equal manner as formerly has been the practice, when every one seemed to have followed the desire of his own heart and this without any previous knowledge of the Directors or that of their ministers. The necessity of similar precautions in future becomes evident from the conduct of Wouter Van Twiller, Olfert Gerritsen, Lubbert Van Dinklagen, Jacob Wobferts and others who purchased from the Indians considerable tracts without our knowledge or approbation which is insuffer-

able and wherefore, it is our will that every one shall be warned by a proclamation to be on his guard not to purchase, or take possession of any lands whatsoever without knowledge and approbation of the company or its ministers—That further all similar purchases shall be annulled and rendered void with the reserve that a reimbursement shall be made of the purchase money, actually paid and that the company may be reinvested in that property. It remains our intention nevertheless that every one shall be able to acquire so much land as he can settle and cultivate, provided he holds it from the company, but we are very averse to throw away these lands without distinction as too long has been the custom viz: with whole Islands, so as to Cornelis Melyn who settled a tract, long 8 miles with 5 or 6 souls and who consequently had forfeited his right and title to it long since—wherefore it had been well that you had divested him of this property long since and entrusted with it such persons who would have been more punctual in fulfilling their agreement. It has now the appearance, that the Barons Henrik and Alexander Van de Capelle have negociated with this Patroon and purchased a part of the said Island without our knowledge or approbation. Besides this we have been informed by Baron Hendrick Van De Capellan that he purchased for his account the tract named Newensing and Raritans, situated behind Staten Island, which tracts knowing nothing of these transactions we had already engaged to Cornelis Van Werkenhoven who has embarked with a numerous family and suit, to take possession of it. As your Hon. will see from the commission which we have granted him. If this Nobleman do interest himself in the welfare of New Netherland and well in regard of the company, as we have reason to suppose, then he might be an instrument through which many persons might be allured to embark for that country nevertheless we could have wished that we had been excused of disposing of such a large tract in his favour as we do agree with you in opinion that it can not be very serviceable to the company, but we could not disoblige this man, being a member of our Government and would avoid the appearance



as if we were inclined to stop the course of the population. We experience in this respect the inconveniences of that licentiousness of which we before complained as the Baron pretends to have already and well one year and a half before this time been in possession of these lands, to which we can only answer that we had not received any knowledge at all so that they ought to agree upon it among themselves. These are the fruits when it is endeavored to establish one government in another. If your Hon. had sent Dinklagen hither this incident might have been prevented. This might have been perfected with reason and decency as he did resign his office without having answered the trust reposed in him for which he could not make a pretention to any wages due to him. It is to be presumed that he was resolved since 1650 to leave the company in the lurch when he was pressing your Hon. with such an importunity to pay him his salary in full, with which however he was not satisfied but stirred the soldiers to mutiny. We have already connived too long at the impertinent behaviour of some turbulent individuals to make them ashamed by our benevolence and discretion but perceiving at last that all our condescension does not avail so must we take our refuge to God—to nature and the Law, for which we command you whenever you might discover some clandestine associations, conventicles or machinations against the Government of our republic or company that you will proceed against such malignant persons according to the rigour of the Laws and their own demerits with this precaution that it is by no means our intention that any one should obtain reasons to complain that he was injured by private malice which is far from us. Although we plainly perceive that many skulk under this cloak and we may discover their malice under this Garb yet we have resolved upon your proposal to stop the slandering mouth, to agree that you shall establish a court [of Justice]? similar to that which exists in this city for which we send you printed copies of all the Courts of Judicature and Magistracy. We suppose it shall at first answer every purpose to elect a sheriff two Burgomasters and five Schepens, so that all judg-

ments may be carried in appeal to the Supreme Court of Judicature to obtain a definitive judgment. Every attention is to be paid in the Election of these magistrates so that honest and respectable persons which we hope that may be found among the Citizens may be chosen. It is our earnest desire that as much as possible the preference shall be given to Individuals of this Nation which in our opinion shall be gratifying to the people at large. We give our consent above all this that one public school may be established for which one school master would be sufficient and he might be engaged at *f*250 annually. We recommend you Jan De La Montagne whom we have provisionally favored with the Appointment. Your Hon. may appropriate the City Tavern for this purpose, if this is practicable. We do not see in what manner or by what means we shall be able to stop the abuse of which you complain if the Attorney General will not acquit himself of his duty, and we fear that you have erred in raising the value of the money 25 per cent., to bring by these means some more cash in the country. It shall soon become evident what fruits may be expected from this resolution. It has been observed by experience that the raising of the value of money was followed by the ruin of the country and its inhabitants, wherefore we deem it a perilous experiment, and had rather seen that our opinion had been asked before such a plan had been adopted.

[Vol. 4, p. 72.] We can conquer our surprise at the insolence and boldness of Barent Van Schlegtenhorst, who has dared to expel few individuals from their Garden spots which they cultivated, in the vicinity of Fort Orange, upon which we will say nothing else, as that it is our firm resolution to maintain our Jurisdiction in the neighborhood of this Fort, by all means within gunshot; and if he has injured any citizen, or destroyed any of their possessions within these limits, to compel him to give such a one satisfaction and compensation, in whatever manner the damages should have been done. It seems to us that the Colonists of Rensselaerwyck here,

have agreed mutually upon their disputes, and it is presumptive that they will send another Director thither, although we are in doubt if it will be in their power to disengage themselves from Van Schlegthenhorst, more so as it is said that he claims from the Colonists between *f* 14 a. *f* 15,000; but we cannot say what is the truth.

Wouter Van Twiller has renewed his claims to settle his accounts originating from victuals delivered at the different Forts. We could not fall with regard to him on a better expedient, as to declare him that we would send you orders to liquidate with his assignees, on the hope that when they shall account for the tithes of that Colony, they will be obliged to pay us some balance.

[Vol. 4, p. 73.] Your journey to the South River and what has passed there between you and the Swedes, was to us very unexpected, as you did not give us before so much as a hint of this your intention. God give that these your intentions be crowned with success. We cannot give our opinion upon it before we have heard the complaints of the Swedish Governour to his Queen, and ascertained how at her court these have been received. We hope that our arguments to prove that we were the first possessors of that country shall be acknowledged sufficient. But it is in our opinion nearly impracticable to enter here with the Swedes in negotiations upon the limits much less to arrive at a final conclusion. We will not enter in a discussion, if the demolition of Fort Nassau was an act of prudence, as no one could institute any claim upon it even if the Swedes made a show of pretense. Time shall instruct us of the design of the New Built Fort Casimir. We are at a loss to conjecture for what reason it has received this name. You ought to be on your guard that it is well secured, so that it cannot be surprised. We cannot determine if it is required to erect any fortifications on the East side opposite this Fort, and must leave this to your discretion. But on this point we deem it necessary to warn you to pay a continued attention that no Fortifications on any of the isles in the neighbourhood of the Manhattans are erected from per-  
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sons who have dared to instigate the savages against us. We declare that you will inquire in this affair with a sedulous attention, and in case you might discover the truth, to prosecute similar persons with that rigour which their demerits deserve; but recommend again to make use of all prudent discretion, that your procedures may be laid open before the whole world.

We have objections against the provisional agreement with the English about our limits. In the instructions of our ambassadors to England is recommended to them to negotiate, and if possible to agree with that Government about our limits; but the situation of affairs between England and our Government bears yet a very unfavorable aspect. God grant that extremities may be avoided.

[Vol. 4, p. 75.] At your zealous solicitations to be favored with another clergyman who could preach in English as well as in Dutch, we left nothing untried to gratify you, till, as if the Lord had guided his steps, the Rev. Sam. Driess adressed himself. He is single; about 40 years of age, who left England to avoid its present turbulent state. He is recommended as a pious man and a man of talents, able to preach in both languages, viz: Dutch and English—and if necessity did require it, in French too. He is said to be a man of peaceable manners and agreeable conversation, so that we cannot doubt, or the society shall reap a great deal of contentment from this vocation, as we may expect that he shall be a powerfull instrument to proclaim the holy word of God—to make his glory known, and assist that worthy old servant, the Rev. Megapolensis.

We have allowed him *f* 100 per month, and *f* 250 for his boarding; and as he is single it did strike us that it might perhaps be acceptable to all, if he could agree for his boarding with Mr. John La Montagne. We do not however press this point as the proposal originated by us from pure affection.

[Vol. 4, p. 83.] Now is it however, that although we did flatter ourselves with the hope that some arrangement

might have been made with our Government and the Republick of England, we have been disappointed in it, as this Republick—all our honorable and just proposals notwithstanding, has not hesitated while our Embassadors were yet there, to arrest all our vessels, without paying any regard from what place these might arrive—to take the Crews from others, who, ignorant of the present state of affairs had entered their harbours—to arrest these vessels to our great loss, not permitting the departure of one single vessel; not even the Men-of-War arrived from the Brazils, so that when the Embassadors of our Republick complained to the Parliament in vain, of these griefs and received empty words in lieu of redress; these have been recalled and are actually returned home. It appears to us from the formidable equipments and preparations, principally so by our Government, that war soon shall be declared; more so as our Admiral Tromp has been sent about the North with about a hundred sails, while the British Admiral, Blake, was steering the same course. May it please the Almighty to bless us with a happy event, and crush the Brittish pride.

This unexpected Rupture, which we had not courted, induced many merchants trading on New Netherland to solicit us that we would send an advice boat to your Hon., so that you and the Colonists there might be informed of this state of affairs. We have considered this plan and agreed with them that they should freight and dispatch a swift sailing Galiot, provided they should be indemnified for this voyage from the freight and the recognitions of the merchandise charged in this vessel—so too of those which shall be paid on its return, every one in proportion to his shares in this enterprise.

Although we doubt not or you shall have agreed about the limits with those of New England in conformity to our intentions, or entered with them in a more close Union and harmonious compact as once before, so that we may have nothing to fear from New England. We considered it nevertheless an imperious duty to recommend you to arm and discipline all free men, soldiers and saylors—to appoint the officers and rendezvous to sup-

ply them with ammunition, and to inspect the fortifications of New Amsterdam, Fort Orange and Casimir. To this end we send you for your protection a fresh supply of Ammunition as you may see from the invoice. We warn you not to place an unbounded confidence upon your English Inhabitants, but to keep a watching eye upon them, so that you may not be deceived by a show of service through their sinister Machinations, as we have been here illuded, (deluded). If it happened which we will not suppose, that those of New England did incline to take a part in these broils, and injure our good inhabitants, then we would advise that your Hon. engaged the Indians in your cause, whom we are informed are not partial to the English, and employd further all such means of defence as prudence may require for your security, paying attention that the Merchants and Inhabitants convey their valuable property within the forts, and to treat them with kindness so that they may be encouraged to remain there and abandon the thoughts of returning hither, by which the country would be depopulated. It is therefore advisable to surround the villages, at least, the principal and most opulent, with breast works and palisades, to prevent a surprise.

We made here to accommodate Individuals who used to give their letters to a saylor or a free merchant, which then were often lost to their disadvantage, through the neglect of their Trustees, who left them in their trunks or took these with them when they unexpectedly started for another city, we made a box in front of the New Magazine, where we hold our present sessions, in which every one may at any hour of the day, can depose his letters to be conveyed thither with the first sailing vessels, of which we have now informed your Hon., that this example may be followed in New Netherland so that the letters from a greater security may all be inclosed in one bag and directed to us with the address of those persons to whom the letters are directed—who usually appear at the Magazine and may receive them directly without being obliged to institute a search and run after the individuals who had been charge with these.

While it now through our troubles with the English Nation might happen that some malcontent here residing Englishmen or other individuals might send thither some letters to irritate your English inhabitants against the commonwealth, that you did examine under oath the Captain of the Galiot with its crew and require the surrender of all letters committed to their trust, and that you opened the letters sent by this vessel which might appear suspicious, so that we may not in sending this Galiot have fostered a serpent in our bosom, and they who are our enemies may have obtained the means to injure us from our own hands.

In this vessel embarks one Hugo Claess who served the Company in former days as supercargo and now has been appointed as commander or superintendent of the salt works of the company at Bonaire, to the chopping and cleaning of Stock rish hout and its further Cultivation at *f* 20 the month, so too Jan Van Der Slust a carpenter at *f* 6 a month—to accompany said Hugo Claess to Bonaire, your Hon. will as it can not at present be executed here provide them with materials and all necessary articles as much as may be in your power with which

Honorable &c. 16 Aug. 1652 in Amsterdam.

[Vol. 4, p. 88.] Your Hon. has misunderstood us with regard to the Colony of Mr. Van Werkhoven whose two colonies you did suppose to extend twenty miles in a straight line, or you did not pay attentions to our exemptions from which it is evident that no colonists may obtain more than four miles along the side of a navigable river or two miles at both sides. Mr. Van Werkhoven had his choice of either of these but could not be permitted to take both in possession. But as he did not so but decline it and settled at Nassau so the half of that tract remains at his service to settle it to his best advantage. This example again confirms us in our own opinion not to grant New Licenses for Colonies as pretensions are made to similar extravagant boundaries.

It appears from your letters that sum turbulent and disaffected malignants meet from time to time in secret con-

venticles which you may break up and keep under your controul conform to our orders and we engage to give a good account of them at the Hague if any false reports might be sent hither.

We are greatly surprised that your Hon. has raised the value of the money in New Netherland contrary to our expressed intention and against our orders—and that you did solicit Individual persons here, to supply you with Dutch shillings and four penny pieces to the amount of 25 a *f*30,000 which we can by no means approve as we are not yet brought so low that our ministers must step forward to obtain us credit and make a tender of our conquests for its security. If any business is to be transacted here it behoves you to address yourself to us and not to other individuals. You may depend we shall not leave unnoticed any similar attempt.

\* \* \* \* \*

[Vol. 4, p. 89.] Our merchants complain very loudly of the exaction of an additional tax of 8 pence above the 1-4 levied on every merchantable Beaver, which appears to us surprising strange indeed as we did send our express orders that your Hon. should not take more than 8 per cent, and your Hon. would make a restitution to them of the surplus of whom you had received 15 per cent. and although you appeal to the case of the Director Kieft so with regard in the granting of lands as in the exaction of 15 st. for every beaver, so we are obliged to repeat that this was not our intention, neither is it now when no discretion enough can be employed to prevent that commerce in this critical and dangerous period is not discouraged so that it might be abandoned with disgust of which the depopulation of your conquests would be an unavoidable consequence as we could by no means continue to procure such supplies of new settlers we will communicate to you in our next letter our intention for your guide.

[Vol. 4, p. 91.] In reflecting on some of your letters and some directed to me by the late Director, *Van Kieft*, we perceive that in his opinion the fisheries of Sturgeon and Codfish to be highly valuable, that the Sturgeon



above all is in your rivers in such abundance and can be taken in such vast quantity that the Caviar\* could be as well manufactured there as in Muscovy. If this is so then certainly it would be a point of immense profit as by these means an immense trade might be opened with salted fish Caviar and other merchandise. We expect that you will send us your opinion upon this subject, and if there is any prospect of success to engage any persons who are acquainted with this business and render it then their advantage to pursue it so that commerce may flourish in both Hemispheres.

[Vol. 4, p. 92.] We inclose a copy of an insinuation communicated to us by the Notary Van Der Vinne in behalf of John Van Rensselaer a colonist of Rensselaerwyck from which you shall see the complaints which have been made against you. You ought to act in all similar cases with greater circumspection to deliver us from all similar difficulties as much as it is possible. We expect in conformity to the answer which we have given a more circumstantial detail of this case in your next letter, with an account of debt and credit—the sale of vessels—hides—stock wish hout &c. during your administration which you ought to continue to do by your ministers every year to enable us to make up our balance and acquit ourselves of your responsibility to others.

13 Dec. 1652.

[Vol. 4, p. 93.] Honorable &c.—In the vessel the Graef have embarked Johan De Hulter, one of the partners of Rensselaerwyck, with different families, taking with them a number of free men, among whom are several mechanics, as one extraordinary potter, (Steinbacker) and many other persons whose names are inserted in the enclosed list, who intend to settle either in the Colony or any other convenient place, to assist in the cultivation of the land. As it cannot yet be determined where he may fix his residence, and might, for aught we know, prefer the Island of

\* NOTE.—An important branch of Dutch Commerce. It is prepared from the eggs of the Sturgeon. It is a sort of cheese. It is made too in Russia on the River Volga. *See pallas voy, &c.*



correspondence, and cultivate with it an harmonious intercourse; the Rights of the company always remaining inviolated.

We were peculiarly pleased that you did not give a further extension to the limits of Rensselaerwyck, as the prerogatives and exemptions did allow; what regards the farms now remaining beyond the limits granted to that Colony, we have no objections that these are granted in the name of the company to the present holders, upon the same terms and conditions on which other individuals have received for the right of soil which they possess, well understood that all such farms shall not be submitted to the patronage (Patronaatschap) of said Colony or its limits considered to have been extended by these.

\* \* \* \* \*

As we have been informed that there rages among the sheep a prevailing sickness with which many are swept away, so we do not hesitate in recommending salt as a preservative against this sickness. It ought to be laid in the pastures in large lumps, as is practice in other countries.

We are assured that a considerable party of furs might be obtained from the savages in Canada, in case this nation could with less danger, and a less circuitous manner approach Fort Orange and the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, in which they continually are obstructed by the Mohawk Indians, with whom, although their nearest neighbors, they are in a continual warfare. And this is the only reason why these Canadian savages, scared by the danger and inconveniences of the journey, prefer to dispose of their furs to Frenchmen or other merchantile nations who are trading in that neighborhood, by which the company and their subjects are in so far frustrated from that trade. For this we give your Hon. in consideration if it would not be advantageous to the Company, if a trading house was established 18 or 20 miles above Fort Orange, to render it a staple for furs, which would in our opinion be an important object to the Company. Inform us in what point of view it appears to you.

[Vol. 4, p. 99.] We did see that you if we would ratify it engaged to favor sundry individuals with grants, viz: one for erecting a potash work (aschbranderije); one for making Tiles and Bricks, and the third for salt works, which Grants we not only entirely disapprove, but require that you will not give one single grant more hereafter, as it is in our opinion a very pernicious management, principally so in a new and budding state, whose population and welfare cannot be promoted but as through general benefits and privileges, in which every one who might be inclined to settle in such a country either as merchant or mechanic may participate.

[Vol. 4, p. 100.] We resolved upon mature deliberations on the weakness of your counsel in such a critical period, to strengthen it with an expert and well instructed man. In this mode, application for an employ was made to us by Nicasius Silla, a man well versed in the law, and not unacquainted with military affairs. His character is good, and the certificates which we have seen leave no doubt of his acquirements. We could not hesitate to engage him in our service as first Counsellor of the Director, at a salary of one hundred \* per month, in which his board is concluded. Of all which your Hon. may be informed at large by our vessel, King Solomo.

We did farther agree from particular considerations in favor of your counsellor La Montagne, that your Hon. might increase his salary to *f* 50 † per month, and *f* 200 ‡ yearly for his board, so early and from that period your Hon. may deem proper, so that his debt to the company may in this manner be liquidated and cancelled, which we are confident that will be a spur to Him to devote himself to the service of the Company.

[Vol. 4, p. 103.] You will be informed by the inclosed copies and request of Adrien Van Der Donck of the nature of his solicitations. What regard his memoir we can well penetrate, upon what ground he builds his claim although we are not sufficiently instructed, as it can not be

\* £16. 13s. 4d.

† £8. 6s. 8d.

‡ £33. 6s. 8d.

questioned or it would be costly and very inconvenient to Individuals who have engaged boys and girls in their service if these could at their arrival or before the time of their engagement was expired might leave the service of their masters without having previously satisfied them or brought forward sufficient and imperious reasons which might justify their emancipation. Your Hon. we expect shall act with prudence in this delicate case in a manner, that neither the population is obstructed neither the masters or their servants have just causes to complain.

What regards the six guns, sent by said Van Der Donck in 1651—it is our opinion that if those have not been smuggled but exported by knowledge of the company then these six guns may be restored to him.

It is our will with respect to his second petition relating a small tract of land or common swamp (valley contracted *Vly*) of about 30 or 40 morgen (64 or 85 acres) near the Saeg kil that your Hon. shall not permit its occupation or settling by any one before you shall have examined thoroughly its situation and if you discover that said Van Derdonck did purchase this valley (vly) from the natives with previous consent of the Director and Council and the rights of the company are not brought in jeopardy then we have no objections that this tract of land or valley (vly) is granted to him upon such terms and restrictions as are given to and required from other Inhabitants in conformity to our placards.

[Vol. 4, p. 104.] As the Vessel the Flower of Guelder, of which Wouter Van Twiller is the owner or at least the man supposed to have loaded it, had in a clandestine manner received some casks with powder, so has it been followed and finally arrested by the Custom house officers at the instant of its intended departure from the Texel, of which a gentle bleeding has been the consequence to the proprietors, but Wouter Van Twiller pretended ignorance, so that the skipper and his mate paid the reckoning. We doubt not or more articles of contraband are concealed in this vessel, and this we did consider it proper that you should receive a previous information with a

view that you will command the Attorney General seriously to be on his guard at the arrival of this vessel, and have it examined with all rigour so that similar smugglers may be punished in conformity with the tenor of the placards that others may be warned to commit similar trespasses.

6 Jan. 1653.

[Vol. 4, p. 122.] We hope that the crops which were promising shall have been successfully harvested, and although we can not yet believe that those of New England can contemplate to come and besiege you as you seem to apprehend, it is nevertheless necessary to guard that neither grains nor other provisions in this critical period are wasted, as we are informed that takes place in Rensselaerwyck, who employ their grain in brewing strong beer &c. wherefore we give you credit that you give them a timely warning about this abuse of the produce.

[Vol. 4, p. 129]. We have seen with displeasure the pretensions of the Colony Van Rensselaerwyck, as if they were not holden to share in the payment of contributions in times of danger, not even in time of open war, we deem it irrelevant, unreasonable and unjust while in similar cases no one, what privileges and exemptions he may have obtained can be excused as is evident from the daily examples in this our state what regards the ordinary expences required for the wages of civil, ecclesiastic and military persons, for the construction and reparation of fortifications all which are intended for the maintenance and protection of society. It is evident, that when the Regalia (sovereign rights) and Revenues are insufficient for these purposes, then it is no more than just and equitable that the inhabitants bear their share in the burthen, as is the established practice in every well regulated government and cities.

With regard of the exaction of the tithes from the Colony of Rensselaerwyck we are now employed in examining this subject, so that your Hon. may expect our decision by the first opportunity; but as Van Twiller and others here pretend that many tracts in that district should be privileged with immunities from the tithes so

we have deemed it necessary to recommend your Hon. the inquiry at the Secretary's office, confiding that Thienhoven shall be able to procure you the best information about it, and we desire that your Hon. will send us as soon as possible pertinent and distinct lists of all the tracts of land which from the beginning till this day may have been granted and more especially upon what conditions that we may not err in our conduct.

[Vol. 4, p. 133.] We will believe that your Hon. acted with prudence in not publishing and affixing those proclamations which were printed here and related to lands and lots, and we are resolved to leave it for the present in its actual state. But which we recommended about the determination of the limits between the Colony of Rensselaerwyck and Fort Orange ought in our opinion not to have been delayed, as our intention had for its basis equity yea even liberty.

Amsterdam 18 May 1654.

What relates to your question in what manner it is proper for you to act with regard to these lands situated beyond the precinks of said colony if it is advisable to offer these to the Patrons or Co Directors it seems to us that it answers itself, as if said persons on the General Statute by which every one may obtain lands to settle and cultivate these, no reason can be given why they should be excluded from this privilege but if they from the other side intended to occupy these lands as Patrons and incorporate these under that title with their colony, then these lands can not be granted them.

We understand meanwhile with a sensible pleasure that the Inhabitants of Fort Orange with those of Rensselaerwyck converse together in friendship and cultivate between them harmony and correspondence.

\* \* \* \* \*

We acknowledge that the situation of the country above the fort Orange was quite otherwise described to us as your Hon. has delineated it wherefore we give up our opinion and adopt the plan which your Hon. proposed to

erect a Fort, even if it were only a redoubt or block-house, your reasons are solid, convincing so that we need not to recommend its execution, only mentioning that in all other places where it may be required to intimate possession, signals ought to be erected bearing the arms of their High Might., and those of the company.

[Vol. 4, p. 165.] We renew our recommendation that the limits between the Colony of Rensselaerwyck and Fort Orange as soon as may be are finally determined, and although we prefer yet to hold our final resolve with regard to the tithes of said Colony rather in suspense till some individuals have actually paid these, as the company is in the possession of receiving these tithes, yet we will say so much that your Hon. when he exacts any new taxes, may in such a case levy on said Colony en masse such a sum for one year, as may be considered a just proportion to what is paid by other individuals for houses, lands and cattle, which sum is to be collected at the stated term, and in case of noncompliance, obtained by way of execution.

[Vol. 4, p. 211-12-13.] We have seen with great displeasure, that your Hon. contrary to our resolution of 15 Feb., 1655, on the petition of the Portuguese Jews, has interdicted them the trade on Fort Orange and the South River, so too the purchase of real estate which is permitted them in this country without any difficulty. We could have wished that this had not happened, but that our orders which henceforward you shall have to obey had been executed with more respect. The Portuguese Jews nevertheless, can not exercise any trade, or establish retail stores no more there than they are permitted in this city, but they ought not in any manner to be disturbed in their commerce, and may peaceably exercise their religion in their own houses, for which end they must be allowed to build their houses together on a convenient spot at the one or the other side of New Amsterdam at their own choice, as they have done in this city.

\* \* \* \* \*



We are not surprised nay rather coincide with your Hon. in the opinion that it shall be difficult, if at all practicable from what has happened with the Indians, by which many Inhabitants in the country have been reduced to poverty to exact the general land tax, with that on neat cattle at this moment, more so while neither the Inhabitants of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, or those in the village of Beverwyck, who have suffered nothing by the late hostilities, can not be induced either by our admonitions or your persuasions to submission, wherefore we have resolved to command you to act again with lenity and moderation, nevertheless to exact this payment from said Colony and village without coming to extremities till you receive our farther orders.

[Vol. 4, p. 216.] We inclose here the invoice of the last arrived ship, New Amsterdam, from whose margin you can discover the fraudulent transactions of the Collector Adriaen Van Thienhoven, and the immense quantity of merchandise whose weight or measure has been falsified, through which it happened that we are prosecuted.

[Vol. 4, p. 217.] He who only will reflect upon his last transaction with the savages, shall acknowledge that he being deeply intoxicated, was the prominent cause of that doleful massacre. It is evident that he (Van Thienhoven) might have prevented it if he with prudence and discretion had warned the country people or called in season for assistance which your Hon. ought to know better than we can inform him about it. We are therefore greatly surprised that you can plead his cause in such a manner which has indeed greatly displeased us, which displeasure must increase, if against our instruction and order you should have employed said Van Thienhoven at the one or other opportunity.

[Vol. 4, p. 219.] What regards the alterations in placing a beaver on *f* 6 [\$2·40] in lieu of *f* 8 [\$3·20] and seawant, in lieu of 6 at 8 a stuyver; this appears to us a

topic which deserves our serious consideration, and we delayed thus our final decision till the next spring.

\* \* \* \* \*

What regards the collection of tithes and other taxes in the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, we will consider this point a little longer, and communicate to you our intention in the spring, while you must endeavor to execute it in conformity to the proposal made 27 Jan., 1656.

[Vol. 4, p. 222.] We intended to have sent by this opportunity upon the petitions of the Inhabitants of Fort Orange, and the villages Beverwyck a Bell for their new constructed church—at the same time two others for the villages Midtwout and Heemstede. But as these are not made for sale beforehand, and the shortness of time would not permit that it now might be effected so till these may be expected together in the next spring.

[Vol. 4, p. 233.] In this vessel is sent a small bell, which had been solicited by the Inhabitants of Fort Orange and the village of Beverwyck, to adorn their new constructed little church [Klokje Kerkje]. Whereas the 25 Beavers which were brought hither by Dirck Jans Croon were greatly damaged, while he intended to defray from their sale the payment of a pulpit, and by which misfortune this sum was not sufficient, so we listened to his persuasion and advanced him *f* 75, [\$30] with a view to inspire that society with a more ardent zeal. What regards the two other small bells for the villages Mitwout and Heemstede, these too shall ere long be ready and be sent in the first vessels.

[Vol. 4, p. 239] May 26, 1657. We have engaged here for your assistance as Counsellor, John De Decker, before Collector at Fort Orange. As we have observed from time to time that the finances of the Company go backward, so we have peculiarly committed their care to said Decker, for which he shall receive, beside the *f* 50 as counsellor, *f* 25 per month, and *f* 200 annually for his boarding.

[Vol. 4, p. 247.] The satisfaction which the Inhabitants of Fort Orange and the village of Beverwyck have shewn at the administration and direction of the Counsellor La Montagne induce us to continue him for the present as collector and vice Director.

[Vol. 4, p. 256.] We hear with regret that the colony of Rensselaerwyck does persevere in their uncouth notions and can not by any means whatever be persuaded to pay the tithes or any other taxes—which is so unreasonable and can not be indulged in for the dreadful unavoidable consequences. It is our wish that you will make one effort more and by an obstinate refusal to compel them in compliance by execution.

[Vol. 4, p. 287.] We have been pleased with the composition about the tithes in which you entered among others with the Colony of Rensselaerwyck so that we shall not make the least alteration in it even if the Delegates of said colony addressed themselves to us, to whose entreaties we would not in such a case pay any regard but maintain the agreement which you concluded with the colonists, and whereas the company's interest is deeply engaged in this affair, so is your Hon. seriously recommended to pursue the same method from time to time.

[Vol. 4, p. 301.] (25th April, 1659.) Since we dispatched our last letter of 13 Feb. by the vessels the Truth and the Otter we received from the Patroon and Directors of the colony of Rensselaerwyck a remonstrance which is filled with various complaints of a similar nature as former ones with the only addition of their griefs about the exaction of the tithes and the imposed duties on the wines and beer which are consumed in the Colony of Rensselaerwyck. We reconsidered upon these two last points what has passed in June 1656 between you and John Baptista Rensselaer and approve your answer on that remonstrance. We could have wished, that you had not enlarged so much on the burthen of the Patroon and Directors in the maintenance of their servants. So too Sir! that you had left out the words "or by impartial &c." while by these you seem to favour in some measure the uncouth pretexts of these men, as if they could free them-

selves of paying the tythes when the provided in the salary of their clergymen especially so if the decision was left to impartial judges in which they have often tried to succeed. But we can not discover one solid reason why we should comply with this demand neither deem it at present prudent and serviceable to the company's interests, which otherwise could not dread such an investigation while she herself has many grounds of complaint against the Patroon and Directors, on which we in time intend to demand satisfaction, which points together with the provisional answer given by us on their remonstrance we have transmitted to your Hon. with the request that you may communicate your opinion upon to us, and reflect if you have yet any thing else to the charge of the Patroon and Directors. We can not discover from the privileges and exemptions to which they constantly appeal, that we should not have preserved the right and authority to appoint a sheriff in that colony, wherefore we command you to appoint and qualify a proper person to that office.

We would nevertheless give your Honour in serious consideration, with a view to give the least possible offence if it would not be proper to reappoint the present sheriff Swart, who shall not hesitate in his compliance as he before took his oath to the company, provided said sheriff in such a case should receive his instruction and commission from your hands in the name of the company as the supreme Patrons and Souverains under their High Might. the States General. If you approve this then you may proceed, or even in any other proper manner as you should consider yet more advisable, and take hold of the first favorable opportunity to execute this measure, while you are further recommended to continue with the exaction and collecting of the tithes and other duties in said colony, as usual till you receive contrary orders.

[Vol. 4, p. 317.] All unnecessary expences are to be avoided, costly undertakings ought to be delayed till the purse is swollen. In this manner might in our opinion have been delayed the building of the house in Fort Orange by the collector La Montagne which shall no doubt cost a great sum to the company.

[Vol. 4, p. 318.] We have no objection to the appointment and salary of the sheriff of Rensselaerwyck and authorize you to grant him the same salary which he obtained before from said colony, which in our opinion can not be but moderate because similar officers chiefly depend on their fines and penalties.

[Vol. 4, p. 331.] We observe in regard to the views of the English, who it seems are contemplating to make a settlement not upon the north river about the Wapping Creek, but at no great distance above Fort Orange, by which they might be eventually enabled to intercept our Beaver trade. Your Hon's. reasons are so irresistible and the example how we have been dealt with by that nation on the Fresh Water River so impressive and instructive that they must not be permitted to make any encroachment whatever upon us. If this however happened without our knowledge in a clandestine manner, then your Hon. ought to dislodge them directly, by friendly persuasion if they will listen to it or by force if they should make resistance.

## THE CITY RECORDS.

1699 TO 1705.\*

Att a Mayor's Court, held in Albany the 22d of Aug. 1699:—Present, Hend. Hanse, mayor; Jan Janse Bleeker, recorder; Johannis Cuyler, Jan Vinhagen, Albert Ryckman, aldermen.

Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> widow of Wouter Utthoft produces the account of charges for y<sup>e</sup> funerall &c. of Jan Verbeek, amounting to f286, whereto y<sup>e</sup> Recorder Jan Janse Bleeker and Albert Ryckman, aldermen, are appointed to revise y<sup>e</sup> same and to make returne y<sup>e</sup> next court day.

Att a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 22d of August, 1699:—Present, Hend. Hanse, Jan Janse Bleeker, Dirk Wessels, Joh. Cuyler, Jan Vinhagen, Albert Ryckman, Gerrit Teunise, Dirk Teunise, justices.

Whereas on y<sup>e</sup> 18th instant y<sup>e</sup> second warrant was issued to y<sup>e</sup> Constable of Catskill or Coxhacky, to summon y<sup>e</sup> following persons, viz: Dirk Teunise, Jan Albertse & Jacob Casperse, to appear here this day, Gerrit & Dirk Teunise and Jan Bronk only appearing hitherto, and still doe fynde Jan Albertse and Jacob Casperse to be absent, not knowing whether y<sup>e</sup> Constable has servcd y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> warrant, therefore can not so timely give Return to y<sup>e</sup> Left. Governour and Councill's order as was required.

Att a Common Councill held in Albany this 10th day of Octobr, 1699:—Present, Hend. Hanse, mayor; J. J. Bleeker, recorder; Hend. Van Rensselaer, Jan Vinhagen, Joh. Cuyler, Albert Rykman, Joh. Bleeker, Ev. Wendell, Joh. Mingael, aldermen.

Capt. Kiliaen van Rensselaer gelieft to betalen aen V. E.

\* See Annals, vol. 3, pp. 7 to 56.

Broeder Hend. van Rensselaer, 't gene gij noch schudligh zyt in stads boek, volg: accordatie voor desen

Restant, .....	f 102
Idem by accordatie 28 Dec. 1698,.....	440
Samen £13:11 tot slot van V. E. Rek.	

Pr. Vosburgh & Jan Tysen.

Betaelt aen Mr. Hend. Rensselaer of toonder deser de restant van tax by Mr. Jan Becker, salg.... f 140:18

Idem by Antho. Brad van een accordatie,.... 448: 5

Id vander Laeste, accord. 28 Dec., '98,..... 45:

Samen £15:17:1 tot slot van V.E. Rek. tot den 14 Oct., 1698, aldus in Albany desen 10 October '99. N. B. Ingevallen de debitcurs eenige pretentie mogten maken tegen eenige der voorsz posten sulx sal als dan d' Commonality moeten bevorderen.

Was getekent,

HEND HANSE, Mayor.

JAN VINHAGE, alderm.

JOH. BLEEKER, asst.

Nov. 14, 1699.—It is resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, that y<sup>e</sup> highways and bridges within y<sup>e</sup> limitts of y<sup>e</sup> citty shall be repaired, and thereto is appointed Luykas Gerritse, Joh. Thomase & G<sup>t</sup> van Ness, who are to inspect therein and order y<sup>e</sup> same to be Repaired, and cause account of y<sup>e</sup> charges to be given in to Mr. Mayor, which they are in no ways to omitt.

It is further ordered that the sheriff shall give warning to y<sup>e</sup> Carmen not to Ride for y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants without they have obtained y<sup>e</sup> Mayor's licence.

Nov. 21.—It is resolved by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Assistants, that a tax of three hundred load fyre wood be laid and assessed upon y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty, for the suppley of y<sup>e</sup> Blockhouses, and that warrants be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors to make their assessments and to deliver the same to Mr. Mayor in the space of twice twenty-four hours ensueing y<sup>e</sup> date.

It is further Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> Blockhouses on y<sup>e</sup> Plain be repaired upon y<sup>e</sup> Citty charges.

Att a Mayors Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, this 27th of November, 1699.

Johannis Cuyler, attorney for Cornelis Swart, doth appear, still desiring the summe of fifty shillings of y<sup>e</sup> Estate of Jan Verbeek deceased may be allowed to defray part of an obligation signed by said Verbeek to y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Cornelis Swart, dated y<sup>e</sup> 13th Sept., 1695. The Court are of opinion that it be Referred till one year and six weeks be expired ensueing y<sup>e</sup> decease of said Jan Verbeek, which was on y<sup>e</sup> 4th March last, and all such persons as doe pretend to said Estate shall give in thare accounts before the expiration of y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid time.

Att a Common Councill held in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 29th Nov., 1699:—Present, Pr. van Brugh, mayor; Jan Janse Bleeker, recorder; Joh. Schuyler, Da. Schuyler, Joh. Roseboom, Albert Ryckman, Wessel ten Brook, aldermen; Jacobus Turke, Hend. Oothout, Joh. Bleeker, Luy. Gerritse, Ger<sup>t</sup> van Ness, Joh. Mingael, ass'ts.

The Gentlemen of the Common Council were convened by the Mayor, to consult about y<sup>e</sup> freeing y<sup>e</sup> Citty of y<sup>e</sup> charge of maintaining two Blockhouses with fireing this winter; since y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants who have been so much impoverished by y<sup>e</sup> late war think it a hardship to find y<sup>e</sup> Souldiers firewood in peaceable times, and therefore think y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fourteen men y<sup>t</sup> lye in y<sup>e</sup> south Blockhouse may be lodged in his Majesties fort. Whereupon Coll. Schuyler and Mr. Livingston, members of his Majesties Councill, were sent for, for their advice, as also Capt. James Weems y<sup>e</sup> commandant.

And after the matter was debated it was concluded y<sup>t</sup> if y<sup>e</sup> fort could receive y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> 14 men it would be a great ease to y<sup>e</sup> Citty, and for y<sup>e</sup> main guard y<sup>e</sup> Common Councill would take care to establish a Ratle Watch for this winter.

The Mayor and Aldermen and Commonality being morally assured y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> 14 men can be lodged in y<sup>e</sup> fort without disturbance to those already garrisoned there are of opinion y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> men lyeing in y<sup>e</sup> South Blockhouse be removed to y<sup>e</sup> Fort, with beds and bedsteads, and y<sup>e</sup>



guard drawn of y<sup>e</sup> main guard, where they will put a Ratle Watch, and Capt. Weems told the Gentlemen he would draw off y<sup>e</sup> guard, and double y<sup>e</sup> guard in y<sup>e</sup> Fort, and would use all his endeavors to ease y<sup>e</sup> Citty, and would goe up and see; but withal told the Gentlemen y<sup>t</sup> he believed Mr. Hend. Hanse, late mayor, who has y<sup>e</sup> furnishing of y<sup>e</sup> forts wood will think it a hardship. Whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Common Councill say y<sup>t</sup> if he declines y<sup>e</sup> furnishing y<sup>e</sup> fort with firewood, they will undertake it for y<sup>e</sup> same price he has.

Conditien waerop de Mayer, Aldermens & Commonality van voornemens zyn de Ratelwagh te besteeden aen John Rateliffe en Robert Barret, voor den tydt van een jaer ingangh nemende op huyden de 29th November 1699, en eyndigen de 29 November, 1700. De voorsz. twee personen nemen aen om beyde te half negene alle avonden op de main guard te syn & daer de geheele naght te blyven alwaer, sy vuyr maken sullen de hout op stadts kosten geleverd te worden, en alle uren in den naght sullen zy de ronde doen met een lantheeren als het donker weer is, dat is een van de twee personen beginnende te 10 uyre savonts en so alle ure tot dat de dagh naekt, eff light begint te worden sullende alle oogen blyken off yder corte spatie roepen de uyr van de nacht als mede wat voor weder en wint dattel is en de ronde die sy doen moeten alle uyses is als volght: Sy sullen beginnen aen de main guard en so de Brower straet langhs tot aen de brugh by Coll. Schuylers, weder daer van daen de Jonnker straet langhs tot aen de hoek van Johannis de Wandelaers en dan de Bergh langhs tot aen Alderman Joh. Roseboom, en dan in de Parrel straet, en die straet langhs tot aen de hoek by Gysbert Marselessen, en so de straet daer Bries woont aff nae de maingard.

Wanneer hy eenigh brant sien (dat Godt verhoede), off enigh dievery plegen off andere onheyle op de straet, snaghts sy sullen allarm ratelen en roepen, cloppende de naeste buyre op haer bekent makende van d onheyle.

Voor welke dienst d voorsz. twee personen hebben bedongen 's jaerlijks voor haer beyde, de summa van twee en twentigh Pont sixteen schellings, currant gelt, om be-

taelen te syn alle vieren deel 's jaers door stadts treasurer, en 80 vueren hout om aen de maingard 's jaerlyks geleverd werden dogh indien het moghte gebueren dat gedurende haer Jaer een Militare wagt mochte gestelt syn, so sullen zy betaelt worde nae de proportie van die tydt dat se gedient hebbe, sullende haer dienst met het waken ophouden en neder ingaen als de militaire wagt op hout.

NOTE.—The purport of the above is, that John Rateliffe and Robert Barrett were appointed a night watch for one year; who were to patrol the streets every night from ten o'clock to daylight, with a lantern and a rattle; beginning at the guard house they were to proceed along Brewer street to the bridge, at Col. Schuyler's, from thence through Yonker street to Johannes de Wandelaer's corner, and then along the hill to Alderman Johannes Roseboom's, and thence through Pearl street to Gysbert Marselis's corner, and then through the street where Bries lived back to the guard house. When they saw fire, or thieves, or any other mischief, they were to raise an alarm. For which service they were to receive £22:16, or about \$28 each, for the year.

Dec. 6, 1699.—It is resolved that a Tax of 80 load fyrewood be laid and assessed upon y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty for the supply of y<sup>e</sup> Rattle watch, and that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors to make an assessment thereof, and make return under hand and seale to Mr. Mayor in y<sup>e</sup> space of twice twenty-four hours ensuing this date. As also to make an assessment upon the Inhabitants aforesaid for y<sup>e</sup> summe of thirty pounds, and make return of y<sup>e</sup> same, in y<sup>e</sup> space as afore expressed unto Mr. Mayor.

Dec. 12, 1699.—Whereas several complaints are made that y<sup>e</sup> Indian house standing on y<sup>e</sup> hill on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> Mohogg Path, are dayly broak off and y<sup>e</sup> planks stolen, wherefore y<sup>e</sup> sheriff, Thomas Williams, is appointed to care to hinder such irregular doings, and to repair the said house and y<sup>e</sup> oys, and be kept account thereof till further order, wherefore he is allowed y<sup>e</sup> summe of thirty shillings to be paid by all such persons within this Citty as doe make profession in Indian trade, and further all such person or persons as are founde breaking or taking away of any y<sup>e</sup> planks from said house or houses, shall be fined in y<sup>e</sup> summe of six shillings.

Whereas complaints are made that y<sup>e</sup> Citty Stockadoes near ye fort are dayly cutt by the soldiers lyeing therein, it is therefore resolved that ald'n David Schuyler and Jacobus Turke assistant, doe make inquire of y<sup>e</sup> matter, who return y<sup>e</sup> following Report, that they acquainted the commander of said fort thereof, and desyred the meaning whether it was done willingly or out of necessity, who replied that Hend. Hanse, who as he believed was obliged to furni<sup>s</sup>h good fyewood, had delivered none else than young green pine for one months time, whereby he said y<sup>e</sup> gentlemen might judge if it was not for want; notwithstanding since last Saturday when he first heard of y<sup>e</sup> cutting of s<sup>d</sup> stockadoes, he strictly discharged it.

Request of Mrs. Cathaleen Schuyler to plead, whereby she desyred y<sup>e</sup> quantity of 14 foot grounde on y<sup>e</sup> north of her Lott in y<sup>e</sup> third warde near to y<sup>e</sup> Blockhouse may be sold to her, being willing to pay y<sup>e</sup> summe of 15s for each foot, which y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty took in consideration, and putt it to y<sup>e</sup> vote, who are most of opinion that it will be prejudiciall to y<sup>e</sup> Citty, since it will reach too near y<sup>e</sup> Citty stockadoes, therefore doe not consent.

It is further Resolved, according to former Custome, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> following persons, Maj. Dirk Wessels, Recorder Jan Janse Bleeker, and Jacobus Turke assistant, shall inspect peruse and make up the account of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and Countyes charges for y<sup>e</sup> late year by the treasurer, and make return thereof next Tuesday, which will be y<sup>e</sup> 19 of y<sup>e</sup> inst.

Mr. Jan Vinhagen and Mr. Joh. Cuyler being committed by y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Elders and Deakens of y<sup>e</sup> Dutch Reformed Church of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, doe request y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, that instead of y<sup>e</sup> 25 Rodd of Land &c. from y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> Beavers Creek, which was sold by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality of s<sup>d</sup> Citty on y<sup>e</sup> 29 Novr, 1698, now may be transported all y<sup>e</sup> Cittyes Land on y<sup>e</sup> south of said Creek to y<sup>e</sup> bounds of y<sup>e</sup> Manor of y<sup>e</sup> Colony Rensselaerswyk, to begin from y<sup>e</sup> bounds of y<sup>e</sup> heirs of Capt. Marten Gerritse deceased, and ends at y<sup>e</sup> westermost part of y<sup>e</sup> dam or pond, and from thence about south soweast to y<sup>e</sup> bounds of s<sup>d</sup> manner, and so downe east warde, includeing all y<sup>e</sup> right of said Citty on y<sup>e</sup> south

side of said kill, as aforesaid, and that theretofore was sold and now shall be agreed for together, be included in a second transport for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of said Church; whereupon it was further agreed by y<sup>e</sup> Common Council with y<sup>e</sup> said Vinhagen and Cuyler, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> conveyance as aforementioned shall be made forthwith. And y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Elders and Deakens for y<sup>e</sup> time being shall pay more unto y<sup>e</sup> Commonality for y<sup>e</sup> time being y<sup>e</sup> summe of seven pounds tenn shillings currant money of this Province, to witt four pounce by y<sup>e</sup> eight pound which shall be due y<sup>e</sup> 31st of December next, and three pounds ten shillings by y<sup>e</sup> four pound due y<sup>e</sup> last of December, 1700.

N. B. Received from y<sup>e</sup> Elders and Deakens aforesaid, on y<sup>e</sup> 30th December 1699, the summe of twelve pounds to witt y<sup>e</sup> eight and four pounds as aforementioned. N. B. Y<sup>e</sup> £3:10 & £4:4 resigned by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Alder'n & Commonality to Joh. Cuyler, to be received when due, to witt, on y<sup>e</sup> last of December 1700, being in full between y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Commonality and y<sup>e</sup> Elders and Deakens aforesaid.

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Att a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 28th of December, 1699:—Present, Pieter van Brugh, Jan Janse Bleeker, Joh. Schuyler, David Schuyler, Joh. Roseboom, Albert Ryckman, Dirk Wessels, Gerrit Teunise, Ryer Schermerhorn, Jan Casperse, Jan Tyse, Pieter Vosburgh, Casper Leendertse, Justices.

Whereas y<sup>e</sup> assessors of Kinderhook lately hath assessed the Island of Barent Pieterse Coeymans, called Shalers Island, which doth not belong to their precink, although so collected and received to y<sup>e</sup> late tax y<sup>e</sup> summe of ten guilders without orders. It is therefore resolved that y<sup>e</sup> same be restored, whereto y<sup>e</sup> Justices of Kinderhook, Jan Tyse and Pieter Vosburgh doe promise to return y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> summe of money into y<sup>e</sup> hands of Barent Pieterse Coeymans, so that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Barent Coeymans may pay his Tax in Catskills warde, according to order.

After y<sup>e</sup> Justices have vizited y<sup>e</sup> City and Countys account of arrearages from the 14th of October 1698 to the 14th of October 1699, have concluded, agreed and doe promise to contribute thereunto as follows, viz<sup>t</sup>.

Citty of Albany,	- - -	£
Cattskill and Coxhacky,	- - -	18
Kinderhook,	- - - -	18
De Colony,	- - - -	6
Schennechtady,	- - - -	
And to James Parker, viz <sup>t</sup> .		
From Catskill &c.,	- - -	£0:12s
Kinderhook,	- - -	12s
Colony,	- - - -	12s
Schuyler,	- - - -	12s
		— £2:8

And it is further resolved that y<sup>e</sup> above summes of money shall be paid unto the Citty Treasurer at or before y<sup>e</sup> first of March next ensueing.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 6th of January, 1<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub><sup>9</sup>/<sub>0</sub>.

Whereas complaints are made y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> high wayes and bridges of y<sup>e</sup> Citty are out of repair, it is therefore tho't convenient y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> following person be appointed to see the same orderly made upon y<sup>e</sup> Citty's costs, to witt, Luykas Gerritse, and y<sup>t</sup> in space of four days ensuing this date.

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Att a Court of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality held in Albany this 9th day of January, 1<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub><sup>9</sup>/<sub>0</sub>.

Whereas on 28th of December last, the Justices of the County have contributed to the Citty and County's arrearages from y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October 1698, to y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October, 1699, as follows:

Y <sup>e</sup> Colony,	- - - -	£ 6
Catskill & Coxhacky,	- - - -	18
Kinderhoek,	- - - -	18
Shennechtady,	- - - -	

Which is distributed as follows; To Maj. Dirk Wesels the £6 due from the Colony aforesaid; to Mr. Livingston y<sup>e</sup> £18 from Coxhacky and Catskill; to Recorder Bleeker and Hend. Hanse assemblyman y<sup>e</sup> £18 from Kinderhoek.

Att a meeting of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 23d of January, 1<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub><sup>9</sup>/<sub>0</sub>.

Whereas severall persons of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County are gone to cutt pine trees within y<sup>e</sup> County of Albany, and since a proclamation from y<sup>e</sup> Governour and Council bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 22d of September last is published here at Albany, which doth prohibite and restraine all persones upon any score or pretence whatsoever, from cutting downe, girdling, takeing off y<sup>e</sup> bark, or otherwise hurting or destroying any pine trees standing on any unappropriated land within y<sup>e</sup> county aforesaid, that shall be of greater magnitude than six foot round, wee therefore command you where you find any persone or persones so cutting, girdling, taking off y<sup>e</sup> bark, hurting or destroying any pine trees standing on any unappropriated Land within this county upwards of y<sup>e</sup> bigness as aforementioned, to forbid y<sup>e</sup> same, and to seize upon all such trees, loggs as you shall fynde so cutt downe.

To the Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Citty &  
County of Albany, or his deputyes.

Att a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 23d of January, 1<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub><sup>9</sup>/<sub>0</sub>.

The request of Cornelis Bogardus by y<sup>e</sup> mouth of Mr. Will<sup>m</sup> de Meyer to be admitted a schoolmaster for y<sup>e</sup> Citty is taken in consideration and unanimously doe graunt y<sup>e</sup> same, as also a freeman of this Citty upon his arrivall.

Jan. 20.—Whereas a Letter directed to Col. Peter Schuyler from Canada from y<sup>e</sup> Jesuit Bruas, who when ambassador here last summer to my Lord Bellomont, bought any horses here in this country, which at their departure from hence to home were left here, and now desyreing Coll. Schuyler to direct said horses by y<sup>e</sup> bearers &c. Christian Indians, which Letter Coll. Schuyler produces to y<sup>e</sup> meeting, desyreing their advice therein, since a prohibition is made against transportation of horses to Canada; whereupon it is put to y<sup>e</sup> vote, and most of opinion that it is not in their power to allow y<sup>e</sup> same;

but that they must make application to y<sup>e</sup> Governor and Councill.

It is resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality, that y<sup>e</sup> following persons be admitted Citty Carters, viz<sup>t</sup>. Robert Barret, Joseph Yeates, Edward Corbett, and Thomas Millington, Provided they obtain a license from Mr. Mayor, and thought that there requires six Carts for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Citty so that there is two places open for such persons as y<sup>e</sup> Mayor shall think meett and fitt for y<sup>e</sup> service, and that no other cart shall Ride for y<sup>e</sup> publick but those who have Lycense, upon forfeit of six shillings after y<sup>e</sup> first warning.

Feb. 11.—Upon y<sup>e</sup> Report of y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen who were appointed to calculate what quantity of Stockadoes are wanting to repair y<sup>e</sup> Citty Walls. It is Concluded that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of this Citty, to make an assessment upon y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty for two hundred and fifty Stockadoes, and make their return to Mr. Mayor, in y<sup>e</sup> space of three times four and twenty hours ensueing this date.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 5th of March, 16<sup>99</sup>/<sub>7</sub>.

Upon y<sup>e</sup> Request of Mr. Joh. Cuyler and Evert Banker, Deakens of y<sup>e</sup> Reformed Church of Albany, who produce an account to y<sup>e</sup> charge of Ger<sup>t</sup> & Ryseck Swart deceased, with the severals which they have given in pand to y<sup>e</sup> Deakens of s<sup>d</sup> Church, desyreing that they may be appraised with y<sup>e</sup> other Moveables founde after their decease, and allowed to discharge said account, which amounts to f 2229:10 wampum; which y<sup>e</sup> Court have taken into consideration, and doe appoint Mr. Killiaen Van Rensselaer and Jacobus Turke to make an appraisement of s<sup>d</sup> Estate and return report thereof y<sup>e</sup> next Court Day.

March 19.—The petition of Jan Casperse, ad'r over y<sup>e</sup> estate of Wm. Hoffmeyer, being read, who sheweth y<sup>t</sup> an order was signed by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor and Aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany aforesaid, dated y<sup>e</sup> 18th of Feb. 16<sup>99</sup>/<sub>9</sub>, to move and break downe four several houses then close by s<sup>d</sup> Citty, whereof y<sup>e</sup> house of s<sup>d</sup> Hoffmayer was one, and to that end six persons were appointed, Pr. Winne

deceased, Pr. Bogardus, Wm. Clase Groesbeek, Harma Gansevoort, and Jan Cornelise Viselaer and D. Bensing, first to agree with y<sup>e</sup> owners, otherwise to appraise y<sup>e</sup> same. Desyreing if y<sup>e</sup> persons appointed as aforesaid hath not already performed their duty, that they may be ordered forthwith to agree with y<sup>e</sup> petitioners to calculate y<sup>e</sup> same. The Court having taken y<sup>e</sup> matter into consideration, and examined William Claese Groesbeek, Harme Gansefort and Jan Cornelise Viselaer, as afore appointed, who declare they know nothing of such an order, neither have they ever seen it. It is therefore referred till next Court day, and that the two persons wanting who were appointed as aforesaid, in y<sup>e</sup> mean time may be heard.

In pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> order of Court dated y<sup>e</sup> 5th of y<sup>e</sup> instant, wee underwritten have appraised y<sup>e</sup> pand effects which Ryseck Swart widow of Gerrit Swart deceased, in her life time hath delivered and left to y<sup>e</sup> dyakens of y<sup>e</sup> Church of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> Garden Lott upon y<sup>e</sup> Plain, according to transport from y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, dated y<sup>e</sup> 16 November, 1686, included for y<sup>e</sup> sum of *f*644 : 10 wampum. And y<sup>e</sup> remaining moveables for y<sup>e</sup> summe of *f*724. Was signed

H. VAN RENSSELAER,  
JACOB TURKE.

The Court have taken ye same into consideration and doe confirm y<sup>e</sup> Pand effects with y<sup>e</sup> Garden Lott, as by Transport dated as aforesaid, to y<sup>e</sup> deakens for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Church of Albany, and y<sup>t</sup> credit shall be given for y<sup>e</sup> same; and doe appoint Mr. Johannes Cuyler & Evert Banker administrators over y<sup>e</sup> remaining *f*724 gelders wampum, to administer y<sup>e</sup> same according to law with administration.

April 2, 1700.—In answer to y<sup>e</sup> petition of Jan Casperse administrator of y<sup>e</sup> Estate of Wm. Hoffmayer deceased, which was given in y<sup>e</sup> last Court day, by Mr. Joh. Cuyler his attorney, desyreing allowance for y<sup>e</sup> house of said Hoffmayer, broak down by order of Court in the year 16 $\frac{8}{9}$  $\frac{9}{0}$ , which was referred by y<sup>e</sup> Court till further information, who have now examined the persons then appointed to agree and appraise y<sup>e</sup> same, who declare they never saw said order, neither have they made any appraisement



and agreement thereof, and are further informed by Mr. Hend. Hanse y<sup>t</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Hoffmayer in his life time lent him some quantity of the Timber of s<sup>d</sup> house, and afterwards satisfied s<sup>d</sup> Jan Casperse for y<sup>e</sup> same. Are therefore of opinion y<sup>t</sup> 4 of y<sup>e</sup> persones formerly appointed, Peter Bogardus, Harma Gansevoort, Wm Claese Groesbeek & J. Cornelis Viselaer, be appointed and are hereby authorised only to appraise what y<sup>e</sup> costs and charges y<sup>e</sup> building or setting up of such a house as that was will amount to, when y<sup>e</sup> materials and timber lay ready, and that the Court will be assistant to y<sup>e</sup> owner if possible to procure s<sup>d</sup> assessment from the Governour and Councill, but as they are informed y<sup>e</sup> timber &c. are disposed off by y<sup>e</sup> owner.

April 16, 1700.—This day being the 16th of April, 1700, Jan Verbeek deceased, the year and six weeks being expired, and no creditor appears but Cornelise Swart, by his attorney Johannis Cuyler, the Court are of the opinion that the fyftie shillings demanded the 17th of October last shall be allowed to the fores<sup>d</sup> Cornelis Swart, as also the remaining nine shillings of the moveable Estate be allowed to Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jr., deputy clarke.

There is a Complaint come to us by several creditable persons that Barent Albertsen Bratt is about the inclosing the King's highway lying at the bake side of the maine guard, wee doe order the Sheriffe to goe to him and prohibit him from any further proceedings.

April 30, 1700.—About 6 a clock this morning the corps of Abraham Nikels Allgas the Pooll was found dead in his Canoe at the first sprout above the Mill. Pr. Vanbrugh Mayor and Corner of the Citty and County of Albany did call a jury of 12 men as the law directs.

Lukas Gerretsen, foreman,	Joha. Thomase,
David Ketlem,	Anthony Bratt,
Johannis Beekman,	Walter V. Zea,
Rynier Mynderse,	Jona. Broodhost,
Warner Kartsen,	Thomas Harmen,
Pr. Waldrum,	Evert Janse.

Who brings in thar verdict, that they found the Corpse of Abra. the Poole stark dead, and having vizited his naked

bodie have found no hurt or bruise upon his body, and give thar judgment that hee died a natural death.

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*By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the Citty of Albany.*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Complaint is made by the Sheriff of the Citty of Albany that several Inhabitants doe not observe the former orders dated the 13th day of August, 1689, and the 16 June 1696, and the 17th June 1699, but do take the freedom to fetch the Indians with their packs into their houses, which is to the great disadvantage of his Majesties peace.

1st. Wee doe therefore here in his majesty King William's name publish and declare that no person or persons whatsoever within this Citty shall upon the arrival of any Indian or Indians address themselves nor speak to them of or concerning trade, nor shall entice them within or without the gates of the said Citty, by signs or other wayes howsoever, to trade with themselves or any other persons, upon paine and penalty of paying for each such offence, if committed without the gates of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty, the sume of thirty shillings; if without the same the sum of six shillings only, which fine is to be for the behoof of such persons as shall sue for the same.

2dly. That no person or persons within the Citty shall presume to take any Indian or Indians, sachems excepted, when by the Mayor's license, or in his absence by one of the Aldermen, into their houses with pack or packs of beavers or peltry, and so trade them, upon paine of paying as fine for each offence thirty shillings, and the Indian or Indians with said pack immediately to depart out of the house, without trading directly or indirectly: provided also that the Indians commonly called the River and Mo-haque Indians are free to be received into any person's house within this Citty, with their packs, any law of the Citty to the contrary notwithstanding,

3dly. That no person or persons whatsoever within this Citty shall send out or make use of any Brokers, whether Christian or Indian, in the management of the Indian trade, upon paine and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence the sume of thirty shillings, one moyety thereof for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said Citty, and the other moytie for such persons as shall sue for the same.

4thly. That no person or persons whatsoever within this Citty doe presume to trade or traffique with or by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, or intice any Indians soe to doe, or give any gifts upon the Sabbath day, upon paine and penalty of forfeiting such goods as soe traded for as afores<sup>d</sup>, as also upon paine and penalty of paying as a fine for such offence the sum of forty shillings to the use of such persons as shall sue for the same, and that this order may be the more punctually observed, it is ordered that the Constaples by turns on the Sabbath day walk the streets with their staffs, to prevent the breach of the Lord's day, and to hinder all manner of irregularities whatsoever, upon the paine and penalty of six shillings.

5thly. Likeways ordered that all Indians the Sachems and River Indians and Mohaque Indians excepted as aforesaid, are to lye in the Indian houses without the Towne from the first of April to the first of December, and are permitted to be received in people's houses in Toune from the first of December to the first of April.

Given in Albany the 30th day of April, in the twelfth year of his Majesties reigne, anno do. 1700.

God save the King.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>c</sup> Citty Hall of Albany,  
y<sup>c</sup> 14th day of May, 1700.

It is concluded by y<sup>c</sup> Court and thought that the following Persones are convenient and fitt to be fyre masters for y<sup>c</sup> Citty, and have therefore authorised Bastian Harmense, William Hogen, Warner Carstense, Gysbert Marselis, Tierk Harmense, and Jonathan Bradstreet, and that they forthwith shall make it there business to vizite all chimmeleyes within this Citty, and whenever they fynde

any inconvenient fyre places held, to break downe y<sup>e</sup> same, and such chimneys as shall be found unclean, y<sup>e</sup> owner to be fined in y<sup>e</sup> summe of three shillings.

Dowe Aukas, of Schenechtady, appears at y<sup>e</sup> barr, requesting y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> late warr, when Schennechtady by y<sup>e</sup> Enemy was destroyed, he lost his writtings touching and concerning his house and lott lyeing and being here in Albany, between y<sup>e</sup> house and lott of Jacob Staets and William Hogen, and now having sold y<sup>e</sup> same to Jaen Rosie, humbly desyres y<sup>t</sup> Jacob Staets being his neighbour with William Hogen, may be ordered to produce their writtings touching these lotts whereby said Dow Aukas may fynde out y<sup>e</sup> quantity of his lott, which being put to y<sup>e</sup> vote, and unanimously of opinion y<sup>t</sup> said Jacob Staets and William Hogen to that end must produce their writtings to Dow Aukas.

The Court adjourned till this day 14 night.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 14th of May, 1700.

It is concluded and thought requisite that y<sup>e</sup> streets within this Citty be cleared, each Inhabitant before his door, and to remove y<sup>e</sup> fyre wood thereof, and whoever shall be founde driveing a wagon or cart through y<sup>e</sup> streets, and y<sup>e</sup> drivers not walking afoot, shall forfeit for each such offence y<sup>e</sup> sum of 3s, as likewise for such as are neglecting to clean the street, and remove the wood before their doors.

It is further considered and ordered that y<sup>e</sup> Constables shall take their turns on y<sup>e</sup> sabbath day to prevent drawing of strong drink in tipling houses, and breaking the sabbath day, and whosoever shall be founde drawing of any strong liquor in said houses to any person, shall forfeit y<sup>e</sup> summe of twenty shillings for each offence.

Hendrik Oothout appointed surveyor for y<sup>e</sup> Citty and sworne.

Jacob Turke is appointed to sue the Kinderhook Justices to y<sup>e</sup> next inferior Court, for y<sup>e</sup> arrears due to y<sup>e</sup> Citty.

May 16, 1700.—Whereas Pr. Jedon and John Pettitt and family, both French, from Sopus, appear desyring liberty to passe to Canada, and that a man or two may be allowed to carry them thither, which is permitted, and thought convenient y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Persones y<sup>t</sup> carry them thither shall enter into bonde that they shall transport noe horses or mares to Canida as y<sup>e</sup> late proclamation requires, whereupon David Ketelheyn and Elbert Harmense, who are their guides, have given bond for £100.

Itt is concluded y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> three Constables, each in his warde, shall goe rounde by each Inhabitant y<sup>t</sup> have rid Stockadoes for y<sup>e</sup> Citty, and order him to show y<sup>e</sup> same, and whoever as have not ride their quota shall pay for each Stockade 18*d.* which is to be done in the space of twice four and twenty hours.

It is further concluded that after the Citty walls are closed, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Constables shall take care to see that no Stockadoes be broak downe and wherever they fynde or can hear of any person y<sup>t</sup> breaks downe said Stockadoes shall forfeit for Stockadoe so broak downe y<sup>e</sup> summe of 6*s.* according to former custom, and then said Constable shall order Stockadoes to be sett up againe upon y<sup>e</sup> Citties costs.

May 21.—It is concluded y<sup>t</sup> a warrant be given to y<sup>e</sup> Constables to strain all Inhabitants as have been neglecting in Riding their quota of Stockadoes for y<sup>e</sup> Citty walls, and y<sup>t</sup> 4 men shall be employed to sett up y<sup>e</sup> Stockadoes already Ride upon y<sup>e</sup> Cittys costs.

May 24.—It is concluded by y<sup>e</sup> authority aforesaid, that a Tax of one hundred pounds be laid and assessed upon y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty, and y<sup>t</sup> a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty, to make their assessment for y<sup>e</sup> same, which shall be collected and received, one half at or before y<sup>e</sup> 15th of July next ensueing, and y<sup>e</sup> other halfe at or before y<sup>e</sup> 15th of September then following; y<sup>e</sup> assessors are to make their returns to Mr. Mayor in y<sup>e</sup> space of eight days ensueing y<sup>e</sup> 25th of this instant.

June 7.—Whereas on y<sup>e</sup> 24th of May last a warrant was directed to the assessors of this Citty, to make their assessment for £100 upon the Inhabitants therein, and

to make their return in y<sup>e</sup> space of eight days to Mr. Mayor, under hand and scale, which assessment being made and produced to y<sup>e</sup> meeting, desyring approbation. but being founde not to be sealed according to order, is given over again to y<sup>e</sup> assessors and referred till Harpert Jacobse, Ben. van Corlaer, assessors, come home from New York, to the sealing thereof.

David Schuyler and Jacobus Turke are appointed to inquire if there is any debts still due to Abraham Poel deceased, by Hend. Hansc and others, and make report thereof next Tuesday.

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At a Mayor's Court held in the Citty Hall of Albany  
y<sup>e</sup> 25th June, 1700.

John Carr Plaintiff, William Ketelheyn Deft, in y<sup>e</sup> 2d fault.

William Teller Pl., Hend. Lansing Deft. The Plentive demands of y<sup>e</sup> Defendant for two years house hyre in his house here in Albany, the summe of nine pounds twelve. The Defendant denys y<sup>e</sup> Debt.

The Petty Jury being called and sworne—Johannes d. Wandelaer, Fredrik Harmense, John Fyne, Casper van Hoese. William Hogen, Abraham Prevost, John Rosie. Joh. Beekman, Abraham Kip, Cornelius Schermerhorn. Warner Carstense, Claes Ripse van Dam.

The partyes have Composed y<sup>e</sup> matter, and agreed as follows, which is, that y<sup>e</sup> Defendant doth oblidge himselfe to pay the Plentive the summe of Three pounds Twelve shillings with Costs of sute &c., and thereby Dischargeing said Plentive from all Publick Charges, as he doth pretend to have disbursed for y<sup>e</sup> Plentive's house while in hyre.

The Court adjourned till this day fourthnight.

July 9th. John Carr Plentive, William Ketelheyn Defend. The Plentive demands of y<sup>e</sup> Defendant by Declaration y<sup>e</sup> summe of seven pounds four shillings and four pence, as per bond bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 27th of November 1699. The Defendant ownes y<sup>e</sup> debt, but Pleads that he was neither summoned nor arrested. The partyes have composed y<sup>e</sup> matter, and agreed in y<sup>e</sup> presence of y<sup>e</sup> honorable

Court that y<sup>e</sup> Defendant shall pay unto y<sup>e</sup> Plentive at or before y<sup>e</sup> 9th of Septem'r next ensueing the just summe of three pounds twelve shillings and two pence, without delay, that then y<sup>e</sup> bond given unto Plentive y<sup>e</sup> 27th of November '99 shall be void and of no effect, otherwise to stand and remain in full force and virtue.

P. Livingston Col'r, Plentive, Johannis Luykasse Def<sup>t</sup>. The Plentive demands of the Defendant by a Request y<sup>e</sup> summe of 44s. for 44 gallons Rom, which they had of Hendrik Hanse and Retailed in y<sup>e</sup> Sinneka's Country, with costs of sute, &c.

The Defendant pleads not guilty, but desyres it may be referred to y<sup>e</sup> judgment of a Jury, and since y<sup>e</sup> Plentive have submitted y<sup>e</sup> matter to y<sup>e</sup> Judgment of this Court.

The Court are therefore of opinion that y<sup>e</sup> Case be Referred till such times y<sup>e</sup> said Plentive comes from New Yorke, who may Plaid for himselfe, being Col'r, and that the Costs of Sute lays wholly at the Charge of y<sup>e</sup> Plentive.

The Court adjourned till this day fourthnight.

July 23.—Whereas on the 2d day of Aprill last an order was given to Peter Bogardus, Harme Gansevoort, William Claese Groesbeek, and Jan Cornelise Visselaer, to agree what Costs or Charges y<sup>e</sup> building or setting up of such a house as that of William Hoffmayer deceased was (before broak downe) with amount, and who have returned there Report of aprizement amounting to f 336 for building, masons, labour, loss of nails, and boards.

The Court adjourned till this day 14th night.

Aug. 20.—Tho. Williams, Sheriffe, did make an application to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor and Aldermen y<sup>t</sup> there ware no Common Geall or Prissen in Albany, so y<sup>t</sup> he desyred y<sup>t</sup> they might macke a Common Geall or Pressen, and y<sup>e</sup> Mayor resolved to call a Common Councell upon it.

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Att a meeting of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 22d August 1700.

This day came before us Bay Croesvelt by his attorney Johannis Cuyler and demonstrates that Geertruy Jerone-mus formerly widow of Jochim Wessels Backer sold to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Bay a certain house and lott of ground here in Al-

bany, about y<sup>e</sup> Church, as by Coopbrieffe or Contract dated y<sup>e</sup> 26th of March, A<sup>o</sup> 1683, being payd to five gelders in Beavers, which he is ready to pay, and since Jan Verbeck and Pieter Adriaense in their lifetime securitys and administrators over y<sup>e</sup> Estate of s<sup>d</sup> Jochim and Geertruy deceased, made no conveyance thereof, it is now desyrd that Jan Casperse administrator of his father-in-law, Wm. Hoffmayer deceased, only sone and heir of said Geertruy, shall make performance of said house and lott.

Jan Casperse answered that he was not concerned with y<sup>e</sup> Estate of s<sup>d</sup> Jochim and Geertruy aforesaid. But in case he should become no damage, is willing to transport y<sup>e</sup> premises. Says further that y<sup>e</sup> wriettings concerning s<sup>d</sup> house and lott lays in his hand. The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councill are of opinion y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid John Casperse is y<sup>e</sup> nearest heir to transport y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid house and lott for y<sup>e</sup> abovenamed Jochim Wessels and Geertruy Jeronemus his wife, both deceased.

The Commonalty are of opinion (except y<sup>e</sup> Mayor and Recorder) that an addresse be given to Excellency Richard Earle of Bellomont, Captain Generall and Governor in Cheeffe of his Majesties Province of New Yorke, setting forth y<sup>e</sup> State and Condition of this Citty and County, humbly praying his Excellency to lay y<sup>e</sup> same at his Majesties feet, which is as follows :

To His Excellency Richard Earle of Bellomont, Cap<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>ll</sup> & Gov<sup>r</sup> in Cheeffe of his Majes Province of New Yorke, Massakhusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice Admirall of y<sup>e</sup> same, his Majes Lev<sup>t</sup> & Commander in Cheeffe of y<sup>e</sup> Militia and of all y<sup>e</sup> forces by Sea & Land within y<sup>e</sup> Colonies of Connecticut, East and West Jersey, &c., and of all y<sup>e</sup> Forts and Places of Strength within y<sup>e</sup> same, &c.

*May it Please your Lordship :*

We have again y<sup>e</sup> happiness to see your Lordship in this place, and can not but thankfully congratulate your Excel's great kindness in visiting y<sup>e</sup> frontiers, the which with y<sup>e</sup> greatest Concern imaginable we acquaint your Lordship are in a most deplorable and languishing condition. The Citty and County of Albany has laboured un-



der y<sup>e</sup> greatest of hardships during the late long war with y<sup>e</sup> French, when they were exposed to unexpressible danger, being barbarously murdered, skalped, and carryed captives by y<sup>e</sup> French and there mercillesse Indians which terrifyed many of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants, forced them to Desert their Habitations, and to Remove to other parts of y<sup>e</sup> Province, seeing y<sup>e</sup> fronteers not so well secured as to Defend them from y<sup>e</sup> inroads of y<sup>e</sup> French and there skulking partyes of Indians, but were in hopes that since his Majesty had so graciously obtained a peace for all Europe by his valur and conduct, that wee who had so large a share of y<sup>e</sup> miseris attending a bloody warr, would also Participate of y<sup>e</sup> Blessings of joyfull Peace, but to our greatest grieffe wee fynde our trade more Decayed than formerly, by reason of y<sup>e</sup> French and there Missionaries dayly Deluding and debauching of our Indians of y<sup>e</sup> Five Nations from us, sometimes causing them to be kild by y<sup>e</sup> Farr Indians, and at other times seducing them to come and Live at Canida to be instructed in y<sup>e</sup> Christian faith; and where these two prevail not, they raise factions in their Castles to take off by Poison those y<sup>t</sup> can not be so seduced & Deluded, by which artifices they have Increased y<sup>e</sup> Castle of praying Indians at Montreyall, which consisted of fourscore fighting men (Indians that had deserted y<sup>e</sup> five nations) before y<sup>e</sup> last warr, but are now since y<sup>e</sup> Conclusion of y<sup>e</sup> peace by y<sup>e</sup> means afores<sup>d</sup> increased to above 350, and dayly growing more & more, so that if a warr should break out between his Majesty and y<sup>e</sup> French king, they would totally overrun these fronteers and thereby facilitate their passsge to destroy Virginia, Maryland, and the Rest of his Majesties Plantations, there method of fighting being in skulking partyes (as your Lordship is sufficiently informed) so y<sup>t</sup> therewith they may easily Enfest this whole Continent, y<sup>e</sup> Plantations and houses generally lying stragling, and more particularly in Virginia and Maryland, in such manner y<sup>t</sup> it will be absolutely impossible for y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants thereof to manure or cultivate their land. This will be no hard matter for them to doe, Considering how well the ffrench have fortified themselves ever since y<sup>e</sup> peace with more

vigour and diligence y<sup>n</sup> in any time of y<sup>e</sup> warr, having Continually had Supplyes of men & money from France to doe y<sup>e</sup> same, and what number of Indians

[The remainder of this document was not engrossed.]

Att a Meeting of Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councill, held in Albany this 3d day of September, 1700.

The Churchwardens of Shinnechtady doe make application to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Common Councill, desyreing two persones to be allowed & appoynted to goe Rounde by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty, to see if they can obtain any Contribution to make up y<sup>e</sup> Sellary due to there Minister, Do. Freman, whilst on his voyage from Amsterdam to this place, they complayning not to be capable to make out said Sellary by there own Congregation doe therefore desyre assistance.

The Commonality are unanimously of opinion that since they are censible that s<sup>d</sup> Church wardens have not informed themselves what there Congregations will Comply to said Sellary, that they first goe and Visite there owne Congregation, and if they doe not obtain said Sellary by them, then to make there application to the Commonality at y<sup>e</sup> next Court day.

Sept. 21.—Whereas y<sup>e</sup> Church wardens of Shennechtady doe again make application that two persons may be appointed to goe Round by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty to see if they can obtain any contributions for Do. freemans Sellary as there Desyre on y<sup>e</sup> 3d of this Instant doth now at large appear. Whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Commonality have concluded and doe allow and admitt two or more of s<sup>d</sup> Church wardens of Shinnechtady to goe once Round for Contribution to use as aforesaid from y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty and no more in y<sup>e</sup> time of the Sessions, which will be first and second of October next Ensuing.

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October, A<sup>o</sup> 1700.—This day being appointed by y<sup>e</sup> Charter of y<sup>e</sup> Citty for y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen in there respective Wards to make return of y<sup>e</sup> aldermen, assistants, assessors & constables for y<sup>e</sup> ensueing year, who are as follows:

*First Warde.*—Johannis Schuyler, David Schuyler, aldermen; Jacobus Turke, Hendrik Oothout, assistants; Dirk Vanderheyden, William Hogen, assessors; Johannes Lansingh, constable.

*Second Warde.*—Johannes Roseboom, Johannes Cuyler, aldermen; Luykas Gerritse, Johannes Harmense, assistants; Isaak Verplank, Pieter Mingael, assessors; Mathias Nack, constable.

*Third Warde.*—Wessel ten Broek, Johannes Abeel, aldermen; Gerrit van Ness, Harpert Jacobse, assistants; Tierk Harmense, Evert Janse, assessors; Jon. Broadhorst, constable.

Johannes Luykasse, high constable.

Anthony Bratt, treasurer.

*In de Halve Maan.*—Mees Hogeboom, assessor; Cornelis Claese, constable.

*Onastigeone.*—Marte Cregier, assessor; Cornelis Tymese, constable.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 15th of November, 1700:—Present, John Johnson Bleeker, mayor; Joh. Schuyler, Da. Schuyler, Johannes Roseboom, Joh. Cuyler, Wessel ten Broek, Joh. Abeel, aldermen; Jacob Turke, Hend. Oothout, Luykas Gerritse, Gerrit van Ness, Harpt. Jacobse, assistance.

It is concluded that y<sup>e</sup> following Proclamation be proclaimed.

That according to y<sup>e</sup> yearly Custome they doe hereby prohibit and forbid y<sup>e</sup> Retailing of all sorts of Strong Liquor within this Citty and County, unless by Mr Mayors Lycense, on penalty of forfeiting as a fyne upon such person or persones so offending y<sup>e</sup> summe of five pounds, according to act of assembly, as also that no such Retailers shall receive from any Souldier upon any Pretence whatsoever any of there Provisions, Cloaths, or other accoutrements, or shall retaile to them in their house after y<sup>e</sup> ringing of y<sup>e</sup> Bell for Eight o'clock at night, upon penalty of forfeiting for each Souldier so founde as aforesaid y<sup>e</sup> summe of six shillings for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of such Person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Pursuant to an order of Councill dated y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of Sept., and another from his Excellency dated the 16th of October last, Coll. Pr. Schuyler, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality have hired the house of William Ketelheyn till p<sup>mo</sup> May next, for y<sup>e</sup> summe of six pounds for two Lefts. and there wifes. Also y<sup>e</sup> Chamber on y<sup>e</sup> south side of Elisabeth widow of Wouter Utthoft's house, with the use of her bedd and bedding to p<sup>mo</sup> May next, for four pounds tenn shillings for one Leif<sup>t</sup>, with y<sup>e</sup> condition that at y<sup>e</sup> present y<sup>e</sup> magistrates are to supply her with two Blankets, which at y<sup>e</sup> Expiration of y<sup>e</sup> time as afores<sup>d</sup> are to be deducted off y<sup>e</sup> hire.

Nov. 26.—Evert Wendell sen. appears in Common Councill and makes Request verbally, that in y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> late Gov. Thomas Dongan, orders were issued to demand all Patents or Ground Brieffes belonging to this Citty and County, in which time y<sup>e</sup> said Petitioner gave up his Grond Brieffe granted to him by y<sup>e</sup> late governor Petrus Stuyvesant for a certain Lott of gronde situate lying and being on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> Citty, on y<sup>e</sup> east side of y<sup>e</sup> hill abutting to y<sup>e</sup> north of y<sup>e</sup> Land and Orchard belonging to Isaac Casperse; and since said Evert Wendel declares that said Ground Brieffe or any other was never returned to him. Doth therefore humbly request of y<sup>e</sup> hon. Commonality to grant him a Release for s<sup>d</sup> Grounde, which y<sup>e</sup> Commonality have taken into Consideration, and have graunted y<sup>e</sup> same, ordering a Release to be writte, which shall be signed.

It is concluded that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> fyre masters to vizite y<sup>e</sup> Chimneys and fyre places within this Citty every three weeks, beginning y<sup>e</sup> 2d of December next and so continuing during the time of three months, which fyre masters are as follows: Bastiaen Harmense, William Hogen, Warner Carstense, Guysbert Marselis, Tierk Harmense, Jonathan Broadhurst.

De Ratelwaght John Rateliffe & Robert Barrett hebben d Dienst voor de aenstaende jaer die genomen ingangh nemende van die 29st November 1700, voor de oude salaris van £22: 16 om betaelen te syn alle verrendeel jaers als mede 80 vuur brant hout; haer waekt Plaets is aen gezijt

in't Blockhuys en de Parrel straet. Het wert verstaen dat de voorgaende accort was voor £24. Ergo adest nogh £1:4. En geordineert dat warrant gegeven sall zyn aen de assessors, om haer assessment te maken voor £30, en 80 vuur hout en deselve te leveren in handen van de meyor op Saterdagh, den 21t December.

[The purport of the foregoing is, that John Rateliff and Robert Barrett were reappointed watchmen for the ensuing year at the same salary as before, £22, 16s, and 80 loads of fire wood; their station to be at the blockhouse in Pearl street, and the assessors were to make an assessment of £30 upon the inhabitants, and return it to the mayor by Saturday. the 21st December.]

It is Concluded that warning be given to the Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty & County to appear on y<sup>e</sup> 23d of December at nine o'clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning, to fev y<sup>e</sup> Citty & County's accounts, for y<sup>e</sup> late year to y<sup>e</sup> 14th October last. To which end, Johannis Abeel, John Schuyler & Johannis Roseboom, aldermen, and Jacobus Turke, Luykas Gerritse, and Harpert Jacobse, assistants, are appointed to vizite said accounts, and see them justly made, returning them in the hands of Mr. Mayor the 21st of December next.

December 21.—The Committee aforesaid brought in there Report in Common Councill according to y<sup>e</sup> above Conclusion. Also, appeared Mr. Hansen, and brought in his certificates for service in the Assembly this year, desyring that credit be given only for his serving dayes, acquitting his journey days.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty & County of Albany this 24th December in y<sup>e</sup> Evening, 1700.

Whereas in y<sup>e</sup> late General Assembly held the        day of       , an act is past for £1000 to be graunted to his Majesty, to which y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany's quota amounts to £60, which after assessed and collected must be paid unto y<sup>e</sup> Receiver Generall of this Province, on y<sup>e</sup> first day of May, 1701; in Pursuance thereof it is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Justices, that y<sup>e</sup> assessors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and of each respective Presink in y<sup>e</sup> County to whom warning shall be given by there Justices, to Convene in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, on y<sup>e</sup> 20th January next, to make an assessement of £60, upon all Inhabitants, Sojourners

and Freeholders within said Citty and County, and make Return thereof on y<sup>e</sup> 25th then following.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 30th of December, 1700.

The assessors have returned an assessment for y<sup>e</sup> Rattlewatch, *f* 1200, and 87 load wood. It is Concluded that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> Collector to collect y<sup>e</sup> same forthwith, and order that y<sup>e</sup> wood be Ride to y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse before 15th of January next, which shall be received by y<sup>e</sup> Ratelmen.

It is also concluded y<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> next meeting an order be made prohibiting y<sup>e</sup> unruly driving of slees.

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Att a meeting of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 3d of January, 170<sup>o</sup><sub>7</sub>.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, supervisor, returned by Ger<sup>t</sup> Theunise, Justice of y<sup>e</sup> Colony.

Daniel Janse, supervisor for Schenectady.

Lawrence van Ale, for Kinderhook, without a Return.

Frank Salisbury, for Coxhacky and Catskill, without Returned.

It is Concluded by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality that a proclamation be made against the Driying of slees, carts and wagons through the streets of this Citty harder than on a stap, and Ryding on horseback y<sup>e</sup> like, upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> summe of three shillings for each offence, for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of such as Prosecutes for y<sup>e</sup> same.

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Att a Common Councill, held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 27th of January, 170<sup>o</sup><sub>7</sub>.

The Day y<sup>e</sup> Recorder's oath is administered.

It is concluded and thought verry necessary that fyre leathers and hooks be made for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of this Citty, since ye old one Deckayd and lost. Wherefore is Resolved that three leathers of five and twenty, and three of eighteen foot be made, and three hooks of fifteen foot, which Hend. Oothout and Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse have undertaken to make with all speed.

It is further Concluded since y<sup>e</sup> Bridge by Coll Schuyler doth decay, that Mr. Roseboom, Hend. Oothout, and Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse to vizite y<sup>e</sup> same, and make Returne y<sup>e</sup> next Court what is required to be repaired.

It is further Resolved, fynding the Citty's Stockadoes Extreably Dekayed, that y<sup>e</sup> same be new fenced with new Stockadoes of a foot square at y<sup>e</sup> small end, and thirteen foot long from y<sup>e</sup> North East point of y<sup>e</sup> fort to y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse, and from y<sup>e</sup> South East point of y<sup>e</sup> fort to y<sup>e</sup> small Blockhouse on y<sup>e</sup> Plain, to which end is appointed Joh. Cuyler, Wessel ten Broek, aldermen, Johannis Harmense, Jacobus Turke, assistants, to order it be measured how many Rodd it will reach toe, and to make Return to-morrow evening one hour Sone, together with what quantity old Stockadoes they think Convenient to Repair y<sup>e</sup> Citty forth.

Jan. 28.—Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> above order, y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n appointed have made return, and thereupon Resolved that a warrant be issued to the assessors to make an assessment upon the Inhabitants of this Citty, for one hundred and twelve Rodd of Stockadoes for y<sup>e</sup> use as abovementioned of smove pine Bark one foot thick at y<sup>e</sup> small End, and to make there Return under hand and seale to Mr. Mayer, in y<sup>e</sup> Space of twice four and twenty hours.

It is further Resolved, after warning be given to ye Inhabitants that s<sup>d</sup> Stockadoes be Ridd at or before y<sup>e</sup> 15th of Feb. next Ensuing, upon penalty of forfeiting for each Stockadoe not delivered 18*d*, to which End y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Stockadoes be Ride according to form. Mr. Joh. Schuyler and Mr. Joh. Roseboom aldermen, and Jacobus Turke and Joh. Harmense, assistants, have undertaken to vizite y<sup>e</sup> same.

Relateing the Bridge at Coll. Schuyler's y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n yesterday appointed to vizite y<sup>e</sup> same doe Returne that it Requires to be Repaired with 1 oak Logg of 17 foot, 12 inches square, 4 Post 10 foot, 10 inches square, 2 Pine Loggs of 10 foot, 1 foot square, 3 do 17 foot a piece, 3 do a 20 foot, 1 do a 37 foot.

It is moreover Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> gutter next to y<sup>e</sup> house of Mr. Cuyler near y<sup>e</sup> fort, and y<sup>e</sup> Creek by y<sup>e</sup> Luttheren

Church Requires before they can be repaired, one pine logg of thirty foot long, and one & a half foot thick, at y<sup>e</sup> small end, one of five and twenty foot, like thickness, one of forty and one of thirty foot long and a foot thick at the but end; all which timber wood as aforementioned, Mr. Joh. Cuyler, alderman, Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse and Hend. Oothout assistants, have undertaken to agree with some Particular Person who shall Ride y<sup>e</sup> same upon y<sup>e</sup> Citty Charge.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, the 6th of February, 170<sup>o</sup><sub>1</sub>.

The accounts of Charges of y<sup>e</sup> County being made up, from y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October, 1699 to y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October, 1700, amounting to..... f 2099:10  
Also y<sup>e</sup> Revenue received in said time being... 2010: 2

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Remains y<sup>e</sup> County indebted,..... f 89: 8

Besides y<sup>e</sup> sallary of y<sup>e</sup> 3 assembly men for y<sup>e</sup> last two Sessions, according to y<sup>e</sup> respective Certificates thereof, being f 720, f 480, and f 640; in all f 1840.

Memorandum that Mr. Mayor Bleeker having served according to act of assembly 68 days, being willing to receive for 60 days at 6s., and that Ryer Schermerhorn having served 64 days as aforesaid is willing to receive for 53<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> days at 6s. per diem.

The Justices of y<sup>e</sup> County in y<sup>e</sup> last Court of Sessions have Recommended to lay before y<sup>e</sup> Supervisors y<sup>e</sup> necessity y<sup>e</sup> Court house Requires to be Repaired, together with a new Common goal, as also y<sup>e</sup> Petition of Hend. Roseboom y<sup>e</sup> Church Reader, with a Remembrance for James Parker, marshal.

It being further observed that y<sup>e</sup> County (excepting y<sup>e</sup> Citty and Colony Rensselaerwyk) must be credited for two hundred and fifty one Guilders wampum value, being the half of Roseboom's Sallary, and Repareing y<sup>e</sup> Church yard, which was Charged in y<sup>e</sup> General County acct.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen and Assistance, and Supervisors of y<sup>e</sup> County of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 18th of february 170<sup>o</sup><sub>1</sub>.

The account of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County being made up,



doe fynde y<sup>r</sup> Citty and County (the Colony excepted) are Indebted £48 : 4 : 9. The meeting have resolved that the assessors shall meet y<sup>e</sup> 27th day of this month at y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, to make an assessment of the Estates of all the Citty and County of Albany, as also the Supervisors are to meet y<sup>e</sup> next day following at one the clock at y<sup>r</sup> Citty Hall of Albany.

Feb. 28.—According as Concluded on y<sup>e</sup> 18th of y<sup>e</sup> Instant, the assessors of the Citty and County have Convened and doe Return an assessment as follows:

Y <sup>e</sup> Citty for.....	£5008
Canastageone,...	696
H. Maen,.....	672
Schinnechtady,.....	3143
Kinderhook, .....	889
Catskill, .....	1617
The Colony except Patkook, .....	4586
	—————
	£16611

Upon which assessment, excepting the Colony, is laid three stuyvers wampum upon the pound. In Reguarde to Defray y<sup>e</sup> arrears of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County's Charges to the assembly men and that warrants be issued to y<sup>r</sup> severall Collectors to Collect y<sup>e</sup> same before the 15th of Aprill next Ensueing, then to deliver said summes of money unto Anthony Brad y<sup>e</sup> Citty Treasurer, and that s<sup>d</sup> Collectors and Treasurer shall share alike in five per Ct, which y<sup>e</sup> meeting doe allow for the Collecting.

Relateing y<sup>e</sup> Prepareing of y<sup>e</sup> Court house & Common Goall, which y<sup>r</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty & County on the 26th of Feb'y instant Recommended to be laid before y<sup>e</sup> Supervisors, is referred to their Consideration, who of the County Positively Refused to Contribute any thing unto y<sup>e</sup> same, alleading that it must be Repaired out of the 2 pr cent to Defray y<sup>e</sup> necessary Charges of y<sup>r</sup> Citty and County.

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Att a Mayers Court held in the Citty hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 18th of March, 170<sup>o</sup>.

The Court adjourned till this day fourthnight.

The Court have appointed Mr. David Schuyler & Mr. Johannis Roseboom, aldermen, to goe to Mr. Van Brugh, late Mayor, and there to demand severall papers relating y<sup>e</sup> Citty, which he took in care whilst Mayor of this Citty, who Report that sayd van Brugh Refused to give over y<sup>e</sup> same; notwithstanding a little after came and delivered to y<sup>e</sup> present Mayor y<sup>e</sup> following writteings, viz<sup>t</sup>: Hend. van Rensselaer's patent for Skaakkook and his Transp<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> mayor, aldermen and assistants. K. v. Rensselaers patent for y<sup>e</sup> Colony Rensselaerswyk. P. M. van Bruggens Release for a lott of ground on ye plain, together with his patent and transp<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> same, wherefore the s<sup>d</sup> mayor passed a Receipt to s<sup>d</sup> van Brugh.

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Att a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Assistants in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 27th of March, 1701.

After Consideration y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n have Concluded that in case y<sup>e</sup> Genll assembly at there meeting on y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of Aprill next, should act or proceed on businesse, that the members for this Citty and County doe make application to continue y<sup>e</sup> Revenue of 2 pr cent laid upon Indian wares here Imported, as also y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> upon each gallon for y<sup>e</sup> space of two years ensueing y<sup>e</sup> expiration of that act.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 1st of Aprill, 1701.

Gerrit Jacobse plentive, John Fyne defendant.

The Jury called: Claes Ripse, Harmen Theunise, Isaac Verplank, Thomas Harmense, Gysbert Marselis, Rynier Myndertse, Phillip Wendel, Goose van Schaack, Melg<sup>t</sup> Melgertse, Pr. Waldrum, Barent Bratt, Casper van Hoese.

The plentive alledges against the Defendant y<sup>t</sup> he scandalized his wife Elizabeth with base words, in calling her a theiffe, and that she had stole money from him to the damage of £100.

The Def<sup>t</sup> appears and humbly Desyres if the Case may be Referred till next Court Day, so y<sup>t</sup> he may in that time Provide for witnesses.

The honbl<sup>e</sup> Court have taken y<sup>e</sup> Desyre into Consideration, and have Referred y<sup>e</sup> same till y<sup>e</sup> ensuing Court day.



Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 5th of May, 1701.

The Commonalty have concluded that the Inhabitants shall sett up there quataes of N. Stockadoes 3 foot in y<sup>e</sup> ground where y<sup>e</sup> old stands, and even above y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> space of eleven days ensuing y<sup>e</sup> 7th of this Instant, upon penalty of forfeiting for each stockadoe not orderly sett up, in s<sup>d</sup> time 9d. For y<sup>e</sup> orderly planting of s<sup>d</sup> stockadoes Mr. Joh. Cuyler & Joh. Roseboom, aldermen, Ja. Turke & Joh. Harmense, assistants, are appointed to vizite s<sup>d</sup> stockadoes before they are sott up, and to refuse such stockadoes as are not according to form of 13 foot long, and one foot squair at y<sup>e</sup> small end, of smove pine barke.

The Proclamation made Relateing y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade on y<sup>e</sup> 30th of Aprill, 1700, is confirmed for one year.

It is further Concluded y<sup>t</sup> each Inhabitani shall Ring there hoggs in there noses, and remove there fyre wood from y<sup>e</sup> streets in y<sup>e</sup> space of 8 days ensueing y<sup>e</sup> date hereof, upon penalty of forfeiting such hoggs not Ringed, and fyre wood for y<sup>e</sup> Behoofe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Citty & County, who shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

The s<sup>d</sup> Proclamation is Proclaimed on y<sup>e</sup> 12 of May, 1701.

May 6th.—Mr. Joh. Lydius, minister, Anthony van Schaik, Elder, and Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse, Dyaken, of y<sup>e</sup> Dutch Reformed Church of Albany, make application to the Commonality by Complaint against Pr. Bogardus that he is about Infencing a certain Lott of grounde Situate, Lying and being in y<sup>e</sup> great pasture to y<sup>e</sup> southwarde of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, Belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Church wardens, and in possession to which Lott they owne a pretence. Desyreing y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n in Common Councill to be aiding and assisting to them in y<sup>e</sup> premises, that y<sup>e</sup> further infencing may be stopt till y<sup>e</sup> arrival of Maj. Dirk Wessels, who is supposed can give some Information relateing said lott. Y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n in Common Councill have taken y<sup>e</sup> Request in Consideration, and sent for Mr. Bogardus, desyreing him to forbear fencing four or five days till Maj. Wessells arrives, but fyndeing unwilling to allow s<sup>d</sup> Days, are unanimously of opinion that s<sup>d</sup> lott of grounde shall be no further Infenced till

next Saturday, or the arrival of Maj. Dirk Wessels, who Emmediately shall be sent for.

Alderman David Schuyler informs the meeting that upon his arrivall at Mont Reyall in Canida, on y<sup>e</sup> 14th of Aprill last, was informed y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> merchandize he conveyed thither were prohibited goods, whereupon he Resolved to ask y<sup>e</sup> governurs leave to expose them freely to Sale, which after being graunted, was Invited to dine with y<sup>e</sup> govern'r, and being in discourse together after Dinner, y<sup>e</sup> govern'r pleased to ask s<sup>d</sup> Schuyler as follows: What news have you in your Parts, where vessels dayly arrive from Europe, and here but once in a year; wee have here News by a Letter from Lakadie to one Mons. Menel a Jesuit here of y<sup>e</sup> death of y<sup>e</sup> king of Spaine and the Pope, with an other king, not certain whether it is King William or King James. I suppose you can inform the truth thereof to us. Said Schuyler answered that wee have had y<sup>e</sup> tyding of y<sup>e</sup> king of Spaine's death and life this five or six years long, and hearing such news so often causes us not to minde it without the certainty thereof. Then said Schuyler asked why such strick inquire was made after y<sup>e</sup> King of Spaine's Death by severall people just at his arrivel there. The governour answered because they are informed of a dispute for y<sup>e</sup> kingdom of Spaine, and said where two have difference sometimes they fall out in quarrel. S<sup>d</sup> Schuyler replied that wee received news last year that y<sup>e</sup> two kings were come to an agreement concerning s<sup>d</sup> kingdom, and therefore he believed there was no fear of warr. Then y<sup>e</sup> goven'r sayd y<sup>t</sup> he still Remembered y<sup>e</sup> Cruell and Barbarous murders committed by y<sup>e</sup> heathens in shedding of Innocent Christian Blood in y<sup>e</sup> late warr, and y<sup>t</sup> it would be much better for these parts in America, in case a warr broak out between y<sup>e</sup> two crownes, that both kings concluded such an order as was in King Charles Reign for us to sett still, since wee only injured one another by such skulking partys. Then s<sup>d</sup> Schuyler answered, y<sup>t</sup> he often heard say among y<sup>e</sup> head men here, y<sup>t</sup> it was a shame to see Christian Blood soe spilt by heathens, to which y<sup>e</sup> govern'r answered and said, In case a warr doe break out he will not be y<sup>e</sup> first

to send out such partyes against us as formerly. Then Schuyler answered that he beleevd in case there came no skulking partyes from him there would be none sent from hence. Says further, y<sup>t</sup> two days after he and Alderman Wessel ten Broek, Abrah. Schuyler and Jean Rosie were invited to dine with Mons. Supercaes mayor of Mont Royal, where Mons. Marricuer and severall oy'r Gent'n were, who used y<sup>e</sup> same Discourse as afores<sup>d</sup>, and y<sup>e</sup> next morning going to take there leave of Mons. Marricuer he told them y<sup>t</sup> when y<sup>e</sup> Cheefe Govr. arrived from Quebek, who he dayly expected, he intended to goe for Onondage, to kindle his fyre there as he former used to doe.

Honbl<sup>e</sup> Gent:

Here inclosed lays an information given by Alderman David Schuyler late come from Canida, which after (by us) taken in Consideration is thought a Method (Before a warr breaks out between y<sup>e</sup> two Crownes, which as we understand by severall Confirmations of news is Dayly expected) to prevent y<sup>e</sup> Cruel and Barbarous murder which Innocent Christians most Enduer under y<sup>e</sup> hands of y<sup>e</sup> mercillesse Indians, as in y<sup>e</sup> late warr hath been used, to little advantage of both sides, hoping that your honors will take y<sup>e</sup> same into your serious consideration, whilst yet an opportunity can be had by some fitt person or more (as here be among our aldermen who are well acquainted there or such) as your honors shall think best to send thither to Canida, either under pretence of a small trade, or any other way, as your honors shall think most Convenient; in y<sup>e</sup> meanwhile wishing your honors all prosperity doe remain,

Honbl<sup>e</sup> Gent'n

Your most humble & most  
obedient servants,

JOH. ROSEBOOM,	JO. J. BLEEKER,
WESSEL TEN BROEK,	JO. BLEEKER,
JO. CUYLER,	JO. SCHUYLER,

*To the Hon. JOHN NANFAN Esq.,*

His Majies Left. Governor & Com. in Cheefe of ye  
Province of New York, &c., in his absence to  
His Maj's Hon. Council for ye same, att Fort  
Wm. Henry.

May 10.—Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder, aldermen and assistants in Common Councill on y<sup>e</sup> 6th of May now instant, Maj. D. Wessels, Anthony van Schaik and Hendrik van Rensselaer, Elders in y<sup>e</sup> Behalfe of y<sup>e</sup> Church wardens of y<sup>e</sup> Reformed Netherdutch Congregation, doe appear and complain against Peter Bogardus about Infencing a certain parcel of pasture grounde situate, lyeing and being to y<sup>e</sup> southwarde of this Citty, on the other side of y<sup>e</sup> Beavers Creek in y<sup>e</sup> great pasture belonging to said Church wardens, as by their transport made over by Dom. Godefridus Dellius on y<sup>e</sup> 31st of July 1690, viz<sup>t</sup>.

*Imprimis*, The said Mr. Wessels saith that in the year 1686, in July, before y<sup>e</sup> Charter was obtained, John Johnson Bleeker, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Wessels and Levinus van Schaick, then Magistrates, were in behalfe of y<sup>e</sup> Court appointed to Enquire by y<sup>e</sup> severall Inhabitants who had Lotts of grounde in the great Pasture aforesaid, among whom they came to Deritie widow of Volkert Janse and Geertruy widow of Jan Thomase to Desist their title of their Certain Parcell of pasture Land, (being that as aforementioned) whereupon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Geertruy proposed if the magistrates would procure a graunt from the governor, Thomas Dongan, for a peece of Land some where else at their own costs, upon which y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> magistrates went to y<sup>e</sup> Govern'r, who gave consent to a grant for any piece of vacant land in y<sup>e</sup> government to which y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Geertruy replied to Enquire for y<sup>e</sup> same, and so parted as by y<sup>e</sup> memorandum thereof, written by s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Wessels, doth more at large appear by y<sup>e</sup> Deakens.

2dly. That since y<sup>e</sup> magistrates having with Deritie y<sup>e</sup> widow of Volkert Janse and Geertruy widow of Jan Thomase upon account of said parcell of pasture grounde to whom it lately belonged, discounted to each of them y<sup>e</sup> summe of one pound sixteen shillings Currant Money, on y<sup>e</sup> 7th of Sept., 1691, as by y<sup>e</sup> Cittyes book held by y<sup>e</sup> late Treasurer, John Becker, doth appear, therefore desyreing of y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n in Common Councill to maintain what was formerly transported by their predecessors, and since said Great pasture is lett to hyre until November

next, that y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n will be pleased to prevent y<sup>e</sup> further Infencing of said Bogardus until such persones from whom he bought s<sup>d</sup> Pasture ground doe punctually performe there conveyance, and further alledging that this Commonality is to defend the premises.

Whereupon s<sup>d</sup> Pr. Bogardus doth Demonstrate a certain Conveyance concerning s<sup>d</sup> Pasture grounde made over to him by y<sup>e</sup> aforementioned widow, bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 1st day of March, 1<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub><sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub>, together with a Certification and Consent on y<sup>e</sup> backside thereof, signed and sealed by Jonas Dow, eldest sonne of s<sup>d</sup> Deritie, and And's Janse, eldest sonne of s<sup>d</sup> Geertruy, dated y<sup>e</sup> 18th of February, one thousand seven hundred and one. Witnesses, Thomas Williams and Laurence van Alle. Whereby said Pr. Bogardus pretends to Infence y<sup>e</sup> same.

The Gentlemen in Common Councill are unanimously of opinion that such persons as have conveyed said pasture grounde to said Bogardus are to make y<sup>e</sup> same good unto him y<sup>e</sup> said Bogardus: in y<sup>e</sup> meantime y<sup>e</sup> said Bogardus is not to proceed Infenceing as aforementioned.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen appointed for ye management of y<sup>e</sup> Indian Affairs, the 12th of May, 1701:—  
Present, Coll. Pr. Schuyler, John Johnson Bleeker, Johannis Bleeker, Johannis Schuyler, Wessel ten Broek, Johannis Cuyler, David Schuyler, Joh. Roseboom, Maj. Dirk Wessels, Hend. Hanse, Lieut. John Bennet.

Coll. Pr. Schuyler proposes to y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n y<sup>e</sup> Information of alderman David Schuyler, lately come from Canida, that Mons. Marricuer (a Gentleman of great Influence among our Five Nations) intends upon y<sup>e</sup> arrival of Mons. Callier, Cheeffe govern'r of Canida, from Quebec, to goe to Onnondage and kindle his fyre there, as he formerly hath done, and Believeing its only to Debauch our Indians, desyres the opinion of y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen whether it is not requisite to send some fitt person or more best acquainted with y<sup>e</sup> Indians, besides y<sup>e</sup> Interpreter, to prevent his Design.

The Gentlemen convened are unanimously of opinion



that with all Expedition y<sup>e</sup> Gent'n in Councill shall be acquainted with y<sup>e</sup> same, and if persons shall be appointed to goe thither, may be supplied in station to honor y<sup>e</sup> government, expecting there further orders therein.

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Att a Mayor's Court, held in the Citty hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 13th of May, 1701.

Thomas Williams attorney for Pr. van Wuggelum Plentive, Joseph Janse Defendant. [This case was brought to recover £52, and decision given for the defendant.]

Before y<sup>e</sup> adjourning of y<sup>e</sup> Court y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen have pursuant to an order of Councill dated y<sup>e</sup> 8th of Aprill, 1701, hyred y<sup>e</sup> chamber and bedding of Elizabeth widow of Wouter van der Utthoft, on y<sup>e</sup> north end of her house for Leif<sup>t</sup> M. Shanks, for y<sup>e</sup> ensueing year from primo May last for y<sup>e</sup> summe of £9, upon y<sup>e</sup> king's account.

May 20.—It is concluded by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality (since y<sup>e</sup> expiration of y<sup>e</sup> order on y<sup>e</sup> 7th Instant to sett up y<sup>e</sup> new Stockadoes at y<sup>e</sup> places appointed is not fulfilled), therefore for y<sup>e</sup> more strick charge is thought requisite to sett forth a proclamation ordering such persons as have neglected to sett up their quotas of Stockadoes according to number, that the same may be orderly planted in y<sup>e</sup> space of six days, or before y<sup>e</sup> 27th of this instant, upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> summe of three shillings for each Stockadoe not sett up as aforesaid, for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe who is to see them orderly sett.

May 27.—Williem Ketelheyn: Alsoo wy dagelyks Lastigh gevalle werden door de woonders van uwe huys over de unbequaamheyt van dien, de welke noodigh Reparatie manqueert. Derhalve versoeken wy uwe persoon alhier met spoet under onse Protectie durende drie dagen, opdat uwe huys magh bequaam gerepareert, werden anders sullen genootsaekt syn om hetselve met dese maent te verlaten sall hier mede verblyve.

UE Frient & Dienaer,

Per order van Court,

RT. LIVINGSTON JUN., *Dep. Clk.*

N. B. Dat Willem Ketelheyn is gekomen en aengenomen het huys voort te Repareeren & dien volgens. So

blyft het in huyr van primo May last tot primo May 1702, voord prys als voorhene op d Conings Rekening indato den 15 Novr, 1700 t weten twaelf pont currant gelt.

Thomas Williams late sheriffe makes request that y<sup>e</sup> Boedel of Abraham Poel, late deceased, may be administered; y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen in Court takeing y<sup>e</sup> same into consideration and fyndeing the Estate of so little value that it will not bear to goe to y<sup>e</sup> charges of letters of administration, have therefore appointed Mr. Wessel ten Broek, Mr. David Schuyler, aldermen, together with y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Williams, to make Enquire of all Goods, Rights and Credits which to s<sup>d</sup> Deceased in his lifetime did appertain, y<sup>e</sup> same to Receive y<sup>e</sup> Goods, Exposeing to Sale in Publick vandue, and to pay all debts as farr as y<sup>e</sup> same will extend, and to give account of there administration to this Court on or before y<sup>e</sup> 13th of June next ensueing, being one year and six weeks since y<sup>e</sup> Death of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Deceased.

William by y<sup>e</sup> Grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland, King, Defender of y<sup>e</sup> Faith, &c , Greeting: Since complaints are made that severall Persones Inhabiting within this County doe very much Diminish y<sup>e</sup> Rights and Priviledges of this Citty by Trading with Indians contrary to the Charter, wee therefore command you to make scarch in the houses or else where without the walls of this citty and in y<sup>e</sup> County afores<sup>d</sup>, and all such Indian goods or merchandize which shall be found to be traded or trafiqued with any Indian or Indians, together with such Indian Commodities, wither y<sup>e</sup> same be Beavers, Peltry, or other Indian Commodities whatsoever, [except Indian corn, venison and drest dear skins] to seize and to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same, which after Condemned shall be for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe as y<sup>e</sup> Charter directs.

Given in Albany this 27th of May, in y<sup>e</sup> 13th year of his Majesty's Reign, annoq. Do. 1701.

To Jonathan Broadhurst, high sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, or his deputy.

Signed by

JOHN JOHNSON BLEEKER, *Justice.*

JOHANNIS ABEEL, *Justice.*

Present, Joh. Bleeker, Recorder, Joh. Abeel, Joh. Schuyler, Joh. Cuyler, David Schuyler, Joh. Roseboom, Ryer Schermerhorn, Capt. James Weems, Jonathan Broadhorst, Sheriffe, Lawrence Claese, Interpreter.

*Message sent from Onondage (three days by the way) and brought here by Joseph the Indian and Cayindagoe, this first of June, 1701.*

Says y<sup>t</sup> some Onondagoe Indians being out hunting and passing by Cadarachqui, were informed by y<sup>e</sup> French laying in garrison there, that Mon. Marrecuer of Canida was coming with three hundred men, which Indians were desyred to stay there till his arrivall, but Refused and went off a short way to an island where they heard y<sup>e</sup> cannon fyred most part of y<sup>e</sup> day, therefore beleevved the said Marrecuer was arrived at Cadarachqui, as the French informed them.

Say further, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> sachems of Onondage have given notice to all of y<sup>e</sup> Five Nations to meet at Onondage beleiving y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Marrecuer was coming to speak of peace.

The Gentlemen appointed to manage y<sup>e</sup> Indian affairs are unanimously of opinion that some fitt persones be sent with attendance and y<sup>e</sup> interpreter to Onondage forthwith to observe y<sup>e</sup> motions of s<sup>d</sup> Marrecuer, and therefore have appointed Recorder Joh. Bleeker and Alderman David Schuyler, with y<sup>e</sup> following Instructions:

That they shall forthwith, with all speed, Prepair for Onondage, taking the Interpreter and other necessary attendance with them as is thought needful, and att there arrivall to watch y<sup>e</sup> motions of Mons. Marrecuer of Canida if he be come there, and to advise our five nations of Indians to stand firm by there Covenant so often renewed with Corlaer, and further to manage as they shall think most Convenient.

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 1st of June, 1701.

May it please your honor:

Here enclosed is a message sent from Onondage, which we think to be of great moment, have therefore thought requisite to dispatch the Gentlemen with y<sup>e</sup> Inclosed In

struction to Onondage. So Remaine your hon's most humble servants. Was signed.                   JOHANNIS ROSEBOOM,  
                                                           JOH. CUYLER,                                 JOHANNIS SCHUYLER,  
                                                           JAMES WEEMS,                               JOH. ABEEL.

June 10.—Verthoont Reventelyke Johannis Cuyler, hoe dat enige Buyren in dese stadt Albany in d parrel straet, aen d west syde van dien van Joh. Harmensens tot syn Moeders Hester weduwe van Harme Bastianse salg'r met Malkanderen hebben, een gemeen Rejoel, welke voor desen buyten stadts posten uytwaterde, dogh comende na niet verder als een wynigh benoerden gemelde Cuylers huys alwaer synde een gestadige waterpoel, end Kinderen dagelyks in gevaer van te verdrinken versoeke derhalven ooutmoedige dat U E. achtb. gelieve te ordineeren dat gemelde Buyschap hetselve Rejoel Remedieeren dat gemelde het magh uytwateren buytende posten off ten minsten tot aen de selve, sodanigh U E. achtb sall ordeelen bequaem te syn, hier op verwagtede apostille en blyve altyd,                   U E. achtb ootm. Dienaar,  
                                   *Albany, 10 June, 1701.*                                 JOHANNIS CUYLER.

The Court doe take into Consideration & fynding no surveyors or waymasters appointed for this citty have therefore Resolved and appointed Philip Freest, Abraham Kip & Wr. Gysbertse surveyors as afores<sup>d</sup>, to whom each one y<sup>t</sup> fynds Inconveniencyes on y<sup>e</sup> streets or ways of y<sup>e</sup> Citty can adresse themselves to said persones who are to order y<sup>e</sup> same to be Rectifyed, which s<sup>d</sup> persones are authorized in y<sup>t</sup> office till y<sup>e</sup> 14th October next.

June 24.—Since often complaints are made by diverse persones for want of certain writteings or other instruments writt by Mr. Adriaen van Elpendam, late Notaris Publiq, now in hand of Mr. John van Loon, alledging that they can not obtain such writteings from him, y<sup>e</sup> Gentn doe therefore require y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John van Loon to deliver to this Court on y<sup>e</sup> 22d of July next, all such deeds, writteings and other Instruments as he hath in hands, from s<sup>d</sup> van Elpendam, belonging to any Person or Persones, which he is in no ways to omitt dated y<sup>e</sup> day and year aforesaid.

Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Assistance in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany the 1st of July, 1701.

It is concluded by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality that in Pursuant of y<sup>e</sup> severall Requests unto them made by y<sup>e</sup> Minister, Elders and Dyakens of y<sup>e</sup> Reformed Nether Dutch Congregation how that y<sup>e</sup> Church of Albany here in this Citty in y<sup>e</sup> first warde in y<sup>e</sup> Jonncker street, by severall of the members of s<sup>d</sup> Congregation was built and erected at there owne proper Costs and Charges Ao. 1656 and 1657, and by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality is obtained in there Charter graunted by y<sup>e</sup> late Gov. Thomas Dongan, on y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of July, 1686, they being therefore desyreous y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same be released to them and there successors for ever, together with a warrantie.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality have therefore for diverse Causes and other lawful Considerations them thereunto moving, appointed Mr. Wessel ten Broek, Mr. Joh. Cuyler, Mr. Johannis Roseboom, aldermen; Jacob Turke, Lykas Gerritse and Joh. Harmense, assistance, to see a Lawfull Release Drawne in writteing, to the Minister, Elders and Deakens and there successors, in trust of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Nether Dutch Congregation forever, inserteing y<sup>e</sup> Breath and Lenth of s<sup>d</sup> Church, with an addition of four and twenty foot on y<sup>e</sup> west, and fifteen foot lenth on y<sup>e</sup> east end, and as broad as the Church is, and ordered y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same shall forthwith be measured by Hend. Ooothout, y<sup>e</sup> sworne Surveyor, who is to return y<sup>e</sup> same under hand and seale, and to be recorded accordingly.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, the 17th of July, 1701. Present:—John Johnson Bleeker, John Bleeker, Wessel ten Broek, Joh, Roseboom, Dirk Wessels, Jan Casperse, Joh. Abeel, David Schuyler, Joh. Cuyler, Ryer Jacobse, Joh. Sanderse, Casper Leendertse.

Whereas a Letter of the 17th June last from y<sup>e</sup> Gover. and Councill is produced desyreing to calculate in an exact and true manner the number of males in each towne within our County who are above y<sup>e</sup> age of sixteen years and under the age of sixty years, and to returne y<sup>e</sup> same

either to y<sup>e</sup> Governor or y<sup>e</sup> C<sup>e</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Councill, so that y<sup>e</sup> State and Condition of this province, as to that matter may be represented to his majesty.

As also that y<sup>e</sup> Payment to y<sup>e</sup> £1000 Tax may be hastened, together with y<sup>e</sup> arrears of y<sup>e</sup> £2000. In Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> same it is Resolved that each Justice in his Respective warde shall in the space of fourteen days Return or Cause to be Returned an exact list of the number of males as above expressed within y<sup>e</sup> same, unto Mr. Mayor, together with there quotas to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> £1000 tax, as also there quotas to y<sup>e</sup> late Taxe of £46 for y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, without delay.

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Att a Mayors Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of July, 1701:--Present, Joh. Bleeker, Joh. Cuyler, David Schuyler, Johans Roseboom.

Whereas on y<sup>e</sup> 24th of June last a Resolution was taken requiring Mr. John van Loon this day to deliver to this Court all such deeds, writteings and other instruments as he hath in hands, of other person or persons, writt by Mr. Ad. v. Elpendam, which he hath omitted, it is therefore Resolved that a warrant be issued to s<sup>d</sup> van Loon to appear at y<sup>e</sup> next Mayors, to be held on y<sup>e</sup> 5th of Aug. ensueing, to deliver s<sup>d</sup> writteings according to y<sup>e</sup> late Resolution N. B. Having had no opportunity to send y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> warrant before y<sup>e</sup> 5th of August, is therefore inserted in s<sup>d</sup> warrant to appear on y<sup>e</sup> 2d of Sept. next.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of July, 1701.

It is Resolved that a warrant be issued to the fyre masters to goe rounde into each house where fyre is kept within this Citty, and wherever they fynde fyreing in inconvenient Houses or Backsides to cause y<sup>e</sup> same to be broak downe and y<sup>e</sup> owner fynde in y<sup>e</sup> sum of 6 shillings for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of s<sup>d</sup> fyre masters, who shall emmediately with assistance of one or more Constables, make execution for y<sup>e</sup> same, that is in case y<sup>e</sup> owner be unwilling to pay.

July 31.—This day the Release or Conveyance of y<sup>e</sup> Church of Albany (which on y<sup>e</sup> 1st of this instant was appointed to be drawne), is produced. The same after being perused is signed, sealed and delivered by John Johnson Bleeker, Esq., Mayor of this Citty, by and with advice and consent of the Aldermen and Common Council, to Mr. Joh. Lydius, Minister of y<sup>r</sup> Gospel of y<sup>e</sup> Reformed Nether Dutch Congregation of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, Maj. Dirk Wessels, Anthony van Schaik, Hend. v. Rensselaer, and Johannis Abeel, present Elders, and William Claese Groesbeek, Harpert Jacobse, Gerrit van Ness, & Johannis Schuyler, present Dyakens of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Congregation and there successors forever.

August 8.—It is concluded that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty to make an assessement of thirty Pounds upon all Inhabitants within this Citty, and to make returne of y<sup>e</sup> same in y<sup>e</sup> space of eight times four and twenty hours ensueing y<sup>e</sup> date hereof, and then shall be collected before y<sup>e</sup> first of September next.

Att a Meeting of Justices &c. at y<sup>e</sup> house of Mr. J. J. Bleeker Esq., Mayor, in y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 15th of August, 1701:—Present, John Johnson Bleeker, Esq., Mayor, Joh. Bleeker, Recorder, David Schuyler, Johs. Roseboom, Justices, Capt. James Weems, Capt. John Bennet, Leut. Henry Holland.

Luykas Gerritse of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany complains in the Behalfe of his Doghter Maria, who being yesterday afternoon with some Boys & Garrels opposite to this Citty of Albany over y<sup>e</sup> River in y<sup>e</sup> woods gathering huckelberrys, where she the said Doghter says to be grievously mishandled throw the hands of three souldiers, whereupon said Doghter was asked if she knew them souldiers. Who answered not by name, but beleevd she could know them by sight. Then Capt. Weems sent for some of y<sup>e</sup> souldiers who (as he was informed) had yesterday afternoon been over y<sup>e</sup> River, and as soon as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Doghter saw David McDuggel, and Rob<sup>t</sup> Anderson, sayd that they were two of the Persons that struggled with her. Upon which it is Resolved to summon a Jury of six women to search

the Body of said Doghter, and to see if they could fynde any syn of her being Ravished; upon which was summoned, Tryntje y<sup>e</sup> wife of Hend. Roseboom, Catharine y<sup>e</sup> wife of Wm. Gysbertse, Angeniett y<sup>e</sup> wife of John Jacobse, Marritje y<sup>e</sup> wife of Takel Dirkse, Elsie y<sup>e</sup> wife of Gerrit Lansingh, Susanna y<sup>e</sup> wife of Barent Bratt.

Who were given y<sup>e</sup> following oath by Mr. Mayor:

Ghy sweeren by den Ewigh levende Godt dat ghy vizeeren sullen het Lichaem van Maria d Doghter van Luykas Gerritse die seght vercraght te syn van enige mans Persoonen, en daer van uytslagh te geven, aen my off ghy haer bevind sodanigh gehant harent te syn volgens uwe beste kenisse: So help U Godt.

The Jury give in there verdict y<sup>t</sup> they have according to oath vized y<sup>e</sup> Body of y<sup>e</sup> said Doghter and fynde her hard handled by some Persones by severall tokens of blew marks on her theijs, but fynde no sign of her being carnally known in body.

The verdict being read to her father and other of her relations, them gives satisfaction that she is not bereaved of her virginity.

The Punishment for attempting her body is referred to y<sup>e</sup> marshall law (y<sup>e</sup> Persons being Souldiers), Capt. Bennett and Leift. Holland then being present, promised to see them severely punished for y<sup>e</sup> same.

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At a Mayor's Court held in the Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 19th August, 1701.

John Carr, Plentive, John Artcher, Defendant. The Plentive demands of y<sup>e</sup> Defendant by Declaration the summe of three Pounds tenn Shillings. The Defendant ownes y<sup>e</sup> Debt.

Evert Janse, Joh. Bratt, Daniel Bratt, Hend. Roseboom, Melk<sup>t</sup> Melkertse Jun., Ph. Foreest, Isaac Verplank, Johs. de Wandelaer Jun., John Rosie, Bastiaen Harmense, Joh. Pruyn, John Nack.

The matter is decided in y<sup>e</sup> presence of Capt. Weems, who oblidges to see the s<sup>d</sup> £3:10 satisfied to y<sup>e</sup> Plentive



before y<sup>e</sup> last of October next ensuing, with all y<sup>e</sup> costs of sute falls to y<sup>e</sup> charge of y<sup>e</sup> Defendant.

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Att a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councill, y<sup>e</sup> 25th of August, 1701.

The assessment for £30 upon y<sup>e</sup> Citty as was concluded on y<sup>e</sup> 8th instant to be made, is now produced, and approved off, and laid 4½ stuyver upon y<sup>e</sup> pound, ordered that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> Collector of y<sup>e</sup> Citty to collect y<sup>e</sup> same.

Sept. 12.—Mr. John Johnson Bleeker Esq., Mayor of y<sup>e</sup> Citty proposes in Common Councill y<sup>e</sup> insufficientie of y<sup>e</sup> Cittys Stodkadoes in case a warr should break out (praying God to prevent y<sup>e</sup> same) and fyndeing y<sup>e</sup> Citty so ill prepared with gates and y<sup>t</sup> most of y<sup>e</sup> Stockadoes are broak down and de kayed, desyreing the best method may be used for y<sup>e</sup> better security of y<sup>e</sup> same. Whereupon is Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> present Commonality doe tomorrow morning, at Sone raise, goe rounde and vizite y<sup>e</sup> Insufficiency of this Citty, so that thereby Calculation canne be made what y<sup>e</sup> same will require to be made in secure and defensive Posture against y<sup>e</sup> approach of an enemy.

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Att a Meeting of Mayor, Aldermen, Assistants and officers, and y<sup>e</sup> Antient Inhabitants of this Citty, the 12th of Sept., 1701.

It is by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality set forth y<sup>e</sup> Condition of y<sup>e</sup> Cittyes Stockadoes (how they founde y<sup>e</sup> same this morning) and thereupon by this meeting unanimously concluded, that a Bargain be made with some Persones to provide a quantity of Two Hundred Stockadoes, in y<sup>e</sup> space of Seventheen days, or at y<sup>e</sup> end of this instant month (to close up the open places of s<sup>d</sup> Citty's Stockadoes), for which trouble to be satisfied according as y<sup>e</sup> following Gentlemen shall make agreement with y<sup>e</sup> labourers, shall be levyed by Tax out of this Citty. The Gentlemen to make s<sup>d</sup> agreement are, Mr. Joh. Abeel, Mr. Joh. Roseboom, aldermen, Mr. Garret van Ness, and Joh. Harmense, assistants.

Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany,  
y<sup>e</sup> 16th of Sept. 1701.

Lawrence van Schaak vs. Abraham Janse. The Plentive still demands of Defendant by Declaration for oats sowing upon some certain ground at Kinderhook by y<sup>e</sup> Plentive, which y<sup>e</sup> Defendant hath carryed away, to y<sup>e</sup> dammage of Twenty Pounds, with costs of sute, &c.

The Defendant ownes to have committed y<sup>e</sup> same, but alleadges that the action can not be tried at this Court, being it relates a title of land, and therefore graves a nonsuite. The Court having taken the same into Consideration, and fynding that no title of land can be tryed at this Court, doe therefore graunt Judgment with nonsuite against y<sup>e</sup> Plentive with costs of sute, &c.

Mr. Johannis Cuyler alderman, and Johannis Harmense assistant, doe produce a List of Persones who have neglected to sett up there quotas of new Stockadoes on y<sup>e</sup> south and north side of this Citty.

Mr. Verbrugh, Myndert Schuyler, Anthony van Schaik and Jacobus Turke appear, and make Complaint how divers persones arrive from New Yorke and retail merchandize without Lycence, contrary to y<sup>e</sup> Priviledge of our Charter, and to y<sup>e</sup> great disadvantage of our Inhabitants. The Court taken y<sup>e</sup> same into consideration and ordered that y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe do fynde such person or persones so offending, in y<sup>e</sup> summe of £1, as y<sup>e</sup> Charter directs, for each offence, until such time they have obtained there Lycenses.

*Memorandum of Freedom to such as are not Dwellers in  
this Citty or County.*

CITY OF ALBANY :

To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, Johannis Bleeker Esq., Recorder of Albany, in y<sup>e</sup> absence of John Johnson Bleeker, Mayor of y<sup>e</sup> same, sends greeting: Whereas Roeloff van Vleck hath made application to be made a freeman and Citizen of said Citty, these are therefore to Certify and Declare y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Roeloffe van Vleck is hereby admitted, received & allowed a freeman and Citizen of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, to have, hold and

enjoy the use of his Trade or handycraft within said City: Provided he Behave himselfe as oys y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of s<sup>d</sup> City.\*

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto sett my hand and caused y<sup>e</sup> Seale of this City to be hereunto affixed. Dated in Albany this 17th of September, in y<sup>e</sup> 13th year of his majesties reign, Ao. Do. 1701.

Was signed, JOH. BLEEKER, Recorder.

Likewise a Lycense passed to Mrs. Marg<sup>t</sup> Verplank, y<sup>e</sup> 20th day of Sept., 1701, for £3; y<sup>e</sup> 15th April, 1702, renewed to her husband, Mr. Collins. To Pr. Waldron and Hendrik Vrooman.

\* The price paid for this naturalization seems to have been £1:4.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 24th of Sept., 1701.

Whereas Complaints are made that severall persones within this City doe use trade or handycraft without being qualified as freemen to doe the same, and that on y<sup>e</sup> 27th of June, 1699, a list of such persons was given in, which by us being perused, wee have taken out y<sup>e</sup> following Persons, viz<sup>t</sup>.

Peter Van Brugh,  
Edward Reims,\*  
Luykas Luykasse,  
William Hilton,  
John Carr,†  
William Hogen,†  
Jan van Heyden,

John Fyne,†  
Joseph Janse,  
Jonathan Bradhorst,†  
Gerrit Ryckse,  
Robert Frothy†  
Joh's de Wandelaer.

\* Lycence to Retaile Liquors. † Lycence.

Are therefore of opinion that y<sup>e</sup> above, together with y<sup>e</sup> following persones, shall be discharged from using their trade or handycraft within this City until such time have obtained their Lycence: Provided them y<sup>t</sup> are born in y<sup>e</sup> Corporation or allready obtained City freedom.

Pr. Waldron, Levinus Winne, Hend. Vrooman.

Oct. 14.—This day being appointed by y<sup>e</sup> Charter of this City for y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen in there respective Wards to

make Return of y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen, Assistants, Assessors, and Constables, who return as follows:

*In the First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Johannis Schuyler,	Jacob Turke,
David Schuyler,	Luykas Gerritse.
Assessors.	Constable.
Anthony Coster,	Jean Rosie.
William van Ale.	
Harmanus Wendel, Collector.	

*The Second Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Johannis Roseboom,	Johannis Harmense,
Johannis Cuyler.	Jonannis Beekman.
Assessors.	Constable.
Abraham Schuyler,	Nicholas Blake.
Gysbert Marselis.	
Stephanus Groesbeek, Collector.	

*The Third Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Wessel ten Broek,	Johannis Mingael,
Johannis Abeel.	Harpert Jacobse.
Assessors.	Constable.
Evert Janse,	Pieter Waldron.
Frederik Harmense.	
Jacobus Schuyler, Collector.	
Anthony Bratt, Treasurer.	

*For Canastageone.*

Jan Ouderkerke, Assessor.      Lupyen, Constable.  
 Maes Ricksie, Eldert Ouderkerke, Path Masters.

*For ye Half Moon.*

Jan van Ness, Assessor.      Cornelis van Ness Constable.  
 Ruth Melgertse, High Constable.

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Att a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October, 1701.

In obedience to y<sup>e</sup> Resolution made in y<sup>e</sup> last Court of Sessions, on y<sup>e</sup> 7th of this Instant, Peter Coeyman doth appear, and alleadges that Hendrik Dow, y<sup>e</sup> late Consta-

ble in y<sup>e</sup> Colony of Rensselaerswyk omitted to give warning unto severall Inhabitants in said Colony, to appear and make choice in y<sup>e</sup> late Election primo June last for Assessors, Constable and Collector, to the s<sup>d</sup> Peter Coeymans disadvantage of so being chosen as Constable, notwithstanding by y<sup>e</sup> Perusal of y<sup>e</sup> Poll it is found that s<sup>d</sup> Coeyman is by majority of votes chosen Constable for s<sup>d</sup> Colony; therefore wee are of opinion that s<sup>d</sup> Coeyman is to officiate the office of Constable for s<sup>d</sup> Colony during y<sup>e</sup> present year, and that Hend. Dow y<sup>e</sup> late Constable, for so neglecting in giving warning to all and severall y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of s<sup>d</sup> Colony shall forfeit as a fyne y<sup>e</sup> summe of twenty shillings for the behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany.

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Att a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty y<sup>e</sup> 6th of November, 1701.

Johannis Bleeker, Esq., Mayor of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, produces his Commission for Mayor, &c., and read to y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen and Commonality; says to have taken y<sup>e</sup> Oath in New Yorke to officiate y<sup>e</sup> office depending on s<sup>d</sup> Commission, whereupon Capt. John Johnson Bleeker, y<sup>e</sup> late Mayor, delivers unto y<sup>e</sup> present Mayor y<sup>e</sup> following writings, which unto y<sup>e</sup> said late Mayor were by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality intrusted, viz<sup>t</sup>:

Copy of y<sup>e</sup> Patent for y<sup>e</sup> Colony Rensselaerswyk, bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 4th of November, 1685.

The Charter of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany dated y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of July, 1686.

The Transport of Peter van Brugh, dated y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of November, 1697.

Together with a Dutch and English patent thereof, formerly to his father, Johs. van Brugh.

The Patent of Schahkook dated y<sup>e</sup> 29th of March, 1698, together with Transport of y<sup>e</sup> same, from Hendk. van Rensselaer dated y<sup>e</sup> 8th of August, 1699.

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality y<sup>t</sup> whomsoever of s<sup>d</sup> authority as shall neglect or delay to appear on certain hours as shall be appointed, after y<sup>e</sup> warning given, shall forfeit y<sup>e</sup> summe of six shil-

lings for each time so neglected, and in case of refusal in paying such fine, shall be lawful for y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe to strain y<sup>e</sup> same upon there goods and chattles before y<sup>e</sup> then next meeting, as also y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> aldermen doe lay under s<sup>d</sup> fyne in case they neglect to appear timely on y<sup>e</sup> certain Mayors Courts, or depart y<sup>e</sup> Citty the morning when said Court shall be held.

Nov. 11.—Mr. Johannis Lydius minister, Anthony van Schaick and Hendk. van Rensselaer elders, in y<sup>e</sup> behalfe of the Church Wardens of y<sup>e</sup> Reformed Netherdutch Congregation of Albany, doe appear and verbally sett forth how y<sup>t</sup> in Collecting of money for y<sup>e</sup> Ministers Sallary severall of said Congregation do refuse to contribute any more thereto, alleadgeing that they have no settled place in y<sup>e</sup> Church to sett on and hear y<sup>e</sup> word of God.

Doe therefore Request that y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality will be pleased to permit them to appoint persones to goe round by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty and others in y<sup>e</sup> County belonging to said Congregation, to see what money can be voluntarily procured for y<sup>e</sup> enlargeing of said Church for y<sup>e</sup> more accomodation.

The Mayor, Alderman and Commonality taking y<sup>e</sup> above request into Consideration, doe graunt y<sup>e</sup> same, Provided such summe or summes of money as so shall be procured be employed for y<sup>e</sup> use aforesaid and none else.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality have appointed y<sup>e</sup> following persones as fyre masters of y<sup>e</sup> Citty for y<sup>e</sup> ensueing year, viz<sup>t</sup>: Ryer Gerritse, Thomas Williams, Abraham Kip, Elbert Gerritse, Thomas Harmense, and Gerrit Ryckse, who are once in each three weeks till y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October next ensueing, to goe rounde with y<sup>e</sup> assistance of one or more Constables, and vew each house or room where fyre is held, and wherever a Chimney shall be founde too foul or fyre keep in inconvenient places, to cause the same to be removed the owner paying as a fyne 3s. for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> fyre masters: who are also appointed y<sup>e</sup> way masters within y<sup>e</sup> limitation of the Citty.

Mr. Johannis Cuyler alderman, Johannis Beekman assistant, are appointed to inquire by the Citty Treasurer what there is still due of y<sup>e</sup> late Taxes and Lycence

money, and to make return the same to Mr. Mayor in the space of three days.

It is concluded that a proclamation be made that no person shall sell strong Liquor by Retaile without Licence, upon pain and penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> summe of £5, according to act of assembly.

As also that y<sup>e</sup> fyre leathers and hooks be laid by y<sup>e</sup> Church, and whosoever as shall presume to use y<sup>e</sup> same, unless in distress of fyre, shall forfeit y<sup>e</sup> summe of 3s. as often as they shall be used, for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe, who is to take care of y<sup>r</sup> same.

It is concluded y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> following persons, viz<sup>t</sup>: Johannis Abeel, Johannis Roseboom, Aldermen, Johannis Harmense and Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse, Assistants, be appointed to vew y<sup>e</sup> Stockadoes lately brought by Tierk Harmense &c., whether y<sup>e</sup> same be sufficient and according to agreement, and to make returne of y<sup>e</sup> same unto Mr. Mayor in y<sup>e</sup> space of three times twenty-four houres ensueing y<sup>e</sup> date hereof.

Oct. 15.—Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> resolution taken y<sup>e</sup> 11th of November instant, Alderman Johannis Cuyler and Johs. Beekman Assistant, doe return y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> most part of y<sup>e</sup> Taxes and Lycences are still standing out.

And whereas on y<sup>e</sup> 10th of October 1699, an order was drawn upon Capt. K. van Rensselaer, for £13:11, as also an other order upon Pr. Vosburgh and Jan Tysen for £15:17:1, to be paid unto Hend. van Rensselaer, which orders wee y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality being uncertain whether they are accepted off by y<sup>e</sup> Persones upon whom they are drawne as aforesaid, doe therefore appoint Mr. Joh. Cuyler, alderman, Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse assistant, to inquire and make end of the matter, in order that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Hend. van Rensselaer be charged for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Aldermen Johannis Abeel & Joh. Roseboom, Johannis Harmense & Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse assistant, pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> other side, doe returne as that they fynde y<sup>e</sup> Citties Stockadoes delivered by Tierke Harmense, &c. according to agreement.

Nov. 17.—The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, considering the great neglect of diverse Inhabitants in not

setting up their quotas of Stockadoes, on y<sup>e</sup> south and north side of this Citty, according to order, by proclamation on y<sup>e</sup> 20th of May, 1701, have therefore Resolved that a warrant be issued to the Sheriffe to strain the summe of 3s. upon y<sup>e</sup> goods and chattells of such person or persones for each Stockadoe so neglected, according to y<sup>e</sup> List given in by Mr. Joh. Cuyler and Joh. Harmense, on y<sup>e</sup> 16th of Sept. last, who were thereto appointed, provided y<sup>e</sup> overplus be returned to y<sup>e</sup> owner.

It is further Resolved y<sup>t</sup> another warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe or any of y<sup>e</sup> Constables, to collect y<sup>e</sup> arrears of y<sup>e</sup> severall Taxes on this Citty, lately given out according to y<sup>e</sup> assessments thereof, and whoever as shall be founde unwilling or neglecting to pay there quotas, to strain y<sup>e</sup> same with Costs upon there goods and chattles, the overplus to be returned to y<sup>e</sup> owners, and that in y<sup>e</sup> space of 48 hours ensuing y<sup>e</sup> date hereof.

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen, Commonality and the other gentlemen present, that y<sup>e</sup> Citty Stockadoes lately brought by Tierk Harmense, &c., be forthwith sett up in needful places of y<sup>e</sup> Citty walls, whereto Mr. David Schuyler alderman, Jacobus Turke assistant, is appointed to agree at y<sup>e</sup> cheapest rate with some fitt persones forthwith to sett up the same in such needful Place or Places as shall be ordered them by s<sup>d</sup> Jacobus Turke, who is appointed overseer thereof with reasonable allowance for said duty; further, that Mr. Mayor is allowed to pay y<sup>e</sup> charges out of y<sup>e</sup> first money.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 25th of November, 1701.

Patrick McGregory appears and humbly requests to be admitted one Carman for this Citty. The Court taken y<sup>e</sup> same into Consideration doe graunt y<sup>e</sup> same: Provided he first takes out his Citty freedom.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, y<sup>e</sup> 25th of Nov., 1701.

Whereas Complaints are made y<sup>t</sup> diverse Inhabitants doe refuse to pay such summe or summes of money as



they are indebted to y<sup>e</sup> 2 pr ct upon Indian goods, and 3<sup>d</sup> upon each gallon Rom graunted by act of assembly to y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany and County, to defray their necessary [expenses], which goods and Rom being landed and received in there houses before y<sup>e</sup> Determination of s<sup>d</sup> act, which expired 1st July last. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, after viewing of said act, take it into consideration that such Person or Persones must pay y<sup>e</sup> money so indebted and thereto ordered y<sup>e</sup> City Treasurer to goe rounde and collect y<sup>e</sup> same, and in case such person or persones doe refuse to pay such debts, if under 40s. to summonse them before any Justice, if above 40s. to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same at y<sup>e</sup> next Mayor's Court. Moreover Jacob Turke and Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse assistants, are appointed to assist said Treasurer.

The Sheriffe, Jonathan Broadhurst, produces an account of £4:12:6, for householdship lost, which he by order of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor and Aldermen had delivered in y<sup>e</sup> Leiv<sup>t</sup> Gov. lodgeing in y<sup>e</sup> fort last July, desyreing an order upon y<sup>e</sup> Treasurer for y<sup>e</sup> same; which is approved off, together with an account of Mr. Abeel for £3:19:3, to be paid by y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County. Also an account of Wm. Hogen for 15s.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality have appointed Mr. Johannis Abeel, David Schuyler and Wessel ten Broek, aldermen, Luykas Gerritse, Joh. Harmense, and Joh. Beekman, assistants, to view and make up y<sup>e</sup> Citty and Countyes accounts, from y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October Ao 1700, to y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October Ao 1701, and to make return of y<sup>e</sup> same on y<sup>e</sup> next Mayor's Court.

Nov. 29.—The Ratelwatch, Jo. Rateliffe and Rob<sup>t</sup> Barrett, doe continue Ratelmen for y<sup>e</sup> ensueing year, from y<sup>e</sup> 29th of Nov. 1701 to y<sup>e</sup> 29th of Nov. 1702, according to y<sup>e</sup> last agreement on y<sup>e</sup> 26th of Nov. 1700, for £24 and 80 load fyre wood, y<sup>e</sup> money to be paid quarterly; the watch they are to hold in y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse, on y<sup>e</sup> Parrel street. Ordered that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors to make an assessment of £30 and 80 load of wood, to be laid upon y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants of this Citty, and to deliver said assessment to Mr. Mayor next Mayor's Court.

Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 9th of December, 1701.

Anthony Bratt Treasurer versus Claes Ripse van Dam. The plentive demands by declaration the summe of £4:7:6 for 350 gallons Rom, entered by y<sup>e</sup> said defendant on y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> June last, due to said Citty and County, for Imposition, as by an act of Assembly expired y<sup>e</sup> first of July then following. The Defendant denyes y<sup>e</sup> debt, alleadging y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said act was expired before y<sup>e</sup> Rom was consumed. The Jury called and sworne, viz<sup>t</sup>, Wm. Claese, Anthony van Schaick, Elbert Gerritse, Jacob Bogart, Johannis Claese, Johannis Luykase, Levinus Winne, Wm. van Ale, Cornelis Schermerhoorn, Johannis Lansingh, William Gysbertse, Takel Dirkse: who went out, and came in, gave a verdict that they fynde y<sup>e</sup> Defendant not obliged to pay for what Rom he had at y<sup>e</sup> expiration of s<sup>d</sup> act. The Court doe approve of y<sup>e</sup> verdict.

Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 15th December, 1701.

Mr. Mayor proposes desyring y<sup>e</sup> opinion of y<sup>e</sup> Commonality if it is not requisite to issue a warrant to y<sup>e</sup> assessors to make an assessment for as many stockadoes as will require to fortifye y<sup>e</sup> Citty with y<sup>e</sup> new stockadoes sett up this summer. The Commonality are of opinion that it may be referred till y<sup>e</sup> post arrives from New Yorke, which will be about new years day, alleadging that perhaps wee may receive assured news of y<sup>e</sup> continuation of peace, when it will not so necessarily require so great a reparation in one winter.

The assessors have made an assessment for y<sup>e</sup> Ratel-watch of money and fyre wood, being produced by Mr. Mayor, is approved off, and ordered that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> Collector to collect y<sup>e</sup> same.

Further Resolved that warning be sent to y<sup>e</sup> Justices in y<sup>e</sup> County to appear in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall, on y<sup>e</sup> 29th of this instant, in y<sup>e</sup> morning at 9 o'clock, there to make up y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County's accounts.

Nov. 29.—Nine members of the Court met pursuant to the foregoing resolution, and adjourned to the first Tues-

day in February on account of the absence of some of the country members.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 20th of January, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

This day appeared before this Court Mr. John van Loon, and hath delivered into the office all such papers as he hath in his hands writt by Mr. Adriaen van Elpendam relateing y<sup>e</sup> publick, and thereby declared upon oath that he had no more such in his custody.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 2d of February, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

It is concluded by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality that part of y<sup>e</sup> Citty be now repaired with stockadoes, viz<sup>t</sup>, on y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> Citty from y<sup>e</sup> east side of y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse, where y<sup>e</sup> new stockadoes ends, round by y<sup>e</sup> main garde to y<sup>e</sup> gate called Moyealties poert, for which end Johannis Beekman and Johannis Thomase, assistants, are appointed forthwith to calculate what quantity of stockadoes will require to fill up y<sup>e</sup> same; which persones do return Eight hundred. Ordered that a warrant be issued to the assessors to make an assessment upon y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty for y<sup>e</sup> same, and to returne their assessment under hand and seale, to Mr. Mayor, in y<sup>e</sup> space of twice 24 hours. The stockadoes are to be of smove pinne barke, 13 foot long, and one foot at y<sup>e</sup> small end.

Feb. 4.—The assessors have returned there assessment for y<sup>e</sup> Citty stockadoes, laid upon y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants as annexed and concluded and resolved that warning be given to each respective inhabitant by y<sup>e</sup> Constable or Constables, to ride there quotas, as by y<sup>e</sup> Tax List doth appear to y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> Citty, on heaps between y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse and y<sup>e</sup> north east point of y<sup>e</sup> Citty wall, behynde y<sup>e</sup> widow Schuyler's, and that in y<sup>e</sup> time of this instant month, and however as shall be neglecting to ride their qnotaes in y<sup>e</sup> time aforesaid, shall forfeit a fyne of two shillings and three pence for each stockadoe not so ride, and still obliged forthwith to fulfill there quota.

Moreover that each inhabitant are to mark there stock-adoes.

Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 21st of Feb. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

A Proclamation proclaimed that all persons within this Citty and County doe cause there weights and measures be adjusted by Coenraet ten Eyck, in y<sup>e</sup> space of six months, upon pain of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> sum of sixty shillings; and whoever as shall send bags to y<sup>e</sup> mill with Corn without y<sup>e</sup> owners mark forfeits y<sup>e</sup> bags for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> and sheriffe; y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Coenraet is sworne this day Eyk master, who is allow for y<sup>e</sup> stamp on weights 1*d*, and on y<sup>e</sup> schepel 9*d*.

February 21.—Whereas Mr. Johannis Abeel, Johannis Schuyler and Johannis Cuyler, in y<sup>e</sup> late sessions were appointed to enquire why y<sup>e</sup> eighteen pounds by y<sup>e</sup> Justice of Catskill and Coxhacky's warde contributed to y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County's charges from y<sup>e</sup> 14th of Oct. to y<sup>e</sup> 14th Oct. is so much neglected to be paid, and to determine y<sup>e</sup> same, who do returne report that they proceeded in y<sup>e</sup> matter and desyred y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Justices and Collector to appear and answer s<sup>d</sup> neglect, who doe not appear, only y<sup>e</sup> Collector, who pays £3:12, and says that y<sup>e</sup> fault for not collecting y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> money lays in y<sup>e</sup> Justice, who forbid him to proceed. The Commonality taken y<sup>e</sup> same into consideration, are unanimously of opinion that a warrant be forthwith issued to y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe to attach Dirk Teunise and Jean Casperse, to appear before our next Inferior Court, and answer to what Complaints as shall be given against them.

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Att a Meeting of the Justices of the Citty and County of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 7th of March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Present, Johannis Bleeker, Johannis Abeel, Wessel ten Broek, Johannis Roseboom, Johannis Cuyler, Dirk Teunise, Gerrit Teunise, Peter Vosburgh, John Casperse, Justices.

Whereas wee and the rest of the Justices of this Citty and County, being by y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe of this Citty and County summoned, as to have refused or delayed to take care that y<sup>e</sup> quota or proportion of y<sup>e</sup> £2000 Tax, and y<sup>e</sup> quota

or proportion of y<sup>e</sup> £1000 Tax, raised by act of General Assembly of this Province, be paid unto y<sup>e</sup> hands of y<sup>e</sup> Collector and Receiver General; as also in another order to transmitt to y<sup>e</sup> Gov. or y<sup>e</sup> Clerk of y<sup>e</sup> Councill of this Province y<sup>e</sup> number of males in each respective Citty and Township within y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> County, above y<sup>e</sup> age of 16 and under y<sup>e</sup> age of 60 years, and therefore to appear before y<sup>e</sup> Gov. and Councill on y<sup>e</sup> breaking up of y<sup>e</sup> ice in y<sup>e</sup> River in y<sup>e</sup> Spring next, to answer y<sup>e</sup> same.

Wee have therefore inquired in y<sup>e</sup> matter, and fynde that y<sup>e</sup> quota to y<sup>e</sup> £2000 Tax being for this County £120, is raised, collected and paid to Mr. Hend. Hanse, then Mayor, and that by an account under his hand y<sup>e</sup> said £126 is transmitted to S. V. Cortland, in his lifetime Receiver General, having yet over and above said summe in hand, £2:18:6, and 4 schepels somer Tarwe, or wheat, as by s<sup>d</sup> account doth appear, and therefore of opinion in case said Mr. Hanse doth not pay what money he hath still in hand due to s<sup>d</sup> Tax before y<sup>e</sup> going off of y<sup>e</sup> first sloop, that then y<sup>e</sup> Gov. and Councill may be acquainted with y<sup>e</sup> same. N. B. They demand still £4:15:10.

As to y<sup>e</sup> county's quota to y<sup>e</sup> £1000 Tax, being £60, which is almost paid in, it is resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> rest thereof shall be paid unto Mr. Johannis Bleeker y<sup>e</sup> present mayor forthwith, before any sloop goe off, and whoever Justice or Justices as shall neglect to pay their full quotaes towards the same, to complain of him to y<sup>e</sup> Gov. & Councill.

As to y<sup>e</sup> list of Males within this County, as required, was delivered in hands of Capt. John Johnson Bleeker, late mayor, then going down to New Yorke, says to have given them over with his own hands to Mr. Cozins, clerk of y<sup>e</sup> Councill.

It is further Resolved, that for y<sup>e</sup> future all Taxes laid upon y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County, the warrants to be issued shall be signed by y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County, provided y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> County are to appear in Albany at y<sup>e</sup> signing thereof; also that all quotaes or agreements whatever, by y<sup>e</sup> County Justices, each in his respective warde, as shall be due from time to time, are obliged to pay y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> Justices in y<sup>e</sup> Citty.

William, by y<sup>e</sup> Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of y<sup>e</sup> Faith, &c., Greeting: You are hereby commanded to collect all such arrears of Taxes as are still behynde hand, and due to y<sup>e</sup> King and County from y<sup>e</sup> warde of Catskill and Coxhacky, and whoever as shall be founde neglecting or unwilling to pay there arrears of such Taxes, to strain y<sup>e</sup> same upon there goods and catles, y<sup>e</sup> overplus to be restored to y<sup>e</sup> owner; in doeing whereof this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 9th of March, in y<sup>e</sup> 13th year of his Majesty's reign, annoq Do. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

To William Janse,

Constable and Collector of Catskill and Coxhacky, to be served forthwith.

JOHANNIS BLEEKER,

JOH. ABÉEL,

JOH. SCHUYLER,

JOH. CUYLER,

JOH. ROSEBOOM,

WESSEL TEN BROEK,

GERRIT <sup>his</sup> + TEUNISE,

DAVID <sub>mark.</sub> SCHUYLER,

DIRK TEUNISE,

JAN CASPERSE,

*Justices.*

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Att a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councill in Albany, the 31st of March, 1702.

It is Resolved that a Proclamation be made to Ring y<sup>e</sup> hogs belonging to this Citty, in there noses, in y<sup>e</sup> space of thrice 24 hours, upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> same, as also that each Inhabitant doe remove there fyre wood from y<sup>e</sup> streets, and to lay y<sup>e</sup> timber wood together, before y<sup>e</sup> first of May next ensueing, upon penalty of forfeiting for each day after primo May not so removed, y<sup>e</sup> summe of three shillings, and that y<sup>e</sup> Constables be not neglecting by turns to goe round and see that y<sup>e</sup> Sabbath day be not Broak, which proclamation is accordingly proclaimed. N. B. Y<sup>e</sup> fynes herein contained are to be for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe.

Capt. James Weemms presents to y<sup>e</sup> Hon. Coll. Peter Schuyler, one of His Maj. Honorable Council for y<sup>e</sup> Province of New Yorke, &c., and to y<sup>e</sup> worshipful y<sup>e</sup> Mayor and Aldermen of the Citty of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> present State and Condition of His Maj's Souldiers posted in this Garrison of Albany, viz<sup>t</sup>.

Gentlemen :

The good of his maj's Service, together with your own Interest and Security, doth oblige me in behalfe of his maj's Companies posted here and at Schenectady, to let you know, that it is now seventheen weeks since any subsistence has been remitted to them, and am now at my last shifts, with course to take for y<sup>e</sup> supporting of them, having already advanced every penny I had, and pawned both moveables and credit as far as it will goe, for there Relieffe before I would be troublesome to you, and hitherto to a wonder neither outrage or dammage has been done to any of his maj's Subjects, by either garrison, tho at present to my certatn knowledge, many of y<sup>e</sup> souldiers are reduced to Bread and water; and Gentlemen it is altogether out of my power to assist either officer or souldiers, having already done to the utmost of my power for his maj's Service, so that it now remains only in you gentlemen to take our Case into your serious Consideration, and see what is most expedient for his maj's Interest and the present support of both garrisons, until some other can be taken which is all I can offer or say but that I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

JAMES WEEMMS.

Albany, March y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>t</sup>, 1702.

In pursuant of y<sup>e</sup> above Remonstrance y<sup>e</sup> mayor, aldermen and assistants have resolved to ask Joh. Groenendyk if he would be pleased to deliver y<sup>e</sup> first quarters rent of y<sup>e</sup> accise, being £42:10, expired y<sup>e</sup> 28th of February last, towards y<sup>e</sup> payment of y<sup>e</sup> garrison, and that Coll. Schuyler Capt. Weems and y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mayor, aldermen and assistants, would give bond to indemnify him, who after a Consider-

ation condescended to y<sup>e</sup> matter, provided that an assignment of Richard Hill on Capt. Bennett, being £3, should therein be axcepted as part of payment, and in case any dammage should accrue on y<sup>e</sup> persons so signing y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Citty should be layable to satisfye y<sup>e</sup> same.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 31st of March, 1702.

In pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> late summonse from Gouverneur and Council as entered on y<sup>e</sup> 7th Instant, it is concluded that Mr. Johannis Cuyler Esq., alderman, shall in y<sup>e</sup> behalfe of y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Justices for y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, addresse himselfe to his honor y<sup>e</sup> gouverneur and Council to ask there pardon in neglecting the former orders, as also that he shall take along to New Yorke y<sup>e</sup> remainder of y<sup>e</sup> £2000 Tax, being £4:15:10; likewise y<sup>e</sup> Citty and Countys quota to y<sup>e</sup> £1000 Tax, being £60, or as much as shall be ready, to deliver y<sup>e</sup> same to his maj'es Collector and Receiver Genll for y<sup>e</sup> Province of New Yorke, together with a letter to the gouverneur.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor and Aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 28th of April, 1702.

This day Joh. Groenendyk produces a Deputation to receive his maj'es quit rents in this County and Ulster, and hath under oath faithfull to doe y<sup>e</sup> same, together with y<sup>e</sup> oath of aleadgence and supremicy, signing y<sup>e</sup> Test and association.

The Mayor proposes y<sup>e</sup> setting up of y<sup>e</sup> Citty Stockadoes. It is first concluded y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Constables in there respective wards shall goe rounde and appoint each inhabitant to shew him there stockadoes, which they were taxed to ride, and that then each warde shall sett up there stockadoes so taxed, beginning with y<sup>e</sup> first warde on Monday y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> of May next, then y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> warde.

May 6.—Agreed with Mr. Cuyler, Joh. Beekman, and Melgert Melgertse, to sharp, squair and sett up in good order y<sup>e</sup> new Stockadoes, Ride by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants for y<sup>e</sup> Citty, on y<sup>e</sup> place appointed on y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> Citty, also to close y<sup>e</sup> places left open y<sup>e</sup> last year, wherefore



they are to have for each Stockadoe so sett up, six pence currant money. And that an assessment be laid on y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants, and raised for that purpose forthwith, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> old Stockadoes doe remain to y<sup>e</sup> Citty.

May 20th.—The assessors having returned there assessment of £20:5:6, which is by Mr. Mayor produced, and by y<sup>e</sup> commonality approved, doe order that warrant be forthwith issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors for y<sup>e</sup> speedy collecting of y<sup>e</sup> same, in y<sup>e</sup> space of six dayes ensueing y<sup>e</sup> date hereof.

May 30.—Whereas Complaints are made that severall Persones inhabiting within this county doe very much diminish y<sup>e</sup> Rights and Priviledges of this Citty, by Tradeing with Indians in y<sup>e</sup> County, contrary to y<sup>e</sup> Charter of the Citty, it is therefore concluded that Wessel ten Broek, Johannis Cuyler and David Schuyler, aldermen, doe on Monday next, being y<sup>e</sup> first of June, convey and vizite y<sup>e</sup> Charter of said Citty, and order a warrant to be drawne, as the said Charter directs, against such Tradeing in y<sup>e</sup> said County.

The Proclamation for y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade is made and ordered to be published, as formerly, only altered y<sup>e</sup> fine for y<sup>e</sup> receipt of Indians into y<sup>e</sup> houses, that it shall be upon each Indian or Squae, and that all y<sup>e</sup> fines are for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Commonality one-third, and for y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe two-thirds, to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same; excepting y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fine for Trading on y<sup>e</sup> Sabbath day, which is for such as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Moreover there is inserted that no Indians shall be Ride or brought nearer than y<sup>e</sup> upward Indian house, upon penalty of forfeiting nine shillings for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe. This is published y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> of June, is as follows.

[Here follows a proclamation very similar to those on p. 108, vol. ii, and p. 13, 14, vol. iii, of these Annals.]

It is further concluded, y<sup>t</sup> each Inhabitant shall Ring there hoggs in there noses, to prevent damage in y<sup>e</sup> Commons, as also to remove there Fyre Wood from y<sup>e</sup> Streets y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> space of Eight Days ensueing y<sup>e</sup> Date thereof, upon penalty of forfeiting such hoggs not Ringed, and fire wood, for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> High Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty and County, who is to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 30 day of May, in y<sup>e</sup> 14th year of his majesties Reign, Ao Do 1702. God Save The King.

June 3.—Leiv<sup>t</sup> Matthew Schanks, Henry Holland, and Richard Brewer, officers of his maj<sup>'</sup>es Garrison posted at Albany, doe appear in Common Councill and sett forth how that the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New Yorke, in consideration of his maj<sup>'</sup>s signall favors to this Province, in sending over such number of forces for y<sup>e</sup> defence of said Province, have graunted unto y<sup>e</sup> Officers and Souldiers posted in his maj<sup>'</sup>es fort at New Yorke; doe therefore desire that this Commonality will take y<sup>e</sup> same into there consideration, and admitt y<sup>e</sup> Officers and Souldiers now belonging to y<sup>e</sup> companies posted at Albany aforesaid in like manner there freedom of this Citty.

The above desire is taken in Consideration, and doe adjourn this Common Councill till towards y<sup>e</sup> evening at one half hour Sonne.

In y<sup>e</sup> evening y<sup>e</sup> Common Councill being convened, Mr. Mayor desyres that it may be again adjourned for eight days longer, which by y<sup>e</sup> Recorder being put to y<sup>e</sup> vote, the major votes are that the matter desyred may be answered as well now as over eight days, and therefore are of opinion that y<sup>e</sup> Common Councill doe proceed.

Whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Recorder desyres the opinion of y<sup>e</sup> Common Councill whether y<sup>e</sup> officers and souldiers posted here at Albany shall be admitted freemen of this Citty, and how.

The major votes are of opinion that there freedom be graunted gratis, and that y<sup>e</sup> mayor, recorder and aldermen or y<sup>e</sup> mayor or any three aldermen, doe administer unto them the oath of a freeman, and graunt them certificates thereof under the Seale of the Citty, and that the Town Clerke register there names as freemen accordingly, any former Law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in the Citty Hall of Albany,  
the 18th of August, 1702.

Upon y<sup>e</sup> request of Coll. Peter Schuyler in y<sup>e</sup> behalfe of his Mother, Mrs. Margaret Schuyler, on y<sup>e</sup> 16th instant a warrant was issued to y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe to fetch y<sup>e</sup> negroe

Tam, belonging to Claes van Bockhorne? who is accused to have received severall goods and money from the two negroe women of said Mrs. Schuyler, who have taken y<sup>e</sup> same from her, whereupon y<sup>e</sup> said negroe Tam appears here, and being examined confesses to have received money from y<sup>e</sup> said negroe woman, but hath sometime thereafter delivered y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> negroe of Johannis Beekman, y<sup>e</sup> Court are thereof of opinion, since he hath returned said money that he or his master shall be pay the Charges fallen thereon, in the meantime the said negroe shall remain y<sup>e</sup> custody of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe till such time he hath received satisfaction.

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Att a Common Council held in the Citty Hall of Albany the 18th of August, 1702.

It is proposed by the Recorder that his Excellency My Lord Cornbury, observing y<sup>e</sup> Gutter from y<sup>e</sup> Spring water into y<sup>e</sup> fort well decayed, offers in case y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants will provide wood sufficient, his excellency then will be at the charge to bore y<sup>e</sup> same, in order that a lasting gutter may be laid before y<sup>e</sup> foundation of y<sup>e</sup> fort wall there be built. This being taken into Consideration, the Commonality are unanimously of Opinion, and thereupon Resolve to deliver such wood to y<sup>e</sup> use aforesaid from y<sup>e</sup> spring through y<sup>e</sup> fort, and as far as y<sup>e</sup> east bounds of the said fort, having appointed Johannis Abeel, Recorder, and Joh. Schuyler, alderman, to endeavor and agree with my lord to have y<sup>2</sup> wood bored and laid so far as aforesaid Resolved, and further for s<sup>d</sup> persones appointed to agree with some fitt person or persones to Ride said wood at y<sup>e</sup> cheapest Rate.

Resolved that a Tax of one hundred pounds be laid upon y<sup>e</sup> Corporation, and that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors to make an estimation of y<sup>e</sup> Estates within said Corporation, and to return y<sup>e</sup> same under there hands and seales in y<sup>e</sup> space of three times twenty-four hours, and then said assessment be collected by y<sup>e</sup> Collector, before y<sup>e</sup> first of Sept., 1702.

Aug. 26.—The assessors have, according to a warrant of y<sup>e</sup> 18th instant, delivered to Mr. Mayor an estimation

of the Estates within this Corporation, which is now by Mr. Mayor here produced, amounting y<sup>c</sup>

1st warde to,	-	-	-	-	£2652
2d warde,	-	-	-	-	1958
3d warde,	-	-	-	-	1294
					—
					£5904

Whereupon is Resolved and Laid upon each pounce four pence half penny, and ordered that a warrant be issued to y<sup>c</sup> Collector to collect y<sup>c</sup> same, in y<sup>c</sup> space of five days, or before primo September next ensueing.

It is further Resolved, fynding y<sup>c</sup> Citty Stockadoes so much out of Repair, and y<sup>c</sup> Gates all lying open, that Mr. Johannis Abeel shall forthwith employ persones to make and fix up y<sup>c</sup> Gates of said Citty in good order, before y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Stockadoes can be orderly closed, and that Mr. Mayor and Alderman Schuyler, Alderman Roseboom, and Luykas Gerritse, shall supply materials to close y<sup>e</sup> Gardine or Citty fence, where Creeks run throw y<sup>e</sup> same.

Aug. 29.—It is Resolved that the Supperior Officers of this Citty shall give warning to the Inhabitants of there Companies, viz<sup>t</sup>: The Troops under Command of Capt. Schuyler, and y<sup>c</sup> other two Companies under Command Capt. Wessel ten Broek and Capt. Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler, and to each other men and wedows of this Citty, not under command of Companies, to appear on Monday next, being y<sup>e</sup> 31st instant, in y<sup>e</sup> morning at 6 a clock, at such place or places as y<sup>c</sup> officers shall cause to be warned, then and there to repair the Citty walls, upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> summe of 6s. currant money.

Sept. 2.—Ordered that the following Proclamation be proclaimed, viz<sup>t</sup>: By authority aforesaid, and Justices of y<sup>e</sup> County.

*A Proclamation.*

Whereas wee are sencible of y<sup>e</sup> dayly visitations of Almighty God to our neighbours of New Yorke, with great sicknesse and sudden death, altho lesse punishment than they or wee have deserved, yet not to withstand y<sup>e</sup> hand of Almighty, but as much as in us lyes to shune any ill distemper, wee, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and

Commonality, and Justices, doe hereby Publish and Prohibite that no Person or Persones, either with Sloop, Boat, Canoe or other Vessell, shall from hence depart to New Yorke, except it be an Expresse, and that no person or persons shall in like manner, or any other way, come from New Yorke to this Citty, nearer than y<sup>e</sup> Island called Bearen Island, twelve miles to y<sup>e</sup> south of this Citty, and there to remain till further order from us, and also that no wolling goods be landed from y<sup>e</sup> sloop or vessell of Peter Bogardus late arrived, or any other vessels that arrives, as they will answer to y<sup>e</sup> contrary on there outmost perill.

Sept. 15.—Mr. Hendrik Roseboom, Sexton of this Citty, appears in Common Councill and desyres they will be pleased to confirm him in that office, which being taken in consideration, is granted him according to his former authorization.

Sept. 18.—It is Concluded that Hend. Roseboom be paid out of y<sup>e</sup> late Tax of £100 for his Services y<sup>e</sup> late year expired primo August last, - - - £10

To Turk Harmense, - - - 5;16:9

To Dirk van der Heyden, - - - 18: 9:9

To Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Junior, - - - 10

To Anthony Bratt, - - - 5

To James Parker, - - - 5

To Mrs. Marg<sup>t</sup> Schuyler y<sup>e</sup> whole what is due to her, having appointed Mr. Johannis Cuyler, and Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jr., and Anthony Bratt to ballance her account.

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Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 21 September, 1702:—Present, Johannis Rleeker, Johannis Abeel, Johannis Cuyler, Johannis Roseboom.

Dirk van der Heyden appears and informs that his Broyr in law, Pawlus Miller, being in this County, is informed of y<sup>e</sup> late Proclamation against any persones from New Yorke to come nearer this Citty than Bearen Island, therefore humbly makes application to be permitted into this Citty. The Justices are of opinion, since his Excell.

my Lord Cornbury is dayly expected, that said Paulus Miller shall remain there in y<sup>e</sup> County where he now is, till his Excellency's arrival here.

Leiv<sup>t</sup> Henry Holland makes application to y<sup>e</sup> Mayr, Recorder & Alder'n, that they will be pleased to appoint two persones to take an Inventory of y<sup>e</sup> Estate of Edward Reimes, late Souldier under Command of Capt. Weems, and freeman of this Citty, deceased, who accordingly have appointed Johannis Groenendyk and Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Junior to take Inventory of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Estate, and appraise y<sup>e</sup> same.

Sept. 22.—Ordered that y<sup>e</sup> following warrant be entered, viz<sup>t</sup>:

*Citty of Albany:* Anne by the Grace of God of England Scotland, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., to y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany or his Deputy, greeting: Wee command you, that since wee are informed y<sup>t</sup> severall persones do presume contrary to y<sup>e</sup> late Proclamation to come within y<sup>e</sup> limits of s<sup>d</sup> proclamation, y<sup>t</sup> all persons that have entered within y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> limitation or whatsoever person or persones as hereafter shall enter within y<sup>e</sup> same, to take such person or persones into your custody, there to remain until such time they give sufficient security for there appearance to answer that contempt at y<sup>e</sup> then next Court of Sessions, wherein you are in no ways to omitt. Dated in Albany this 22d of Sept. in y<sup>e</sup> first year of her maj's Reign, Ao Do 1702.

JOHANNIS BLEEKER, Justice,  
JOHANNIS ABEEL,  
JOHANNIS ROSEBOOM,  
JOHANNIS CUYLER.

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October, Ao 1702.—This day being appointed by the Charter of this Citty for the Aldermen of there respective Wards to make Return of the Aldermen, Assistants, Assessors, and Constables, who Return as follows, viz<sup>t</sup>:

*In the First Warde.*

Aldermen.  
Johannis Schuyler,  
David Schuyler.

Assistants.  
Jacob Turke,  
Luykas Gerritse.

Assessors.

Johannis Gerritse,  
William van Alle.

Constable.

Stephanus Groesbeek.

Claes Luykase, Collector.

*The Second Warde.*

Aldermen.

Johannis Roseboom,  
Johannis Cuyler.

Assistants.

Johannis Beekman,  
Johannis Harmense.

Assessors.

Elbert Gerritse,  
Warner Carstense.

Constable.

Myndert Roseboom.

Isaac Verplank, Collector.

*The Third Warde.*

Aldermen.

Hendrik Hanse,  
Johannis Mingael.

Assistants.

Ruth Melgertse,  
Frans Winne.

Assessors.

Gerrit van Ness,  
Dirk Bratt.

Constable.

Ary Oothout.

Jacob Schuyler, Collector.

Anthony Bratt, Treasurer. John Rosie, High Constable.

*For Canastageone.*

Dirk Bratt, Constable. Cornelis Tymese, Assessor.  
Maes Rickse, Claes Gerritse, Path Masters.

*For ye Half Moon.*

Elbert Harmense, Asses'r. Jacobus Skoonhoven Const'e.  
Jan van Ness, Path Master.

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Att a Common Councill held in the Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 29th of October, 1702:—Present, Johannis Abeel, Recorder, Johs. Schuyler, David Schuyler, Johs. Roseboom, Johs. Cuyler, Hend. Hansen, Johs. Mingael, Jacob Turke, Luykas Gerritse, Johs. Beekman, Ruth Melgertse, Frans Winne.

The Recorder proposes that a vessel may be admitted to Convoy doune y<sup>e</sup> Representatives to Kings County. Y<sup>e</sup> Justices are of opinion and doe permitt y<sup>e</sup> same to goe doune and come directly up to Albany, provided y<sup>e</sup> master of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> vessel or any oyer passenger y<sup>t</sup> goes with him doe

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not goe into New Yorke. Y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> master, William van Ale, oblidges himself on his perrill that if any of s<sup>d</sup> passengers goe into New Yorke, they or none else from thence shall enter again on his board, and further y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> master is on his arrivall into this County, if any persones on his board befalle sick thereon by y<sup>e</sup> way, to stop at Beeren Island till further order, otherwise admitted to come directly up to the Citty. Johs. van Ale upon his Request desyres y<sup>e</sup> same priviledge, oblidgeing himselfe in like manner, which is so graunted.

The Recorder desyres y<sup>r</sup> opinion of y<sup>r</sup> Commonality whether they think requisite that a Gate to y<sup>e</sup> south of y<sup>e</sup> fort be sett up, or y<sup>e</sup> place shutt too. Y<sup>r</sup> major votes are to sett up a new gate.

Nov. 24.—Since Complaints are made that y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse is in want of fyrewood, and whereas severall persones, Inhabitants of this Citty, have neglected to Ride there quota of wood to y<sup>e</sup> same. It is therefore Resolved that all and every person so neglecting shall Ride there s<sup>d</sup> quotas to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Blockhouse in space of five days after y<sup>e</sup> date hereof, upon penalty of forfeiting 18*d*. and still oblidgeed to deliver s<sup>d</sup> wood.

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality that whosoever of said authority as shall neglect or delay to appear on certain hours as shall be appointed, after y<sup>r</sup> warning given, shall forfeit y<sup>e</sup> summe of six shillings for each time so neglected, and in case of refusal in paying such fyne, shall be lawfull for y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe to strain y<sup>e</sup> same upon there goods and chattels before y<sup>e</sup> then next meeting, as also that y<sup>r</sup> Aldermen doe lay uuder said fyne in case they neglect to appear timely on y<sup>e</sup> certain Mayor's Courts, or depart y<sup>e</sup> Citty y<sup>e</sup> morning when said Court shall be held.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality have appointed y<sup>r</sup> following Persones fyre masters and way masters within y<sup>r</sup> Citty for y<sup>r</sup> ensueing year, viz<sup>t</sup>: Levinus Winne and Anthony Coster, Pr. Mingael and Rynier Myndertse, Barent Bratt and Jan Corn. Visselaer, who are once in each three weeks till y<sup>e</sup> 14th of October next, to goe round with y<sup>r</sup> assistance of one and more Constables, and



view each House and Room where fyre is held, and where-ever a Chimney shall be founde too foul, or fyre keep in inconvenient places, to cause y<sup>r</sup> same be removed, y<sup>e</sup> owner paying as a fyne 3s. for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> fyre masters, to whom a warrant shall be directed.

Proclamation is given out against Retailing without Lycence, which is Prohibited on penalty of five pounds.

As also that y<sup>e</sup> fyre leathers and hooks shall not be taken from y<sup>e</sup> Church where they are ordered to be, upon penalty of 3s. for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>r</sup> Sheriffe, who is ordered to take care of y<sup>e</sup> same.

Dec. 8.—[Present, the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen and assistants.] Resolved that 1550 Citty stockadoes of pain wood, and two hundred load of fire wood be assessed on y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty, between this and the 12th of this Instant. And that y<sup>e</sup> same stockadoes be in length 13 foot, and at y<sup>e</sup> thinnest end one foot square, as formerly, and them to be Ride between this and y<sup>e</sup> first of February next, each quota on there respective number, within y<sup>r</sup> Toun stockadoes, also y<sup>e</sup> fire wood to be brought at y<sup>e</sup> guards where it shall be ordered, and in case of neglecting, to pay for each stockadoe y<sup>e</sup> fine of 18 pence, and for each Load of Wood 3s. to y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>r</sup> Sheriffe, and that a warrant shall be directed for y<sup>e</sup> assessement accordingly.

[Then follows the warrant in the usual form.]

Resolved that Johannis Schuyler, Hend. Hansen and Johannis Cuyler, aldermen, Luykas Gerritse, Johannis Beekman and Ruth Melgertse, assistance, doe inquire to y<sup>r</sup> accounts of Citty and County, by Anthony Bratt Treasurer, and that they bring their Report in Common Council on y<sup>e</sup> next Court Day.

*By the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistance of the  
Citty of Albany.*

These are to forbid all Retailers in this Citty that they shall not presume to sell any Strong Drink to any of y<sup>r</sup> Souldiers belonging to Her Maj. Garrison here, or to receive them unto their Houses after nine of y<sup>e</sup> Clock, or Taptoe, in y<sup>e</sup> night time, upon Penalty for each offence

twenty shillings Currant Money of this Province, to y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe. Given in Albany this 8th day of December, in y<sup>e</sup> first year of her maj<sup>es</sup> Reign, Ao 1702.

God save the Queen.

ANNE by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of of y<sup>e</sup> Faith, &c., to y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, greeting : Wee Command you to summonse Twelf good and Lawful Men to Inquire to y<sup>e</sup> Body of Jacob van Noorstrant Junr, now deceased, how he came to his End, and to bring there Verdict upon Oath under Hand and Seale, unto Me. Herein you are in no ways to omitt upon Perrill. Given in Albany this 8th of December, in y<sup>e</sup> first year of Her Maj<sup>es</sup> Reign, Annoq Dom , 1702.

ALBERT RYKM., Crooner.

To Jacob Turke Esq., High Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup>  
Citty and County of Albany.

Gerritt van Ness of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, aged about 57 years, declared on y<sup>e</sup> Holy Evangelists upon oath, that this day about three of the Clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon, he was into y<sup>e</sup> Woods on Shinnechtady Road in this County of Albany, with one Jacob van Noorstrant Junr, deceased, and that y<sup>e</sup> Deponent was Cutting of a pine three, likewise was y<sup>e</sup> said Jacob Cutting to another Pine Three close one to an other, and that when y<sup>e</sup> Three of y<sup>e</sup> Deponent was falling doune, he called to s<sup>d</sup> Van Noorstrant and saith, Jacob, Jacob; at which Moment the tree of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Jacob V. Noorstrant was also falling down. And y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Jacob did runn under y<sup>e</sup> tree of y<sup>e</sup> Deponent just in y<sup>e</sup> falling, in so much that y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid tree of y<sup>e</sup> Deponent strook y<sup>e</sup> said Jacob V. Noorstrant to Dead by his accident, and further s<sup>d</sup> not.

Gerritt Van Ness Junr, the sonn of Hend. v. Ness, of y<sup>e</sup> Colony of Rensselaerswyck, in y<sup>e</sup> County afores<sup>d</sup>, aged about one and twenty years, declared upon oath that he was Present in y<sup>e</sup> falling of s<sup>d</sup> two threes, and confirming y<sup>e</sup> above Deposition of Gerritt van Ness his uncle.

Sworn in Albany the 9th day of December, 1702, before mee,

ALBERT RYCKMAN, Justes.

JOH. CUYLER, Justes.

Wee underwritten Jury, being upon oath, bring in our Verdict of y<sup>e</sup> body of Jacob van Noorstrant Junr dec<sup>d</sup>, and doe find that the said Jacob came to his Dead accidentally by cutting of Pine Three into the Woods on Shinnechtady Road, in the County of Albany, as witnesse our hands and seales in Albany this 8th day of Dec. [&c.], 1702.

[Signed] Anthony van Schaick, William Groesbeeck,  
Pieter Mingael, Thomas Harmensen,  
Johannis Dewandlaer, Hend. Vroman,  
Barent ten Eyck, Gerrit Rycksen,  
William Jacobsen, Johannis v. Vechte,  
Warnaer Karstensen, Harmanus Wendel.

Dec. 14.—The Tax Lists of the three several wards of this Citty for 1550 Toun stockadoes, and 200 load of fire wood, according y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> 8th instant, being brought in and approved of y<sup>e</sup> same, and Resolved that a Proclamation be published as following:

*By the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of ye  
Citty of Albany.*

These are in Her Maj<sup>es</sup> name to give notice to all y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty that each of them doe finde or Ride their quota of one thousand five hundred and fifty Toun Stockadoes, and two hundred load of fire Wood, between this and the first of February next, the said Stockadoes to bee of yaloe Pine, and in length thirteen foot, and one foot square at the thinnest end, as formerly, and that the same bee Ride each quota on their respective number within the Walls of this Citty; the first Person or Numbres in the first ward is to lay them where y<sup>e</sup> new ones last Spring were left, being on y<sup>e</sup> north of y<sup>e</sup> Geat by Harme Gansevoort, and so southerly along with y<sup>e</sup> Sunn, and at y<sup>e</sup> end of said Ward ye Second is to begin, and at y<sup>e</sup> end thereof y<sup>e</sup> Third Ward is to follow accordingly, and that every one shall bee oblidge to produce there Stockadoes after y<sup>e</sup> first of February aforesaid, and to Ride y<sup>e</sup> firewood sufficient loads at y<sup>e</sup> Guard, where it shall bee ordered, with notice thereof before unloaded to y<sup>e</sup> Constables in there respective Wards, who are hereby required to take notice accordingly, within y<sup>e</sup> time afore-

said, and in case of neglect of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants or others concerned, to pay as a fine for each Stockadoe y<sup>e</sup> summe of 18 pence Currant Money of this Province; also for each load of fire Wood soo neglected 3 shillings like money, for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe. Given in Albany this 14 Day of December, in the first Year of Her Maj's Reign, Annoq Domini, 1702.

God Save the Queen.

Mr. Johannis Cuyler having produced to Mr. Mayor an Order of His Excellency y<sup>e</sup> Governour and Councill dated y<sup>e</sup> 17th of December last, for y<sup>e</sup> collecting of all quit rents due to Her Majes. in y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, doth therefore demand y<sup>e</sup> quit rents dew by y<sup>e</sup> Charter of this Citty, dated y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> July, 1686, at one Bever Skinn on y<sup>e</sup> 25th March annually. Also y<sup>e</sup> quit rents of y<sup>e</sup> Patent from Hend. Van Renselaer of Schaahkook Land to y<sup>e</sup> Citty, dated y<sup>e</sup> 29th of March, 1698, at 16 shillings Currant Money yearly.

Johannes Abeel, Recorder, Hend. Hansen and Johannis Cuyler, Aldermen, are appointed to bee a Committee to inquire by all y<sup>e</sup> former Mayors respectively if any payment since s<sup>d</sup> Charter was made, and to bring their Report in Common Councill before y<sup>e</sup> first of January next ensuing.

Dec. 22.—Johannis Schuyler and y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Committee appointed y<sup>e</sup> 8th instant doe bring their Report of y<sup>e</sup> Debts of this Citty and County on a sheet Paper, now delivered in Common Councill, of which is Concluded to be layd before y<sup>e</sup> Justices of s<sup>d</sup> Citty and County.

*By the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonality of the Citty of Albany. A Proclamation.*

Whereas Complaints are made of y<sup>e</sup> disorderly Rideing in this Citty, also of y<sup>e</sup> firing in Uncapable Houses, and other Places, and that no care bee taken of y<sup>e</sup> fire and ashes which are carried out y<sup>e</sup> dwellings; likewise that severall Inhabitants of this Citty doe presume to take Hay and other Long Feed for their Cattle unto their Houses and other inconvenient Places, all contrary to former Proclamations respectively. Wee therefore doe

Renew all former orders of y<sup>e</sup> Premises in full power and vertue upon y<sup>e</sup> penalty of fines therein expressed, to y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe. Given [&c.] Dec. 22, 1702.

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Att a Mayors Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany the 29th of January, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

Johannis Cuyler, Plentive, Ryer Schermerhoorn, John Baptist [van Eps], John Wemp, Defendants.

Coonraet ten Eyck, Hend. Vroman, Anthony v. Schaick Barent ten Eyck, William Claese, Gerrit Rycksen, Johs. D. Wandelaer, Tho. Harmense, Harmanus Wendel, Levinus Winne, Peter Mingael, William Jacobse. [Jury.]

The Plentive demands by Declaration for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of her majes. y<sup>e</sup> quit rents of a Certain Patent whereof the Defendants are the Patenties, of land belonging to y<sup>e</sup> toune of Shinnechtady, y<sup>e</sup> quantity of 160 bushels, being 4 jaers quitt, at 40 bushels per aunum. Thomas Williams, attorney for Ryer Schermerhoorn and John Wemp, defendants, in there behalfe, and John Baptist for himself, informs that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Defendants have Petitioned to his Excellency y<sup>e</sup> Governour and Councill for releev in said Quitt Rent, and therefore prays that the action may be referred till an answer on s<sup>d</sup> request. [Consented to.]

Melg<sup>t</sup> Wynantse, Plentive, Effie Hanse, Defendant. The Plentive by his Atturney John Collins, demands by Declaration 96 Gilders in Beavers and 2 schepels of wheat. The Def<sup>t</sup> by her sonn Hend'k Hanse alledges that y<sup>e</sup> atturney is not empowered by y<sup>e</sup> Plentive Melg<sup>t</sup> Wynants, and therefore desyres nonsuit, which is by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen taken into consideration and graunted accordingly.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 19th of Jan'y, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

It is Resolved that an assessement be layd on y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants within y<sup>e</sup> limits of this Citty for 1600 Load of Sand, either with sles or carts, to be Ride to fill up y<sup>e</sup> burying place of y<sup>e</sup> Citty.

In pursuance of y<sup>e</sup> Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> 14th December last Johannis Abeel Recorder, Hend'k Hansen and Johannis

Cuyler, Alde'n, having inquired by all y<sup>e</sup> former Mayors of this Citty of Albany, also by y<sup>e</sup> books of y<sup>e</sup> several Treasurers thereof, and doe fynde y<sup>e</sup> payment towards her Maj'es quitrent of our Charter of s<sup>d</sup> Citty till y<sup>e</sup> 25th of March, 1693, and no further, being at one Beaver skin per annum; and that no payment of quitrent as yet, not made on y<sup>e</sup> Patent from Hen'k van Rensselaer, of Land at Shaahkook, dated y<sup>e</sup> 29th of March 1698, the same being a sixteen shillings Currant Money yearly on y<sup>e</sup> 25th day of March.

It is therefore Concluded by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, that John Abeel, Recorder, Joh. Cuyler, Alderman, and Jacob Turke, Assistant, doe buy on account of said Citty, Tenn good Beaver skins, to be paid out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty Treasury; also to receive out of y<sup>e</sup> same four pounds Currant money; and that y<sup>e</sup> said Beavers and Money both be paid unto Johannis Cuyler aforesaid, on y<sup>e</sup> 25th of March next ensueing, he being Impowered to collect her Maj'es quitrent here, it being in full for quitrent of y<sup>e</sup> Charter and Patent aforesaid, to y<sup>e</sup> 25th March 1703, inclusive.

Mr. John Abeel informs that he hath hyred the hynde Chamber of Philip Schuyler for lodging for Leiv<sup>t</sup> Charles Congrove, to primo May next ensueing, for £2:14, to be payd by y<sup>e</sup> Province, if not so then to be payd by y<sup>e</sup> Citty.

But considering y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Congrove not having full bedding y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Abeel undertakes to supply y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Congrove with a pair of sheets, one pair of Pillows and two Blankets, provided he be freed from y<sup>e</sup> quartering of any soldiers till such time y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Bed Cloaths be returned, and in case they be damnified, y<sup>e</sup> magistrates doe promise to endeavor for satisfaction.

Coll. Peter Schuyler produces a mortgage on y<sup>e</sup> Land of Shaahkook, signed with y<sup>e</sup> hand and seale of one Indian (therein sett forth as right owner to s<sup>d</sup> land), called taspelalet alias Murhank, for y<sup>e</sup> quantity of 60½ Beaver skins, 20 Otters, 25 Vissers, and 10 Martens, and since [The record is incomplete.]

Att a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, the 19th of January, 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.:—Present, Alb<sup>t</sup> Ryckman, Jonn Abeel, Hend'k Hanse, Johs. Roseboom, David Schuyler, Johs. Cuyler, Johs. Mingael, Killiaen van Renselaer.

This day being appointed for y<sup>e</sup> assessors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany to give in there Returnes of an Estimation of y<sup>e</sup> severall Estates within y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County aforesaid, according to y<sup>e</sup> severall warrants to them directed, towards y<sup>e</sup> raising of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty and Countyes quota to y<sup>e</sup> £1800 and £2000 Taxes, whereupon y<sup>2</sup> following assessors have returned, viz<sup>t</sup>: [the places for the sums are left blank in the book.]

Since y<sup>e</sup> assessors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County doe not agree over y<sup>e</sup> severall estimations it is resolved by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Justices y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> assessors doe forthwith meet and produce there s<sup>d</sup> severall estimations to one an other, and to form them in equall proportions, and make returne of y<sup>e</sup> same to Mr. Mayor tomorrow.

Jan. 20.—The Assessors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, aforesaid being as above recommended to a meeting and to produce to onother y<sup>e</sup> severall estimations, and to form them in equall proportions, have accordingly meet and doe returne as follows, viz<sup>t</sup>:

The Citty of Albany for	-	-	£3190
The Colony of Rensselaerswyk.	-		2050
Shennechtady,	-	-	2000
Kinderhook,	-	-	900
Catskill and Coxhacky,	-	-	1000
Canastageone,	-	-	400
The Half Moon,	-	-	275
Patkook,	-	-	400
			£10215

Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 16th February, 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.

Johannis Cuyler, Plentive, Ryer Schermerhoorn, John Baptist van Eps, John Wemp, Defendants. The Plentive demands by Declaration as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup>:

*City of Albany*: To y<sup>e</sup> worshipfull Mayor and Aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany. Johannis Cuyler of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, Impowered by his Excellency y<sup>e</sup> Govenor and Councill of Her Majes. Province of New York, to collect and receive her majes. Quitt Rents of y<sup>e</sup> County of Albany complains against Ryer Schermerhoorn, Jan Baptist van Eps eldest sonn and heir of John van Epps, deceased, and John Wemp eldest sonn and heir of Myndert Wemp, deceased, Patenties of a Certain Patent dated y<sup>e</sup> 2 of November, 1684, and saith that whereas y<sup>e</sup> said Ryer Schermerhoorn, Jan Baptist van Eps, and John Wemp are indebted unto Her Majes. for y<sup>e</sup> Quitt Rent of y<sup>e</sup> Land &c., in s<sup>d</sup> Patent since y<sup>e</sup> 25th of March, 1698, untill y<sup>e</sup> 15th of March, 1702, four years at forty bushels of Wheat per annum, being one hundred and sixty bushels of Wheat, which quantity of Wheat y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Johannis Cuyler hath demanded from y<sup>e</sup> said Ryer Schermerhoorn, Jan Baptist van Eps, and John Wemp, to wit on y<sup>e</sup> 9th of December, on y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and two, and often afterwards; But y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> quantity of Wheatt to deliver y<sup>e</sup> said Ryer Schermerhoorn, Jan Baptist van Eps and John Wemp hath altogether Referred, and as yet doth Referred; Whereupon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Johs. Cuyler says that Her Majes. hath Damage to y<sup>e</sup> value of 32 Pounds currant money of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Province, &c. Thereof bringeth this sute &c. The Defendants not appearing to defend there cause the Plentive desyres Judgment may passe against y<sup>e</sup> Defendants, for y<sup>e</sup> arrears of Quitt Rent, according his Declaration, the which being taken in consideration by y<sup>e</sup> mayor and aldermen doe graunt Judgment accordingly with costs of sute; whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Plentive desyres execution, which is Referred till next Court day.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany  
y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of Feb'y, 170<sup>3</sup>.

Mr. Pr. van Brugh appears in Common Councill and gives in y<sup>e</sup> following Petition, viz<sup>t</sup>:  
To y<sup>e</sup> worshipfull Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany: The humble Petition of Peter van Brugh of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty,



Humbly sheweth :

That your Petitioner hath on y<sup>e</sup> 11th November last bought y<sup>r</sup> corner house and lott of grounde formerly belonging to his father and mother in law, Henry and Anna Cuyler, deceased, situate, lyeing and being here in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty of Albany, in y<sup>e</sup> first warde, on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> Jouncker street, towards y<sup>e</sup> hills, containing in breadth on y<sup>e</sup> front sixteen foot or thereabouts, wood measure, and whereas your Petitioner doth intend to erect a sufficient house thereon. Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your worshipfull Commonality to sell unto your Petitioner eight foot of ground adjoining to y<sup>e</sup> west of y<sup>e</sup> said corner, in length as y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid lott, if not hindered by y<sup>e</sup> Rounds passage, and your Citty Stockadoes, wherefore your Petitioner is willing to pay a reasonable Price for y<sup>e</sup> same, and as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

Signed

PIETER VAN BRUGH.

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of February, 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.

The Commonality, taking y<sup>e</sup> above Petition into consideration, have appointed four out of y<sup>e</sup> Common Councill to vew s<sup>d</sup> Ground, who have brought Report that s<sup>d</sup> Ground is not prejudicial to y<sup>e</sup> Citty. The Commonality have therefore bargained and sold unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Peter van Brugh his heirs and assigns forever, eight foot of Ground adjoining to y<sup>e</sup> west of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Corner House, and in length as y<sup>e</sup> lott of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Corner House, if not hindered by y<sup>e</sup> Citty Stockadoes, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> van Brugh paying therefore to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty Tenn Pounds five shillings Currant Money, and y<sup>e</sup> Charges for drawing y<sup>e</sup> Transport, which is ordered to be drawn up.

Mr. Myndert Schuyler, appears in Common Councill and gives in y<sup>r</sup> following Petition, viz<sup>t</sup>:

To the Worshipfull Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, The humble Petition of Myndert Schuyler of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty,

Humbly sheweth:

That heretofore a certain small lane hath been used by y<sup>e</sup> Public here in y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> Jouncker street, between y<sup>e</sup> great house and lott formerly of Gerrit Banker Deceased, now belonging to your

petitioner, and y<sup>e</sup> house and lott of Evert Banker, sonne and administrator of y<sup>e</sup> said deceased, which land stretched from y<sup>e</sup> front towards Rutten kill, almost to nothing, and is supposed to belong to y<sup>e</sup> citty afores<sup>d</sup>.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your worshipfull Mayor, Recorder & Alderman now convened in Common Councill to take y<sup>e</sup> matter into your serious consideration and to release y<sup>e</sup> ground between s<sup>d</sup> house and lott of your Petitioner and y<sup>e</sup> house and lott of Evert Banker afores<sup>d</sup>, unto your Petitioner for ever, he paying what you shall think Reasonable. And your pet'r shall ever pray, &c.

Signed,

MYND'T SCHUYLER.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistance, taking y<sup>e</sup> above Petition into Consideration, have agreed with y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Myndert Schuyler to Release y<sup>e</sup> ground petitioned for, he paying to y<sup>e</sup> Citty y<sup>e</sup> summe of three pounds, and oy'r charges, to wit, y<sup>e</sup> Release, which is ordered to be drawne.

It is Resolved, That a new Bridge be made over Rutten Creek where the old lays, by Coll. Schuyler's house, in all haste, Mr. Mayor having undertaken to see materials procured for y<sup>e</sup> same, and to agree with workmen to make said, taken to his assistance any aldermen or assistance of this Citty.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany,  
y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of March, 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.

David Schuyler & Thomas Williams, administrators of y<sup>e</sup> Legacys of Abraham Nicols, late deceased intestate, doe appear in Court, giving in an account of there administration, whereby the s<sup>d</sup> Legacy, amounting to £6:1, y<sup>e</sup> charges of his funeral, &c., to £8:16:6, so that there remains indebted £2:15:6, wherefore y<sup>e</sup> Court have drawne assignments to be paid by y<sup>e</sup> County of Albany.

March 16.—The humble Petition of Gerrit Luykasse, of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, humbly sheweth: How that your Petitioner understands that your worshipful Commonality hath been pleased to dispose by sail some small matter of ground towards y<sup>e</sup> hills, and whereas a little ground thereabouts would bee very convenient to your Petitioner, since

dwelling near y<sup>e</sup> same. Your Petitioner doth therefore humbly pray your worshipful Commonality to sell unto your Petitioner eight foot of ground adjoyning to y<sup>e</sup> west of y<sup>e</sup> lott of ground lately sold by your worshipful Commonality to Mr. Peter van Brugh, and in length thirty foot, or as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lott of ground if not hindered by y<sup>e</sup> Citty's Stockadoes, wherefore your Petitioner is willing to pay a reasonable price for y<sup>e</sup> same, and as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c. GERRIT LUYKASSE.

Upon y<sup>e</sup> above Petition y<sup>e</sup> Commonality have appointed Mr. Joh's Schuyler, Johan's Mingael, ald'n; Jacob Turk, Ruth Melgertse, assistance, to make a vew if so much grounde can be conveniently spared, who give Report that there lays eight foot of grounde, breadth, and thirty foot grounde length, that without any hindrance to the Rounds passage or the Citty Stockadoes.

Mr. Peter van Brugh appears in Common Councill humbly desyreing (that since he is informed that a petition is entered that eight foot of ground and thirty foot length to y<sup>e</sup> west of his lott of grounde lately bought of y<sup>e</sup> Citty may be sold) that he y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> van Brugh may have y<sup>e</sup> first priviledge to buy y<sup>e</sup> same, or else to y<sup>e</sup> highest Bidder between him and y<sup>e</sup> Pet'r y<sup>t</sup> petitions for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> grounde.

Whereas Mr. Chas Congroove hath made application to be made a freeman and citizen of this Citty, which y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistance taking in consideration, have granted gratis, provided he pay the clerk's fees.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistance, putting to y<sup>e</sup> vote whether they think convenient to expose said ground as requested to saile, who have resolved to sell y<sup>e</sup> same, and thereupon called Gerrit Luykasse and Mr. Pr. Brugh, and sold unto said Gerrit Luykasse eight foot of ground to y<sup>e</sup> west of y<sup>e</sup> lott of ground lately sold to Mr. Pr. van Brugh from y<sup>e</sup> Citty, and in length southwarde thirty foot, always provided that now or hereafter it be no hindrance for y<sup>e</sup> Rounds passage and y<sup>e</sup> Citty Stockadoes, he y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Gerritt Luykasse paying therefore y<sup>e</sup> summe of teun pounds five shillings, currant money, with y<sup>e</sup> Clark's charges, &c., for drawing a Transport.

Whereupon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Gerrit Luykasse further prays in case hereafter any other ground to y<sup>e</sup> west of y<sup>e</sup> said lott be layed out to be sold, that he may be y<sup>e</sup> first previledge to buy y<sup>e</sup> same. Which graunted accordingly.

Att a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 30th of March, 1703.

Mr. Johannes Abeel produceth an account of what money he hath received from the respective collectors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and county of Albany, towards y<sup>e</sup> quota to y<sup>e</sup> £1800 tax, viz<sup>t</sup>.

From y <sup>e</sup> Col'r of y <sup>e</sup> first warde,	- . -	£17:5
y <sup>e</sup> second warde,	. . -	14:
y <sup>e</sup> third warde,	. . -	10: 1: 4
from Schinnechtady,	. . -	28: 8: 5
from y <sup>e</sup> Colony Rensselaerswyk,		29: 5
from Kinderhook,	. . -	13: 2: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
the Half-moon,	. . .	2:15 : 8
Canastagione,	. . .	4: 1: 1
Patkook,	. . .	5:16 : 8
Catskill and Coxhacky,	. . -	14: : 3
		<hr/>
		£138:16:2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Which summes being perrused by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty and Countys quota, is wanting . . . 5: 3:9 $\frac{1}{2}$

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£144

It is by the Justices Resolved that by Mr. Albert Rykman y<sup>t</sup> orders be given to y<sup>e</sup> collectors forthwith to collect y<sup>e</sup> arrears of there respective wards to s<sup>d</sup> tax.

Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany this first of May, 1703.

Itt is resolved that the stockadoes now ridd be sett up by the freeholders and inhabitants, each in his own ward, according to the taxt lists, and those that have not ridd their stockadoes are obliged to ryde their quota upon the mayor's order next winter, that they may be sett accordingly, and he that shall neglect or refuse to work upon the mayor's warning, shall forfeit the sum of six shillings currant money for each offence.

To the Worshipfull the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonality of the Citty of Albany.

The humble petition of Gerrit Luykasse Wynegaert, Stephanus Groesbeek, and Evert Wendell Jun'r, humbly sheweth: That your Petitioners being Traders with y<sup>e</sup> Indians as well as many others whom have convenancies with a house at each gate to accommodate the Indians att their arrivall both on the north and on the west side of the fort, and that it hath pleased his Excellency my Lord Cornbury to permit a gate on the south side of the fort, towards the Rutten kill, that an Indian house may be build on the south side of s<sup>d</sup> gate on the hill commonly called or known by the name of the Spring hill, for the accommodation of Indians. Your Petitioners therefore humbly Prayes that your worships will take this into your serious Considerations, and grant that your Petitioners may build an Indian house there of three deal boards length, at their own proper cost and charge, and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray. Albany, this 29 of April, 1703. The above petition read and rejected.

May 11.—William Holey of the Citty of Albany appeared before us and produced an order from the Mayes Court, dated the 2d day of January, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$ , for Porter and Town Cryer, and desires a Confirmance, and is granted accordingly.

Evert Ridder of the County of Albany appears before us in Common Councill and desires his freedom in the Citty from Mr. Mayor to be a free citizen; which is granted accordingly.

Evert Ridder of the Citty of Albany makes his humble application to the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistance to be permitted to teach schoole in the Citty aforesaid, which request is taken into consideration, and granted accordingly.

Jacob Turke Esquire, High Sheriff of the Citty and County of Albany, humbly desires from the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistance that the Regulation made in Common Councill relateing the Indians the 30th May, 1702, may be confirmed for one year after the date of s<sup>d</sup> Proclamation, which is granted accordingly, commencing the 30th of May 1704.

Itt is ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistance of the Citty of Albany, that the streets within said Citty be made clean before each inhabitant's door, and all fire wood be removed from the street, and all other timber and stones may be heapt up and layd up close together, out of the way, before the 14th day of this instant month of May, upon pain and penalty of paying a fine of three shillings corrant money for every such offence, for the behoofe of the sheriffe.

May 22.—William Gysbertse appeared in Common Councill and desired that he might infence a certain Piece of Pasture ground in the Corporation of the Citty of Albany, on the third kill or creek, commonly called or known by the name of the Fossen kill, and he is ordered to produce sufficient titles at or before the first of Sept'r next ensuing.

Att a Mayor's Court held in the Citty Hall of Albany, this 25th day of May, 1703,

Effie Hansen *vs.* Melgaert v. d. Poell & Elesibeth his wife.

Jury—Abraham Cuyler, Elbert Gerritse, Joh. Claessen, Tho. Harmensen, Gerrit Luykasse, Anth. Coster, Gerrit Rykese, Ryer Gerritse, Dirk v. d. Heyden, Pieter Mingaell, Gysbert Marselis, Jacob Lansingh.

The Plantive demands by Declaration the sume of twenty three pounds two shillings and seven pence halfe penny, corant money. The Jury finds itt for the Plantive, the verdict being approved by the Court and Judgment passt against y<sup>e</sup> defendants with costs of shute.

June 8.—Mr. John Collins, atturney for Melg<sup>t</sup> van der Poel and Elisabeth his wife, defendants in y<sup>e</sup> action with Effie Hanse, plentive, appears in court and prays that the execution in that action may be delayed to y<sup>e</sup> next Mayor's Court, or till the Recorder comes home, which is accordingly graunted.

June 22.—Effie Hansen widow of Hans Hendrikse, deceased, by her petition in dutch being read, she desyres y<sup>e</sup> honble Mayor and Aldermen in Court, in pursuant of her action with Melg<sup>t</sup> van der Poel and Elisabeth his wife, to take y<sup>e</sup> same into their serious consideration, and

grant her an execution thereon. The Court, takeing y<sup>e</sup> same petition into their consideration, have referred y<sup>e</sup> matter untill the Recorder's arrival from New York.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany  
y<sup>e</sup> 9th of July, 1703.

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality that Billets be stuck up in a Public place, to give notice to all persons who have any account particularly with y<sup>e</sup> Citty, that they give in y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> Citty Treasurer, before y<sup>e</sup> 26th instant. And that Mr. Johannis Cuyler, Mr. David Schuyler, ald'n, and Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun'r, doe convey at y<sup>e</sup> Citty Treasurers, and there make distinction of the Citty and County's debts, and to see y<sup>e</sup> same entered in two fair books, and to make return thereof on y<sup>e</sup> nineteenth instant.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in the Citty Hall of Albany,  
y<sup>e</sup> 20th of July, 1703.

Mr. Johannes Cuyler makes application and sets forth how that on the 16th of February last, a Judgment was graunted by this worshipfull Court on his part as Deputy Collector of y<sup>e</sup> Quit Rents in y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, against Ryer Schermerhorn, Jan Baptist van Eps, and John Wemp, Patenties of a certain Patent, for y<sup>e</sup> town of Shennechtady for y<sup>e</sup> quantity of one hundred and sixty bushels of wheat, for y<sup>e</sup> Quit Rent of s<sup>d</sup> Patent, together with costs of sute, &c., and therefore most humbly prays an Execution against s<sup>d</sup> persones, which after being taken into consideration, doe graunt an execution upon y<sup>e</sup> Body of s<sup>d</sup> Ryer Schermerhoorn, Jan Baptist van Eps, and John Wemp, or their goods and chattels when they shall be found within y<sup>e</sup> Baylewyk of this Citty.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany  
the 20th of July, 1703.

Whereas on y<sup>e</sup> 9th instant, Mr. Johannes Cuyler and Mr. David Schuyler, ald'n, and Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun., were appointed to convey at y<sup>e</sup> Citty Treasurer, there to make a distinction of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County accounts, who

doe return Report with a book whereby the Citty have considerably disbursed for y<sup>e</sup> account of y<sup>e</sup> County, whereupon this meeting have Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Justices aforesaid that warning be given to y<sup>e</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> County to convene here in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall, on y<sup>e</sup> 10th of August next, there to make up their accounts, in order to take some method to satisfy y<sup>e</sup> due debts of s<sup>d</sup> County, and that in y<sup>e</sup> mean time Billets be sett on y<sup>e</sup> public places of said County, giving warning to such persons as have any account with said county, that they give in their s<sup>d</sup> accounts in s<sup>d</sup> time to y<sup>e</sup> Citty treasurer.

It is Resolved that warrants be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of this Citty to make an estimate of y<sup>e</sup> Estates belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants and other Estates within y<sup>e</sup> Baylewick of this Citty, and to make a return thereof under hands and seales, in y<sup>e</sup> space of thrice twenty four hours, to y<sup>e</sup> end that an assessment of fifty Pounds be layd and assessed on the same; which Estimate is to be given to the Mayor.

The Petition of Jochim Lambertse praying a Release may be graunted to his Moy'r Annetje y<sup>e</sup> wed'w of Lambert Volkenburgh, of s<sup>d</sup> Citty, late deceased, for a certain lott of ground and house thereon erected, which Petition being read as followeth:

The humble Petition of Jochim Volkenburgh of Kinderhook, of y<sup>e</sup> County of Albany, humbly sheweth: How that your Petitioner's father, Lamb<sup>t</sup> Volkenburgh, late of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany afores<sup>d</sup> dec<sup>d</sup>, in his lifetime and at the day of his death was in quiet and peaceable possession of a certain house and lott of ground, situate, lying and being in y<sup>e</sup> Citty aforesaid, in y<sup>e</sup> voddemark, haveing to y<sup>e</sup> west y<sup>e</sup> burying place, and to y<sup>e</sup> north and east y<sup>e</sup> highway, is yet in y<sup>e</sup> tenure and occupation of your Petitioner's mother, and y<sup>e</sup> heirs of s<sup>d</sup> deceased, containing in length and breadth according to y<sup>e</sup> annexed note, measured by y<sup>e</sup> Citty surveyor; and whereas at present noe deeds or writings of y<sup>e</sup> house and lott can be found, although publickly knowne y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same properly did belong to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> deceased. Your petitioner therefore humbly prays y<sup>t</sup> your worships will be pleased to release y<sup>e</sup> said house and



lott of ground unto your Petitioner's moeder, Annatie y<sup>e</sup> widow of s<sup>d</sup> deceased, and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall for ever pray, &c. JOCHIM LAMBERTZ.

Which petition being taken into consideration, is ordered that a Release be drawn for said house and lott, breadth and length according to y<sup>e</sup> surveyor's note, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same be entered on our Public Records.

Jacob Turke Esq., high sheriffe of Citty and County of Albany afores<sup>d</sup>, prays that y<sup>e</sup> Perquisites contained in y<sup>e</sup> Proclamation relating y<sup>e</sup> Indian trade may be wholly graunted to him. Y<sup>e</sup> Commonality taking y<sup>e</sup> same into consideration, have graunted y<sup>e</sup> same Perquisites unto y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe, and ordered y<sup>t</sup> said Proclamation be drawne over and to insert y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Perquisites wholly for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> sheriffe, which Proclamation is so confirmed.

July 26, 1703.—The Estimation of y<sup>e</sup> Estates belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants and others within y<sup>e</sup> Baylewyk of this Citty being by y<sup>e</sup> assessors of s<sup>l</sup> Citty returned to Mr. Mayor, and layd before y<sup>e</sup> Common Council amounting to £2774: which assessment being approved of, and laid 4½<sup>d</sup> upon each pound, and concluded that a warrant be forthwith directed to Anthony Bratt to levy y<sup>e</sup> same, before y<sup>e</sup> one thirtieth of this Instant.

*A Proclamation by ye Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality.*

Whereas complaints are made that several persons within this Citty doe trust strong liquor to Indians upon account of their cloathing, especially of late, when on her Majesties service, to y<sup>e</sup> great disadvantage of her Majesties interest and y<sup>e</sup> good of this Country. These doe therefore in her Maj'es name Publish and Prohibite all Persons within this Citty to give any strong Liquors unto Indian or Indians, directly or indirectly, upon account of their Cloathing or Arms, upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> summe of six shillings for each offence, and to restore y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Cloaths, &c., without any satisfaction, which forfeit shall be for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe, who is to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> day and year first above written.

Att a Mayor's Court held in the Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 3d of August, 1703.

Jacob Turke Esq., high sheriffe by John Collins, his attorney, Plentive, Aryaentie Wendel, Defendant, Evert Wendel, Jun., appears for her. The partyes being asked say they are come, and ready to plead their cause.

The Def'ts attorney producing his power is thought not sufficient whereby an action in Court can be tryed; y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> attorney desyres that his moy'r the Defendant may be asked if she hath impowered him y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> attorney to plead her action here in Court, whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Court have sent y<sup>e</sup> Marshall of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Court with a Constable to ask y<sup>e</sup> Defend<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> matter, who brings report that y<sup>e</sup> Def't impowers y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Evert Wendel her attorney to plead her action now in Court.

The Jury called and sworn: Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler, Evert Janse, Johan's Hansen. Nicolas Bleeker, Will'm Hogen, Goosen van Schaick, Rynier Myndertse, Johan's Pruyn, Anthony Coster, Abraham Kip, Abraham Cuyler, Dirk vander Heyden.

The Plentives Declaration read as followeth, viz:

Albany County, ss. Jacobus Turke Esq., high sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany, in y<sup>e</sup> Province of New York, complains against Aryantie Wendel, widow, of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, in y<sup>e</sup> first ward, in an action of trespasse upon y<sup>e</sup> case, and thereupon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Jacobus Turke saith that whereas there was a Proclamation issued forth by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty of Albany, bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 11th day of May last past in y<sup>e</sup> present year of our Lord 1703, publishing and declaring amongst other things that no person or persones within y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty shall presume to take any Indian or Indians (Sachems excepted), with pack or packs of Beavers or peltry into their houses under y<sup>e</sup> penalty of paying to y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty five pieces of eight for such offence, except License given, yet neverthelesse y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Aryaentie, not ignorant of y<sup>e</sup> premises, on y<sup>e</sup> 21st of July. 1703, entertained three Indians in her dwelling house, in y<sup>e</sup> warde and in y<sup>e</sup> Citty aforesaid, whereupon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Aryaentie is indebted to y<sup>e</sup> Plentive four pounds ten shillings, whereupon he brings

this suite and says that he hath dammage eighteen pounds. The Defend<sup>t</sup> not having entered his plea, y<sup>e</sup> Plentive's attorney prays a nonsuite for y<sup>e</sup> costs of suite, and y<sup>e</sup> Court considering y<sup>e</sup> Matter, doe accordingly graunt a nonsuite against y<sup>e</sup> Defend<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> costs of suite.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany  
y<sup>e</sup> 3d day of August, 1703.

Whereas Complaints are made that severall Creditors of y<sup>e</sup> County of Albany, doe presume thereby to discharge their taxes when raised, particularly for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany. It is therefore Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, henceforth no person or persones who have any account with y<sup>e</sup> County shall be admitted to deduct y<sup>e</sup> same or any part thereof, out of y<sup>e</sup> taxes when particularly raised to defray y<sup>e</sup> Citty charges, neither shall any Creditor of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty deduct more of any such tax of y<sup>e</sup> Citty than his own due quota therein. Further, that y<sup>e</sup> Treasurer is hereby discharged to suffer any deducting as aforesaid, upon his perill.

John Rateliffs accounts for service done for y<sup>e</sup> Citty:  
 1 for shutting y<sup>e</sup> Citty Gates from y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> November, 1702  
 to y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of Aug<sup>t</sup> 1703. 21 pieces of 8, is - £6:6  
 1 for makeing fyre in y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse, for  
 s<sup>d</sup> time, 11 ps of 8 and 3 gl., - - 3:7:6  
 1 for sweeping y<sup>e</sup> Chimney in s<sup>d</sup> Blockhouse, - 6:9

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£10:0:3

Sept. 16.—Whereas the Lane that passeth between the house and lott of Johannis Mingael and Frans Pruyn is found inconvenient to pass throw, being almost close up with mould and other filth, complaints whereof is here made by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants thereunto adjoyning, humbly requesting that this Commonality now conveyed, will be pleased to order some remedy to be taken for y<sup>e</sup> cleaneing thereof. The same being taken into consideration, y<sup>e</sup> Commonality do appoint Hend. Othout and Thomas Harmense to vew y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lane and make Report how y<sup>e</sup> same may be most conveniently Cleaned, which Report must be given unto Mr. Mayor y<sup>e</sup> space of twice 24 hours.

Albany y<sup>c</sup> 14th of October, 1703.

This day being appointed by y<sup>c</sup> Charter of this Citty for y<sup>c</sup> Aldermen to make their return of y<sup>c</sup> Aldermen chosen for y<sup>c</sup> respective wards for y<sup>c</sup> ensuing year, who are as followeth :

*The First Warde.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
David Schuyler, Evert Banker.	Hend. Oothout, Anthony Coster.
Assessors.	Constable.
William van Ale, Johannis Gerritse.	Dirk vander Heyden.
Evert Wendel Jr., Collector.	

*The Second Warde.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Johannis Cuyler, Johannis Roseboom.	Gerrit Roseboom, Abraham Schuyler.
Assessors.	Constable.
William Jacobse, Gysbert Marselis.	Hend. ten Eyk.
Isaac Verplank, Collector.	

*The Third Warde.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Hend. Hanse, Johannis Mingael.	Frans Winne, Ruth Melgertz.
Assessors.	Constable.
Harp <sup>t</sup> Jacobse, Gerrit Ryckse.	Jacob Gerritz. Lansing. Daniel Ketelyn, Collector.
Myndert Roseboom, high constable.	
Anthony Bratt, citty treasurer.	

*For Canastagione.*

Claes Gerritse, constable. Maes Ryckse, assessor.  
Eldert Ouderkerk, collector.  
Jan Christianse, Cornelis Tymese, path masters.

*For ye Half Moon.*

David Ketelheyn, constable. Jan van Ness, assessor.  
Roeloff Gerritz, pathmaster.

Att a Mayor's Court held at y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 26th of October, 1703:—Present, Johannis Schuyler, mayor, Hend. Hansen, Johannis Cuyler, Johannis Roseboom, Johannis Mingael.

Mr. Mayor being this day sworne, whereupon Mr. Albert Ryckman y<sup>e</sup> late Mayor, delivereth into y<sup>e</sup> custody of y<sup>e</sup> present Mayor y<sup>e</sup> following deeds and written property, belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, viz<sup>t</sup>: Copy of y<sup>e</sup> Patent for y<sup>e</sup> Colony Rensselaerswyk, dated Nov. 4, 1685. The Charter of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, dated y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of July, 1686. The Transport of Peter van Brugh, dated y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of Nov. 1697. Together with a Dutch and English patent thereof formerly to his father, Joh's van Brugh. The Patent of Schakkook, dated y<sup>e</sup> 29th March, 1698, together with Transport of y<sup>e</sup> same from Hend'k van Rensselaer, dated y<sup>e</sup> 8th of August, 1699.

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Att a Common Councill, held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, the 26th of October, 1703.

Whereas by y<sup>e</sup> Returns of Aldermen, Assistance and Assessors, &c., returned on the 14th of this Instant, so entered herein, wee fynde that Mr. Abraham Cuyler is by y<sup>e</sup> majority of voy'es returned for one assistant, who being sent for, doth appear in Common Councill, and refuseth to take on that service, and forasmuch as by our Citty Charter, a fyne by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants can be imposed upon any such person or persones so refuseing, not exceeding y<sup>e</sup> summe of five pounds. The which being put to y<sup>e</sup> vote, y<sup>e</sup> Commonality are of opinion that y<sup>e</sup> said Abraham Cuyler shall pay as a fyne for such Refuse, y<sup>e</sup> summe of five Pounds currant money of this Province. Ordered that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> Constable to give warning to y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> second warde for a new election of one Assistant, on y<sup>e</sup> 27th Instant, at 3 o'clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon, and y<sup>t</sup> forthwith return of s<sup>d</sup> Election be made.

It is further resolved that a warrant be issued for y<sup>e</sup> receiveing of said five pound fyne.

Oct. 27.—Whereas severall Inhabitants of this Citty doe presume to sell strong drink by retaile without Ly-

cence, to y<sup>e</sup> disadvantage of her majesty's Interest, and y<sup>e</sup> welfair of this Citty, wee do therefore hereby publish and declare that no person or persones shall retaile any strong drink within this Citty and County without y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of y<sup>e</sup> Citty's lycence therefore, upon pain and penalty of forfeiting as a fyne y<sup>e</sup> summe of five pounds for each offence, as y<sup>e</sup> act of General Assembly directs.

Whereas yesterday in Common Councill a fyne of five pounds was layd upon Abraham Cuyler for refusing to take y<sup>e</sup> service of an Assistant upon him for y<sup>e</sup> ensuing year, who now appears in Common Councill and desyres they will be pleased to abate some part of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> fyne, being willing to pay three pounds; y<sup>e</sup> Commonality considering y<sup>e</sup> matter, doe discharge y<sup>e</sup> said Cuyler for y<sup>e</sup> said summe of three pounds.

The Commonality have appoynted Stephanus Groesbeek, Ryer Gerritse, Warner Carstense, Hendrik ten Eyk, Evert Janse, and Jacob Bogart, fyremasters for y<sup>e</sup> ensuing year, until y<sup>e</sup> 14th of Oetober, 1704, and doe order them forthwith to goe round y<sup>e</sup> Citty and vew y<sup>e</sup> Chimneys, and whosoever's Chimney as shall be found unclean shall forfeit 3s for each offence.

Nov. 9.—It is by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality resolved that Ruth Melgertse, assjstant, doe agree with some fitt persones and see them make batterics and close up y<sup>e</sup> vacancies of y<sup>e</sup> Cittyes Stockadoes, with all speed, at y<sup>e</sup> Cittyes charge, wherefore y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ruth Melgertse as overseer is allowed 3s. per day.

Dec. 4.—It is resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality that an assessment of 200 load of fyre wood be layd and assessed upon y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants, &c., of this Citty, for y<sup>e</sup> Burger Guards, and ordered that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of this Citty for that purpose, as also to make an assessment upon s<sup>d</sup> Inhabitants of 1600 load of sand to fill up y<sup>e</sup> Burying Place of this Citty, and to make return of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> assessments unto Mr. Mayor, under their hands and seales, on or before y<sup>e</sup> 7th instant December.

Dec. 13.—Anthony Bratt, by his Petition to y<sup>e</sup> Commonality, humbly prays, since Mr. Hendrik Roseboom, late Sexton of this Citty, deceased, that they will be

pleased to appoint him to attend and doe y<sup>e</sup> service of y<sup>e</sup> said office of Sexton in such manner as y<sup>e</sup> same lately did appertain unto y<sup>e</sup> said Roseboom, and to graunt him y<sup>e</sup> like Perquisites thereof. The Commonality, takeing y<sup>e</sup> said Petition into consideration, have granted y<sup>d</sup> said office of Sexton of y<sup>e</sup> Citty together with y<sup>e</sup> Perquisites thereof, unto y<sup>e</sup> said Bratt, in such manner as y<sup>e</sup> same was given and graunted unto y<sup>e</sup> said Roseboom, always provided that John Rateliffe shall yet continue in y<sup>e</sup> service of that office and receive such perquisites thereof for digging of graves as he did in y<sup>e</sup> time and being of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Roseboom deceased.

Pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> late Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> 4th Instant y<sup>e</sup> assessors have given in an assessment of 800 load of wood for fuel to y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse, ordered that y<sup>e</sup> same be directed to y<sup>e</sup> Constables in each warde of this Citty to give warning to y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants that the said wood be ride to y<sup>e</sup> said Blockhouse in y<sup>e</sup> space of three times 24 hours, upon forfeit of 18*d* for each load of wood they shall be found neglecting, and that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wood when it shall be ride, must be entered by Hend. ten Eyk, or else not accounted for, which service of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ten Eyk, who is to keep an exact account thereof, shall be allowed 15 shillings.

February 15, 170<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.—Whereas y<sup>e</sup> time approaches y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> hoggs keep by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty, unless prevented, will Rutt up and spoyle y<sup>e</sup> Commons of this Citty, these are therefore to publish and prohibite that no person or persones whatsoever within this Citty or thereunto adjoining shall suffer or lett their hoggs runn out on y<sup>e</sup> Commons belonging to y<sup>e</sup> said Citty without Ringed with Iron wair in all and every of their noses, in y<sup>e</sup> space of thrice twenty-four hours, upon penalty of paying as a fyne 4s curr<sup>t</sup> money before such after taken up hath been twice twenty hours in y<sup>e</sup> custody of y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe, who is to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same, and if longer in his custody y<sup>e</sup> owner of s<sup>d</sup> hogg or hogs, great and small, shall pay y<sup>e</sup> charge for keeping them, together with y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> fyne before they be Released.

March 28, 1704.—It is resolved that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, to make an es-

timate of y<sup>e</sup> Estates within y<sup>e</sup> limits of y<sup>e</sup> Citty aforesaid and to deliver y<sup>e</sup> same under their hands and seals unto Mr. Mayor, on or before y<sup>e</sup> 18th of April next ensuing, to y<sup>e</sup> end that y<sup>e</sup> summe of fifty pounds be layed and assessed from y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants aforesaid.

The humble Petition of Anthony Sybrant van Schayck of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, Glasier, humbly sheweth:

That whereas there lays a certain small Lott of ground opposite to y<sup>e</sup> hinde part of your Petitioner's Lott of ground on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> Rutten Creek to y<sup>e</sup> west of y<sup>e</sup> Lott of ground belonging to Capt. Myndert Schuyler, to y<sup>e</sup> north of y<sup>e</sup> highway, and to y<sup>e</sup> east of y<sup>e</sup> said Creek, it lying only convenient to y<sup>e</sup> Petitioner.

Your Petitioner doth therefore humbly pray your worshipfull Commonality to sell unto your Petitioner y<sup>e</sup> said small Lott of ground, wherefore your Petitioner is willing to pay a reasonable Price for y<sup>e</sup> same, and as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c. ANTHONY VAN SCHAYCK.

The Commonality after a vew of said Lott of ground have bargained and sold unto the said Anthony Sybrant van Schaick y<sup>e</sup> said Lott of ground from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Creek southwarde to y<sup>e</sup> highway by y<sup>e</sup> rutenair [?] bridge, bounded east by Capt. Myndert Schuyler, and west by y<sup>e</sup> said Creek, that for y<sup>e</sup> summe of four pounds tenn shillings, with costs of drawing and recording y<sup>e</sup> transport, which when delivered he is to pay the money.

April 19.—According to resolution on y<sup>e</sup> 28th of March last, y<sup>e</sup> estimate from y<sup>e</sup> assessors of this Citty is here produced, and after vewed is approved off, amounting to 2704 *lb.*, whereupon is layd 4½*d* per *lb.*, ordered that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> Treasurer for y<sup>e</sup> due collecting thereof before y<sup>e</sup> first day of May next ensuing.

April 25.—The humble Petition of Patrick McGregory souldier and Inhabitant of this Citty, humbly sheweth: That your Petitioner having formerly been admitted as a porter in this Citty and for some time past has not been Implied as such, your Petitioner prays your worshipfull to admit him a sworne porter for the said Citty, there being now but one, which if granted will be a great relief to your Petitioner's poor ffamily, &c.



The said Patrick McGregory is permitted and appointed to be second porter of the said Citty accordingly.

The humble Petition of Melgert Melgertse, of the Citty aforesaid, gunnstocker, humbly sheweth:

That whereas there lyes a certain parcell of ground within the bounds of this Citty, and on the north side of the Citty aforesaid, on both sides of the Vossen Creek, adjoining on the west of the pasture belonging William Gysbertse of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty, Carman; [for which the petitioner was willing to pay a reasonable price; but his petition was rejected. At the same meeting William Gysbertse applied for the same lot, and was also refused.]

The humble petition of Joh. Cuyler and Joh. Harmensen Visscher for themselves and for the rest of the Inhabitants of the Parrel street, beginning from your Petitioners southward to the house of William Claessen Groesbeek, and opposite to the house of his father Claes Jacobse Groesbeek included in the second ward of the s<sup>d</sup> Citty, sheweth: That a certain spring of water, coming out of the ground without the gates of the said Citty, towards the hills, just under the foot of the former burying place for severall years heretofore, was layd by gutters under y<sup>e</sup> ground in a well then erected in the said street, which gutters and well afterwards were spoyled, and since the necessity of water absolutely is required in case of fire, in the said Citty, and other uses for the Inhabitants aforesaid. Your Petitioners doe therefore humbly pray your worshipfull in Common Councill as aforesaid, to permit unto your Petitioners the Layding of the said water Spring downwards to a convenient place near or about the gate of the said street, for the use as aforesaid, and that the Charges thereof may become to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, if your worshipfull shall think it reasonable, otherwise the s<sup>d</sup> Inhabitants shall Bare the same, &c.

JOHANNIS CUYLER.

JOHANNIS HARMSE.

The aforesaid Petition being read in Common Councill have granted the Leading of s<sup>d</sup> Water for the uses therein expressed, and that the Charges shall become to the Inhabitants of the aforesaid street, who are willing to contribute to the same, and that the placing of such a new

well shall be regulated by the Commonality of the said City.

May 9.—Upon severall Complaints to the Common Councill, it is Ordered that an Address be made to his Excellency to sett forth the difficultys y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this City lye under for want of a due payment of their Debts due to them from the souldiers of this Garrison.

To His Excellency Edward Viscount Cornbury, Cap<sup>t</sup>. General and Commander in Cheeffe of y<sup>e</sup> Province of New York, and Territories depending thereon in America.

The humble Adres of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany in Behalfe of themselves and other y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, humbly sheweth: That the Inhabitants of this Citty, upon the Creditt of your Excellency's Order to y<sup>e</sup> officers of this garrison, at your departure last from this Citty, directing them to give the Souldiers Creditt for necessary Provisions, in pursuance of which direction the said officers have past their notes to be paid out of the first pay that should come to this Garrison, and where severall other of the Inhabitants out of a just regard to y<sup>e</sup> service of her Majesty have Credited y<sup>e</sup> Souldiers with severall Necessarys and Provisions, to support them under difficulty of a severe and tedious winter, so that indeed the best part of the money in arreare to the Souldiers is from them become due to y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants. And the Inhabitants of this Citty, not y<sup>e</sup> Souldiers, y<sup>e</sup> present sufferers, who for want of the same in a general Circulation, find extream Difficultys even in paying their very Taxes. Nor can we ommitt acquainting your Excellencys that Capt. Weems, at his arrivall, bringing with him a month's pay for y<sup>e</sup> two companys, upon y<sup>e</sup> people carrying in their notes, utterly refused to deduct any part of the money from y<sup>e</sup> men, affirming that he could not do it out of so small a payment. And a further Danger seems to attend us. In report of y<sup>e</sup> pay behind, severall of the Souldiers so indebted being deserted, and by experience wee have found that dead men and deserters are generally in their officers' debt. So that wee humbly hope from you Excellencys goodness such orders and in-

structions to y<sup>e</sup> Commanding officers of each Company as may be for y<sup>e</sup> ease and security of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty forcing us to give your Excellency this trouble, by their reitterated complaints to us.

FRANS WINNE,  
HEND. OOTHOUT,  
GERRIT ROSEBOOM,  
ANTHONY COSTER,  
RUTH MELGERTSE,

JOHANNES SCHUYLER, Mayor,  
HEND HANSEN, Alderm'n,  
JOHANNIS CUYLER,  
JOHANNIS ROSEBOOM,

This Adresse is ordered to bee sent to His Excellency.

May 22.—It is Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> Citty Stockadoes layd and assessed on y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants &c. of this Citty, on y<sup>e</sup> 8th of December, 1702, which were wanting to be sett up on y<sup>e</sup> first of May, 1703, must be sett up by y<sup>e</sup> freeholders and inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> respective wards of this Citty, on y<sup>e</sup> 29th of this instant May, and in case any of y<sup>e</sup> said freeholders and inhabitants be found neglecting in delivering their quotas of said Stockadoes, according to y<sup>e</sup> taxt lists, shall pay as a fine for each stockadoe wanting, y<sup>e</sup> summe of 18*d* currant money, and by distresse to be levied by y<sup>e</sup> sheriff on his or their goods and chattels forthwith, and y<sup>e</sup> neglecter still obliged to deliver y<sup>e</sup> same before the 31st of this instant, upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> like fine in manner as aforesaid; further however if y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> freeholders and inhabitants as shall be found unwilling or neglecting after warning given to appear to make up said stockadoes on the 29th of this Instant shall forfeit a fine of six shillings for each day so neglecting, to be levyed and for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> other Inhabitants as worke.

The Commonality being informed that Egbert Teunise and Dirk Bratt have Infenced a Lott of ground belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Citty, scituate, lying and being on y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> Citty, and on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> lott of ground belonging to y<sup>e</sup> widow of Jacob ten Eyk, whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Commonality thought fit to send for them. Dirk Bratt appearing in Commonality, the Mayor told him y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Commonality have Resolved to give them warning to take downe said fence again, before y<sup>e</sup> first bell ringing for y<sup>e</sup> Mayor's Court tomorrow morning, otherwise that a warrant shall be issued out for y<sup>e</sup> taking down of y<sup>e</sup> same.

The 23<sup>d</sup> of May a warrant is directed to Jacob Turke, high sheriffe, to take two sufficient persones to his assistants, and forthwith to break down y<sup>r</sup> said fence.

May 23<sup>d</sup>.—It is by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality concluded and agreed, that Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun. shall be payd yearly by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty of Albany, or their orders, the summe of £5:12s, for his service in attending y<sup>e</sup> said Commonality and supplying of paper, which sellary is to commence from y<sup>r</sup> 14th of June, 1703, until further pleasure. To whom y<sup>r</sup> following oath is given, viz<sup>t</sup>:

You swear that you will a true minute keep of y<sup>e</sup> Mayors Court and Commonality of y<sup>r</sup> Citty of Albany, and of y<sup>e</sup> meetings of y<sup>r</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and County of Albany aforesaid, by noteing the Resolutions respectively when thereunto by them required, that you will also keep a true Record for y<sup>e</sup> said Citty and County, during the time you shall remain in that office, and be careful of such publick books and papers given you in trust, according to y<sup>e</sup> best of your knowledge and understanding, so help you God.

The Petition of Anthony Bratt, whereby he as Sexton desyres to be discharged of all publick charges, in like manner as his predecessor, Mr. Hendrik Roseboom dec<sup>d</sup>, was excused, being read, y<sup>r</sup> Commonality considering y<sup>r</sup> matter, doe not allow anything thereby requested.

Jacob Turke Esq., high sheriffe, requests that y<sup>e</sup> Proclamation relateing y<sup>r</sup> Indian Trade may be renewed in such manner that two-thirds of y<sup>e</sup> fines be for him, and y<sup>r</sup> other half for the Citty, which is graunted accordingly, and ordered that y<sup>e</sup> following Proclamation be published:

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Att a Mayor's Court held in the Citty Hall of Albany, the 30th of May, 1704:—Present, Johannis Schuyler Mayor, David Schuyler, Johannis Roseboom, Johannis Cuyler, Johannis Mingael, aldermen; Hend. Oot-hout, Anthony Coster, Abraham Schuyler, Gerrit Roseboom, Ruth Melgertse, assistants.

Whereas y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality doe make pretention to a small streak of grounde, scituate, lying and being within y<sup>r</sup> fence and on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup>

lott of grounde belonging to Paulus Martense, which y<sup>e</sup> Commonality now doe sell unto y<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Paulus Martense, wherefore y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Martense promiseth to pay y<sup>e</sup> summe of three pounds currant money of this Province (when a release thereof shall be delivered him), together with the Charges in drawing said Release, &c.

Whereas y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Commonality doe likewise make pre-tention to a small stroak of ground within y<sup>e</sup> fence of Mr. Albert Ryckman, which they likewise doe sell unto said Ryckman for y<sup>e</sup> summe of three pounds currant money of this Province, which ground is situated on y<sup>r</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ryckman's Lott of ground opposite to y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, for which summe of money y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Commonality are to give Release of s<sup>d</sup> ground by y<sup>e</sup> Rec<sup>t</sup> thereof, provided the s<sup>d</sup> Ryckman pay y<sup>r</sup> charges for drawing s<sup>d</sup> Release, &c.

Mr. Mayor proposes the building of a Market House within the Citty, the which being put to y<sup>e</sup> vote, it is Resolved, that a Market House shall be erected on the midst of the way in y<sup>r</sup> Jounker street, opposite to y<sup>e</sup> lane between y<sup>r</sup> house of Maj. Dirk Wessels and Evert Wendel Sen'r, at y<sup>e</sup> Citty's charges, and that y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of s<sup>d</sup> Citty, as being Clarke of y<sup>e</sup> Market, doe order that the same be forthwith erected.

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Att a Common Councill held in the Citty Hall of Albany, the 23d day of June, 1704.

Resolved, that y<sup>e</sup> Persons who are neglecting in rijding their full quota of Citty Stockadoes, since y<sup>e</sup> resolution on y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of May, 1704, shall be Ride and sett up, viz<sup>t</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> neglectors on y<sup>e</sup> first warde from y<sup>e</sup> Blockhouse by y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall northwarde, where y<sup>e</sup> old Stockadoes now stand; y<sup>e</sup> neglectors of y<sup>e</sup> second warde and third warde, where y<sup>e</sup> Stockadoes stand behynde Mr. Mayor's, on or before y<sup>e</sup> first of July next ensueing, upon penalty of forfeiting as a fyne y<sup>e</sup> summe of 3s for each Stockadoe as shall then be wanting, for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty.

It is by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality concluded and agreed, that James Parker, marshall, shall be payd yearly by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty of Albany, the summe of £3 cur-

rant money of this province for his service in attending y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Commonality and y<sup>e</sup> Mayor's Court, and for supplying fyre and candlelight in their meetings, which sellary is to commence y<sup>e</sup> 14th June, 1703, untill further pleasure.

July 25.—Resolved, that those men come with Capt. Higby be quartered out in publique housen, Daniel Kelley ten at 3s 9d each for every week, and John Collison the remainder of those come up, for the same price as before agreed to be paid within ten days after the said soldiers be removed.

August 1.—Resolved, that the Constables doe take their turnes upon the sabbath day to inspect all the Tavern keepers within the Citty, that all Indians & Negroes found in any Tavern as aforesaid, that such Tavern Keeper so found to draw any Strong Liquer whatsoever to any Negro or Negros, Indian or Indians, whatsoever, upon the Sabbath Day as aforesaid, shall pay as a fine for each such Default the summe of 6s, for any such Indian or Indians so found, and for the Negros according as the acts of Assembly directs. It is also Resolved, that the assessors make an assessment on the Inhabitants of the said Citty, for £30, for defraying the Citty Debts, within the space of twice twenty-four hours, and make their returne thereof by the Mayor.

To his Excellency Edward Lord Viscount Cornbury,  
Cap<sup>t</sup>. Generall and Gov'r in Chiefe in and over the  
Provinces of New York and East and West Jersey.

The humble address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonality of the Citty of Albany, sheweth:

Whereas Cap<sup>t</sup>. Higby is arrived here y<sup>e</sup> 15th July last with nineteen souldiers under his command, for her Maj's service on these fronteers, and whereas y<sup>e</sup> said souldiers have no subsistence but what is ordered by your Excell: Petitioners, although the Province is obleadged to supply the Provisions thereof, since wee your Excell: Petitioners can procure no further Provisions for the same.

Wee therefore your Excell: Petitioners humbly submitt that care may be taken in the premises, and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall Ever Pray.

August 8.—The Commonality being desyreous to know

what instructions Cap<sup>t</sup>. Higby hath received from his Excellency relateing y<sup>e</sup> posting y<sup>e</sup> Detachment on y<sup>e</sup> fronteers of Albany, which Cap<sup>t</sup>. being desyred here doth appear. Producing his Instructions it appears that at y<sup>e</sup>

Half Moon is to be posted	20 men
Schinnechtady, - - -	20
Canastagioene, - - -	20
Kinderhook, - - -	20
Stonearabia, - - -	10
Greenbush, - - -	10—100 men in all.

September 5.—It is by y<sup>e</sup> Commonality concluded that a Proclamation shall be Proclaimed that no staeks of hay or straij shall be sett within this Citty on any person or persones yard, nor any stables erected on y<sup>e</sup> front of any high streets in said Citty, nor that any dung shall be turned out upon y<sup>e</sup> said streets, upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> summe, of 15s and obliged to remove y<sup>e</sup> same in y<sup>e</sup> space of thrice twenty-four hours, for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe, who is to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

It is also resolved that y<sup>e</sup> streets be paved before each Inhabitant's door within this Citty, eight foot breadth from their houses and lotts, before y<sup>e</sup> 25th of October next ensueing, upon penalty of forfeiting the summe of 15s for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe, who is to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Albany, this 14th day of October, 1704.—This day being appointed by y<sup>e</sup> Charter of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany for y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen, Commonality, Assessors, Constables and Chamberlain of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty to be sworne, who are as followeth:

*The First Warde.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Evert Banker,	Hend. Oothout,
David Schuyler.	Dirk van der Heyden.
Assessors.	Constable.
William Hogen,	Coenrat ten Eyk,
Coenraet ten Eyk.	Stephanus Groesbeek,
	Collector.

*The Second Warde.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Johannis Roseboom,	Gerrit Roseboom,
Johannis Cuyler,	Abraham Cuyler.

Assessors.  
Gysbert Marselis,  
Elbert Gerritse.

Constable.  
Barent Sanders.  
Johannis Luykasse,  
Collector.

*The Third Warde.*

Aldermen.  
Hend. Hanse,  
Johannis Mingael.

Assistants.  
Frans Winne,  
Ruth Melgertse.

Assessors.  
Harp<sup>t</sup> Jacobse,  
Gerrit Ryckse.

Constable.  
David Ketelheyn,  
Dirk Bratt, collector.

Jacob Lansing, high constable.

Anthony Bratt, treasurer.

Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 21st November, 1704:—Present, Johannis Abeel, recorder, six aldermen and five assistants.

Whereas Coll. P. Schuyler and y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Court Marschal by their addresse of y<sup>e</sup> 20th Instant. sett forth that y<sup>e</sup> Burger Blockhouse is very much out of Repair, so far that it is uncapable to keep guard in, and therefore desyre y<sup>e</sup> same may be Repared in order, and y<sup>e</sup> great guns therein mounted, which being taken into consideration, the Commonality doe Resolve, that y<sup>e</sup> same be forthwith Repared, viz<sup>t</sup>., y<sup>e</sup> Blockhouse in good order, to which end Mr. Frans Winne is appointed to see it done, as also that y<sup>e</sup> Citty Walls be closed at y<sup>e</sup> Citty's Charge, he delivering an account of his own charge and others thereto expended, and in case any person should prove unwilling to be assisting in Repairing and make y<sup>e</sup> work aforementioned, that then and in such case any alderman is hereby impoured to issue out his warrant for y<sup>e</sup> maintaining thereof.

Whereas information is given that Candles for y<sup>e</sup> Citty Guards will henceforth be wanting, so it is that Mr. Hend. Hansen doth engage to supply candles for y<sup>e</sup> same at y<sup>e</sup> price of 9d per lb, to be paid by y<sup>e</sup> Citty Treasurer.

Whereas, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Higby appears in Common Councill desyreing that care may be taken to provide quarters or some convenient place for lodgeing to his company, whereupon



y<sup>e</sup> Commonality have Resolved, that tickets be drawne on y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty for there quarters viz<sup>t</sup>, nine men in y<sup>e</sup> first ward, and nine men in y<sup>e</sup> second ward, and six men in y<sup>e</sup> third ward, which tickets are to be given by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder or Aldermen, for their said respective wards.

John Rateliffe doth humbly request that satisfaction may be given him for his service in making fyre for y<sup>e</sup> Burger Guard and locking y<sup>e</sup> Cittys Gates &c. for y<sup>e</sup> last half year, expired y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of this Instant. The Common Councill considering y<sup>e</sup> matter, doe expect he shall give an account of the summe what's due to him, and that then further consideration shall be taken in that matter.

The Petition of John Gilbert whereby he requesteth that y<sup>e</sup> one-third of y<sup>e</sup> forfeitures relating y<sup>e</sup> Indian trade due to y<sup>e</sup> Citty may be remitted unto him, is read, which y<sup>e</sup> Commonality have referred until such time Mr. Mayor is present in Common Councill, in y<sup>e</sup> meantime is ordered that y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe doe deliver at y<sup>e</sup> next meeting an exact account of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> forfeitures so due.

Resolved that a warrant be issued to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of this Citty, to lay an assessment of two hundred load of wood for fyreing to y<sup>e</sup> Blockhouses, and to make returne thereof unto Mr. Mayor, in y<sup>e</sup> space fourteen days ensuing y<sup>e</sup> date hereof.

It is further Resolved, and appointed for surveyors and fyremasters within this Citty, viz<sup>t</sup>., in y<sup>e</sup> first warde Joan Rosie and Johan. van Ale, y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> warde Hend. Roseboom and Abraham Kip, and in y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> warde Jacob Lansing and Fredrek Harmense, and that for that purpose a warrant be directed to them or y<sup>e</sup> major part of them, to visit all voeder houses and fyreings within this Citty, once in each three weeks, and wherever y<sup>e</sup> same be held in inconvenient places to fyne y<sup>e</sup> owner thereof in y<sup>e</sup> summe of 6s.

Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> Cryer goe round y<sup>e</sup> Citty and give notice to such person who have undertake without leave to use y<sup>e</sup> leather and hooks belonging to this Citty, that they forthwith or at longest in y<sup>e</sup> space of twice twenty four hours, return y<sup>e</sup> same to its place on y<sup>e</sup> west side of y<sup>e</sup> Church, upon penalty of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> summe of 6s for such neglect.

November 27.—The Common Councill fyndeing that y<sup>e</sup> sheriffe according to y<sup>e</sup> late Resolution on y<sup>e</sup> 21st Instant, hath not observed the same, so far as to deliver to this meeting an exact account of one-third of the forfeitures relateing y<sup>e</sup> Indian trade, as then was required, it is therefore ordered that the said sheriffe, together with his late deputy Jo. Gilbert, doe deliver an exact account of y<sup>e</sup> said forfeitures at our next mayor's court, without fail.

Ordered, that a Proclamation be issued out against re-tailing without lycence; forfeit £5 for y<sup>e</sup> Behooffe of such as sues for y<sup>e</sup> same.

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Att a Mayor's Court held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 5th of December, 1704:—Present, Johannis Schuyler, mayor, Joh. Abeel, recorder, and four aldermen.

James Parker by his Petition desyres that care may be taken for quarters against y<sup>e</sup> 1st of May 1705 for Liev<sup>t</sup> Matthew Shanks, being y<sup>e</sup> said Parker hath necessary occasion then to use the house where y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Liev<sup>t</sup> now dwells; y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, considering how often y<sup>e</sup> said Parker hath requested for the use of his said house, doe Resolve to acquaint his Excellency my Lord Cornbury hereof, so that a new order may be sent up to provide other Lodging for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Liev<sup>t</sup>.

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Att a Common Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of Albany the 19th of December, 1704.

It is concluded by y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, that a Proclamation be published that no person or persones shall within y<sup>e</sup> walls or stockadoes of this Citty drive horse or horses before either sledge, wagon or cart, or on horseback, on the streets of the said Citty, faster than a stap or moderate trot, upon penalty of forfeiting for each such offence as a fyne the summe of 6s, and wherever any dung is turned out on y<sup>e</sup> streets of s<sup>d</sup> Citty, or found on y<sup>e</sup> same upon Saturday in the week, then and in such case, the person or persones who are guilty thereof shall forfeit y<sup>e</sup> summe of 15s for y<sup>e</sup> behooffe of the sheriffe who is to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same,

Jan 25, 170<sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub> —Mr. Frans Winne gives in an account

for sundreys layd out of y<sup>e</sup> fixing up of y<sup>e</sup> Citty great gunns, Repaireing the Burger Blockhouse, &c.: it is Resolved that a Committee be appointed to audit y<sup>e</sup> same, and make Return thereof y<sup>e</sup> 30th Instant, and accordingly Evert Banker, Johs. Cuyler, aldermen, Dirk van der Heyden and Abraham Cuyler, assistance.

## GLOSSARY.

*Rounds passage*, the narrow space inside of the wall left for the guard to patrol.

*Pand*, pawn.

*Coop brieffe*, (koop brief,) bill of sale.

*Grounde brieffe*, deed or conveyance.

*Leathers and hooks*, Ladders and hooks.

*Boedel*, personal effects.

*Somer tarwe*, summer wheat.

*Slees*, sleighs.

*Stap*, walk, or pace.

*Canastageone*, Niskayuna.

See also vol. ii, p. 143; vol. iii, p. 57.

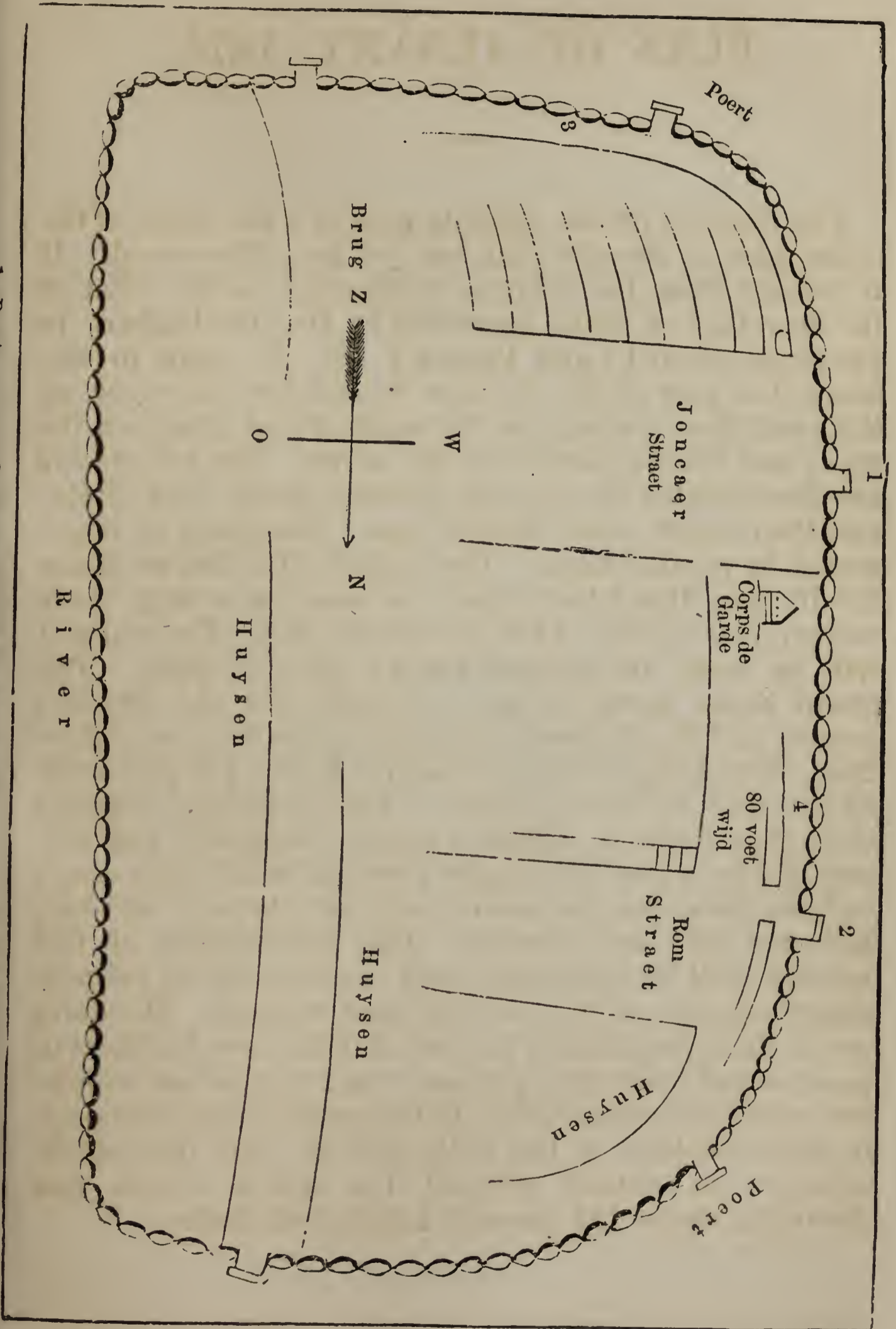
A difficulty in tracing names with certainty in these records arises from the practice with the Dutch of giving only the first name. For instance *Rip van Dam* having a son *Claas*, the latter would be frequently called *Claas Ripse*, (*Rip zoon*) that is, *Claas the son of Rip*, to distinguish him from some other *Claas*, instead of using the surname. These instances occur on almost every page, and it requires a great deal of familiarity with the names of the citizens at this period to know who is intended by *Gerrit Gerritse*, *Jan Janse*, *Jacob Jacobse*, *Melgert Melgertse*, &c. &c. On page 180, *Joachim Volkenburgh* is called *Jochim Lambertse*, being the son of *Lambert Volkenburgh*. The surnames beginning with *van* come from the same practice of using christian names. Thus *Abraham van der Poel*, is *Abraham from (or of) the Pond*, to distinguish him from, perhaps, *Abraham van der Heyden*, that is *from the heathen*. The Scotch who have a great many words in common with the Dutch, have also *John Johnson*, (*Jan Jansen* and *Hanse Hansen* in Dutch,) *Richard Dickson* (*Dirk Dirksen*,) &c.; &c. The subject can only be glanced at here.

[*Annals iv.*]

## PLAN OF ALBANY, 1676.

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The diagram on the opposite page is a fac simile of the oldest plan of the city that has yet been discovered. It is reduced from the original manuscript in the office of the Secretary of State, preserved by Dr. O'Callaghan, in the series marked Land Papers, I, 58. It seems to embrace that part of the city now bounded by the river on the east, Beaver street on the south, Pearl street on the west, and Steuben street on the north. But two streets are denominated on the map, Joncaer straet, now State; and Rom straet, now Maiden lane. Broadway is represented by parallel lines. The earliest title that we know for it, was Handelaer straet, as seen on a map made twenty years later. (*See Annals iii, 39.*) The walls, it will be seen, are pierced for six gates (poerts). The guard house seems to have occupied the old elm tree corner, and Pearl street was eighty feet wide, now eighty-four. The bridge (*brug*) crossed the Rutten kill just north of the foot of Beaver street. The dwellings (*huysen*) were thus confined within a narrow compass, and surrounded by a line of upright posts, of which pine seems to have been the customary material, thirteen feet long and one foot in diameter. The preservation of this wooden wall was expensive and vexatious to an extraordinary degree, as the records bear witness. Mandates wenth forth periodically to compel delinquent burghers to produce and “*sett* their quotaes;” and even forlorn widows were sternly commanded by the burgomasters and schepens, in grim conclave at the *Citty hall*, to “ride their stockadoes;” in default whereof the schout fiscaal was diected to *strain 18d* for each deficient stockadoe!



- 1 Poert.
- 2 Poert.
- 3 6 voet wijd.
- 4 5 voet wijd.

R i v e r

H u y s s e n

H u y s s e n

H u y s s e n

R o m  
S t r a e t

80 voet  
w i j d

C o r p s d e  
G a r d e

J o n c a e r  
S t r a e t

B r u g Z

P o e r t

P o e r t

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SYNOPSIS  
OF THE  
PRINCIPAL ACTS RELATING TO ALBANY,  
PASSED BY THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THEIR MAJESTIES' PROVINCE OF NEW  
YORK.

FROM 1691 TO 1713.\*

It was directed that a court of sessions of the peace should be held for the city and county of Albany, at the City Hall of the said city on the first Tuesday in June, the first Tuesday in October, and the first Tuesday in February, for "the increase of virtue and discouraging of evil doers," "to hold and continue for the space and time of two dayes and no longer." And for the more regular and beneficial distribution of justice to the inhabitants, a court of common pleas was ordered to be held at the same place, to begin the next day after the sessions terminates, and to be held for two days only, by one judge and three justices, to hear, try and determine all things triable at the common law.

In order to supply the troop of horse, it was required that "whenever the said troop shall not compleat the number of fifty, to present double the number instead of such as are dead, removed or wanting, out of the principal inhabitants and gentlemen of the city, unto the governor for the time being, who from time to time may list and order so many of them to be of the said troop as may compleat the number of fifty for their majesties service, and the security of this province," who were obliged to serve under a penalty of five pounds fine.

It was enacted that for the good government and rule of their majesties subjects, a session of a general assembly should be held in the province once in every year.

\* These laws serve better than any thing else we have met with to show the great expense and anxiety of the citizens and the government, in defending the frontiers at Albany.

To this assembly Albany was allotted two representatives, and the colony of Rensselaerswyck one. Every freeholder, by which was understood every person who had forty shillings per annum in freehold, had a free choice and vote in the electing of representatives. Representatives were paid ten shillings currant money of the province per day, from the time of their going out till their return home; which was a city charge.

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An Act to enable the city of Albany to defray their necessary charge.

Forasmuch as the inhabitants of the city and county of Albany have been during the time of the late disorders, very much aggrieved, wasted, destroyed, and impoverished by the incursions of the French, their majesties declared enemies, and that it is absolutely necessary that some suitable and convenient way should be found out for their relief and more easy defraying of the necessary charge of that city and county, be it therefore enacted by the governor and council, and representatives convened in general assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the imposition or rate of two per cent shall be raised and levied upon all Indian goods that are brought up to that city and county of Albany, and there sold or consumed. And also that the impost of three pence be raised and levied upon each gallon of rum, that is sold and consumed within that city and county. And for the due and orderly collecting of the said respective imposts and rates, the treasurer of the said city for the time being, or any appointed by him, and the mayor of the said city, under the public seal of the said city, are hereby empowered and authorized to appoint, constitute and establish a collector or receiver of the rates and imposts aforesaid, who shall have power to receive the same, and to enter in a fair book, kept for that purpose, all such sum and sums of money as shall be so entered and received for the respective duties aforesaid; the said collector or receiver appointing certain convenient times and places for the keeping of the office, as



shall be directed by the court of mayor and aldermen and assistants of the said city. And all persons that trade and bring up to the said city and county the aforementioned Indian goods and rum, are hereby required to make a report of the quantity and value of such goods and rum they so bring up and sell in the city and county aforesaid, and pay the duties and impost hereby established, without being at any further charge than the said duty. And in default hereof it shall be lawful for the mayor, treasurer, or any other officer hereby authorized, to issue out his or their warrant, under his or their hand and seal, for the seizing of all such goods and rum as shall be imbezzled, and not pay the duties aforesaid, one third to the informer, one third to the said city and county of Albany, and one third to his excellency the governor commander in chief for the time being. Provided that all the sum or sums of money that are hereby received, shall be only appropriated and applied to the defraying of the necessary charges of the city and county aforesaid. And that the treasurer, collector or receiver for the time being, shall not pay any of the money received as aforesaid, but by a warrant from the mayor of the said city, and approved by the court of aldermen and assistants. Provided, that this act shall only remain in force for the space of three years, and no longer, any thing contained herein to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

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An act for the raising of two thousand pounds for paying and defraying the incidental charges, according to establishment of one hundred fuzileers, with their proper officers.

“For the securing the frontiers of this province in the county of Albany, it is thought convenient that his excellency, the captain general, do raise one company to consist of one hundred fuzileers, with their proper officers, which shall remain in the said county, for the defence thereof, one whole year, to commence on the 28th day of March now last past.” Of the sum of £2000 ordered to be raised by this act, the city and county of Albany was rated £180. This was followed by another

act for raising and paying one hundred and fifty men, forthwith, for the reinforcement and defence of Albany for six months. This act set forth that the frontiers of Albany were in imminent danger of being lost, being daily threatened with invasion by the French, and that forasmuch as all their majesties neighboring plantations depended on having this place well secured; and for the effectual doing of which, application had been made to the neighboring plantations without effect, therefore it was determined to raise one hundred and fifty men to reinforce Albany, who should serve six months, from the first day of November 1691. Fifteen hundred pounds was ordered to be raised for their support, of which sum the city of Albany was assessed one hundred and thirty pounds.

At the third session of the General Assembly, begun in the city of New York on the 19th April, 1692, an act was passed "for raising two hundred men with their proper officers for the securing and reinforcing of Albany in the frontiers of this province." It recited that, "whereas the forces lately raised for the reinforcing and securing the frontiers at Albany, are not to continue in the service longer than the first of May next ensuing; and forasmuch as it is absolutely necessary for the safety of all their majesties neighboring colonies and plantations, as well as for the security of this province, that there be and remain at that place sufficient force for the defence thereof; and whereas the present state and condition of this province is such, that they are not able at this time to make sufficient provision of men and money for the reinforcing of that place, as is truly necessary for the maintaining such a considerable post, which is the only Bull-work of defence for all their majesties neighboring colonies and plantations in this main of America: yet that the said place may not be deserted nor the Indians, who have been so constant to us, discouraged; Be it therefore enacted by the commander-in-chief and council, and representatives convened in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, that the commander-in-chief do issue out his warrants to the chief military officers in the respective cities and counties undernamed, for the raising of 200 men, armed as the law directs, with their proper officers, in such proportions

hereafter mentioned, to consist and make two distinct companies of fuziliers, for the reinforcement and security of the frontiers of this province in the county of Albany aforesaid, which shall continue and remain in the county of Albany, for the defence and security thereof, for the term and space of five months, to commence on the first day of May next; and to end and terminate on the first day of October then following.”

For the payment and maintenance of these soldiers, an assessment of £1500 currant money of the province was ordered. New York was to furnish £345 for 46 men; the county of Westchester £127: 10s, for 17 men; the county of Richmond £67: 10s. for 9 men; the counties of Ulster and Dutchess £210 for 28 men; the county of Suffolk £300, for 40 men; the county of Kings £210 for 28 men; the county of Queens £225 for 30 men; the county of Orange £15 for 2 men. The soldiers and money were to be ready by the first of May under severe penalties. The commander-in-chief was authorized to borrow £700 at ten per cent, to prevent delay or embarrassment.

At the fourth session of the General Assembly begun in the city of New York on the 14th August, 1692, another act was passed, similar to the preceding, for raising 220 men, to be peremptorily at Albany on the first day of October, and there to continue seven calendar months. For their payment and maintenance £2860 was ordered to be raised. The respective counties were allowed to pay the sums allotted to them in current silver money at New York, or in good merchantable provisions at the following rates. Pork, 50s. a barrel; Beef, 32s. 6d. a barrel; Winter wheat, 4s. a bushel; Tallow 4½d. a pound.

At the fifth session of the General Assembly begun in city of New York on the 24th of October, 1692, some of the general laws of the previous sessions were revised. It was ordained that there should be held in the city and county of Albany two fairs yearly; the first at Albany, commencing on the first Tuesday of July and continue four days; the second to be held at Crawler in Rensselaerswyk, on the third Tuesday in October, to continue four days and no longer.

In September 1693, an act was passed for raising £6000 for the paying of 300 volunteers and their officers, to be employed in the reinforcement of the frontiers of the province at Albany.

In October, 1694, an act was passed for raising £500 to pay 100 men for the same purpose.

In March, July and October, 1695, the following acts were passed:

An act for raising £2660 to pay 170 men for securing the frontiers at Albany.

An act to enable the city of Albany to defray their necessary charge.

An act for raising £800 for paying the soldiers employed in defending the frontiers.

An act for raising £864:15s. for paying a company of fuzileers on the frontiers.

An act for raising £700 to enable his excellency to keep the men that are now in the companies appointed by his majesty, and to encourage others to list themselves.

An act for raising £500 to pay 100 men to be raised for reinforcing the frontiers.

In March and April, 1696, were passed:

An act for raising 120 effective men, to be employed for the reinforcement of the frontiers in the county of Albany, and for raising the sum of £2593:6s. 8d., to be distributed by his excellency among the said men, and the rest of the four companies sent over by his majesty.

In October, 1696, being the 4th session of the fifth Assembly, an act was passed "for raising 100 men to be listed in his majesties three companies posted at Albany, for the security of the frontiers and for the raising of £1200 for the encouraging such as shall list themselves in the said companies, and for the defraying of other contingent charges at the said frontiers."

This act recites that "whereas the provision that was lately made for the reinforcing and strengthening the frontiers of this province at Albany, hath not had that effect that was designed, many of the soldiers that were listed in his majesty's companies, and posted there having

deserted the service, whereby the said frontiers are much weakened," it was enacted that £1200 should be raised by a levy upon all the "inhabitants, residents, sojourners and freeholders" in the province to be employed in raising 100 effective men to be added to the 221 men already posted there. A bounty of five pounds was given to such as voluntarily enlisted, and one pound to any person who should procure any one to enlist. A further sum of £200 was to be raised in the same way, to be expended by Peter Schuyler, Derick Wessels and Killian Van Rensselaer, in procuring corn and other necessary provisions for the Oneida and Onondaga Indians, whose castles had been destroyed by the French. A further sum of £200 was to be raised in the same manner and entrusted to the same persons, for the purpose of employing "scouts of Christians and Indians" to watch the motions of the enemy, to prevent false alarms, which had occasioned great charge, and discontent.

By the act of 1696, for raising \$864:15s. the following pay was fixed upon.

An establishment for the pay of a company of Fuzeleers imployed on the Frontiers, at present under the command of Major Schuyler, for the security of the Frontiers of this Province in Albany, from the first day of August last until the first day of March next following:

	£	s.
The Captain a 212 days, at 8s per diem, -	84	16
One Lieutenant at 4s. per diem, - - -	42	08
One ditto at 3s. per diem, - - - - -	31	16
4 Sergeants at 1s. 6d. each per diem, -	63	12
50 private Centinels at 12d. each per diem,	530	00
One Town Major at 4s. per diem, - - -	42	08
One Chyrurgion at 2s. 6d. - - - - -	26	10
For Incidentals, - - - - -	27	08
One Muster Master from 1st August to 10th		
October, at 2s. 6d. per diem, - - -	8	15
For do from 10th Oct. to 1st March, 142		
days at 1s. - - - - -	7	02
	<hr/>	
	£864	15s.

By an act passed the same year, the city of Albany was assessed £60 as its proportion of £1000 ordered to be raised for the purpose of sending an agent to London, to represent to the king "how far the security of the frontiers at Albany hath been a barrier and place of defence for the preservation of all his majesty's adjacent colonies, and withal to represent unto his majesty the heavy burdens that hath lain upon the inhabitants of this province since the beginning of this war," and to request that means might be devised to ease them of these burdens in future.

An act was passed by the general assembly in March, 1797-8, for raising £2300 for securing the frontiers at Albany, and recruiting the three companies posted there. Also an act to enable the city of Albany to defray their necessary charge.

An act for raising £1500 for Gov. Bellomont, and £500 for the Lieut. Gov. Nanfan, assesses Albany £120, as its proportion of the same, was passed 1798-9.

An act was passed in the latter year for annulling several extravagant grants of land made by Col. Fletcher, while governor of the province. One of these was a grant "unto Mr. Godfrey Dellius, bearing date the 3d September, 1696, and registered in the secretary's office containing a certain tract of land lying upon the east side of Hudson's river, between the north most bounds of Saraghtoga and the Rock Rossian, containing about 70 miles in length, and goes back into the woods from the said Hudson's river 12 miles, until it comes unto the wood back, and so far as it goes, be it 12 miles more or less from Hudson's river, on the east side, and from said creek by a line 12 miles distant from said river; to have and to hold said land and appurtenances unto him the said Godfrey Dellius his heirs and assigns forever, under the rent reserved of one racoon skin per annum.

And whereas there is another extravagant grant of land made unto the said Godfrey Dellius, William Pinhorn, and Evert Banker, &c., sealed also with the seal of the province, and bearing date the 30th of July, 1697,

containing a certain tract of vacant land lying upon Mohaques river, above a place commonly known by the name of Orrakkee, beginning from a place called by the nation Owehdiere, and run up along the said river about 50 miles more or less to a place called Arach Schone two miles on each side of the river as it runs; to have and to hold the said tract of land and appurtenances unto the said Godfrey Dellius, Evert Banker, W. Pinhorn, &c., their heirs and assigns forever, under the reserved rent of one beaver skin for the first seven years, and five beaver skins yearly forever thereafter. That it having appeared before the house of representatives that Mr. Godfrey Dellius has been a principal instrument in deluding the Mohaque Indians, and illegal and surreptitious obtaining of said grant, that he ought to be and is hereby suspended from the exercise of his ministerial functions in the city and county of Albany.

At the seventh legislative session, begun on the 19th August, 1701, it was enacted, by reason that the engineer was out of the province, and the necessity of putting the frontier in defense was immediate, a part of the money raised for building a fort in the Indian country should be used for repairing the forts at Albany and Schenectady, namely: £150 to be put into the hands of John Bleeker, Sen., Hendrick Hansen and Peter Van Brugh, for the immediate repair of the fort at Albany, and £50 to Ryer Schermerhorn and Isaac Switz for repairing the fort at Schenectady.

At the session of the General Assembly begun October 20, 1702, the first year of Queen Anne. "Whereas by the great neglect of those who have lately exercised the powers of government in this colony, the fortifications on the frontiers thereof have run to ruin and decay," and the safety of the colony greatly depended on making good and preserving the fortifications and outposts, it was enacted that £1800 should be raised for maintaining 150 fuzileers for five months, and 30 men as scouts for 62 days; the fuzileers to be posted on the frontiers at or near Albany, from the 15th November to the

15th April. Of the above sum Albany, which for many years seems to have paid its tax by quartering the soldiers, was now apportioned £144.

An act was also passed at the same session for raising £2000 for Lord Cornbury, the city and county of Albany being assessed £120 towards the sum.

In order "that the breed of wolves in this colony may be wholly rooted out and extinguished," an act was passed fixing different rewards in different counties for the destruction of those animals. "In the county of Albany 10s. for a grown Wolf, killed either by Christians or Indians, and half that sum for a whelp."

At the session begun on the 13th April, 1703, an act was passed obliging persons to pay their arrears of £1000 tax "laid in the 12th year of William III., 1700," for building a fort in Onondage;" in which it was directed that the arrears of the said sum of £1000, as well as what had already been raised for that purpose, should be applied towards carrying on the fortifications at Albany.

An act was also passed at this session to enable the justices of the peace of the city and county of Albany, to repair or rebuild a common jail, city and county hall, and to pay the arrears of their public charge. It authorized the raising by tax a sum not exceeding £400 for that purpose, during three years.

In 1704, an act was passed "to charge the several cities and counties of this colony with £143 10s. 10*d.* for fitting and furnishing a room for the general assembly, with a lobby, in the City Hall of New York." The share of this expense allotted to Albany was £9 19s. 5*d.*

In 1705 an act was passed "for defraying the common and necessary charges of the Mannor of Rensselaerwick in the county of Albany." It made it lawful for the inhabitants of the manor to elect yearly one supervisor, one assessor and collector; and directed that the wages of their representatives in the assembly should be the same as in the other cities and counties of the province, which was 10s. a day, and that the inhabitants of the



manor should be liable only for the wages and charges of their own representative.

Also an act to raise £100 additional to the £400 previously authorized to build the jail and city hall, the latter sum proving inadequate to the completion of the work. The manor of Rensselaerswyck was not to be chargeable with any portion of the £100 assessment.

Also "an act to prevent the running away of negro slaves out of the city and county of Albany to the French in Canada." "Whereas the city and county of Albany on the frontiers of this province towards the French of Canada, and that it is of great concerns to this colony, during this time of war with the French, that no intelligence be carried from the said city and county to the French at Canada; and whereas the justices of the peace for the said city and county at a court of sessions held at the city hall of the said city of Albany on the fifth day of June of this present year of our Lord, 1705, did recommend to the representatives of the said city and county to lay before the assembly of this province, now convened, the fears and jealousies they have, that several negro slaves belonging to the inhabitants there, have a design to leave their respective owners and go to the French at Canada, as some have already done, which has and would be to the great loss and detriment of the owner or owners of such negro slave or slaves, and also of very pernicious consequence to the whole province \* \* be it enacted \* \* that all and every negro slave or slaves belonging to any of the inhabitants of the city and county of Albany, who shall from and after the first day of August, of this present year of our Lord, 1705, be found traveling forty miles above the city of Albany, at or above a certain place, called Sarachtoge, unless in company of his, her, or their master, mistress, or such employed by them, or either of them, and be thereof convicted by the oaths of two or more credible witnesses, before the court of sessions of the peace of this city and county, \* \* shall suffer the pains of death as in cases of felony."

It was further enacted that any slave belonging to an inhabitant of the county, who should be found offending

against this act after the first of August, should be conveyed to the next justice of the peace, and be by him committed to jail, without bail or mainprise. The justice was required to notify the owner, that he might appear and nominate one or more indifferent persons to appraise the value of the slave, the justice appointing as many more to meet with them for that purpose. The appraisers were to make their return within two days in order that if the slave should be convicted and executed, in order that the sum of such appraisement and the charges of prosecution might be levied and collected of all persons owning slaves; and the valuation of the slave paid to the owner thereof. To avoid any difference concerning the value of any slave, it was enacted that any negro slave, male or female, above the age of fifteen years, fit for service, should be rated and assessed at thirty pounds, for the purpose of defraying the above charges. The law was to continue in force during the war with the French.

“An act for regulating slaves” was passed in the first year of Queen Anne, 1702, which forbade any person to trade with a slave, without the consent of his owner, under a penalty of £5 and treble the value of the article traded for. The owners of slaves were permitted to punish them for offences at discretion, “not extending to life or member.” “And forasmuch as the number of slaves in the cities of New York and Albany, and also in other towns within this province, doth daily increase, and that they have been found oftentimes guilty of confederating together in running away, or other ill practices,” it was enacted that thereafter it should not be lawful for above three slaves to meet together except for some servile employment for their owners, under penalty of being whipt upon the naked back not exceeding forty lashes. A common whipper was to be appointed whose salary was to be raised by a tax upon slave owners not exceeding three shillings for every slave owned. In case any slave should presume to assault or strike any free man or woman professing Christianity, the justices of the peace were authorized to commit him to imprisonment for fourteen days, and inflict corporal punishment at discretion. Persons were prohibited from employing or harboring the slaves of

others under heavy penalties. "And whereas slaves are the property of Christians, and can not, without great loss or detriment to their masters or mistresses, be subjected in all cases criminal, to the strict rules of the laws of England," it was enacted that if any slave by theft or other trespass, should damnify any person to the value of five pounds or under, his owner was liable to make satisfaction. No slave was allowed to be good evidence in any matter excepting in cases of plotting and confederacy among themselves, either to run away, kill or destroy their owner, or burning of houses or barns, or barracks of corn, or killing their owner's cattle, and that against one another, in which case the evidence of one slave was allowed to be good against another slave.

An act also passed for levying and collecting £1300 for the defence of the frontiers.

An act to enable the justices of the peace of the city and county of Albany to raise the sum of £100 for the rebuilding of a common jail and city hall.

In 1706 an act was passed, For the better raising, levying and defraying the necessary charge of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck in the county of Albany.

An act for raising a fund of £983 10s. for the defence of the frontiers, &c.

In 1708, an act for raising a fund of £1200 for presents to the Five Nations, and for defence of the frontiers.

In 1709 a law was passed for raising £6000 towards defraying the charges of an expedition to Canada, of which £600 was assessed on the county of Albany. Another act was passed at the same session for raising £4000, of which £175 10s. was apportioned to Albany.

An act to revive the act prohibiting the selling or giving of rum to the Indians of the county of Albany.

An act for the treasurer's issuing bills of credit to pay the present debt of the expedition to Canada, and other uses. Of the sums appropriated to Albany, were the following. To Col. *Killian Van Rensselaer*, Maj. *Derrick Wessels*, and *Mindert Schuyler*, appointed commissioners

for managing the affairs relating to the provisions and all other necessaries for the said expedition, as hath been sent to them at Albany, 375 oz. of plate, or 545½ Lyon dollars. To *Johannes Cuyler* their clerk 75 oz. plate, or 109 Lyon dollars. To John and Abraham Schuyler and their attendants 125 oz. plate or 181⅝ Lyon dollars for their services and expenses in a journey to Onondaga and other Indians by order of the government. To the commissioners for managing the Indian affairs at Albany, 1850 oz. plate 2018¼ dollars, 650 oz. (or 945½) to be paid such Christians and Indians as shall be employed for out-scouts for the defence of the frontiers this winter. 362½ oz. (\$227 and 4 pwts.) for fire and candles for the garrisons of Albany and Schenectady. 151 oz. (\$218) for necessary repairs of the blockhouses and building a new one for lodging the regular troops at Albany. To David Schuyler 37½ oz. (\$54½), and to Lawrence Claessen 25 oz. plate (\$36½) for their journey to Onondage in May last.

An act for the better watching and guarding the city of Albany.

An act for the city and county of Albany to pay their arrears due to their representatives and for other uses.

In 1710, An act for repairing the blockhouses and other fortifications of the city of Albany and town of Schenectady.

Present necessity requiring that the act to prevent the selling or giving of rum or other strong liquors to the Indians in the county of Albany, expired by limitation, it was reenacted to be in force until June next ensuing. "And whereas Mr. John Cuyler did farm the excise at Albany, for one whole year upon the 7th day of July last for the sum of £131 at which time the prohibition of selling rum and other strong liquors to the Indians in the county of Albany was limited by an act of General Assembly only for three months, which prohibition is now revived, whereby the said Cuyler will be a loser, in regard the Indians consumed a great deal of strong liquor," it was enacted, "that what damage the said John Cuyler shall sustain by

the said prohibition shall at the expiration of the year be taken into consideration by the general assembly, and allow him as they shall think fit and reasonable.

An act for the better watching and guarding of the city of Albany. Forasmuch as divers officers, both civil and military, inhabiting in the city of Albany, the frontier of this colony, claim a privilege to be exempted and free from watching, some upon pretence of law, and others by custom, and it being now a time of danger, be it enacted, that all the civil officers, and all those that formerly have had military commissions and are not now in immediate command, and others who are not listed in the city companies or troops inhabiting in the city of Albany (except ministers of the gospel), be obliged to list themselves in a company which is to be commanded by a captain and two lieutenants, as the governor shall appoint out of the said civil or military officers; which company is hereby directed and ordered to take its respective turn in mounting and keeping the night guards, in some convenient place in the city, as other companies of the militia of said city do. If any of the above named officers should refuse to accept such commission, they were to forfeit £20, one half to go to the prosecutor, and the other towards fortifying the city. Any citizen not a member of the military company who should not enlist in the space of 30 days after publication of the act, was to forfeit £6; and any one of said company refusing or neglecting to mount guard in his turn, and keep the night guard, or send a fit substitute, forfeited 3 shillings. In time of alarm all the inhabitants of Albany "except those of Schenectady," as well as those listed in the military company as those not, were required upon the first warning to come into the city of Albany, with their arms, for its defence, under a penalty of £50. [Published Nov, 12, 1709.]

An act for the city and county of Albany to pay the arrears due to their representatives, and for other uses. This act sets forth that notwithstanding several acts of the assembly to the contrary, sundry persons who had served as members for the city and county of Albany, had

been kept out of their lawful allowance, while others who had served both before and after them had been duly paid; to prevent which for the future it was enacted that the supervisors, assessors and collectors for the city and county, except the manor of Rensselaerwyck, should within six weeks after notice given, raise by tax a sum not exceeding £200, for the payment of Myndert Schuyler's salary for the years 1702 to 1706 inclusive; and John Cuyler and Peter Van Brugh for the years 1705 and 1706; the said officers to see that the money was raised and paid over, under a penalty of £50, and to observe the punctual payment of the same expenses in future under like penalty for omission.

And forasmuch as there was a want of public wells in the first and second wards for extinguishing fires, it was made lawful for the common council to raise money by tax not exceeding £30 in each ward for one or more stone wells in each ward for public use.

It was further enacted that forever thereafter upon the change of supervisors and treasurers, by annual election, those officers should deliver over to their successors their books of public accounts and other papers relating to their offices; and that citizens should have access to the same for a week previous to the day of election.

That the freeholders and inhabitants of Coxhacky and Catskill, and all those lying to the south of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, on the west side of Hudson's river, as far as the county of Albany extends, and the freeholders and inhabitants of that part of the manor of Livingston, living on the north side of Roeloffe Jansen's kill, and all the inhabitants to the northward of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, if they thought fit might elect one supervisor, two assessors and one collector, for their respective ward or precinct.

In 1712 an act for the better repairing the fortifications of the city of Albany and town of Schenectady, and providing their military watches with fire wood.

In 1713 an act for the treasurer's paying the sum of 125 oz. of plate unto Peter Van Brugh and Hendrick Hansen, Esq., late Commissioners at Albany.

THE  
DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT-LIANCOURT\*  
IN ALBANY, 1795.

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[The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt was one of the most amiable and best informed of the French nobility who were exiled by the revolution. In the year 1795 he made a journey for philosophical and commercial observation throughout a great part of North America, and communicated his observations to the world in a valuable narrative, from which that portion relating to Albany and its vicinity is given below. He was a traveler of no ordinary discernment and diligence, in inquiry; but falls into the customary errors of brief sojourners, who speak freely of persons and places which they do not have time and opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with.]

He set out from Philadelphia in May, and passed through the state of Pennsylvania into Canada. On the 25th of July he arrived at Oswego on his return from Canada, where he learned that American vessels sailed from that place less frequently during the harvest than at other times, which would probably occasion him some delay. Being both impatient to quit the English

\*FRANCOIS ALEXANDRE FREDERIC, DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, born in 1747. was a member of the constituent assembly in 1789, after the dissolution of which he took the military command at Rouen, in his capacity of lieutenant general (1792). After the 10th of August, the duke de Liancourt, as he was then styled, left France, and resided for eighteen months in England. He then travelled through the United States, whence he returned in 1798, and, after the 18th Brumaire, returned to France, where he devoted himself to the promotion of the useful arts and to benevolent offices. It was through his influence that vaccination was introduced into France. After the restoration, he was created a peer, but, on account of the liberality of his sentiments, was, in 1823 and 1824, excluded from the council of state, and removed from the several boards of which he was a member; among others, of that for the encouragement of vaccination. This venerable philanthropist and patriot, whose last years were persecuted by the intemperate zeal of political bigotry, died at Paris, in 1827, at the age of eighty-one years. His life, by his son, was published the same year. His principal work is his *Voyage dans les Etats Unis*, 8 vols., 8vo [of which a translation was published in England in 2 vols. 4to.]—*Encyclopædia Americana*.

dominions, he says, and afraid to incur too great an expense by hiring a whole ship for ourselves, we were walking, in some degree of perplexity, on the bastion along the shore, when we discovered a vessel approaching. The soldiers, who have learned hatred and contempt of the Americans along with the manual exercise, perceiving the attention with which we observed her approach, said to us, "Why, gentlemen, that is nothing; she is but a vessel of the d——d Yankees;" and it was exactly a vessel of the Yankees, we wished to obtain. Mr. VANALLEN, an American, who resides in the vicinity of Albany, commanded the vessel; he came on shore shortly after, to procure some fresh provision, of which he stood in need, and to cure himself of an intermittent fever, that he had caught in the woods. From want of an inn, he had no opportunity of buying any at the fort; the officers might have easily supplied him with some vegetables; but in the opinion of a British officer, it is neither necessary nor decent to succor a Yankee.

Mr. Vanallen, although thus disappointed in his hope of finding in Oswego the necessary succor for his recovery, yet promised us two places in his vessel. He could not however set sail for Albany sooner than the next day, or perhaps in two or three days, after having been joined by three other vessels, which he expected, and in quest of which he returned to a certain point on the lake.

Two whole days elapsed, and the third began to press heavy upon us, when, being alone in the fort, I at last descried two vessels with my telescope, which was constantly pointed to the coast, whence I expected my deliverance; my effects were soon packed up and my stores collected. Whether these vessels belonged to Mr. Vanallen or any other person, we were determined to seize upon the first opportunity of departing from Oswego. It was Mr. Vanallen; he had been joined but by one of the vessels, and had resolved not to wait for the rest; yet as it was already noon, as his vessels were heavy laden, and the *rapids* two miles from Oswego, which he was obliged to pass, would have detained him too long to make much



way the remainder of the day, he proposed to us, to follow him on foot, at four o'clock the next morning. We thought it better, to share his tent with him that very evening.

We set out at break of day, and yet were not able to advance more than ten miles, the whole day. The navigation of the river Oswego is extremely troublesome, as there is but very seldom sufficient water, even for pushing the vessel along. Each of our vessels, it is true, carried about one ton and a half, but each was worked too by three men.

Mr. Vanallen, in whose vessels we took our passage, is member of the congress for the county of Albany in the state of New York. He is also a geometer and surveyor. His age, and, no doubt, his talents, seem to have procured him the confidence of his country. He is charged with the commission of surveying upwards of half a million of acres, situated on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence. Mr. Vanallen is justice of the peace, and for this reason styled 'Squire by his people, if he do not swear at them. He is about fifty years old, is said to possess a tolerable share of information, and seems in fact to be a worthy and intelligent man.

After a navigation, which ran constantly between woods, and in the course of which we saw, in a tract of country of eleven miles in length, not one felled tree, we reached at last, partly by rowing, and partly by pushing the vessel along, the rapids of the Three Rivers. All surperfluous people were here obliged to leave the vessel. Mr. Vanallen, therefore, as well as myself, went on shore, and repaired to a small cottage.

The Three Rivers Point, which is the name of this place, is a very interesting spot. The navigation, by which the provision from the district of Genesee is conveyed across the lakes, and the salt from the brine-spring, near the borders of Onondago, here joins that by which the provision is procured on the Mohawk River from Albany and all the eastern provinces. The navigation between Albany and the Lakes of Genesee has hitherto been far more frequent than from any of these points to Lake Ontario. But the time can not be distant, when this

spot, where at present stands no building but an inn, will become the site of an important town. As yet, it is one of the most unhealthy spots in a country by no means remarkable for salubrity. Our Squire, who had purchased in Kingston flour for six dollars a barrel, and pork for sixpence a pound, and from the connivance or extraordinary blindness of the English officers, conveyed it to the River Oswego, thought now of selling it here with considerable profit. He had already disposed of some barrels of flour for eight dollars a barrel at the Oswego Falls, and intended to transmit his whole cargo to Salt Springs, where he hoped to sell it for ten dollars a barrel. But he learned here, that the meeting, relative to the treaty with the Indians, was not to take place; that the country was full of provision; that it was sold at a much lower price than he demanded; and that specie was very scarce. He was, therefore, necessitated to give up his fond hopes, and embrace the resolution of proceeding somewhat farther in quest of purchasers.

I entertained some hope that, on account of this disappointment, we should this afternoon proceed some miles farther, when a vessel arrived, on board of which were Messrs. RENSSELAER, HENRY, and STOUTS, all inhabitants of Albany, of great respectability. The first was not yet perfectly recovered from a fever, which had left him in some measure, but still carried all the symptoms of an intermittent. These gentlemen intended not to proceed farther. Mr. Vanallen proposed to delay his departure until the next morning, to travel in their company; he introduced us to them, and a glass of good wine, which they carried with them (they travelled all much at their ease), consoled Dupetitthouars as well as myself for this new delay.

The passage to Lake Oneida was attended with less difficulties, than that of the preceding days; we found it excellent travelling in the company of the gentlemen of Albany, one of whom was brother to the deputy-governor of New York, the second one of the richest merchants of Albany, and the third a very respectable lawyer; their behavior was frank and polite.

At Rotterdam Mr. Vanallen found an opportunity

of selling his whole cargo, as well as one of his vessels, but at lower price than he hoped to obtain. His flour he sold for eight dollars a barrel, and at the Oswego Falls for eight dollars and a quarter.

We counted on advancing a few miles on the Wood Creek, before we should stop, when we fell in with our company from Albany, who had halted at the mouth of the lake. A fit of the ague had obliged Mr. Van Rensselaer to put a period to this day's journey at two o'clock in the afternoon. The gentlemen proposed to us, to stop likewise; our conductor accepted the proposal, and our consent was a matter of course.

Although our party had formed the bold resolution of pushing on to the head of Mohawk River, we halted at Canada Creek, resolved to let the vessel proceed onwards in moonshine, and to pursue, ourselves, the voyage on the next morning at break of day.

In the whole course of our navigation on the Wood Creek, twenty-four miles in length, we saw not one building, and found but one spring, called Oakorchard, which was four minutes filling a small glass, and the water of which was but of a middling quality. Messrs. Van Rensselaer and Vanallen, the two sick members of our party, made the tour on horseback; Mr. Henry, Mr. Stouts, and myself, travelled on foot; and Dupetitthouars, passionately fond of vessels and navigation, followed the boats to help them along.

Having, at length, reached the place on the River Mohawk, where we were to embark, we found Mr. Rensselaer in a fit of the ague. An hour after, arrived the mate of Mr. Vanallen's vessel, seized with the same illness, and last of all came Dupetitthouars, the Hercules of our party, complaining of pains in his limbs, head-ache, and cold shiverings. Independently of my apprehension for my companion, I most devoutly wished to see the end of this passage, and yet our arrival in Albany was continually delayed by new obstructions. The navigation of the Mohawk River is fortunately not like that of the rivers we have passed lately. We descend gently with the

stream; and although its channel is in some places obstructed with trees, yet they may be easily cleared.

[The travelers reached Schenectady, after much fatigue, the Duke observing a great deal by the way to make note of, which being foreign to this work, is necessarily omitted.]

Skenectady is a small town, as old as Albany, and containing mostly old houses, built in the Dutch style, which give it altogether the appearance of an ancient European city. The Mohawk River, which is here closely hemmed in, takes a large sweep in the vicinity of this town; and a cataract renders the navigation impossible. You here quit the vessel, and proceed by land to Albany. The possibility of constructing a canal, by which the falls as well as other impediments of the navigation of the Mohawk River may be avoided, is acknowledged on all hands; and plans, it is asserted, are in contemplation, to facilitate the painful passage we have just made, and to supercede the necessity of occasional land-carriage. This would be a great and useful undertaking, equally honorable and advantageous for the State of New York. Vessels of fifteen or twenty tons burthen, it is said, might be employed in this navigation, which would thus become an outlet far preferable to that of the River St. Lawrence, which admits of only boats of three or four tons burthen. We have heard it reported in Upper Canada, it is true, that with an expense of one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling an uninterrupted navigation might be opened from London to Niagara. But independently of one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling being a pretty large sum, the whole project is the work of an adventurer, whose wishes are easily converted into hopes, and whose hopes speedily mature to opinions, the erroneousness of which frequently time only develops.

The information, which I was able to collect respecting Skenectady, is as follows. The settlement was originally formed by Brabanters, in the year 1662; but in latter times most of the colonists arrived from New England, and so they do at present. Two thirds of the territory of Skenectady, which comprises one hundred

and twenty-eight square miles, are already cleared; the good soil is five feet, and on eminences two feet in depth; good land yields from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat an acre; land of inferior quality from twelve to fifteen; agriculture, as well as the price of provision, is much the same as in the more advanced parts; winter lasts, in regard to agricultural operations, from November till April; the grain suffers but very seldom, and in a trifling degree, from the Hessian fly, and from blights; the climate is healthy; the usual mart for the production of the country is Albany. The Episcopal is the prevalent religion; although the town contains also a church for German Lutherans, and one for Presbyterians. The Germans were also the most liberal benefactors to the institution of a college, which was incorporated last year (1794), and the property of which, raised by subscriptions and other means, amounts already to forty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars, and one thousand six hundred acres of land, given by the states.\*

Skenectady is the emporium as well for the provision, which comes down the Mohawk River, designed for Albany, as for the merchandise, which from the stores at Albany is transmitted to the countries, intersected by the Mohawk River and other streams, flowing into the former as far as the district of Genesee. The township of Skenectady contains about three thousand five hundred souls.† It is the frontier-town of the county of Albany towards Montgomery. The capital of this county is Albany; the county of Albany contains about thirty thousand inhabitants, of whom two thousand five hundred are slaves.

\* The College alluded to by the author, is Union College, which took its name from the union of various denominations of Christians in its establishment. The faculty of this college consisted, in 1797, of the president and one tutor, and the number of students was thirty-seven.—*Translator*.

† By the State Census of 1796, the township of Skenectady contains three thousand four hundred and seventy-two inhabitants, of whom six hundred and eighty-three are electors, and three hundred and eighty-one slaves.—*Translator*.

In Skenectady we took our leave of Mr. Vanallen, who, in addition to the civilities shewn us in the whole course of our voyage, declined also to accept any money for our passage, on the ingenious pretence, that, as we carried our provisions with us, we had not in the least increased his expense. We remain, therefore, in many respects, under great obligations to this gentleman.

Mr. Vanallen had business to transact in Skenectady, and we wished to reach Albany as soon as possible. A stable-keeper engaged to carry us the same night to Albany, though it was already late; we took accordingly our seats in his waggon, bolstered with straw. About four miles from Skenectady, the driver informed us, that he could not proceed farther. Grumbling, we submitted, therefore, to the necessity of taking up our night's lodging in a bad inn, where, as soon as Dupetitthouars had occupied the only bed which was in the house, I entered into a conversation with the landlord and our driver, which turned upon politics, the universal topic in this country. Since we have set foot in the territory of the United States, we find newspapers in every village. My new acquaintances were people of uncouth manners, and without the least education; but their opinions were just and sensible, and their judgments extremely correct. They manifested a strong attachment to France, and most earnestly wished her success. They hate England, confide in their President, and speak of DE LA FAYETTE with tears in their eyes. This universal attachment of the Americans to De la Fayette, and the grateful sentiments of him expressed *by all* without exception, though in the course of the French Revolution he acted a part not approved by all, refute in a forcible manner the charge of levity and ingratitude frequently preferred against the Americans. "May he come," said a man to us this morning who was riding on horseback by the side of our carriage, "May the Marquis come, we will make him rich. It is through him that France made us free; never shall we be able to do so much for him, as he has done for us."

After a three hours' journey through a country, which

is much like the woods of Anjou, sandy, covered with fern, and bearing none but sickly trees, we at length arrived at Albany.

Albany is one of the most ancient settlements in North America; it was formed in the year 1660; and the town incorporated in 1686. The history of this city, which occurs in all descriptions of the United States, I shall pass over in silence. It is seated one hundred and sixty-five miles from New York, has a harbour, and a very extensive trade. Ships of eighty tons burthen sail up to the town; and the trade is carried on in vessels of this size. A sort of sand-bank, three miles below Albany, renders the navigation rather difficult; yet it is easily cleared with the assistance of pilots acquainted with it, and no ship arrives without one of them on board. This impediment, it is asserted, might easily be removed at a trifling expense; and ships of a much larger size might then anchor near the city. The navigation of the river from the north country is open from the middle of April until the middle of November. The trade of Albany is chiefly carried on with the produce of the Mohawk country, and extends eastward as far as agriculture and cultivated lands expand. The State of Vermont, and a part of New Hampshire furnish also many articles of trade; and the exports chiefly consist in timber and lumber of every sort and description, potatoes, potash and pearlshes, all species of grain, and lastly in manufactured goods. These articles are, most of them, transported to Albany in winter on sledges, housed by the merchants, and by them successively transmitted to New York, where they are either sold for bills on England, or exchanged for English goods, which are in return sent from Albany to the provinces, whence the articles for exportation were drawn. Business is, therefore, carried on entirely with ready money, and especially in regard to pot-ash; not even the most substantial bills are accepted in payment. The trade of Albany is carried on in ninety vessels, forty-five of which belong to inhabitants of the town, and the rest to New York or other places. They are in general of seventy tons burthen, and make upon

the average ten voyages a year, which, on computing the freights outwards and homewards, produces a total of one hundred and twenty-six thousand tons of shipping for the trade of Albany. Every ship is navigated by four men; the master is paid twenty dollars a month, if he have no share in the ship, the mate fifteen, and a seaman nine. There is also generally a cabin-boy on board, or more frequently a cook, as few ships have less than eight passengers on board, either coming up or going down. The freight of goods is usually one shilling a hundred weight; but this varies, according to their value, or the room they occupy.

The trade of Albany is very safe, but seems not to be very profitable. The neat proceeds of a voyage amount upon an average to about one hundred dollars, which makes for the whole year one thousand dollars for a ship, a profit by no means considerable. If you add to this the money paid by passengers for their passage, which amounts to ten shillings a head, making from seventeen to twenty dollars a voyage, and from one hundred and seventy to two hundred dollars for the ten voyages, which are made in the course of the year, the whole yields but a very moderate profit, which is however increased by the sale of the goods. This is as yet the usual way in which trade is carried on by this city; it deprives the merchants of Albany of a considerable profit, and throws it into the hands of those of New York. Some of the former undertake indeed voyages to England, Holland, and other countries; but, for this purpose, they charter New York vessels. These are the bolder people; and are called men of the new notions, but their number is small.

The ancient customs and confined views of the timid, yet covetous Dutchmen, have carefully been preserved in this city. No ship sails from Albany directly to Europe; and yet provision is sent thither from this place. It is evident that, if the inhabitants would take themselves the trouble of exporting their produce, they would save useless interest, the return-freight, and double commission, and would obtain employment for their ships during the time when the navigation to the north is shut up by ice.



Ideas of this complexion begin to dawn upon the minds of some merchants, and will no doubt, produce advantageous changes. From the same habitual apathy the merchants of Albany relinquish the trade in horses and mules, great numbers of which are reared in the neighbourhood, to the Connecticut merchants, who purchase and export them with considerable profit, to the Antilles.

The building of ships costs in Albany about twenty-seven dollars and half per ton. The ships are all fir-built, and last about ten years. Experiments have been made, which prove, that ships built of dry and well-seasoned timber, last thirty years and upwards. The trade of Albany grows daily more extensive; and the number of shops and ships is increasing fast. Two new towns, built five or six years ago, a few miles above Albany, on the northern bank of the river, share in this trade. These two towns, which have rapidly raised themselves to a considerable degree of importance, and are but three or four miles distant from each other, carry on the same trade as Albany with about twenty-five or thirty vessels, which belong to them, draw from the back country the productions of these fruitful provinces, transmit them to New York, take in return European goods, and supply with them those parts, which were formerly supplied from Albany. The greater distance, however, and less depth of water, are circumstances unfavorable to these new towns. The freight thence to Albany is two-pence per barrel; their largest ships are only of sixty tons burthen, and generally can not take on board more than half their cargo, the remainder of which they receive from lighters, which attend them for that purpose in the vicinity of Albany. Yet, they continue their trade, encrease daily, and will probably animate Albany to greater boldness and activity. *New City* contains about sixty or seventy stores or shops, and *Troy* fifty or sixty. These new-settled merchants all prosper, and their number is daily encreasing. The merchants of Albany, it is reported, view this growing prosperity of their neighbors with an evil eye, and consider it as an encroachment upon their native rights. If this be true, the jealousy of the mer-

chants of Albany must be the result of their ignorance and confined views. The provinces, which contribute their produce to support this trade, are yet far from having attained to the highest degree of cultivation; many parts, equally proper for that purpose, but are little cultivated; and others yet uncleared. Towns will be built still farther northwards than Troy and New City; others will be erected even on the western side of the river, while, at the same time, the greater number of settlements and increased population, will augment the produce and wants, and every town, whether ancient or new, experience an increase of business beyond what it will be able to do.

Albany contains six thousand inhabitants, two thousand of whom are slaves, as the laws of the State of New York permit slavery. The old houses are built in the Dutch style, with the gable-end to the street; the pyramidal part rising in steps, and terminating in a chimney decorated with figures, or in some iron puppets. All the buildings, which have been erected within these last ten years, are constructed of bricks in the English style, wide and large.

The revenue of the city amounts to about thirty-five thousand dollars a year. It possesses a great quantity of land in the neighbouring country, and also sells the quays on the river at two dollars and half per foot, and a ground-rent of one shilling, which is irredeemable. This revenue is partly owing to the economy of the administrators, who have hitherto endeavored rather to enrich the city than to embellish it, and render it more convenient. The senate is, at present, composed of young men, who promise to take care of these articles. But, from the ignorance, apathy, and antiquated ideas, which prevail in this city, it is much to be apprehended, lest the results of their exertions should prove but very trifling for a long time to come. I almost incline to think, that young people here are old born.

A bank, which was instituted here four years ago, promotes the trade of Albany; it consists of six hundred shares of four hundred dollars each, only half of which

have hitherto been paid. The yearly dividend is nine per cent, besides what is deducted for the expence of the building in which the bank is kept.

There is in Albany a Dutch Lutheran church of a Gothic and very peculiar construction; the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, German Protestants, and Methodists, possess also churches in this town.

The price of land, in the vicinity of Albany, is from sixty-three to seventy-five dollars per acre. Some lands near the river are still dearer. These are remarkably good; but those which are situated more backwards are but of a middling quality. Agriculture is not attended to with peculiar care; the farms lie half in grass and half in corn. No country had ever stronger incitements to perfect its agriculture and industry; for none was ever furnished with outlets more safe and less expensive.

Some manufactories have been established at a small distance from the town, among which is a glass house, in which both window glass and bottles are made. The former is pretty smooth, and the manufactory is carried on with much activity. Mr. CALDHOWELL possesses also near the town extensive works, where tobacco, mustard, starch, and cocoa mills, are turned by water, and even every accessory labour is performed by the aid of water machinery.\* The tobacco-mill is the most important part of these works; about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds are yearly manufactured. Last summer (July 1794) a complete set of similar works having been consumed by fire, Mr. Caldwell's friends immediately opened a loan of twenty thousand pounds at the bank, and the legislative body of New York resolved also last session to assist him with a sum of the same amount. I am to add in honour of Mr. Caldwell, with whom I am not acquainted, that nearly all the labouring people in the city, in consequence of this unfortunate accident,

\* These valuable works, which are decidedly superior to any of the kind in America, are situated one mile north of the city, in the suburbs. The ingenious proprietor, whose true name is JAMES CALDWELL, has obtained a patent for the invention of the water machinery, which is truly admirable.—*Translator.*

subscribed several days' labour, as a voluntary contribution to the reconstruction of these works, which are truly grand and beautiful. They give employment and subsistence to fifty persons, some of whom receive one hundred dollars a year; children, nine years old, can earn from six shillings to one dollar a week. Tan-yards, corn, oil, paper, and fulling-mills, have also been erected in the surrounding country; and labourers are found in abundance. The wages of common day-labourers amount to four shillings and six-pence a day, and to seven shillings in harvest.

Hospitality to strangers seems not to be a prominent feature in the character of the inhabitants of Albany; the few, with whom we got acquainted, looked extremely dull and melancholy. They live retired in their houses with their wives, who sometimes are pretty, but rather awkward in their manners; and with whom their husbands scarcely exchange thirty words a day, although they never address them but with the introductory appellation of "*my love.*" Exceptions, undoubtedly, exist in regard to the charms of the ladies, as well as to the conduct and conversation of the husbands; but, it is asserted, they are very few.

The Schuylers and Rensselaers are the most respectable families in point of wealth and interest; having intermarried with each other, their influence is altogether irresistible in the county. The Schuylers are endowed with more talents and knowledge; but the Rensselaers possess more riches; and money is a powerful spring in the management of a state. General Schuyler bears the character of a man of much acuteness, and uncommon abilities. He is frequently employed in state affairs; and it is his earnest wish, to promote and raise the navigation, industry, and prosperity of his country. He is father-in-law to the celebrated Mr. Hamilton. General Schuyler, who generally accommodates his daughters with rich husbands, gave one of them in marriage, five years ago, to that famous orator, from respect for his talents, though he was poor. I should not omit observing, that I speak of General Schuyler without having ever seen him.





J. H. Fisher, Ind. & Lith. Co.

Engraved from the original sketch by J. P. F. Pownall & Engraved by Wm. B. East

VIEW OF THE GREAT COMBES FALLS ON THE MOHEAWK RIVER

During my residence in Albany he had gone to assist at the negociation with the Indians; I merely know him from his correspondence with me, which is highly polite and elegant. The General ranks among the most considerable men in the United States.

I have seen JOHN SCHUYLER, the eldest son of the General; for a few minutes I had already conversed with him at Skenectady, and was now with him at Saratoga. The journey to this place was extremely painful, on account of the scorching heat, but Saratoga is a township of too great importance to be passed by unobserved.

On my journey to Saratoga I had passed the new bridge, constructed across the Mohawk River. This bridge is erected on the spot where the Cohoez Falls appear to the greatest advantage.\* But the river contains not at present sufficient water to support the falls. In many places the rocks are quite dry; but in others they afford a fine prospect. The perpendicular height of the falls may amount to about fifty feet, and the river is about an eighth of a mile in width. But upon the whole, the view is not strikingly wild, romantic, or pleasant, though the falls are much celebrated throughout America. The bridge is constructed of timber, and rests on stone pillars, about twenty-five or thirty feet distant from each other. The masonry is not remarkable for solidity or neatness; but the carpenters'-work is exceedingly well done.†

On my return from Saratoga I crossed the northern branch of the Mohawk River by Halfmoon, to see the two new towns, New City and Troy, which, as has already been observed, were built a few years ago, and are already carrying on a considerable trade. The houses are very neat and numerous; almost every house contains a shop;

\* The Cohoez Falls, which the author misnames Xohos fall, appear most romantically from Lansinburgh Hill, five miles east of them, although they likewise offer a good prospect, when viewed from this bridge.—*Translator.*

† The bridge is eleven hundred feet along, twenty-four feet wide, rests on thirteen piers, and was erected in 1794, at the expense of twelve thousand dollars.—*Translator.*

the inns are excellent; vessels are moored near all the keys; tan-yards, potash-works, rope-walks, and mills, are either already in full work, or building. The sight of this activity is truly charming. A Mr. TAYLOR, who possesses about one hundred acres near Ponstenkil Creek, has erected here two grist mills, two saw mills, and one paper-mill. He does business, it is said, with New York by water. The place is finely situated, well distributed, and may, if managed with skill and prudence, become very profitable. We are told, that the proprietor intends to sell it; and this is one of the places which I would buy in preference to all others, if I had any idea of settling in America, and had wherewithal to pay for it. There are a variety of things, with which a man may occupy himself every day, nay every moment of the day, with benefit to himself and the country at large.

The land between Saratoga and Albany is upon the whole sandy; especially the hills about Saratoga consist of an indurated sand. The stoney matter, on which lies the stratum of sand, is slate of a dark colour, and coarse grain, with veins of white quartz. On fragments of this slate impressions are found of a peculiar and very curious appearance. In the vicinity of the medicinal springs of Balltown and Saratoga are several veins of lime-stone. Ferruginous and cupreous pyrites are also found in the neighbourhood; mines of these minerals, it is asserted, exist in the environs, but they are yet neglected, as in fact are nearly all the mines in the United States. You meet with few or no rocks, until you reach the Cohoez Falls. The rocks, which form this cataract, consist of an argillaceous schistus, some of which may easily be reduced to powder, while other parts are harder, have a conchoidal fracture, and resemble basalt. Near the falls are several veins of feldtspar of a reddish colour.

Between these falls and Albany, the soil of the mountains consist of indurated clay; the stones, which are found there, are a species of slate. In the intervening space between the mountains and the present bed of the river was an uninterrupted chain of small sand-hills, rising on both sides of the river, nearly at equal distances



from the shore, and which undoubtedly are the remains of the ancient bed of the river, after it had formed the present channel.

Potash forming a considerable branch of the trade of Albany, as well as of other American cities, the back country of which has been lately cleared, I shall here insert such information as I have collected on the manner of preparing this salt, which is generally observed in the United States. This alkaline salt is extracted from common ashes after they have been previously purified from all heterogeneous matter. It is obtained by solution and evaporation. Large tubs, with a double bottom, are filled with ashes; the uppermost bottom, which contains several holes, is covered with ashes, about ten or eleven inches deep, while the under part of the tub is filled with straw or hay. Water, being poured over the ashes, extracts the particles of salt, and discharges all the heterogeneous matter which it may yet contain on the layer of hay or straw. The lie is drawn off by means of a cock, and if it should not yet have attained a sufficient degree of strength, poured again over the ashes. The lie is deemed sufficiently strong when an egg swims on it. This lie is afterwards boiled in large cauldrons, which are constantly filled out of other cauldrons, in which lie is likewise boiling. If the lie begin to thicken in the cauldron, no fresh lie is added, but the fire is well fed with fuel, until all the aqueous particles are separated, and the whole is completely inspissated and endurated. This salt is of a black colour, and called *black potash*. Some manufacturers leave the potash in this state in the cauldron, and increase the fire, by means of which the oil is disengaged from the salt in a thick smoke, and the black potash assumes a grey colour, in which state it is packed up in barrels for sale.

The process of preparing the potash requires more or less time, according to the quality of the ashes and the lie, and to the degree of strength of the latter; the medium time is twenty-four hours. The ashes of greenwood, and especially of oak, are preferred. No potash can

be prepared from the ashes of resinous trees; and ashes which are five or six months old, are better than those that are new.

Some manufacturers use only one cauldron for boiling, which they fill with cold lie, as it comes from the tubs; and others put the salt, as soon as it begins to coagulate, into smaller cauldrons, to complete the crystallization.

In many parts of the State of New York, especially in the North, and in the vicinity of Albany, the inhabitants, who fell the wood, prepare the potash. But there are also large manufactories, where from thirty to forty tubs are used for preparing the lie, and from ten to twelve cauldrons for its evaporation. The manufacturers buy the ashes from private families. The tubs and cauldrons are of different sizes in proportion to the greater or less extent of the manufactory. By a general estimate, from five to six hundred bushels of ashes yield a ton of potash.

The barrels, in which the potash is packed up, must be made of white oak, or if this cannot be had, of wood which is but little porous. The staves ought to be far more durable than for casks, in which other dry goods are packed; the hoops also must be more numerous; for the least fissure would expose the potash to humidity, to the air, and, consequently, to deliquescence and dissolution. Instances have occurred, when barrels, badly made and hooped, and which had been filled with potash, were soon after found to be half empty.

Pearlash is potash purified by calcination. To this end the potash is put into a kiln, constructed in an oval form, of plaster of Paris; the inside of which being made otherwise perfectly close, is horizontally intersected by an iron grate, on which the potash is placed. Under this grate a fire is made, and the heat, reverberated by the arched upper part of the kiln compleats the calcination, and converts the potash into pearlash; which is taken out of the kiln, and, when completely cooled, packed in barrels. The process of calcination lasts about an hour. Pearlash is proportionately more heavy than potash, on account of its great compactness, and the loss of weight, experienced by the latter through the calcination, is very

trifling. Although pearlash is less liable to deliquesce by the air than potash, yet the barrels, in which it is packed, are of the same sort and structure as those in which the latter salt is barrelled. They are of different sizes, and contain from two to three hundred pounds. Potash as well as pearlash are sold by tons in the course of trade; and it is not lawful to export either before it is duly inspected by the public searchers, who are appointed for this purpose in all the states, where pearl or potash is manufactured. Dupetitthouar's strength having been considerably impaired by his illness, he thought it prudent to return home. I will proceed to Boston, where I expect to find letters from Europe, which I must desire to see. For these last three months I have not heard a word from any of my friends or relations.

I was by no means displeas'd at leaving Albany. Young Mr. Rensselaer and Mr. Henry are the only gentlemen from whom I experienced any civilities. The Albanians, to speak generally, are a set of people remarkable neither for activity nor politeness; they are the most disagreeable beings, I have hitherto met with, in the United States. In every other respect Albany is a place where, with a small capital, you may make money, and with a large capital acquire great wealth. The trade of this place suits any amount of property, and is attended with less risk than any other species of commerce carried on in this part of the globe. An industrious and enterprising man might improve the trade of this place to a very considerable degree.

We experienced here this day, Friday the 7th of August, an uncommon heat. My thermometer stood at ninety-six degrees of Fahrenheit, or twenty-eight four-ninths of Reaumur. We were told, that the thermometer of Mr. Lewis, who is esteemed here a very accurate meteorologist, stood at one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit or thirty two-ninths of Reaumur. This excessive heat continued several days, and was not the least allayed in the night.

My horse, which was to be sent after me by Captain Williamson, was not yet arrived. I took, therefore, a

seat in the stage waggon, that is, a waggon without springs, but covered. You cross Hudson's River, on leaving Albany. The road to Lebanon, where we stopped for the night, lies over a mountainous country. Nearly the whole of the district is in the first stage of settlement. All the land, within an extent of twenty-five miles belongs to Mr. Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant-governor, and one of the richest proprietors in the State of New York, perhaps in all the States of the Union. Much of this land was granted to his ancestors by letters-patent, at the time when the Dutch settlement was formed. He has also purchased much more. A considerable part of this estate has been sold; but he sells none without reserving a ground-rent. This forms, no doubt, a very pleasant sort of income; but which, in my opinion, cannot be of long duration in this country. A man, who is obliged to pay every year a ground-rent, soon forgets the moderate terms on which he obtained possession of his estate, feels only the unpleasant compulsion of paying money at a fixed time, and eagerly seizes upon the first opportunity of freeing himself from this incumbrance.

The last place, before you reach Lebanon, is Stephen-town, situated on a fine large creek. It belongs to the Patron; this the general appellation of Mr. Rensselaer, at Albany, as well as in its environs. The face of the country is sad and melancholy; it is mountainous and rocky, and bears no trees but hemlock-fir and white pine. On the road from Stephen-town to Lebanon, the country expands into an amphitheatre, formed by numerous mountains of various size and shape, most of which lie in grass up to the very summits. At the end of a very circuitous journey through this vale you reach the inn of Mr. Stow.

Lebanon possesses a mineral spring, close to which stands the inn of Mr. Stow, on the declivity of a mountain; most of the invalides, who drink the waters, board therefore at the inn. From this point, the prospect of the vale, or rather of the low grounds, is most pleasing. A number of small houses, scattered over the fields, and several villages, enhance the charms of this delightful

view, which, on my arrival at the inn, I was too indisposed to enjoy. I was obliged to creep into my bed, although it was scarcely five o'clock, to sustain my fit of the ague, to take an emetic, and to renounce whatever remarkable objects this place itself, or its vicinity, may contain.

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A STAGE COACH OF THE LAST CENTURY.



*The Western Mail Stages from Albany to White town and Cooperstown.*

THE Mail leaves Albany every Monday and Thursday, at two o'clock afternoon; arrives at Schenectady the same evening; and the following at Canajohary, and exchanges passengers and mail with the Whitestown and Cooperstown Stages, and returns next morning to Albany.

The Whitestown Stage starts from Whitestown every Monday and Thursday at two o'clock, P. M., arrives at Canajohary next evening; returns next morning.

The Cooperstown Stage leaves Cooperstown every Tuesday; arrives at Canajohary the same evening; exchanges passengers with the Albany and Whitestown Stages, and returns the following day.

NOTE. The Fare from Schenectady to Canajohary is 14s., returning 12s., averaging only 4d. à mile. The Whitestown Stage Fare is at the same average price.

TICKETS, ensuring any number of seats in the Stage to Canajoharie, &c., may be had at Mrs. Hudson's Inn, if applied for the evening before the Stage starts.

THE  
BURNING OF SCHENECTADY.

1690.

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[The following papers relating to the invasion of New York and the burning of Schenectady by the French, are copied from the first and second volumes of the *Documentary History of the State of New York*, compiled by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan from the documents found in the office of the Secretary of State, and the records of the city of Albany in the City Hall; forming a very complete history of that memorable incursion, which was designed to destroy Albany.]

PROJECT OF THE CHEVALIER DE CALLIERES,

Governor of Montreal and commanding by commission the troops and militia of Canada, regarding the present state of affairs in that country, January, 1689. [*Paris Doc. IV.*]

As the recent Revolution in England will change the face of American affairs it becomes necessary to adopt entirely new measures to secure Canada against the great dangers with which it is threatened.

Chevalier Andros, now Governor General of New England and New York, having already declared in his letters to M. de Denonville that he took all the Iroquois under his protection as subjects of the Crown of England and having prevented them returning to M. de Denonville to make peace with us, there is no longer reason to hope for its conclusion through the English nor for the alienation of the Iroquois from the close union which exists with those in consequence of the great advantages they derive from thence, the like to which we cannot offer for divers reasons.

Chevalier Andros is a protestant as well as the whole English colony so that there is no reason to hope that he will remain faithful to the King of England [James II.] and we must expect that he will not only urge the Iroquois

to continue the war against us but that he will even add Englishmen to them to lead them and seize the posts of Niagara, Michilimakinak and others proper to render him master of all the Indians our allies, according to the project they have long since formed, and which they began to execute when we declared war against the Iroquois and when we captured 70 Englishmen who were going to take possession of Michilimakinak, one of the most important posts of Canada; our entrepôt for the Fur Trade and the residence of the Superior of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers, Missionaries among our Savages, and which belongs, incontestably, to us.

It is to be expected, then, that they are about to endeavor to invest all Canada and raise all the Savages against us, in order to deprive us wholly of every sort of Trade and draw it all to themselves by means of the cheap bargains of merchandize they can give them, nearly a half less than our Frenchmen can afford theirs, for reasons which will be, elsewhere, explained, and thus become masters of all the peltries; a trade which sustains Canada and constitutes one of the chief benefits that France derives from that Colony.

No sooner will the English have ruined our trade with the Savages than uniting with them they will be in a position to fall on us, burn and sack our settlements, scattered along the River St. Lawrence to Quebec, without our being able to prevent them, having no fortress capable of arresting them.

Things being thus disposed, the only means to avoid this misfortune is to anticipate it by the expedition which will be hereafter explained and which I offer to execute forthwith, if it please His Majesty to confide its direction to me on account of the particular knowledge I have acquired of the affairs of that country during five years that I had the honour to serve His Majesty and to command his troops and military there, after twenty years service in the army.

The plan is, to go straight to Orange (Albany) the most advanced town of New-York, one hundred leagues from Montreal, which I would undertake to carry, and to

proceed thence to seize Manathe, the capital of that Colony situated on the seaside; on condition of being furnished with supplies necessary for the success of the expedition.

I demand for that only the troops at present maintained by His Majesty in Canada if it be pleasing to him to fill them up by a reinforcement of soldiers which they require in consequence of sickness that has produced the deaths of many among them.

These troops number 35 companies which at 50 men each ought to give 1750. Yet at the review made when I left, there were found only about 1300, so that 450 soldiers are still required to complete them; thus it would be necessary that His Majesty should please to order the levy of at least 400 men, and to have them enlisted as quick as possible in order that they may be embarked in the first vessels.

The use I propose to make of these 1700 men is to take "the pick" (*l'elite*) of them to the number of 1400 and to adjoin to them the elite of the Militia to the number of 600, so as to carry these 2000 men necessary on this expedition; leaving the 300 remaining soldiers to guard the principal outposts at the head of our Colony in order to prevent the Iroquois seizing and burning them whilst we should be in the field.

I propose embarking these 2000 men, with the supplies necessary for their subsistence in a sufficient number of canoes and flat Batteaux which we already employed in the two last Campaigns against the Iroquois.

My design is, to lead them by the Richelieu River into Lake Champlain as far as a Carrying Place which is within three leagues of the Albany River that runs to Orange.\* I shall conceal this expedition, which must be kept very secret, by saying that the King has commanded me to proceed at the head of His troops and Militia to the Iroquois Country to dictate Peace to them on the conditions it has pleased His Majesty to grant them without the interference of the English, inasmuch as the Iroquois

\* This "Carrying Place" or portage is now traversed by that section of the Champlain Canal extending from Fort Anne to Sandy Hill.



are his true subjects ; without letting any one know our intention of attacking the English until we have arrived at the point whence I shall send to tell the Iroquois, by some of their Nation, that I am not come to wage war against them but only to reduce the English, who have caused our division, and to re-establish the good friendship that formerly existed between us ; therefore they had better avoid coming to their aid if they wish not to be treated with the greatest rigor, the said English being unable to protect them from the force I lead against them, and that I shall turn against the said Iroquois, if they dare assist them.

As the Batteaux cannot proceed further than the Carrying Place, my intention is to erect there a small log fort (*un petit fort de pieux terrassés*) which I shall have built in three days, and to leave 200 men in it to guard the Batteaux ; thence march direct to Orange, embarking our supplies on the River in canoes which we shall bring and which can be convoyed by land, we marching with the troops along the river as an escort.

I calculate to seize in passing some English Villages and Settlements where I shall find provisions and other conveniences for attacking the town of Orange.

That town is about as large as Montreal, surrounded by picquets at one end of which is an Earthen Fort defended by palisades and consisting of four small bastions. There is a garrison of 150 men of three companies in the fort and some pieces of Cannon. Said town of Orange may contain about 150 houses and 300 inhabitants capable of bearing arms, the majority of whom are Dutch and some French Refugees with some English.

After having invested the Town and summoned it to surrender with promise not to pillage if it capitulate, I propose in case of resistance to cut or burn the palisades, in order to afford an opening, and enter there sword in hand and sieze the fort. These being only about 14 feet high can be easily escaladed by means of the conveniences we shall find, when Masters of the town, or by blowing in the gate with a few petards or two small field pieces which may be of use to me and I shall find means of con-

veying there, if his Maty will please to have them furnished at La Rochelle to take with me, and some grenades and other munitions, a list of which I shall hand in separately, and which will be deducted from the funds His Majesty destines for Canada so as not to increase the expenditure of preceding years.

After I shall have become Master of the town and fort of Orange, which I expect to achieve before the English can afford it any succor, my intention is to leave a garrison of 200 men in the fort with sufficient supplies which I shall find in the City, and to disarm all the Inhabitants, granting at His Majesty's pleasure pardon to the French deserters and inhabitants I shall find there, so as to oblige them to follow me.

I shall seize all the barks, batteaux and canoes that are at Orange, to embark my force on the river which is navigable down to Manathe, and I shall embark with the troops the necessary provisions and ammunition, and some pieces of Cannon, to be taken from Fort Orange to serve in the attack on Manathe (New York).

This place consists of a town composed of about 200 houses and can put about 400 inhabitants under arms. They are divided into four Companies of Infantry of 50 men each, and three companies of Cavalry of the same number, the horses being very common in that country. This town is not enclosed, being situated on a Peninsula at the mouth of the river that falls into a Bay forming a fine harbour. It is defended by a Fort faced with stone having four Bastions with several pieces of cannon, commanding the Port on one side and the town on the other.

I contemplate first carrying the town by assault, it being all open, and making use of the houses nearest the Fort to approach the latter; forming a battery of the Cannon I shall have brought from Orange and of that I may find in the stores of the town, where the vessels arm and disarm.

It is necessary for the success of this Expedition that H. M. give orders to two of the ships of War destined this year to escort the merchantmen who go to Canada and Acadie or the fishermen who go for Cod to the Great

Bank, to come after having convoyed the merchants, towards the end of August, into the Gulf of Manathe and cruize there during the month of September, as well to prevent succor from Europe which may arrive from England or Boston, as to enter the port when I on my arrival shall give the signal agreed upon, so as to aid us in capturing the Fort which they may cannonade from aboard their ships whilst I attack it on land. They can in case of necessity even land some marines (to replace the 400 men I shall have left on the road guarding Orange and the Batteaux); also some pieces of Cannon if we require them. They might reimbarc and return to France in the month of October after capture of the Fort and carry the intelligence thereof.

After we should have become masters of the town and fort of Manathe I shall cause the Inhabitants to be disarmed and send my Canadians back by the Albany river to Orange on their way to their batteaux and on their return home. I should winter at Manathe with all the troops I would have brought with me except the 200 soldiers left to guard Orange; and as I shall have nothing to fear from the land side, being master of the rivers, I would work through the winter to strengthen myself against attacks of the English whilst waiting until H. M. should be pleased to send what may be necessary to secure this important conquest.

It would render H. M. absolute Master of the whole of Iroquois who derive from this Colony all the arms and ammunition with which they make war on us. This will afford the means to disarm them whenever considered necessary, and thereby impose on them such laws as H. M. may please; the town of Boston the capital of New England being too far from them to afford any aid.

Having mastered the Iroquois we shall have equal control of all the other Savages who will come without hesitation and bring us all their peltries. This will cause the trade of our Colony to flourish; will considerably augment H. M.'s revenues and eventually diminish the expenses he is obliged to incur for the preservation of Canada.

It will firmly establish the Christian Religion as well among the Iroquois as among the other Savages to whom we shall be able to speak as Masters when they are encircled on the side of Canada as well as of New York.

It will secure and facilitate the Cod fishery which is carried on along our Coasts of La Cadie and on the Great Bank. It will give H. M. one of the finest harbours in America which can be entered during almost all seasons of the year in less than one month of very easy navigation; whilst that from France to Quebec cannot be prosecuted except in summer on account of the Ice which closes the River St. Lawrence, itself long and perilous.

It may be objected to this plan, that the Colony of Orange and Manathe may remain faithful to the King of England and in this case it would not be apropos to attack it and draw down an open war with that English Colony to the prejudice of the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between the two nations.

It may be answered to this, that the Colony of Manathe and Orange, being the same as that formerly called New Netherland which the English took from the Dutch, and the greater part of which is still of this latter nation and all protestants, it is not to be doubted but that they would receive the orders of the Prince of Orange and even force their Governor, did he not consent, to acknowledge him, and therefore we must look on as certain a war between that Colony and us, and not give it the time to push its intrigues with the Savages to ruin us by means of them, if we do not anticipate them. And in case that, contrary to all appearances, they remain faithful to the King of England during the general rebellion of the English, we might, if H. M. thought proper, being on terms with that King, confide to him the secret of this expedition, draw from him an order to the Commandant of Orange and Manathe to surrender these places into H. M.'s hands, who would keep them for him and prevent the Rebels becoming masters of them, so as to have an opportunity to treat them as rebels did they not obey that order, being besides this, in a position to force them to it, on condition of negotiating eventually

with the King for that Colony, which is the only means of securing Canada, firmly establishing Religion, Trade and the Kings authority throughout all North America. If the favorable opportunity which presents of becoming master of that Colony be neglected, it may surely be calculated that, through its intrigues with the Iroquois and other Savages, it will destroy Canada in a little time; whose ruin will entail that of the establishment at Hudson's bay, the beaver and other peltry trade; that of Acadia, the local fishery, and that of Newfoundland; and if we be forced to abandon Canada, it will, hereafter, in consequence of the frequent chasing of our fishermen by English vessels, render very difficult and dangerous for H. M.'s subjects the Codfishery on the Great Bank, which produces several millions to France, and is one of the most profitable investments that we have.

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## MEMOIR OF INSTRUCTIONS TO COUNT DE FRONTENAC

Respecting the Expedition against New-York. 7th June, 1689.  
[*Paris Doc. IV.*]

The King, having examined the proposition made him by Sieur Chevalier de Callieres Bonnevue of Montreal to attack New York with his Majesty's troops in Canada and a number of the militia of that country, has the more willingly assented to it as he knows that the English inhabiting that quarter have resolved since the last year to excite the Iroquois Nation, His Majesty's subjects, and force them to wage war against the French, having furnished them for that purpose with arms and ammunition, and endeavoured in every way, even to the prejudice of the King of England's orders and the faith of Treaties, to usurp the trade of the French in the country in possession of which they have been from all time.

To accomplish this project His Majesty has given orders to Sieur Begon to prepare the munitions necessary for the expedition and has caused two of his ships of war to be equipped in the port of Rochefort under the command of

Sieur de la Caffiniere whom he has ordered to follow exactly the directions which said Sieur de Frontenac will give him regarding this expedition.

He will set out with all diligence to embark at Rochelle in one of the ships and sail without loss of time for the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence and Campseaux bay, where he will embark in the best of the merchantmen that will follow and repair to Quebec. \* \* \*

Therefore on his arrival at Quebec he will take advantage of the state in which he will find things, to complete the suitable arrangements for departing with batteaux, canoes and all the equipage necessary for this expedition with the Chevalier de Callieres who will command the troops under his orders.

He will despatch by land or water as he shall deem most certain, orders and instructions to Sieur de la Caffiniere, to the place he will have designated, as to what he shall have to do, in order to repair to Manathe, he making use of the cypher which shall have been furnished him.

He will order him to sail directly and without undertaking any thing along his course, follow the coast of Acadie (where he will leave in passing what he shall have for the said coast of Acadie) down to Manathe, and order him to anchor as safely as possible and to observe well the quarter where he will make his landing when said Sieur de Frontenac shall have arrived there.

He will give orders to the Sieur de la Caffiniere to seize the vessels he will find in the bay of the said Manathe, without exposing himself to any accident that may render him unable to cooperate in that enterprise.

As it is impossible to fix on a certain rendezvous for the arrival of said vessels at Manathe at the same time that the Sieur de Frontenac will arrive there with the troops, without alarming those at that place, the two vessels of war must go right into the bay, more especially as the attack on the frontier post of New York will give warning to those of Manathe; and the vessels thus arriving before the land forces, will cause a diversion.

\* \* \* \* \*

The said Sieur de Frontenac having informed himself

of the route he is to take, of which he will make more particular enquiries on the spot, as regard the convenience, security and expedition of the troops, His Majesty will not enter into further detail on this subject, nor on the attack on Orange and Manatte nor on any thing that relates thereto. He will solely recommend him to act as much as possible, in such a manner as that those of Orange may not be advised of his march, so that he may surprise this first post and cut in below Orange to secure the number of vessels he may require to descend on Manathe, and to place things in such order as not to be uneasy when he shall depart for and be established at, the said Manathe. For this purpose he ought to leave a confidential officer at Orange with such detachment as he will find necessary to be left there, with orders to be on his guard and to fortify himself, and to obtain all information possible for the success of the expedition against Manathe. He will also cause all the inhabitants to be disarmed and their effects to be seized, giving them to hope every good treatment with which they can flatter themselves until he entertains no further apprehensions; then His Majesty desires that what is hereinafter prescribed to him, may be executed.

He wishes particular care to be taken to prevent any under of provisions, merchandize, amunition, property, cattle, utensils and principal household furniture; and as his object must be to place Forts Orange and Manathe in a state of defence, and to support the Frenchmen who will have remained there, he must not only victual the forts for the longest time possible but collect there all he can of provisions, and in default of a sufficient quantity of magazines in said forts he will lock them up in the towns, taking care not to touch those which he should deposit in said forts except when obliged.

His Majesty does not wish any suspected inhabitants be left in that Colony. His intention also is that an exact Inventory be made in the settlements and plantations by Commissiary Gaillard (whom His Majesty wishes him to take with him,) of all cattle, grain, merchandize, furniture, effects and utensils he may find in each of the said settlements; that he select from among the inhabitants of Canada

and the officers and soldiers of the troops those who will be found qualified to maintain and improve them, and that he furnish these with farms in His Majesty's name leaving them of the provisions that will be found there, as much as shall be necessary to support them until they have produced some and he will examine one with another, those to whom he will think proper to grant said farms, so as to distribute the greater number in proportion to their skill and strength, observing to associate several in the same settlement when he shall deem such necessary. He will inform His Majesty of all he shall have done in this regard by sending him the enumeration of all that he shall have left in each such settlement, and furnish his opinion of the Quit rents which they will be in a condition to pay him. After having settled on what he shall judge absolutely necessary to leave to those to whom he will have given these farms, he will place in store all the surplus, such as grain, whale oil and all sorts of merchandize and other principal effects of which also inventories shall be made to be equally sent to his Majesty.

He will examine into the means of distributing said property so that from what he will acquire there, his Majesty may order, on his advice, the gratuities he shall judge fitting to bestow on said militia, the army and navy officers, soldiers and sailors who shall have distinguished themselves and given individual marks of that satisfaction which he expects from their zeal and industry on this occasion.

If he find among the inhabitants of New York, whether English or Dutch, any Catholics on whose fidelity he can rely he may leave them in their habitations after making them take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, provided there be not too many of them and they do not excite any suspicion, having regard, in that, only to what will best promote the preservation and advantage of the Colony and its security at the same time as well as that of the French.

He may likewise retain, if he think proper, mechanics and other working people necessary to cultivate the land and work at fortifications in the capacity of prisoners,



distributing them among the French inhabitants who may require them, until matters being in a state of entire security, they may be restored to liberty.

The officers and principal inhabitants, from whom ransom can be exacted, must be detained in prison.

Respecting all other foreigners, men, women and children, His Majesty deems it proper that they should be put out of the Colony and sent to New England, Pennsylvania and to such other quarters as shall be considered expedient, either by land or sea, together or in divisions—all according as he shall find will best secure their dispersion and prevent them, by reunion, affording enemies an opportunity to get up expeditions against the Colony.

He will send to France the French Refugees whom he will find there, particularly those of the pretended Reformed religion. When he will have captured the fort and conquered that Colony he must think particular of his return to Canada to convey thither the Militia and Soldiers he shall deem necessary for the King's service, according to the disposition in which he shall find things both as regards the Iroquois as well on the side of Canada as on that of New York, and in proportion to what troops he will calculate necessary to be left to guard the forts and country.

And as nothing appears more important, after his expedition, than to take advantage of the season to return to Canada, he must, in case he can not execute all that is above contained, confide its execution to *Sieur Chevalier de Caillieres*, giving him orders conformable and according to what he shall consider most fitting the King's service; His Majesty having determined to confer on the said *Chevalier de Caillieres* the Government of New York, and of the town and fort of *Manathe* in particular, under the authority of His Majesty's Lieutenant General in New France.

He will select before leaving, the officers and soldiers he will deem proper to leave at New York and put over the post the officers best qualified to maintain and fortify them.

In case he find, after having provided sufficient troops for New York and concluded on the number of soldiers necessary for His Majesty's service in Canada, that he has

a superabundance he can send some to France in the King's Ships, and retain thirty-five to forty men to be sent eventually to Acadia.

His Majesty is very glad to observe to him on this head, that he must regulate himself, as regards the number of men he will leave in New York, by the means of subsistence there and the necessity of guarding the country; and he will also consider that his return to Canada will be more convenient for those he will have to convey back there, when they will not be more numerous.

In case, contrary to all appearance, the season be too far advanced to admit his return to Canada during the remainder of the Fall, he will give advice of his expedition and sojourn there until the Spring, and he will employ himself during the winter in securing his conquests and waging war on the enemy.

However that be, he ought if he be obliged to remain, either personally or through Chevalier de Caillieres, if that be convenient, profit by circumstances to conclude a solid and advantageous peace with the Iroquois, whom he will, doubtless find disposed to sue for it, being deprived of aid from and communication with the English.

In order to deprive the English of the facility of undertaking land expeditions against New York from New England, His Majesty desires that the English Settlements adjoining Manathe and further off if necessary, be destroyed: and that the more distant be put under contribution.

He will send an exact report of all the observations he will be able to make regarding the trade of the new inhabitants of New York, the security of the navigation thence to France, the communication with Canada, so that His Majesty may give him on those points the necessary orders to derive from that conquest all the advantages to be expected from it. But should this expedition contrary to all appearances and for reasons which His Majesty can not foresee, not be executed, he will convey his orders to the said *Sieur de la Caffiniere* to make war against the English, and to range along the Coast of New England and New York to capture there as many prizes as possible, and to remain there until he have no more provisions than are necessary for his return to France.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the most remarkable occurrences in Canada from the departure of the vessels, from the month of November, 1689, to the month of November, 1690. By Mons. de Monseignat, Comptroller General of the Marine in Canada. [*Paris Doc. IV.*]

[EXTRACT.] The orders received by M. le Comte (de Frontenac) to commence hostilities against New England and New York, which had declared for the Prince of Orange, afforded him considerable pleasure, and were very necessary for the country. He allowed no more time to elapse before carrying them into execution than was required to send off some despatches to France—immediately after which he determined to organize three different detachments, to attack those rebels at all points at the same moment, and to punish them at various places for having afforded protection to our enemies, the Mohawks. The first party was to rendezvous at Montreal, and proceed towards Orange; the second at three Rivers, and to make a descent on New York, at some place between Boston and Orange;\* and the third was to depart from Quebec, and gain the seaboard between Boston and Pentagouet, verging towards Acadia. They all succeeded perfectly well, and I shall communicate to you the details.

\* \* \* \* \*

The detachment which formed at Montreal, may have been composed of about two hundred and ten men, namely: eighty savages from the *Sault* and from *La Montagne*; sixteen Algonquins; and the remainder Frenchmen—all under the command of the Sieur Le Moyne de Sainte Helene, and Lieutenant Daillebout de Mantet, both of whom are Canadians. The Sieurs le Moyne d' Iberville and Repentigny de Montesson commanded under these. The best qualified Frenchmen were, the Sieurs de Bourepos, and de La Brosse, Calvinist officers, the Sieur la Moyne de Blainvill, Le Bert du Chêne, and la Marque de Montigny, who all served as volunteers. They took their departure from Montreal at the commencement of February.

After having marched for the course of five or six days,

\* This detachment entered New Hampshire where they burned a place called Salmon Falls.

they called a council to determine the route they should follow, and the point they should attack.

The Indians demanded of the French what was their intention. Messieurs de Sainte Helene and Mantet replied that they had left in the hope of attacking Orange if possible, as it is the Capital of New York and a place of considerable importance, though they had no orders to that effect, but generally to act according as they should judge on the spot of their chances of success, without running too much risk. This appeared to the savages somewhat rash. They represented the difficulties and the weakness of the party for so bold an undertaking. There was even one among them who, his mind filled with the recollections of the disasters which he had witnessed last year, enquired of our Frenchmen, "since when had they become so desperate?" In reply to their raillery, 'twas answered that it was our intention, now, to regain the honor of which our misfortunes had deprived us, and the sole means to accomplish that was to carry Orange, or to perish in so glorious an enterprise.

As the Indians, who had an intimate acquaintance with the localities, and more experienced than the French, could not be brought to agree with the latter, it was determined to postpone coming to a conclusion until the party should arrive at the spot where the two routes separate—the one leading to Orange, and the other to Corlear (Schenectady). In the course of the journey, which occupied eight days, the Frenchmen judged proper to diverge towards Corlear, according to the advice of the Indians; and this road was taken without calling a new council. Nine days more elapsed before they arrived, having experienced inconceivable difficulties, and having been obliged to march up to their knees in water, and to break the ice with their feet in order to find a solid footing.

They arrived within two leagues of Corlear about four o'clock in the evening, and were harrangued by the great Mohawk chief of the Iroquois from the Sault. He urged on all to perform their duty, and to lose all recollections of their fatigue, in the hope of taking ample revenge for

the injuries they had received from the Iroquois at the solicitation of the English, and of washing them out in the blood of the traitors. This savage was without contradiction the most considerable of his tribe—an honest man—as full of spirit, prudence and generosity as it was possible, and capable at the same time of the grandest undertakings. Shortly after four Squaws were discovered in a wigwam who gave every information necessary for the attack on the town. The fire found in their hut served to warm those who were benumbed, and they continued their route having previously detached Giguieres, a Canadian, with nine Indians, on the look out. They discovered no one, and returned to join the main body within one league of Corlear.

At eleven of the clock that night, they came within sight of the town, resolved to defer the assault until two o'clock of the morning. But the excessive cold admitted of no further delay.

The town of Corlear forms a sort of oblong with only two gates—one opposite the road we had taken; the other leading to Orange, which is only six leagues distant. Messieurs de Sainte Helene and de Mantet were to enter at the first which the squaws pointed out, and which in fact was found wide open. Messieurs d'Iberville and de Montesson took the left with another detachment, in order to make themselves masters of that leading to Orange. But they could not discover it, and returned to join the remainder of the party. A profound silence was every where observed, until the two commanders, who separated, at their entrance into the town for the purpose of encircling it, had met at the other extremity.

The signal of attack was given Indian fashion, and the entire force rushed on simultaneously. M. de Mantet placed himself at the head of a detachment, and reached a small fort where the garrison was under arms. The gate was burst in after a good deal of difficulty, the whole set on fire, and all who defended the place slaughtered.

The sack of the town began a moment before the attack on the fort. Few houses made any resistance. M. de Montigny discovered some which he attempted to carry

sword in hand, having tried the musket in vain. He received two thrusts of a spear—one in the body and the other in the arm. But M. de Sainte Helene having come to his aid, effected an entrance, and put every one who defended the place to the sword. The Massacre lasted two hours. The remainder of the night was spent in placing sentinels, and in taking some repose.

The house belonging to the Minister was ordered to be saved, so as to take him alive to obtain information from him; but as it was not known it was not spared any more than the others. He was slain and his papers burnt before he could be recognized.

At daybreak some men were sent to the dwelling of Mr. Coudre [Sander], who was Major of the place, and who lived at the other side of the river. He was not willing to surrender, and began to put himself on the defensive with his servants and some Indians; but as it was resolved not to do him any harm, in consequence of the good treatment that the French had formerly experienced at his hands, M. d'Iberville and the great Mohawk proceeded thither alone, promised him quarter for himself, his people, and his property, whereupon he laid down his arms, on parole, entertaining them in his fort, and returned with them to see the commandants of the town.

In order to occupy the savages who would otherwise have taken to drink and thus rendered themselves unable for defence, the houses had already been set on fire. None were spared in the town but one house belonging to Coudre, and that of a widow with six children, whither M. de Montigny had been carried when wounded. All the rest were consumed. The lives of between fifty and sixty persons, old men, women and children, were spared, they having escaped the first fury of the attack. Some twenty Mohawks were also spared, in order to show them that it was the English and not they against whom the grudge was entertained. The loss on this occasion in houses, cattle and grain, amounts to more than four hundred thousand livres. There were upwards of eighty well built and well furnished houses in the town.

The return march commenced with thirty prisoners.

The wounded, who were to be carried, and the plunder with which all the Indians and some Frenchmen were loaded, caused considerable inconvenience. Fifty good horses were brought away. Sixteen of these only reached Montreal. The remainder were killed for food on the road.

Sixty leagues from Corlear the Indians began to hunt, and the French not being able to wait for them, being short of provisions, continued their route, having detached Messieurs d'Iberville and Du Chesne with two savages before them to Montreal. On the same day, some Frenchmen, who doubtless were very much fatigued, lost their way. Fearful that they should be obliged to keep up with the main body, and believing themselves in safety having eighty Indians in their rear, they were found missing from the camp. They were waited for next day until eleven o'clock, but in vain, and no account has since been received of them.

Two hours after, forty men more left the main body without acquainting the commander, continued their route by themselves, and arrived within two leagues of Montreal one day ahead, so that there were not more than fifty or sixty men together. The evening on which they should arrive at Montreal, being extremely fatigued from fasting and bad roads, the rear fell away from M. de Sainte Helene, who was in front with an Indian guide, and who could not find a place suitable for camping nearer than three or four leagues of the spot where he expected to halt. He was not rejoined by M. de Mantet and the others until far advanced in the night. Seven have not been found. Next day on parade, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, a soldier arrived who announced that they had been attacked by fourteen or fifteen savages, and that six had been killed. The party proceeded somewhat afflicted at this accident, and arrived at Montreal at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Such, Madame, is the account of what passed at the taking of Corlear. The French lost but twenty-one men, namely four Indians and seventeen Frenchmen. Only one Indian and one Frenchman were killed at the capture of the town. The others were lost on the road.

From Mortgage Book B, in County Clerk's Office, Albany.

*Albany y<sup>e</sup> 9th day of February 16<sup>89</sup><sub>90</sub>  
Die Sabbathi.*

This morning about 5 o'Clock y<sup>e</sup> alarm was brought here by Symon Schermerhoorn who was shott threw his Thigh y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> french and Indians had murthered y<sup>e</sup> People of Skinnechtady; having got into ye Towne about 11 or 12 a Clock there being no Watch Kept (y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants being so negligent & Refractory) and y<sup>t</sup> he had much adoe to Escape they being very numerous. They fyred severall times at him at last throw his Thigh and woundcd his horse and was come over Canatagione\* to bring y<sup>e</sup> news.

The allarm being given all People Repared to there Post y<sup>e</sup> fort fyred severall gunns to give y<sup>e</sup> alarm to y<sup>e</sup> farmers but few heard there being such an Extream Snow above Knee Deep Severall y<sup>e</sup> People haveing Escaped y<sup>e</sup> Cruelty of y<sup>e</sup> french and there Indians came Running here & told us y<sup>e</sup> Village was a fyre and y<sup>t</sup> they had much adoe to Escape for all y<sup>e</sup> streets were full of french and Indians, & y<sup>t</sup> many People were murthered and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> enemy were marching hither which news was Continually Confirmed till afternoon Letters were sent forthwith to Sopus for y<sup>e</sup> assistance of a hundred men an Expresse sent to Skachkook but by reason of y<sup>e</sup> highwater—deep snow & yse could not Proceed, notice was given to all y<sup>e</sup> farmers of Kinderhook Claverak &<sup>ca</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> sad news, Some horse men sent out to Discover y<sup>e</sup> Enemies force and there march but were forced to Return y<sup>e</sup> snow being so Deep yet some were sent out again who got thither, Laurence y<sup>e</sup> Indian with y<sup>e</sup> Maquase y<sup>t</sup> were in Town were sent out also to Skinnechtady to Dispatch posts to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles for all y<sup>e</sup> Indians to come doune, but unhappily sa<sup>d</sup> Indians comeing to Skinnechtady were soe much amazed to see so many People murthered and Destroyed that they omitted y<sup>e</sup> sending up to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles according to there Engagement, While y<sup>e</sup> Enemy was at N. Scotia a man came to Ensign Joh: Sander Glen and said he would goe to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles and warn y<sup>e</sup>

\*Now, Niskayuna.



Maquase to come doune who was ordered to goe in all haste but comeing to y<sup>e</sup> Upper Plantations went for fear along with some of y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup> Inhabitants into y<sup>e</sup> Woods and never went to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles, this night we gott a letter from Skinnectady Informing us y<sup>t</sup> the Enemy y<sup>t</sup> had done y<sup>t</sup> Mischieffe there were about one hundred and fifty or 200 men but that there were 1400 men in all; One army for Albany & anoy<sup>r</sup> for Sopus which hindred much y<sup>e</sup> marching of any force out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty fearing y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> enemy might watch such an opportunity.

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*The 10th day of February.*

Present, P<sup>r</sup> Schuyler May<sup>r</sup> D. Wessels Rec<sup>r</sup> J. Bleecker, C. Bull, Capt Staets, Ald. Shaick, Ald. Ryckman, Joh. Cuyler, Ens. Bennett.

Resolved y<sup>t</sup> Capt Jonathan Bull be sent w<sup>th</sup> 5 men out of each Comp<sup>y</sup> to Skinnechtady to bury y<sup>e</sup> dead there & if y<sup>e</sup> Indians be come doune to joyn with them & Pursue y<sup>e</sup> Enemy.

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*Instructions for Capt Jonathan Bull.*

You are to goe w<sup>th</sup> all Convanient speed with . . . men to Skinnechtady & there Bury y<sup>e</sup> dead which are Killed by y<sup>e</sup> Enemy and give such succor and Relieffe to y<sup>e</sup> Poor People left alive at Skinnechtady as y<sup>u</sup> can, and if there be any considerable number of friendly Indians at Skinnectady y<sup>u</sup> are w<sup>th</sup> all speed to Pursue & follow after the french and Indian Enemy & them Spoyle and Destroy what in y<sup>u</sup> Lyes and use all means Imaginable to Rescue y<sup>e</sup> Prisoners which they have Carried along with them.

You are to take Especiall Care to have always Spyes and Skouts out on both sides of y<sup>e</sup> Path where y<sup>u</sup> March y<sup>r</sup> Men and to be as Carefull as Possible for ambushes of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy and to Keep y<sup>r</sup> men in good order and Discipline.

*List of y<sup>e</sup> People kild and destroyed by y<sup>e</sup> French of Canada and there Indians at Skinnechtady twenty miles to y<sup>e</sup> westward of Albany between Saturday and Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> day of February 16<sup>90</sup>.*

Myndert Wemp kild	- . . . . .	1	
Jan van Eps and his Sonne & 2 of his Children kild		4	
a negroe of dito Van Eps	- . . . . .	1	
Serj <sup>t</sup> Church of Cap <sup>t</sup> Bulls Comp <sup>y</sup>	- . . . . .	1	
Barent Jansse Killd and Burnd his Sonne Kild	- . . . . .	2	
And <sup>s</sup> Arentse Bratt shott and Burnt & also his child <sup>n</sup>		2	
Mary Viele wife of Dowe Aukes & her 2 children killd		3	
and his Negro Woman Francyn	- . . . . .	1	
Mary Aloff Wife of Cornelis Viele Jun <sup>r</sup> Shott	- . . . . .	1	
Sweer Teunise Shott & burnt his wife kild & burnt	- . . . . .	} all in	
Antje Janz daughter of Jan Spoor kild & burnt			1
Item 4 Negroes of y <sup>e</sup> said Sweer Teunise y <sup>e</sup> same death	- . . . . .		} one house
Enos Talmidge Leift of Capt Bull kild & burnt		1	
Hend Meese Vrooman & Bartholomeus Vrooman kild & burnt	- . . . . .	2	
Item 2 Negroes of Hend Meese y <sup>e</sup> same death	- . . . . .	2	
Gerrit Marcellis and his Wife & childe kild	- . . . . .	3	
Rob <sup>t</sup> Alexander sould <sup>r</sup> of Capt Bulls Shott	- . . . . .	1	
Rob <sup>t</sup> hesseling shott	- . . . . .	1	
Sander y <sup>e</sup> sonne of gysbert gerritse kild & burnt	- . . . . .	1	
Jan Roeloffse de goyer burnt in y <sup>e</sup> house	- . . . . .	1	
Ralph grant a souldier in y <sup>e</sup> fort shott	- . . . . .	1	
David Christoffelse & his wife w <sup>th</sup> 4 Children all burnt in there house	- . . . . .	6	
Joris Aertse shott and burnt W <sup>m</sup> Pieterse kild	- . . . . .	1	
Joh: Potman kild his wife kild & her skalp taken off		3	
Dom <sup>e</sup> Petrus Tassemaker y <sup>e</sup> Minister kild & burnt in his house	- . . . . .	1	
Frans harmense kild	- . . . . .	1	
Engel the wife of Adam Vroman shot & burnt her childe the brains dashed out against y <sup>e</sup> wall	- . . . . .	2	
Reynier Schaets and his sonne kild	- . . . . .	2	
Daniel Andries & George 2 souldiers of Capt Bull	- . . . . .	2	

a french girl Prisoner among y <sup>e</sup> Mohogs kild	.	.	.	1
A Maquase Indian kild	.	.	.	1
Johannes y <sup>e</sup> sonne of Symon Skermerhoorn	.	.	.	1
3 Negroes of Symon Skermerhoorn	.	.	.	3
				<hr/>
			In all	60

*Lyst of y<sup>e</sup> persones which y<sup>e</sup> French and there Indians have taken prisoners att Skinnectady and carried to Canida y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> day of February 16 <sup>$\frac{39}{90}$</sup> .*

Johannes Teller and his negroe	.	.	.	.	2
John Wemp sonne of Mynd <sup>t</sup> Wemp & 2 negroes	.	.	.	.	3
Symon, Abraham, Philip, Dirck & Groot, all 5 sonnes of Symon Groot	.	.	.	.	5
Jan Baptist sonne of Jan Van Epps	.	.	.	.	1
Albert & Johannes Vedder sonnes of harme Vedder	.	.	.	.	2
Isaack Cornelise Switts & his Eldest sonne	.	.	.	.	2
a negroe of Barent Janse	.	.	.	.	1
Arnout y <sup>e</sup> sonne of Arnout Corn: Viele y <sup>e</sup> Interpr <sup>r</sup>	.	.	.	.	1
Stephen y <sup>e</sup> sonne of Gysbert Gerritse	.	.	.	.	1
Lawrence sonne of Claes Lawrence Purmurent	.	.	.	.	1
Arnout sonne of Paulyn Janse	.	.	.	.	1
Barent y <sup>e</sup> sonne of Adam Vroman & y <sup>e</sup> neger	.	.	.	.	2
Claes sonne of Frans Harmense	.	.	.	.	1
Stephen adopted sonne of Geertje Bouts	.	.	.	.	1
John Webb a souldier Belonging to Capt Bull	.	.	.	.	1
David Burt belonging to y <sup>e</sup> same Comp <sup>e</sup>	.	.	.	.	1
Joseph Marks of y <sup>e</sup> same Comp <sup>e</sup>	.	.	.	.	1
					<hr/>
			In all		27

*The way how y<sup>e</sup> bloody French and Indians committed this Tragedy was thus.*

After they were gott into y<sup>e</sup> Toune without being discovered (no watch or guard being kept, notwithstanding severel gent<sup>s</sup> of Albany no longer than 3 days before were up there to Perswade y<sup>m</sup> to it) The french & y<sup>e</sup> Indians besett each house and after they had murdered y<sup>e</sup> People they burnt all y<sup>e</sup> houses and barns Cattle &ca Except 5 a

6: which were saved by Cap<sup>t</sup> Sander to whom they were kinde as they had Particular orders so to be by reason of y<sup>e</sup> many kindnesse shewne by his wife to y<sup>e</sup> french Prisoners.

*Albany y<sup>e</sup> 22 day of february 16<sup>89</sup><sub>9</sub>*

Symon Van Ness and Andries Barents who went out y<sup>e</sup> first with y<sup>e</sup> Maquaese returning told; they had Pursued y<sup>e</sup> Enemy to y<sup>e</sup> great Lake & would have overtaken them had they not been spyed by some of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Indians that went out to looke for 2 Negroe boys, y<sup>t</sup> were Runn away from them, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indians & Christians were all Tyred when they came to y<sup>e</sup> Croune Point neer y<sup>e</sup> Lake; some went further till they came to where y<sup>e</sup> Ise was Smoth; where the french had with horses that they carried from Skinnechtady & Skeets and Yse Spurrs, made all the way they could over y<sup>e</sup> Lake in so much that our People could gain nothing upon them; whereas at first they went 2 of their days journeys in one; neverthelesse Laureuce y<sup>e</sup> Maquase and about 140 Mohoggs & River Indians are gone in Pursuit of them, & will follow them quite to canida.

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*Jacob Leisler to Maryland.*

From a volume in the Secretary's Office, endorsed "Duke of York's Charter, Laws, Papers &c. in Leisler's Time, I."

March 4, 1689 [O. S.] fort william.

To our great grieffe I must acquaint you of the sad and deplorable massacre which happened at skenectady near Albany by the french and their Indians the 19th of ffebruary last betwixt Saturday & Sunday at eleven of the clock in the night 200 men fell upon them & most barbarously murdered sixty two men women & children & burned the place left but 5 or 6 houses unburned carried away captive 27 the rest escaped many of which being about 25 persons much damnified by the french women with chyld ript up, children alive thrown into the flames, some their heads dashed ag<sup>t</sup> the doors & windows all occasioned by their neglect of their not watching, deryving to obey under the command of the Commission of Sir Edmond, the s<sup>d</sup> commander being onely spared withall which be-

longs to him a safeguard being sett in his house & he himself to release the prisoners he desired last Nov'ber a certaine number of rebellious people at Albany calling themselves the convention & ruling by the arbitrary Commission of Sir Edmond & encouraged & supported by some of the wicked creatures of Sir Edmond, desired from me assistance of men gunes ammunition & money being afraied of the french to whom we have sent 52 men 50lbs match 950lbs powder, boullits etc wch arryving there ag<sup>t</sup> their expectatione would not receive them, & were left there by the Inhabitants desire, the s<sup>d</sup> rebels with their fort kept the Inhabitants under a faire. I have sent up this Winter & commissioned one Capn with 25 men to Joine with our confederate Indians to warre ag<sup>t</sup> the french at Canada, who were hindred by the s<sup>d</sup> rebels, who proclaimed upon paine of being punished for rebels if they mett above four men soe they were prevented to goe, we would else have discovered the enemy & prevented that disaster

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*The same to the Bishop of Salisbury.\**

31 March, 1690.

May it please your Lordship—The foregoing being sent via Boston pr the agents for New England which we hope are safely arrived ere this date, we take leave to add, that [to] a certain village named Schanectede 24 miles to the northward of Albany on Saturday the 9th of Febr. last about 11 a clock at night, came 200 French and Indians near 100 each and attacqued the same whilst it snowed thick, barbarously destroying the Inhabitants all being dutch; they murthered 60 persons, and bore away with them 27 prisoners, wounding some others so that there remain but about one sixth part of them having their cattel, goods and provisions destroyed and arrested from them, the remnant sheltering themselves at Albany, where is provision made for them from New Yorke. Being alarmed by the daily expectations of the French and Indians advancing towards us with a considerable number of 2500 french besides their Indians at Mont-Real, endeavouring

\* Lond. Doc. VII.

to obtaine upon the allyed Indians with us, viz<sup>e</sup> The Macquaes, Oneydauns, Onnondades, Cayougaes, Sinnekaes, and Mehekanders who have espoused our cause, we have appointed persons to meet them at Albany in a few dayes to consult our best way to intercept the Ennemies march; The Maquaes having given us a prooffe of their fidelity and courage by pursuing those who destroyed Schenectede even near their own home, taking and slaying twenty five of them who lagged in the reare, and promise to rayse more than 1000 men of theirs to joyne with 400 of ours which we have neare raysed for that intent, keeping the passe upon the lake with a Company of Indians and Christians in number about 50, that upon the enemyes approach, we may be timely notice, lying about 150 miles northward of Albany which we have fortified, to the best of our power and capacityes, the fort having 13 canon, 10 Barrells of powder and 60 men in garrison with other habiliments; the towne palasadoes round and making breast works within, but want canon.

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*Robt. Livingston to Sir Edmond Andros.*

Hartford, 14 April 1690.

May it Please yr Excell<sup>y</sup>—I was in hopes Yo Excel: should have heard y<sup>e</sup> newes of y<sup>e</sup> destroying Skinnechtady by y<sup>e</sup> French and Indians before your departure y<sup>t</sup> your Excel. might y<sup>e</sup> more hastnd their motion at Whitehall for our Settlement. On y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> last a comp<sup>y</sup> of 250 French and Indians came upon y<sup>t</sup> place when they were all asleep about 11 a clock at night, and killd and destroyed 60 men women and children, carryed 27 men and boys prisoners and burnt y<sup>e</sup> towne except 6 or 7 houses which are saved by Captain Sander, whom they did not touch, having expresse command to meddle w<sup>th</sup> none of his relations for his wife's sake who had always been kind to y<sup>e</sup> French prisoners. The people of that towne were so bygotted to Leysler that they would not obey any of y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates neither would they entertain y<sup>e</sup> souldiers sent thither by y<sup>t</sup> Convention of all; nothing but men sent from Leysler would do their turn.

Thus had Leysler perpereted y<sup>t</sup> poor people by his seditious letters now founde all bloody upon Skinnechtady streets with the notions of a free trade, boalting &c. and thus they are destroyed; they would not watch, and where Capt. Sander commanded, there they threatened to burn him upon y<sup>e</sup> fire, if he came upon the garde. We were much alarm<sup>d</sup> at Albany; we sent y<sup>e</sup> Maquase y<sup>t</sup> were at hand out to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles; but y<sup>e</sup> Messenger being so timorous did not proceed; so y<sup>t</sup> it was 3 days before we could get y<sup>e</sup> Maquaese downe to pursue them, who being joyned with our men, fowllowed them to the Great Lake, where y<sup>e</sup> Yse being good and y<sup>e</sup> French haveing robb'd sundrey horses, put ther plunder upon sleds and so over y<sup>e</sup> Lake; however y<sup>e</sup> Indians pursued and gott 10, and afterwards 5, and killed 3. Who being examined relate, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> French design to attacke Albany early in y<sup>e</sup> Spring, haveing 120 batoes 100 birch canoes and 12 light mortar pieces and severall other engines ready, and are to come with 1500 men. . . . . Poor Sharpe is lame being wounded with a great gunn y<sup>t</sup> split when y<sup>e</sup> alarm came [to Albany] of Skinnechtady.

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*Jacob Leisler to the Governour of Barbadoes.\**

Ao 1690: 17 May in fort Wilkins.

Honorable Sir—The French of Canada with their Indians committed six bloody masacres in this province three, & in New England three, they have destroyed Ska-nectady a village 20 milles from Albany, murdered sixty three men women and children, carried captive 27: & have committed the greatest tyranny imaginable, ryp<sup>t</sup> up women with chyld throwed children alive into the flame, dasht others ag<sup>t</sup> door post till their brains stuck to it, another murder of eleven people, and one or two committed since last fall, we send fifty men up to guard that place, but a certaine number of people there maintaining the comissions from Sir Edmond Andross & Coll. Dongan deryving from the authority of the late King James would not accept them there, but kept the fort by virtue of the s<sup>d</sup> Commission & would not suffer any of them to goe & guard s<sup>d</sup> Village being the frontier but send of their peo-

\* From volume endorsed: Letters in Leisler's time, &c.

ple there, by which means from treachery cowardice and carelesnes that too unfortunate and to be lamented accident hes hapened there, the river being frozen that noe forces could be sent up the winter, the well meant people lodged our souldiers who kept guard in the City whereof the french & Indian (in number of 200 men) had advise the Indianes would not goe there & so altered the designe, and that place was by that meanes spared our Indians pursued them kild & took 25 frenchmen who gave us an account of severall troops out in a designe in the Spring with 2500 french beside their Indianes.

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*Mr. Van Corlandt to Sir Ed. Andros.\**

19 May, 1690.

May it please your Excellency,

\* \* \* The French and Indians have againe, since your Excell<sup>cy's</sup> departure, destroyed some people to the Eastward of Boston, have also burned Schenegtade killed 60 people and tooke 28 young men and boys prisoners; about 150 Indians and 50 young men off Albany followed the French overtooke them upon the lake killed some and tooke 15 Frenchmen, which the Indians have killed in their castles; the french Indians have killed eight or ten people att Conestagione, which has made the whole country in alarm, and the people leave their plantations. Most of the Albany Wood men are att New-Yorke. Arent Schuyler went with eight Indians to Cham-bly, killed 2 and tooke 1 Frenchman prisoner.

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*Mr. Livingston to Capt. Nicholson.\**

7th June. 1690.

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

\* Lon. Doc. vol. vii.



Souldiers but 12 or 13, which they tooke in again, and so kept there for some weeks—This Jacob Milbourne, John de Bruine and Johannes Provoost, under the dominion of New-York commiss<sup>rs</sup> spending their time with drinking and quaffing, while the French Indians comes and cutts off the people at Canastagione and above Synectady, and never one of them catcht. We have all Leisler's seditious letters secured which was the occasion of the destruction of Synechtady, miraculously found in the streets, all embrued w<sup>th</sup> blood the morning after massacree was committed, so that we want nothing but a Governor to call him to account.

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*Letter from Leisler to Gov. Treat.*

Fort William Feb. 15th 1689.

HONBLE Sr—Since our other, the sad news of the French wth their Indians have killed most of the Inhabitants of Shenectede, burnt their houses and carryed their provisions, to a greater number as is to be feared, who are encouraged by that convention & Colonel Bayard's faction, who have asserted the Commissions of Sr Edmund Andross to remaine in full force; the consequence thereof is very dangerous, for that King James and they espouse one cause, but when the persons advised of arrive [to] you wch may be some dayes longer than was before expressed, supposing Friday next it will be further dilated hoping care will be taken that all convenient dispatch may be offered unto them, desiring the Lord to give us suitable supplyes of his assistance to doe our duty in this sad occasion and that all evil members may be discovered and accordingly censured

With due respects I am

Sr yor Honors Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JACOB LEISLER.

Superscribed to the Honble Robert Treat Esquire Governr of His Maties Colony of Connecticut for their Maties Service There

*Instructions to the Military and Civil Officers of the Southern Counties and East Jersey.*

Fort William February 15, 1689,

GENTLEMEN,—Whereas y<sup>e</sup> ffrench have surprized Schanegtade, & killed & taken Prisoners the most of Their Maties Subjects burning & destroying y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Place; and fearing too great a Correspondency hath bean maintained between y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ffrench & disaffected P'sons amongst us.

These are in his Maties Name to will & require you to secure all Such Persons who are resputed Papists or Do any wise despise or reflect against this Governm<sup>t</sup> or hold or maintaine any Comissions from the Late Governrs Colo Thomas Dongan or Sr Edmund Andros by Virtue of their Authority derived from King James the second & y<sup>e</sup> same Safely to Convey to mee forthwth Given under My hand & seale this 15th ffeby 1689 and in y<sup>e</sup> first yeare of Their Maties Reigne.

JACOB LEISLER.

*By the Lievt. Governor and Councill, &ca.*

Whereas ye ffrench have destroyed the Inhabitants & their howses at Shanegtade Bearing away Provisions & other spoyles wth them wch sharply alarms that Post of albany although wee doubt not (by God's Providence & y<sup>e</sup> numbers upon y<sup>e</sup> Place) to secure the same agst whatsoever forces of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> french Shall adventure to attack it. Yet according to our bounden duty to God y<sup>e</sup> Kings Interest & y<sup>e</sup> Safety & prservacon of y<sup>e</sup> good People of this Province;—

These are in his maties King Wms Name to will and require you forthwth (to take Measures as to you shall seem meet) for raising fifty men wthin your County for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Service & Expedicôn vpon what termes soever shall Be agreed on y<sup>e</sup> same to dispeed to y<sup>e</sup> fort Wm. in N. Yorke where all due Care shall be taken and Encouragem<sup>t</sup> given for their further procedure & for your assistance herein have sent Mr. Jacob Millborne that you may

advise & Conclude what shall most Conduce to the Ends  
afores<sup>d</sup> Given &c. feby 16. 1689 JACOB LEISLER.

To Major Gerardus Beeckman & others y<sup>e</sup> Military &  
Civill Officers for Kings County upon Long Island.

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From Mortgage Book I, in County Clerk's Office.

Feb 10th 16 <sup>$\frac{3}{9}$</sup>  <sub>$\frac{9}{0}$</sub>

Resolved y<sup>t</sup> 25 volunteers goe under y<sup>r</sup> Command of  
Leift Evert de Ridder together with those men gone to  
Shinnectady this morning and Pursue and follow after y<sup>e</sup>  
french & Indian Enemy who have carried Sundrey of  
there Majes Subjects Captives from Shinnectady who had  
this following Commission.

WHEREAS the french and Indians of Canida have come  
in a hostile manner massacred and murdered Sundry of  
there Majes Subjects at Shinnectady burning y<sup>e</sup> Towne  
and caried divers Captives along with them; yow are  
hereby required in there Majes name king William and  
Queen Mary to Pursue and follow after y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> french and  
Indians with so many volunteers as shall be sent with  
yw and y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> french and Indians to kill and Destroy and  
y<sup>e</sup> Captives to Rescue and Redeem out of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Enemies  
hands if Possible, always Provided yow meet with a suf-  
ficient number of friend Indians at Shinnectady to assist  
yow in said Expedition.

Yow are to take Especiall care to have always Spyes  
and Skouts out to Prevent all ambushes in y<sup>e</sup> march and  
to keep y<sup>e</sup> said men in good order and Discipline & y<sup>e</sup>  
men are to be obedient to y<sup>r</sup> orders as Souldiers are  
obliged to obey there officers by y<sup>e</sup> Law marshall given in  
albany y<sup>e</sup> 10th day of february 16 <sup>$\frac{3}{9}$</sup>  <sub>$\frac{9}{0}$</sub>

To Leift Evert de Ridder

It was Resolved to Detach 30 men more out of y<sup>e</sup>  
Comp<sup>e</sup> to go to Shinnectady y<sup>e</sup> Mayr Pr Schuyler Jochim  
Staets & Robt Livingston were to goe out along with  
them but after that y<sup>r</sup> Respective Posts and watches were  
reduced by Mr Wessels Capt Jochim Staets & Capt  
Bleeker they were found so weake that they could not spare  
there men & y<sup>e</sup> People generally unwilling to consent that  
any more men should go out of Towne not being much  
above 150 men in y<sup>e</sup> Citty .

*Die Martis* Albany y<sup>2</sup> 11th day of February 16<sup>39</sup>/<sub>5</sub>

Haveing Received Information from Shinnectady last night y<sup>t</sup> no messenger was yet gone to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castle to warn them to come doune it was resolved that Mr Wessels should goe in all haste thither to bring doune y<sup>e</sup> Maquase and Capt. Gerrit Teunise to goe with a Party of men now att Shinnectady to follow y<sup>e</sup> Enemies Tract to see if they had a stronger army or any party bounde hither to this Toune and comeing to Shinnectady were assured that a messenger was gone to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles, and Lawrence y<sup>e</sup> Indian haveing been out in pursuit of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy with 9 men which Lay here in Toune got an Indian Prisoner by y<sup>e</sup> way who was examined and told y<sup>t</sup> the Enemy were not many above a hundred french and 100 Indians y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lawrence y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Proposed y<sup>t</sup> he now had 49 men of y<sup>e</sup> Maquase & River Indians sent from Albany, y<sup>t</sup> he was Intended to pursue y<sup>e</sup> Enemy to morrow, for his heart was Broke to see so much of his Brethrens blood shed and would Procure some of y<sup>e</sup> Prisoners back again either by force or by strategem, upon wh Mr Wessells proposed to y<sup>e</sup> young men come there with Leift Evert de Ridder; now yow see what that Lawrence y<sup>e</sup> Indian Intends, how many of yow are willing to goe along with him & serve there Majes king William & Queen Mary & Pursue there Enemies that have Destroyed so many Christians, out of which Comp<sup>e</sup> & of some oys y<sup>t</sup> came from Albany only 21 went out with Lawrence y<sup>e</sup> Maquase on y<sup>e</sup> 12th of february being Wednesday, and just as they were furnished and Ready to goe y<sup>e</sup> Indians of y<sup>e</sup> first & 2<sup>d</sup> Castle came to Capt Sanders but y<sup>e</sup> weather being so badd & such a Rain they could not Proceed y<sup>t</sup> day Expecting y<sup>e</sup> Indians of y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Castle would be there that night.

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The 12th dito *Die Mercury.*

Last night it was Resolved upon to make Ready one hundred men to joyn wth y<sup>e</sup> 50 men y<sup>t</sup> were at Shinnectady & wth y<sup>e</sup> Maquase & River Indians & so pursue y<sup>e</sup> Enemy, but this day y<sup>e</sup> great Thaw and Rain prevented

there march and quite Discouraged y<sup>e</sup> People of haveing any Successe, we writt therefore to Shinnectady to Mr. Wessels y<sup>t</sup> we hoped he had sent y<sup>e</sup> men forward that was there and them were sent him last night, Since we see no Probability of Sending any more from hence y<sup>e</sup> weather being so badd which accordingly was done haveing advice y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Wessells had Dispatched about 90 or 100 Christians & Indians & y<sup>e</sup> Skachkooc Indians wch were gone by the way of Sarachtoge were to meet them together with y<sup>e</sup> 40 maquase y<sup>t</sup> were out as skouts Lawrence sending forthwith 2 messengers before to warn y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> 40 Indians to meet them.

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The 13 dito. *Die Jovis.*

About 10 a Clock y<sup>e</sup> Indians of Tionondage y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Castle of y<sup>e</sup> Mohoggs came to Shinnectady who Rested there that day, alderman Shaik Capt Staets & Ensign Shuyler were Commanded out with a Party of men to joyn y<sup>e</sup> Tionondages and so Pursue ye Enemy but coming to Shinnectady y<sup>e</sup> Indian Prisoner taken by Lawrence being given to y<sup>e</sup> Sachims of Tionondage after they had Tormented him he was given to an Indian wooman according to there custome who gave him his life, who then Confessed y<sup>t</sup> when he came out of Canida there were 600 men making Ready to come out towards albany or N: England, wch Discouraged alderman Shaik Capt. Jochim Staets to Proceed; The more because a negro woman of Shinnectady was told y<sup>e</sup> Same by a Spanyard y<sup>t</sup> was among y<sup>e</sup> french y<sup>t</sup> a Design was laid against albany, So y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Tionondages went out & followed Lawrence, & after they had been out a day came back again till Lawrence sent a messenger that he was within a days journey of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy and Praid them to come up with all Speed then they went and 9 of our Christians wth Ens: abr: Schuyler, but could not overtake ye Enemy y<sup>e</sup> Christians came back & y<sup>e</sup> Indians went on. The maquase upon our

Dsyre granted the Indian Prisoner to be sent to y<sup>e</sup> fort to be Secured for fear of his Running away to Canida.

Capt. Garten Capt Paling Capt Beekman & Capt Matthys wth 30 men came from Sopus for our assistance.

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*Circular to the Governors of the several Provinces.*

New York Aprill 2d 1690:

HONBLE SIR—The unexpected surprisall of a small vil- lage called skenectady by the french. & their Indian Con- federates hath so alarmed the fronteer post of Albany & those of new England that it is a work necessary to be well consulted how to secure that place, the wellfare whereof concerns all the neighbouring Collonies; And therefore having certane notice of 2500 french posted in Montroyoll whch advanceth from Quebeck towards Albany near 250 miles & an additional strenth of the Indianes being expected, may sooner attack our afores<sup>d</sup> post then happily we are aware of, wee having done what our circumstan- ces & endeavoures could well contribute, have likewise communicated the same to the Governor of Boston, & the gentlemen of Connecticutt are likewise advertised thereof, insomuch that wee propose for a generall assistance that such persones as to you shall seem meet may be commis- sionated to treat with them of new England, Virginia, pen- sylvania & Jerseys relating this important affaire here at New york being adjudged the medium between the parties concerned upon the 24th day of Aprill next after this date, that soe we may conclude what may conduce most to the Kings intrest, wellfare of the provinces & the pre- vention if not destructione of the enymies &c.

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*Letter to the Governor of Barbadoes.*

A: 1690: 17 May in fort william

The french of Canada with their Indianes committed six bloody massacres in this province three & in new Eng- land three, they have destroyed Skanectady a village 20 mills from Albany, murdered sixty three men women and

children, carried captive 27: & have committed the greatest tyrranny imaginable, ript up women with chyld throwed children alive into the flame, dashed others ag<sup>t</sup> door post till their braines stuck to it, another murder of eleaven people, and one or two committed since last fall, we send 52 men up to guard that place, but a certane number of people there maintaining the commissiones from sir Edmond Andros & Coll: dongan deryving from the authority of the late King James would not accept them there, but kept the fort by virtue of the s<sup>d</sup> Commission & would not suffer any of them to goe and guard s<sup>d</sup> village being the fronteer but send of their people there, by which meanes from treachery cowardice & carelesnes that too unfortunate and to be lamented accident hes happened there, the river being frozen that noe forces could be sent up the winter, the well meant people, lodged our souldiers who kept guard in the citty whereof the french & Indian (in number of 100 men) had advice the Indianes would not goe there & so altered the designe & that place was by that meanes spared our Indians persued them killd & tooke 25 frenchmen who gave us an account of severall troops out in a designe in the spring to come with 2500 french besides their Indianes, your honor great & generous example and loyall attempt ag<sup>t</sup> the bloody enimies the french, you were pleased to acquaint me besides the foresight and good advice of the weaknes your honor suspects the french at Canada, wherein in the great advantages his Matie & his subjects may reap by, who have resolved to us all the meanes imaginable to prevent & if possible destroy them there, and so soone the weather has permitted, wee have sent up 250: men more, & sent out 50 men to shout & watch the french wee discovered 12 tracks of them & gave tymly notice wheupon all the stragelt people were ordered to come in the Citty, which was punctually obeyed except tuo families who would first prepare a diner & so were surprized & the s<sup>d</sup> eleaven killed & captivated, we have appointed a day here to send Commissioners from all the Government to meet & consult & negotiate about the warre, which was assured by some & others with slow & frivolous excuses, at last

was a vessel taken whereof your honor hes a inclosed besides we have here a privateer with 24 gunnes 150 men who engage to goe with a Briggantine eight gunnes four pitteraroes 70 men, one sloop with four gunes tuo pitteraroes & 50 men by us equipped for to attack Quebeck, Boston hes armed considerably some ships & other vessles for to take port royall a very inconsiderable place, & puts us in hopes they will send them from Canada, but would not engage it.



To the honorable John Nanfan Esq. Lewten<sup>t</sup> Governor &c. commander in chief of his Majes Province of New York and territories depending thereof & to y<sup>e</sup> Honorable Councill.

The humble Petition of John Rosier,  
Abraham Skuyler, & fraier armoes.

Humbly sheweth:

That the said John Rosier and Abraham Skuyler went a voyage by his excellency's order with Coll. Peter Skuyler last May was twelve months, for which voyage your s<sup>d</sup> petitioners were to have per agreement thirty pounds. And all three your petitioners went another voyage last July by order also of his excellency, both voyages for Canada, the 2d without agreement, but expecting that forty five pounds should be allowed to them for the same. And as your petitioners have no estates wherewith to subsist and their family they humbly pray

That your honor would be pleased to order that your said petitioners may be paid for y<sup>e</sup> same two voyages thirty pounds for the first, and forty five pounds for the second. in all 75.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

[Endorsed] Allowed 30 pounds.



## EXPENSES OF AN INDIAN TREATY.

In the month of June, 1699, there was a conference held at Albany with the Iroquois. The manner of entertaining the natives on such occasions is exemplified by the following bill of expenses, rendered by Robert Livingston the clerk of the city, to the government, for articles furnished the sachems on the 13th and 14th of June.

*The Province of New York Debtor for Sundreys to ye Sachims of ye Nations at their Conference in Albany,*

To Anthony Coster for 53 gilders white wampum to y <sup>e</sup> Five Nations, as per acc <sup>t</sup> ,	£1 16 1
N. B. The Lead y <sup>t</sup> was in store was given to y <sup>e</sup> Indians.	
To 10 gals Rom given at y <sup>e</sup> Publick Propositions, at 6s 9d per gall.	6 15
To 6 galls to y <sup>e</sup> Indians besides y <sup>e</sup> Propositions,	2 0 6
To Philip Foreest, cooper, for kegs for y <sup>e</sup> Indians, as per acc <sup>t</sup> ,	16 6
To Rut Melgertse, for 79½ lbs Tobacco for y <sup>e</sup> Propositions, as per acc <sup>t</sup> a 25s,	2 9 5
To 50 Poulder bags of blew linning,	1 16
To blak Ribbin y <sup>t</sup> tyed y <sup>e</sup> wampom which was given to condole y <sup>e</sup> death of Aguenderos sonne,	2
There was given to Aguendero, Cheif Sachem in private to condole y <sup>e</sup> death of his sonne:	
5 ells fine blew strouds, &c.	£3
8 yds Duffels a 7d,	2 16
3 shurts,	18
	6 14
The Sachims of y <sup>e</sup> five nations after y <sup>e</sup> propositions was over 24¾ yds Duffels in private a 7d,	8 13 3

*Expenses of an Indian Treaty.*

To a Maquase a Pleains Coat, . . . . .	1 7 6
To y <sup>e</sup> man that fetched y <sup>e</sup> Interpreter from Shinnectady, . . . . .	4 6
To Tarirjoris a Maquase a shirt, . . . . .	6
To a white hat and a keg of Rom to a sachim who had dreamt y <sup>t</sup> such a present was made to him, . . . . .	1 12 6
To a keg of Rom to Aguendero y <sup>e</sup> Cheif Sachim,	14 6
To a half vat of good beer to y <sup>e</sup> Indians when they went away, . . . . .	9
To Isaak Verplank for fish for y <sup>e</sup> Indians, . . . . .	9
	<hr/>
	36 5 6

R. LIVINGSTONE.

Wee doe certify y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> above goods have been delivered by Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Governm<sup>t</sup>, amounting to six and thirty pounds, five shill and nine pence, which is besides thirteen pounds he engaged to pay to M. T. Wenham for 200 pounds of powder delivered to y<sup>e</sup> Indians at y<sup>e</sup> same time, and hope y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>t</sup> will take care he be duly paid, which may [a few words obliterated] when y<sup>e</sup> kings service requires it.

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 19th June, 1699.PR. SCHUYLER,  
HENDRICK HANSE.

**INSCRIPTIONS**  
IN THE  
**EPISCOPAL BURIAL GROUND.**

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George F. Abbott, died 31st March, 1811, 36 years 9 months and 20 days.

John James Abbott, died 19 July, 1810, in his 84th year.

Ann Bassett Adams, died July 15th, 1814, aged 22 years 9 months 9 days.

Ann Sophia Adams, died August 15th 1813, aged 1 year 3 months 17 days.

Ann Hall, wife of James Allen, died Nov, 12, 1832, aged 61 years. A native of Sligo, Ireland.

John Agnew, Parish of Dormuse, Co. of Armagh, Ireland, died September 9th, 1837, aged 37 years.

May he rest in Peace.

Rosina M. Alling, wife of Andrew J. Colvin, died Feb. 24th, 1843, aged 33 years.

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,  
Let me hide myself in thee.

John Andrews, died April 4th, 1816, aged 84 years.

Thomas Andrews, native of England, died January 23d, 1839, aged 48 years 9 months.

James H. Ashenden, died Nov. 12, 1840, in his 29th year.

Robert Barber, printer, born at Longford, Ireland, came early in life to America, and died at Albany on the 31st May, 1812, aged 42 years.

John Barber, born at Longford, Ireland, came in early life to America, and died at Albany, where he was printer to the State of New York, on the 10th July, 1803, aged 50.

The life of man  
Is surrounded in birthdays and in sepulchres;  
But the Eternal God had no beginning,  
He hath no end.

- Abel Bagbey, died July 15, 1850, aged 41 years.  
 Elizabeth Williams, daughter of John and Catharine Barnes, died Sept. 15, 1840, 5 months 7 days.  
 Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Saml. and Ann Barnes, native of Dorsetshire, Eng., died Aug. 28th, 1840, aged 3 years 2 months.  
 Angelica Alexandrina, daughter of Katherine Barnes, July 18th, 1840, aged 1 year 2 months 13 days.  
 William Bartley, died Aug. 4th, 1847, aged 30 years.  
 David Bedford, Junr., died March 20th, 1818, aged 45 years 5 months 13 days.  
 Catherine Bedford, wife of James — Benham, died Jan. 27th, 1845, aged 20 years 9 months.  
 Theodore W. Beecher, born January 10th, 1811, died October 17th, 1843, and also, Francis Seger Beecher, born July 6th, 1838, died January 2nd, 1839.  
 Frances H. Bell, daughter of James and Maria Bell, died Aug. 28, 1833, aged 1 year 2 months. Also, their son Charles T. Bell, died Sept. 7, 1851, aged 2 years 4 mo's.  
 Isaac Bell, died Feb. 12, 1838, 23 y'rs 11 months 12 days.  
 In memory of Andrew Berger, a native of France, who died July 13th, 1840, aged 72.  
 Lancelot Bew, died Feb. 1st, 1847, aged 11 years.  
 William I., son of John and I. Black, died Sept. 29, 1843, aged 3 years 5 days.  
 Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Blanchard, died Feb. 8th, 1840, aged 16 years.  
 Elizabeth M. Gill, wife of Anthony Blanchard, died April 13th, 1838, aged 36 years.  
 William Bleakly, died Nov. 12th, 1822, aged 42 years.  
 Charles Bork, died Dec. 17th, 1848, aged 41 years.

Hugh Boyd,

died June 27th, 1842, aged 25 years.

Also, Hugh son of Hugh and Mary A. D. Boyd,  
 died June 13, 1839, aged 6 months and 21 days.

Twine gentle evergreen and form a shade,  
 Around the tomb where my dear husband's laid,  
 Redeemed with sorrow's tear an emblem prove,  
 His happy state in God's eternal love.

Mary Catherine, daughter of Hugh and Mary A. D. Boyd,  
 died March 19th, 1845, aged 2 years 6 months 19 days.

Edward Bradshaw, Junr., son of James and Ellen Bradshaw of Jamieson, aged 19 months.

Rebecca Smith, wife of George Beebe, died 26th May, 1852, aged 36 years.

Nancy C., daughter of the late Elijah Brainard and Parthena his wife, died March 21st, 1849, aged 60 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just,  
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

James Brammall, died October 21, 1841, aged 28 years 2 m.

William Spencer, son of Arther and Mary Ann Boyle, died February 11th, 1842, aged 2 years 6 months 8 d.

Sacred to the Memory of

Henry Braneman,

Died June 5th, 1849, aged 64 years.

Catherine, daughter of G. T. and M. Bratt, died Nov. 9th, 1836, 20 years 8 months 19 days.

Peter Briare, a native of France, died Nov. 10, 1828 aged 59 years.

Ann Brown, wife of Nathaniel Brown, died July 21st, 1815, aged 27 years 2 months 16 days.

David Buckbee, died February 3d, 1819, aged 27 years 4 m.

Mary, wife of Thomas Burgess, died Sept. 5, 1823, aged 60 years 2 months 16 days.

Thos. Burgess, died Nov. 10, 1812, aged 55 years 9 m. 25 d.

Thomas Burgess, died August 15th, 1834, aged 46 years 5 months 2 days.

Mary Crawford, wife of Mathew Burns, died May 10th, 1843, aged 25 years 24 days.

In Memory of Lavina wife of John Calhoun, died November 19th, 1844, in the 52nd year of her age.

Edward Calvert, of Leeds, England, died January 30th, 1834, aged 23 years.

Margaret Anne Staats, only daughter of John and Harriet Campbell, died in Buffalo, N. Y., April 15th, 1841, aged 1 year 4 months 23 days.

John Staats, son of John and Harriet L. Campbell, born April 11th 1836, died Jan. 29th, 1843.

John Campbell, died March 4th, 1846, in his 33d year.

Jane Shepland, wife of Daniel Campbell, died Sept. 2nd, 1851, 59 years 4 months and 3 days.

Theophilus Carter, died Dec. 2nd, 1826, in his 72nd year.

Theophilus Carter, died in February 1835.

Catherine Carter, died December 6th, 1834.

Ann, daughter of William and Rachel Chesnut, died August 25th, 1816, aged 4 years 6 months 20 days.

Tho' John and Peter should despise,  
Such little babes as we,  
Rebuke them not, the Saviour cries,  
But bring them unto me.

Wm. A. Clark, of Brockville, C. W., died Feb. 27, 1843, aged 22 years.

Ann Dole, wife of Thomas Clark, died 20 February, 1834, aged 59 years 6 months 15 days.

Hannah Clench, daughter of Benj. V. and Mary Clench, died May 8th, 1794, aged 1 year 3 months.

Mary Shepherd Clench, wife of Benjamin V. Clench, died 5th February, 1834, aged 67 years 8 months 15 d.

Benjamin Vernor Clench, died 11th May, 1837, aged 73 years 3 months 6 days.

Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin V. and Mary Clench, died June 29th, 1840, aged 30 years 6 months.

Benjamin Clench, son of B. V. and Mary Clench, died July 11th, 1834, aged 43 years 2 months 22 days.

Geo. Clench, son of Benj. V. and Mary C., died 8th, 1834, aged 31 years 4 months 20 days.

Richard Clench, as above, died 7th March, 1834, aged 26 years 2 months 20 days.

William Clench, died 20th March, 1828, aged 31 years 5 months 8 days.

John J. Cluett, who died February 23d, 1836, aged 83.

Catalina Gibbons, daughter of Sanford Cobb, died August 9th, 1839.

Phœbe Ann, wife of Sanford Cobb, and daughter of James and Esther Gibbons, died March 5, 1825, aged 31 years.

Esther Robinson, daughter of Sanford and Phœbe Ann Cobb, died March 7, 1840, aged 16 years.

Rowen, who died August 4th, 1839, aged 7 years 7 months and Charlotte, died July 30th, 1839, aged 5 years 7 months.

Aaron, died Oct. 29th, 1838, aged 2 months.

They were beloved and lamented children of John and Adelina Coffey.

In Memory of  
Teresa Sparrow Collins,  
who departed this life March 7th, 1838,  
aged 39 years.

Also,  
her son James Collins, departed  
this life August the 6th, 1835, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Also,  
William Collins, who died May 30th, 1836,  
aged 1 day.

Weep not for me, my husband and children, and shed not your tears  
in vane, for your loss hier is my eternal gane.,

John James Collins,  
who died August 31st, 1838, aged 1 year 2 months 21 days.

Catherine Colling, Dec 24, 1832. aged 72 years.

John Cook, died 21st Aug., 1823, aged 59 years.

Margaret, daughter of Edward H. and Margaret Cook,  
died Aug. 1st, 1827, aged 14 days.

In Memory of Elizabeth Fennimore Cooper, aged 8 years  
daughter of Richard F. and Ann L. Cooper, of Coop-  
erstown, Obit 29th September, 1811.

Hester Beeby, wife of Moses Corey, died July 15, 1851,  
aged 45 years.

Sacred to the Memory of  
Ruth, wife of Wm. C. Cottam,  
Died April 14, 1825,  
aged 58 years 14 days.

Stay passenger, examine well this tomb,  
Twas built for one but lately taken home,  
A wife, a parent, friend, beloved by all,  
Was summon'd hence, obeyed the gracious call,  
With calm repose she left this house of clay,  
To meet her God in everlasting day.

Jane Cottam,  
died August 1816, aged 8 months.

Here lies

The remains of John Craig,  
Deputy Assistant Commissary Genl.  
to the forces of H. B. Majesty, who  
departed this life at Albany, in the State  
of New York, upon the 11th Jan., 1832,  
aged 44 years.

He was the son of the late Thomas Craig Tacksman  
of Moray, Scotland.

This stone is erected by his afflicted mother in testimony of affection  
for a dearly beloved son.

Elisha Crane, died April 14th, 1844, aged 53 years.

Rudolphis Crane, died Jan. 28, 1834, aged 17 years.

John Crawford, who died October 2nd, 1846, aged 54 years.

Sacred to the Memory of  
Aletia Cunningham,  
consort of  
Andrew Cunningham,  
she died Sept. 7th, 1818, aged 49 years 1 month 7 days.

“ Her’s was the female heart, the manly mind,  
Where wisdom, wit and genius joined,  
Were sanctified by piety,  
By faith, beneficence and charity,  
From youth to age the path of peace she trod,  
And now in peace eternal rests with God.”

Mary Cuyler, relict of John Cuyler, and daughter of John and Eve Vernor, died July 20th, 1846, aged 70 years, 9 months, 14 days.

In Memory of Charles O. Darke, died February 21, 1824, aged 35 years. Also of Mrs. Sarah Darke, who died Jan. 24, 1825, aged 73 years.

Carey son of John and Adriana Daws, died 22nd June, 1834, aged 1 year.

Simon Dazen, died April 26th, 1807, aged 24 years.

From France and parents dear, I lie alone,  
This clay cold grave is all I own,  
In bloom of youth I paid the debt you see,  
My friends prepare and follow me.

Penelope,  
relict of  
Captain John Denny,  
of the Revolutionary Army,  
who died  
January 9th, 1831,  
aged 73 years 7 months and 8 days.

Rachel Dillon, departed this life March 9th, 1850.  
Laygan, Co. Down, Ireland.

Ann Van Santvoort, wife of James Dole, died 10th Dec., 1833, aged 84 years 6 months 2 days.

Rebecca Dole, died April 28th, 1825, aged 32 years.



James Dole, died 10th August, 1803, aged 61 years 2 months 9 days.

Geo. Dole, son of James and Ann Dole, died 22nd July, 1813, aged 27 years 4 months 5 days.

Capt. Peter Donnelly, Junr., who died Feb. 3d, 1828, aged 40 years 5 months 18 days.

Memento Mori.

Martin Dorset, died 6th November, 1826, in the 31st year of his age.

William Henry, son of Martin and Mary Ann Dorset, died December 14, 1826, aged 11 months 11 days.

Nathan Dummer, son of Stephen Dummer, of Newhaven, Connecticut, died 1st Nov., 1809, aged 21 years 9 months.

Mary Dunlevy, died April 23, 1835, aged 84 years.

Richard Dunn, died Oct. 15th, 1825, aged 81 years.

Margaret Dunn, Relict of Richard Dunn, died Dec. 24th, 1831, aged 95 years.

Wm. Dunn, son of Margaret and Richard Dunn, died June 6th, 1815, aged 29.

William Rigby, son of Richard and Margaret Dunn, died April 29, 1813, aged 1 year 5 months.

Francis, son of Edward and Margaret Dunn, died July 17, 1805, aged 4 days.

In Memory of

John Hanbury Dwyer,

Professor of Elocution.

One of the most distinguished actors of his day, a man of brilliant talent, an ornament to the British and American stage, author of the best essay on elocution ever published in this country. Born in Clonmel Co.,

Tipperary, Ireland, 1780, came to America in 1811, died in Albany 14th Dec., 1848, regretted by all who knew him.

Richard Eaglestone, of Oxford, England, died Aug. 21st, 1835, in his 60th year.

Catharine McElchrean, died Sept. 18th, 1846, aged 77 years 4 months 18 days.

Tryphena Ann, daughter of Richard and Tryphena Eldridge, of Antigua, West Indies, died March 10, 1832.

Eliza Selina, wife of Marta Eversten, and daughter of Richard and Sarah Tillman, born March 1st, 1790, died May 8th, 1835, aged 45 years 2 months and 7 days.

Caroline Fenno, died May 1st, 1805, aged 14 years 1 month 3 days.

Francis Fisk, died February 15, 1849, aged 25 years.

John Fitzpatrick, died September 7th, 1834, aged 47 y.

Ebenezer Foot, died July 21st, 1814, aged 41 years 15 d.

Mary Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Francis, Feb. 8, 1842, aged 6 weeks 4 days.

John Henry Francis, died June 29, 1846, aged 1 year 4 months 19 days.

In Memory of Catherine Fryer, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Fryer, died October 3d, 1791, aged 60 years 2 months 3 days.

Sarah, the wife of Thomas Fryer, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah Norres, deceased, died October 6th, 1793, aged 22 years and 30 days.

Isaac Fryer, died June 13th, 1802, aged 68 years 5 months 19 days.

Elizabeth Hilton, wife of Isaac Fryer, died September 27th, 1794, aged 57 years 10 months 28 days.

“ Behold and see as you pass by,  
As you are now, so once was I,  
As I am now, so you must be,  
Prepare for death and follow me.”

Wm. Fryer, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Fryer, died 27th Dec., 1815, aged 51 years 16 days.

John Fryer, died Dec. 16, 1815, aged 49 years 15 days.

Catharine daughter of John and Christiana Fryer, died April 25th, 1818, aged 10 years 2 months 13 days.

William, son of John and Christiana Fryer, died Dec. 10th, 1817, aged 7 years 6 months 25 days.

Francis William, son of Albert and Eunice Gallup, Sept. 17th, 1842, 14 months 2 days.

Daniel V. Gates, died September 6th, 1834, aged 33 years 3 months 27 days.

Geo. Gill, died Feb. 16th, 1816, in his 45th year. Also, his wife Martha, died April 19th, 1836, in her 66th year.

Mary Fidler, born April 3, 1786, died Nov. 6th, 1837.

Farewell vain world, as thou hast been to me,  
This dust I leave for worms, this spirit free,  
In triumph rise to meet my God,  
Cleansed by a kind Redeemer's blood.

Ellen Hogan, daughter of James and Matilda Gibbons,  
died March 11, 1827, aged 10 months 7 days.

James, son of James and Matilda Gibbons, died June 17th,  
1825, aged 7 months 1 day.

Mary wife of John Gill, died March 19, 1814, aged 73 y's.

John W., son of William and Eleanore Gill, died Sept.  
27th, 1840, in his 7th year.

William Gill, died June 9th, 1839, in his 63rd, year.

Mathew Gill, died Feb. 10th, 1841, aged 67 years 6 mo's.

Rebecca, widow of Mathew Gill, died July 22d, 1848, aged  
80 years.

The Grave of  
Harriet E. DeNormandie Gillespie,  
an only daughter,  
lovely, interesting, virtuous.  
This hope and consolation of  
a Mother,  
was buried here, Jan. 5th, 1827.

Margaret Jane, wife of Timothy C. Gladding, died Janu-  
ary 30th, 1832, aged 20 years 11 months 8 days. Also,  
their infant child, August 15, 1832, aged 8 months 5 d.

“ Thus all that's bright must fade,  
The brightest still the fleetest,  
Thus all that's sweet is made,  
But to be lost when sweetest.”

Rosetta G. Clark, wife of George W. Gladding, died July  
29th, 1846, aged 33 years and 8 months.

Jane McN. Gladding, died May 9th, 1843, aged 4 years 6  
months 11 days.

Geo. W. Gladding, Jr., died June 2d, 1845, aged 2 years  
4 m. 1 d. Children of G. W. and Rosetta G. Gladding.

John Glass, a native of Ireland, was drowned August 5,  
1848, in his 27th year.

E. P. Goodridge.

Mary Goodrich, died Aug. 9th, 1841, aged 28 years 36 d.

Robert Gray, died 1837.

John McGlinn,  
died Sept. 10th, 1823.

Also,

Archibald McGlinn, died Aug. 28, 1840,  
aged 45 years.

Also,

Jane McGlinn,  
died April 15, 1842,  
in the 70th year of her age.

Octavia Maria Graham, died Dec. 23, 1829, aged 29 years.

Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Goewey, died Aug. 23d, 1829,  
aged 30 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Gregory, who died, August  
2nd, 1826. A native of England.

In Memory of Matthew Gregory, Lieutenant in the army  
of the Revolution, died 1848, aged 92.

Ann Jane and Frances Elizabeth, daughters of Edward  
and Mary Ann Green. Ann Jane died April 5th, 1839,  
aged 4 years. Frances Elizabeth, died November 5th,  
1832, aged 4 years 8 months.

Erected in memory of Ann Eliza, wife of John Groesbeck,  
youngest daughter of John C. and Eve Fredenrick, died  
Dec. 22d, 1830, in the 30th year of her age.

Thomas Hart, died December 21st, 1843, aged 39 years  
8 months 27 days. Native of Londonderry, Ireland.

Lie here dear husband in the dust,  
Since God was pleased to call you first,  
And still with Christ it is my prayer  
That I in Heaven may meet you there

Joseph, son of Robert and Elizabeth Hartley, died Febru-  
ary 19, 1841, aged 1 year 1 month and 21 days.

Victoria Harriett, daughter of John S. and Jane S. Hall,  
born at Reading in England, died at Albany July —,  
1852, aged —.

Wm. Henderson, of New York, died February 11th, 1825,  
in the 27th year of his age.

Theodore Hendrickson, son of John and Maria Hendrick-  
son, died May 12th, 1824, aged 26 years 1 month.

George Hendrickson, son of John and Maria Hendrickson,  
died April 16th, 1830, aged 28 years 8 months and 28  
days.

Caroline, daughter of John and Maria Hendrickson, June 1st, 1823, aged 2 years 1 month.

Ann Margaret Thorn, daughter of George B., and Margaret Hendrickson.

Maria, wife of John Hendrickson, died March 23, 1851, aged 74 years 21 days.

William Hendrickson, died Jan. 9, 1842, aged 38 years.

Charles Herner, died Oct. 31st, 1833, aged 32 years 24 days.

Sarah Ann, daughter of John Herner, died May 22d, 1840, aged 2 years 5 months.

Mary Louise Herner, died June 21st, 1834, aged 5 months 14 days.

Thomas E. Hewson, died Sept. 28th, 1818, in the 27th year of his age.

Margaret Higham, native of England, died Dec. 17, 1825, aged 63 years 4 months 5 days.

John Hill, died 21st Nov., 1831, aged 65 years.

Thomas B. Hill, son of Samuel and Mary Hill, who departed this life, August 12th, 1825, aged 21 years 3 months.

Is this the fate, that all must die?  
Will Death no ages spare?  
Then let us all to Jesus fly,  
And seek a refuge there.

John Walter, son of John and Rachel Hill, died at New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1844, aged 22 years 1 month.

Sacred to the Memory of Mary Hill, wife of Samuel Hill, who departed this life January 15th, 1816, in the 44th year of her age.

“ Behold we see while here we look,  
The dearest ties of friendship broke,  
Tho’ grief and sorrow pierce the heart,  
The dearest friends we see must part.”

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Hill, who departed this life 12th May, 1819, in the 52nd year of his age.

Friends nor physician can not save,  
The mortal body from the grave,  
Nor can the grave confine me here,  
When Christ commands me to appear.

Sarah Hill, wife of Daniel Hill, died September 5th, 1842, aged 78 years.

In Memory of  
James Hinman,  
who lost his life by the fall of State st.  
bridge, August 22nd, 1848,  
in the 52nd year of his age.

Catharine, wife of John Hodge, died Oct. 21, 1841, aged 32 years.

John Hodge, died August 30th, 1850, aged 54 years 7 months.

James Holden.

Mary, wife of James Holden, died September 15, 1833, aged 73 years.

Philip Hooker, died January 31st, 1836, aged 69 years 3 months 6 days, in the full hope of a blessed eternity.

Mary, wife of Philip Hooker, died Sept. 26th, 1812, aged 39.

Mary Hosford, wife of Harley Hosford, died 3rd March, 1815, aged 23 years 1 month 12 days.

Mary Ann Hughes, wife of John Spencer, died June 6th, 1847, aged 30 years.

Elizabeth Hurst, died August 7, 1838, aged 47 years.

Also, her daughter Prudence, aged 3 years.

Mary, wife of Samuel Humphries, died August 16th, 1823, aged 25 years 1 day.

William Lightbody, son of George and Eleanor Humphrey, died Jan. 24th, 1819, aged 1 year 2 months 11 days.

To the Memory of James Hunter, printer,

for some years principal Editor  
of the Albany Daily  
Advertiser,

who died suddenly  
on the 15th July, 1834,  
in the 38th year of his age.

“ Green be the sod above thee,  
Friend of our happy days,  
None knew thee but to love,  
None knew but to praise.”

Isabella, wife of James Hunter, died Dec. 25th, 1839, aged 80 years.

James Hunter, died June 11th, 1805, in his 43d year.

John W. Hyde, died Dec. 19th 1831, aged 33 years 7 months 4 days.

Elizabeth, wife of John W. Hyde, died Feb. 16, 1824, aged 23 years, 10 months 16 days.

Edward Iggett, died March 26th, 1819, aged 54 years. From England.

Johanna, relict of Edward Iggett, died Jan. 25th, 1841, aged 77 years.

John Iggett, dep. this life Feb. 7th, 1847, aged 49 years.

Adelaide Jackson, died 29th May, 1840, aged 46 years 4 months.

Augusta Mary, the infant daughter of Capt. R. H. S. Jackson, of the British Army, and Elizabeth, his wife, who was born in England, at Staindrop Hall, in the county of Durham, on the 29th July 1850, and who died at Albany, whilst on her voyage to Canada, on the 18th July 1851.

Chancellor, son of Wm. and Mary Janes, died Aug. 7th, 1841, 6 months 9 days.

Mary Jenkins, died July 28th, 1817, aged 16 years 2 months 23 days.

Anne Elizabeth, wife of John J. Jones, and daughter of David Thomas, Esquire, of Rumney Iron Works, Wales, died 26th April, 1844, aged 35 years 2 months 9 days.

Mary Ann, daughter of Thos. P. and Jane Jones, died 26th June, 1842, aged 5 years 3 months.

Margaret Howard, daughter of Joshua and Ann E. Jones, died April 29, 1841, aged 11 months 8 days.

In Memory of Jane Ingram, second daughter of Joshua A. and Anne E. Jones, who departed this life Jan. 25, 1843, aged 7 years 10 months and 18 days.

Dear parents, if you could but hear  
The Golden Harps around me ringing,  
You would not shed a single tear,  
But join the songs which I am singing,  
And could you see the shining train,  
Who met me at those Pearly gates,  
And led me o'er the golden plain,  
To where my God, my Saviour waits,  
'Twould make you long from Earth to flee  
And seek this heavenly home with me.

Also,  
In Memory of  
William David, son of Joshua and Anne E. Jones,  
who departed this life March 18, 1843,  
aged 4 years.

This lovely bud so fresh and fair,  
Called hence by early doom,  
Just come to show how sweet a flower,  
In Paradise would bloom.

Hugh Johnson, died Nov. 20, 1843, aged 29 years 8 months.

Thomas Perry Jones, native of Liverpool, England, died  
May 10th, 1843, aged 32 years.

Georgianna, daughter of Thos. P. and Jane Jones, died  
June 10th, 1844, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Margaret Jones, died 11th March, 1840, aged 41 years.

Lydia A. Kane, wife of Geo. Kane, 22 years 5 months 6 d.

Eliza Kane, died 6th Aug., 1819, aged 32 years 14 days.

Also, daughter Mary Jane, aged 3 years.

Prudence, wife of James Kelly, died February 4th, 1849,  
aged 38 years.

Joseph and Michael, sons of Prudence and James Kelly.

Samuel and Sarah Hurst, Father-in-law and Mother-in-  
law of James Kelly.

G. Kirk.

Sacred to the memory of  
Robert Kerr, Esq.,

Judge of the Surrogate Court and an active Magistrate  
for the district of Niagara in Upper Canada;  
descended from an ancient family in North Britain.

He faithfully served the King  
as surgeon of the forces and on the staff  
for upwards of forty-six years.

His social habits and kindness of heart  
endeared him to his acquaintance,  
and his loss will long be felt by those who knew him best.

He was a distinguished mason,  
and Deputy Grand Master of the Province.

The honor paid to his remains,  
by the ancient Fraternity,  
and by several honorable members of the Legislature  
at Albany in the State of New York, where he died,  
in the 69th year of his age, on the 25th Feb., 1834,  
are gratefully acknowledged  
by his sorrowing friends.



Elizabeth Kirk, daughter of James and Gracy Matchett died July 7th, 1831, aged 34 years.

Sarah and Elizabeth infant daughter of Prudence and James Kelly.

Ann Kells, died April 6th, 1844, aged 66, a native of Ireland, Co. Down.

John T. Kirk, aged 1 year.

In Memory of

Mrs. Hannah, wife of Rev. Wm. B. Lacey,

who after faithfully fulfilling those duties, which shed the brightest lustre on woman's name, the duties of the friend, the daughter, the mother, the wife, died in full triumph of the Christian faith,

11th March, 1831,

aged 37 years 5 months 23 days.

Ann Elizabeth Leinhardt, born July 5th, 1849, died Oct. 2d, 1851, and her only child Fredereka Elizabeth, aged 1 month 4 days.

Peter R. Lansing, daughter of Myndert and Mary Lansing, died Sept. 22nd, 1809, aged 13 years.

Myndert Lansing, who departed this life on the 10th day of April 1814, in the 40th year of his age.

Mary Lansing, widow of Myndert and daughter of the Rev. John Usher of Bristol R. I., who died March 7th, 1845.

Myndert, their 4th son, died April 24, 1842, aged 43 years.

Sally U., their 3rd daughter, died September 10th, 1842, aged 18 years.

Eliza Le Breton, daughter of Nathan Sanford, born 2nd August 1803, died 13th February, 1833.

Edward Le Breton, died 22nd Feb., 1811.

Mary Ann Le Breton, died 3d March, 1808, aged 29 y. 3 m.

Amelia Le Breton, daughter of Edward and Mary Ann Le Breton, aged 8 months 1 day.

John Le Breton, died Dec. 16, 1830, aged 27 years.

Abigail Lewis, wife of James Lewis, died Jan. 10th 1809, aged 49 years 29 days.

Mrs. Ruth Lobdell, died July 14, 1834, aged 60 years 3 m.

Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin W. and Jane E. Lockwood, died 28th Sept., 1823, aged 1 year 7 months.

- Benjamin Lockwood, died Jan. 11th, 1828, aged 34 years.  
 Jane Eliza Lockwood, wife of Benjamin Lockwood, died  
 July 25, 1828, aged 30 years 4 months 5 days.  
 Francis Low, died Jan. 21, 1834, aged 53 years.  
 Balthasar Lydius, died Nov. 19th, 1815, aged 78 years.  
 Amelia, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Malcolm, late of  
 Hudson, who departed this life July 16th, 1829.  
 James Matchett, Junr., died November, 19th, 1829, aged  
 24 years 7 months and 13 days.  
 Thomas Matchett, died April 3rd, 1826, in the 31st year  
 of his age.  
 James Matchett, died January 25, 1830, in the 80th year  
 of his age.  
 William Henry Matchett, died June 10th, 1811, aged 2  
 years and 7 months.  
 Gracy Matchett, died July 4th, 1833, aged 60 years.  
 Rachel Matchett, wife of Garrit Hagaman, died Aug. 12th,  
 1837, aged 35 years.  
 Henrietta Amelia, eldest daughter of William Alexander  
 and Hannah Mavador, died August 18th, 1824, having  
 attained the age of 15 years 11 months 18 days.

Sacred to the Memory of  
 Isaac Mazyck, Esq.,  
 late of South Carolina.  
 He departed this life  
 in the city of Albany,  
 on the 11th October, 1806, in his 40th year,  
 on a journey for the benefit  
 of his health.

- John McClellan, died January 29, 1849, aged 16 years 5  
 months 22 days.  
 Joseph, son of James and Martha McClellan, died July 4th,  
 1840, aged 18 months.  
 Richard Richmond, son of William and Dighson Mc-  
 Clellan, died Jan. 16, 1847, aged 5 years 3 months 12 d.  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth McHugh,  
 died July 28th, 1832, aged 8 years 6 months.  
 Wm. McElroy, son of Henry and Mary McElroy, died  
 Feb. 27th, 1842, aged 12 years 3 months.  
 Ann McKowne, died Sept. 8th, 1846, aged 13 months.

Ann McKowne, daughter of Francis and Agnes McKowne,  
died August 19th, 1840, aged 1 year 24 days.

Francis McKowne, died August 17th, 1845, aged 11 months.

Margaret, wife of Philip McNiff, died May 12, 1815, aged  
36 years.

Henry Sergeant Merchant, died July 29th, 1839, aged 39  
years 11 months and 26 days.

Memento Mori.

Beneath this

Monument

are deposited the remains of

George Merchant and Elizabeth his wife.

The former died August 14th; 1830,  
aged 73 years and 9 months.

The latter died July 28, 1814,  
aged 55 years.

The one a kind and affectionate father,

The other a tender and beloved mother,

Also. here lie the remains of

Samuel Leake and Eliza Spencer Merchant,

the former died Dec. 18th, 1819,

the latter died Sept. 28th, 1794, aged 2 years.

Erected May 1st, 1833, to their memory,

by their surviving sons and brothe.s,

Horatio, William, Spencer, Biddle,

and Henry, to the memory of

Wishulathe, mother of Geo. Merchant,

aged 76 years 2 months and 3 days.

Alfred L. Menand, died 18th, July, 1843, aged 7 months  
15 days.

Mary, wife of William Merrifield,

aged 78.

This grave contains the best of mothers.

William Merrifield, died August 17, 1824, aged 68.

Sarah wife of Richard Merrifield, and their two sweet  
babes.

Eli, son of George and Huldah Merrifield, died March 11th,  
1842, aged 3 years 11 months.

Louisa and Charles William, children of Geo. and Huldah  
Merrifield, who died on the 26th and 27th, Nov., 1829,  
Louisa 5 years and 11 months, Charles William 1 year  
10 months and 22 days.

Frances Moat, died April 26th, 1840, aged 2 years 4 months 11 days.

William James, son of James and Ann Mitchell, died April 7th, 1847, aged 6 years 2 months.

Jesse H. Montgomery, died Sept. 10, 1840, aged 29 years 9 months 10 days,

Jacob H. Montgomery, died August 31st, 1845, aged 29 y. Elizabeth daughter of Jesse and Lydia Montgomery, died July 31st, 1835, aged 1 year 7 months 5 days.

John Moore, died August 2nd, 1849, aged 68, and Harriet Moore, died July 12th, 1819, aged 1 year 3 months 2 d.

Ezekiel Moor, died August 2d, 1805, aged 28 years.

Charlotte Moranda, died Feb. 16, 1841, aged 46 years 6 m.

Samuel Morrow, died 8th Jan., 1835, aged 70 years.

Mary Ann Morrow, daughter of Joseph and Mary Morrow, aged 18 months. Also,

Samuel Morrow, died January 8, 1836, aged 4 years.

Wm. Morrow, died October 11th, 1813, aged 41 years 3 months 2 days. Born in Belenpay, Ireland.

Wm. Morrow, a native of Ireland, Parish of Rahaspeck, Co. of Westmeath, who departed this life Jan. 12th, 1827, aged 39 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann, wife of Robert Morrow, who died April 30th, 1840, aged 84.

Geo. Maffitt Mossop, native of Dublin, Ireland, who died Oct 8th, 1849, aged 34 years. This tribute of affection is inscribed by his widow.

Mary Weston, wife of John Mould, died Feb. 25th, 1843, in the 54th year of her age.

There is a blissful hope, that we shall meet again.

John, son of William and Sarah Mullen, died June 10th, 1841, aged 3 years 8 months 10 days.

Celia, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann Muslin, and grand daughter of Thomas Andrews, died Jan. 8, 1839, aged 4 months.

Joseph Nellegar, died January 7th, 1831, aged 73 years.

Hannah, consort of Joseph Nellegar, died July 2d, 1843, aged 72 years.

James Nellegar, died April 18, 1828, aged 39 years 3 months 17 days.

Maria Eliza, daughter of John and Jane Nellegar, died Sept. 7th, 1833, aged 5 years, 1 month 7 days.

Sally Ann Nellegar, died June 29th, 1828, aged 20 years.

John Nicholson, born in Little Britain, Co. Orange, June 4th, 1776, died 29 May, 1821.

Sarah O'Neil, died March 18th, 1813, in her 18th year.

Elizabeth, relict of Jeremiah Osborne, died Nov. 26, 1839, aged 58 years.

John Owens, died Jan. 28th, 1842, aged 39 years. Also, four of his sons, Matthew, aged 10 months; Edward James, 1 year 5 months; Wm. Alexander, 1 year 9 days; John Alexander, 1 year 10 months.

Samuel J., son of John and Esther Owen, died January 1st, 1835, aged 10 years 18 days.

Sacred to the Memory of  
Thomas Owen,  
brother of Commodore Owen,  
of the British Navy,  
who was born in London, and died at  
Albany in May 1810,  
lamented by all who knew him.

Mary Owen,  
the beloved wife of Thomas Owen,  
lies here.

She died on the 1st day of Jan., 1823,  
rejoicing in hope.

Benjamin D. Packard, died May 18, 1835, aged 53 years 10 months 1 day. And his son, Charles Packard, died May 17th, 1833, aged 17 years 4 months 5 days.

Charlotte, widow of Benj. D. Packard, died Nov. 13, 1840, in the 52nd year of her age.

Elizabeth Pallet, died December 3d, 1839, aged 39 years.

Catharine Palmatier, wife of Francis L. Palmatier, died Sept. 16th, 1841, aged 57.

Frances L. Palmatier, died March 13th, 1813, aged 32.

Belinda Palmatier, died August 15th, 1834, aged 28 years 3 months 26 days.

Short was her race, and humble was her sphere,  
Yet was her single talent well employed,  
And length of days which Heaven denied her here  
In bliss eternal will be then enjoyed.

William C. Patrick, died March 6th, 1846, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Caroline, wife of Amos C. Pennie, daughter of David and Hannah Wall, died Dec. 16, 1851, aged 25 years. Also, their infant daughter Ann.

“They sleep, but we do not forget them.”

Ruth Jane, daughter of Henry and Ruth Jane Pennie, died August 6th, 1851, aged 2 months.

Catherine Howard Penrose, died Oct. 13th, 1836, aged 2 years 2 months 4 days.

Charles Henry, son of Edward and Mary Perkins, aged 13 years 11 months 16 days.

James Edward, died July 13, 1830, aged 5 months and 3 days. Also, Harriet E. Ann, who died Oct. 14, 1837, aged 18 months.

Lucy Ann Pierce, consort of Joseph Fisk, died Sept. 18th, 1832, aged 28.

Geo. Pincott, died July 21st, 1832, aged 21 years 11 months 24 days.

Daniel Pincott, died Nov. 24th, 1842, aged 19 years.

Martha, wife of Thomas Pincott, died April 9th, 1845, aged 67 years.

Catharine, wife of John Pochin, died Jan. 1st, 1830, aged 47 years.

Elizabeth, widow of John Pollock, died December 14th, 1841, aged 95.

If God be with me, who can be against me.

Erected by her son John Pollock.

Robert Lewis, died July 21, 1832, aged 2 months.

George Lewis, died Nov. 6th, 1836, aged 2 years 9 months 25 days. Sons of John and Mary Pollock.

Ira Porter, died March 31st, 1823, aged 48 years 2 months 24 days.

John, son of Ira and Sarah Porter, died Oct. 14th, 1805, aged 1 year 3 months 10 days.

James Porter, who died suddenly, February 7th, 1839, in the 53d year of his age.

Charles, son of Ira and Jane E. Porter, died Feb. 27, 1844, aged 9 months 4 days.

Sarah, daughter of Ira and Jane E. Porter, died May 3d, 1851, aged 3 years 1 month.

Alice Ann, daughter of Margaret Pownie, died November 12, 1828, aged 10 months 5 days.

Ten Eyck Quackenboss, Printer, died February 26th, 1845, aged 25 years 11 months.

Ellen, daughter of John and Jane Reed, died June 2nd, 1835, aged 2 years 2 months.

Sarah Reed, died Aug. 20th, 1852, aged 69 years.

Amor Richardson, died July 12th, 1837, in the 63d year of his age.

Mary Richardson, relict of the above, died April 15th, 1844, aged 67 years.

William Rigby, died Feb. 12, 1826, aged 77 years, 10 months 21 days.

Samuel Robbins, died October 18th, 1837, aged 50 years.

Henry Sanford, son of Nathan Sanford, born 16th February, 1816, died 19th July 1832.

Caroline, daughter of Edwin and Dinah Scace, died April 8, 1828, aged 4 years 4 months 4 days.

William Scott, January 6th, 1829, aged 56 years 8 months 10 days.

Nancy, wife of William Scott, died Dec., 27, 1828, aged 48 years 3 months and 17 days.

John Scudder, M. D., died Jan. 4th, 1845, in the 36th year of his age.

Levi Sexton, died Jan. 22nd, 1830, aged 33 years 3 months 21 days.

Thomas Shepherd, died June 20th, 1814, aged 38 years 12 days.

Phoebe Shepherd, wife of Thomas Shepherd, died Dec. 1st, 1836, in the 59th year of her age.

Wm. Shepherd, died February 27, 1819, aged 15 y. 6 mo.

Robert Shepherd, son of George and Sarah Shepherd, died 11th March, 1838, aged 19 years 11 months 11 days.

Eliza M. Shepherd, died April 9th, 1840, aged 41 years.

David, son of Matthew and Harriet Sheridan, born July 14th, 1828, died Oct. 23d, 1849, aged 21 years 3 months 11 days.

Mathew Sheridan, died Sept. 1849, aged 56 years 9 m

Sarah, daughter of John and Rachel Simpson, died Sept. 11th, 1834, aged 1 year 1 month.

In memory of Rachel, wife of John Simpson, died Sept. 9th, 1837, aged 37 years.

Julia M. Simpson, died September 4th, 1843, aged 4 years.

John Skerritt, died March 12, 1829, in his 69th year.

Hannah Straw, wife of Thomas Smith, born Aug. 3rd, 1796, died July 17th, 1846.

Thomas Smith, died Sept. 27th, 1829, aged 33 years.

Also, Sarah, his daughter, died Jan. 10th, 1830, aged 5 years 7 months.

Henry Smith, died Dec. 17th, 1825, aged 41 years 11 months 17 days.

Alexander Smith, of the city of Hudson, who was drowned in the Albany Basin, on the 6th April, 1829, aged 49 years.

Wm. Smith, born in Morill, Donegal, Ireland, died July 31, 1840 aged 60 years.

Behold he taketh away, who can hinder him, who can say unto him what doest thou?

Maria Howe,  
wife of Richard Smith,  
died Dec. 1st, 1851,  
in the 57th year of her age.

I would not live always, no, welcome the tomb,  
Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom,  
There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise,  
To hail him in triumph, descending the skies.

John B. Southwick, died June 23, 1833, aged 27 years 6 months 20 days.

Solomon Southwick, died Nov. 18, 1839, aged 65 years 10 months 24 days. Also, Francis M. Southwick, died Oct. 21, 1821, aged 29 years 9 days.

Arthur Southwick, died Dec. 10, 1845, aged 32.

Sacred to the Memory of Presidentia Sparks, who departed this life November, 14th, 1837, aged 3 years.

John Spencer, died August 13th, 1824, in his 44th year.

Henry Spencer, died August 20th, 1823, aged 75.

John Spencer Kimball, son of Alba and Lydia Kimball, died July 17th, 1825, aged 1 year 10 days.



John Peter, son of John and Mary Ann Spencer, died Dec. 17, 1841, aged 2 years 8 months.

Joseph Henry Spencer, who died July 31st, 1842, aged 1 year 4 months.

They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,  
And in their death they were not divided.

James Sprinks, died January 12th, 1811, aged 34 years, a native of Great Britain.

Helen Ann, daughter of Dr. B. P. and Maria Staats, who died August 18th, 1821, aged 2 years 6 months 1 day.

Maria Gourlay, wife of Dr. B. P. Staats, who died August 16th, 1825, aged 23 years 7 months and 20 days.

Maria A. Winne, wife of Dr. B. P. Staats, who died May 9th, 1830, aged 25 years 3 months.

Arthur G., son of Joab and Amelia Stafford, died July 13th, 1849, aged 18 years.

Amelia Gibbons, wife of Joab Stafford, died March 7th, 1843, aged 35 years.

Mrs. Hannah Stafford, relict of Wm. Job Stafford, died 22nd March, 1827, aged 60 years.

John Stanwix, son of George and Jane Stanwix, died Sept. 24th, 1847, aged 39 years 1 month 3 days.

Geo. Stanwix, died October 8th, 1836, aged 61 years 5 months 8 days.

Jane, wife of Geo. Stanwix, died Oct. 15, 1825, aged 58 years 6 months 15 days.

Mary Ann, wife of A. N. Starks, died July 14th, 1838, aged 32 years.

Also, Mary Ann Starks, died Aug. 7th, 1831, aged 1 year 14 days.

Amy Amanda, daughter of A. N. and Mary Ann Starks, died Aug. 11th, 1838, aged 6 weeks.

Mary, wife of Benjamin Stebbins, died 22nd April, 1811, aged 38 years.

Daniel D. Stone,  
who died April 6th, 1843,  
aged 32 years 8 months 24 days.  
Erected by his brother Geo. Stone.

Elizabeth Stephen, wife of Charles J. Taylor, died Oct. 1st, 1829, in the 29th year of her age.



The Taylor Monument.

Here lie the remains of  
**Mary Richmond,**  
 Born May 13th, 1796, died March 14th, 1843,  
 consort of  
**John Taylor,**  
 who erects this deserved tribute to her memory.

Stranger tread lightly on this dust,  
 Nor desecrate this grave,  
 Tho' death destroy, and worms may feast,  
 Her noble soul has gone to rest  
 Sweetly sleeps her rising dust,  
 To the resurrection of the just.

In memory of  
**Mary Jane, aged 16 months, 1824.**

**Anna Maria, 3 months, 1829,**

**Jane Elizabeth, 1 mo., 1836.**

Daughters of John and Mary Taylor.  
 Ah! Death, could not your shaft then spare  
 Those rose buds of innocence so fair,  
 To spread their fragrance. Ah! so must all  
 Bow to the stroke, when God doth call.  
 Sleep on sweet babes, embalmed you are,  
 With bleeding hearts and many a tear.

In memory of  
Phœby Taylor,  
born January 2nd, 1755,  
died July 10th, 1834.

Her  
only surviving son  
in remembrance of her virtues,  
Pays this tribute to  
Embalm her worth.

Her flesh shall slumber on the ground  
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,  
When bursting forth with sweet surprise,  
She to her Saviour's presence flies.

Elizabeth, wife of James Taylor, died April 14, 1830,  
aged 24 years.

Eliza Cosgrave, wife of James Taylor, died 12th Nov.,  
1833, aged 27 years; also, Charlotte Taylor, their  
daughter, aged 11 weeks, and infant son aged three  
weeks.

Elisha Taylor, died July 9th, 1837, aged 7 years.

Richard Taylor, died May 6th, 1851, aged 53 years.

Sarah Ann Taylor, died July 7th, 1837, aged 9 years.

Sarah Baker Taylor, died December 31st, 1847, aged 52  
years.

J. S. T., England.

Joseph Thirkell, Senr., a native of Old England, from the  
town of Staindrope, in the county of Durham, died 7th  
July, 1810, in the 63d year of his age.

William, son of Thomas and James Tilt, died January  
20th, 1840, aged 3 years 3 months 5 days.

Also, Sarah Jane, daughter of Thomas and James Tilt,  
died March 2nd, 1843, 2 years and 8 days.

Levi Thomas, died August 24th, 1850, aged 46 years 2  
months 6 days.

Robert, son of Robert and Elizabeth Todd, died August  
8th, 1830, aged 14 years, 2 months 21 days.

One only son, what pleasure bright,  
His joyful birth did give,  
He's gone, his parents' chief delight,  
To moulder in the grave.

Jane Maria Todd, died Oct. 8th, 1837, aged 25 years 30 days.

Catherine Eliza Todd, died June 11th, 1839, aged 24 years 10 months 15 days.

Miss Mary Ann Torrey, born July 18th, 1814, in Georgia, Vermont.

A teacher in Cedar Hill Female Seminary;  
A member of the Presbyterian Church, Mount Joy,  
Pa.; one of the victims in the wreck of the  
Steamboat Swallow, on the night of  
April 7th, 1845.

Mary, wife of Benjamin Tullidge, died August 15th, 1831, aged 48 years. Native of England.

Cornelia Turbos, died March 30th, 1802, aged 67 years 3 months 17 days.

Hannapp, daughter of Rev. John Usher, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and wife of James Robechaux, died June 6th, 1806, aged 41 years 3 months.

Caroline, wife of Michael Vanderhoff, died Jan. 31st, 1840, aged 57 years 1 month 16 days.

Hannahe, wife of Michael Vanderhoff, 26 years 5 months 14 days.

Also, her son James Henry, aged 2 months 27 days.

In memory of William Van Antwerp, Esq., died April 22d, 1829, in the 31st year of his age.

Margaret Van Buren, wife of Peter Van Buren, died Aug. 18, 1832, in the 46th year of her age.

“ O Grave, where is thy victory,  
O Death, where is thy sting!”

George Vernon, died 28th June, 1830, aged 31.

John Vernor, died Dec. 1st, 1825, aged 79 years, 2 months 13 days.

John Vernor, jun., died 4th March, 1832, aged 51 years.

Prudence, wife of John Vernor, died June 20, 1846, in the 77th year of her age.

Elizabeth Wakefield, died April 13th, 1843, aged 66 years.

Also, her daughter Eliza Wakefield, who died Jan. 1st, 1839, aged 29 years.

Martha Maria Waldron, died January 25th, 1842, aged 4 years 11 months.

Amos T. Walker, Burke County, Georgia, died 20th June, 1832, aged 32 years.

Peace to his ashes.

Elizabeth Walker, died 2nd February, 1820, aged 56.

Samuel Waterman, died Aug. 21, 1835, aged 45 years 4 months 17 days.

James Waugh, who died Feb. 1st, 1825, in his 45th year.

Also, Frances Waugh, daughter of James and Elizabeth Waugh, who died Feb. 2nd, 1842, in her 29th year.

This stone my name and age contains,  
Beneath it lies my last remains,  
My soul at rest all heaven doth view,  
I've left my love and prayers for you,  
Dear friends remember me, Adieu.

Henry Y. Webb, died March 20th, 1835, aged 4 months 16 days.

Jennet Webb, wife of Henry Y. Webb, Jr., and daughter of Edward and Margaret Kirkpatrick, died Dec. 19th, 1839, aged 29 years 5 months 12 days.

Thomas K. Webb, died Nov. 25th, 1836, aged 1 year 24 days.

Emma, wife of Milton L. Webster, died Feb. 19th, 1848, aged 21 years 10 days.

Fanny Wells, died May 9th, 1805, in the 26th year of her age.

Mrs. Hannah Wells, consort of Israel Wells, died 15th May 1817, aged 61 years.

William S. Wells, died Feb. 28th, 1821, aged 51 years; also, his wife Elizabeth, who died Dec. 23, 1819, in the 40th year of her age.

In memory of  
Nancy Barber,  
consort of  
James Wesley,  
born in Woodford, in the county  
of Cheshire, England,  
the 9th May, 1793,  
died in Albany 17th May, 1834.

William Weston, died August 13, 1835, aged 72 years.

Smith Wheeler, died September 17th, 1828, in the 44th year of his age.

The Tomb  
of

JOHN WHIPPLE,  
who was murdered  
at Cherry Hill, March 7th, 1827.

With deadly aim the bullet sped,  
Prone to the earth the guiltless victim fell,  
Life's brittle cord had broke, his spirit fled,  
Urged hence unwarned its brief account to tell.

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Industry,  
energy, and perseverance in business,  
the fulfillment of  
every duty pertaining to his  
social and domestic life,  
and a solemn sense of his obligations  
to his Creator,  
characterised the life  
and conduct of the  
lamented Whipple.

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Erected by his brother  
Barnum Whipple.

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John Whipple, was born  
at Sunderland, Vermont,  
August 11th, 1793.  
His father Ezra Whipple,  
was an officer in the  
Revolutionary War.

He was shot by Jesse Strang,  
about 9 o'clock in the evening,  
thro' the back window of his apartment,  
where he sat at a table writing,  
unconscious and guiltless  
of provocation or offence.

The ball passed thro' his body,  
and he lived only to exclaim,

Oh! Lord,  
and expired

in the 34th year of his age.

The murderer  
confessed he had meditated the deed  
for six months.

He suffered the punishment of the law,  
August 24, 1827.

Catharine Abigal Whipple, who departed this life Feb. 8th,  
1833, aged 18 years 9 months.

Richard White, died September 14th, 1805, aged 52 years.  
George son of William and Catherine Wilcox, died Oct.  
12, 1849, aged 1 year 5 months.

Deborah, wife of John A. Wilson, died July 31st, 1836,  
aged 39 years.

Levina Augusta, daughter of John A., and Deborah Wil-  
son, died November 29th, 1838, aged 18 years 11 months  
and 20 days.

Matthew Gregory Wing, son of Dr. J. A. and Mary Wing,  
died 25th Dec., 1824, 1 year 4 months 19 days.

James Wing, died 30th Nov., 1824, aged 1 month 27 days.

Lydia Wing, daughter of Dr. J. A. and Mary Wing, who  
died Feb. 27th, 1831, aged 11 months.

Mary Gregory, wife of Dr. Joel A. Wing, died 5th Sept.,  
1837, aged 45 years.

Captain Oresmus Whipple, son of Col. William Whipple,  
who died at Albany, November 3, 1838, aged 32 years.

Elizabeth, wife of James Winne, died July 9th, 1838, aged  
26 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Wood, daughter of John Gill, died  
March 27th, 1814, aged 32 years 10 months 26 days.

Mrs. Betsy Wood, died Jan. 5th, 1845, aged 58 years.

John Wright, died Oct. 18th, 1844, aged 55 years.

Elizabeth Brooks, wife of John Wright, died March 18,  
1838, in the 44th year of her age.

Amelia Caroline, infant daughter of John and Charlotte  
Wyatt, died July 16, 1841, aged 1 year 11 months.

To Ellen,

The beloved wife of F. H. Wyse,

died 1850, aged 23 years.

Also, our little

Mary and Caroline.

“The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall arise.”

Monroe Yager, died June 27th, 1850, aged 23 months.

Hannah, wife of Robert Youd, died Oct. 22nd, 1834, aged  
65 years.

Margaret, wife of Francis Youngs, died July 25th, 1829,  
in her 55th year.

## NOTES FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

Continued from vol. iii, p. 198.

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 1798.

*Museum.*—A museum is now established in this city, and is open for inspection at the corner of Green and Beaver streets, opposite Mr. Denniston's Tavern, every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 9 at night. It contains a number of living animals.

Jan. 2. The legislature met; Dirk Ten Broeck was elected speaker of the house of assembly by 59 votes, his opponent, Denning, receiving 42. James Van Ingen, another citizen, received a unanimous election as clerk. Robert McClallen, a merchant of note, was appointed treasurer in the place of Gerard Banker, who had filled the office many years.

March 12. Phillip Van Rensselaer, of Cherry Hill, died.

April 2. Arie La Grange, a much respected citizen, died, and was interred in the Dutch cemetery.

The partnership of Gould, Dickinson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said partnership are requested to make immediate payment. BENJ. DICKINSON, JOB GOULD, THOS. GOULD.

The business is continued at the same stand, No. 13 Court street. May 7, 1798. JOB GOULD.

June 17. Robert Lewis died, aged 74.

June 21. During the session of the classis of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Albany, Coenradt Ten Eyck, Robert McDowell, Abraham Brockaw, and John B. Romeyn, were licensed as candidates for the ministry; and in the evening Mr. McDowell was ordained. The ceremony took place in the old Dutch Church; ordination sermon by the Rev. Christian Bork, of Schodack and Bethlehem; the Rev. John Bassett presided, and gave the charge.



*Notice.*—A general meeting of the citizens of Albany and its vicinity is requested at the City Hall on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the present alarming state of our country, and to adopt such resolutions as the importance of the subject shall require. May 11, 1798.

This meeting passed resolutions complimentary of the administration of John Adams, and deprecatory of the French system of spoliations which was practiced upon American commerce. The resolutions were forwarded to the president, who replied to them. (See vol. iii., p. 190.)

Jacob Lorillard opened a store of Tobacco, Snuff and Leather, second door east of the Low Dutch Church, State street.

The votes for Jay in Albany county were 1639; for Livingston, 335. In Rensselaer county 1119 to 510, by which it appears that Rensselaer county polled only 345 votes less than Albany county. The vote in New York was 1060 to 793. Total vote of the state, Jay, 16,012; Livingston, 13,634. Majority for Jay, 2378.

Sept. 8. Donald McDonald, lately from London, now at No. 13 Court street, introduced "the new *Brutus wig*, worn by gentlemen of the latest fashion in London."

Sept. 10. It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction, says a writer in the Gazette, that we can inform our brethren of the Roman Catholic faith, that their church in this city is so near completed as to be under roof, glazed and floored (fire proof). That it is a neat building, and will be an ornament to the city, and a lasting blessing to all who are members in communion of that church. To the citizens in general of this city and its vicinity, and several of the other cities of the United States and Canada, the sincere prayers of the members of this church are due for their liberality in aiding to erect it. Such of our Catholic brethren in this neighborhood as have not already contributed, it is hoped will now come forward and offer their mite to discharge the last payment of the contract, there being but a small sum in hand for that purpose. To give to the church, is it not to lend to the Lord, who will

richly repay the liberal giver with many blessings? Should not all the members unitedly raise their voices in praise to God, who has cast their lot in this good land, where our church is equally protected with others, and where we all so bountifully partake of his goodness? What is man without religion, which teaches us the love of God and our neighbor, and to be in charity with all mankind? Surely without this he is nothing.

1799.

Henry I. Bogart advertised for proposals for the construction of an arsenal on the lot originally purchased for a state prison, in the north part of the city. [This was the first step towards the erection of the State Arsenal, on Broadway in the seventh ward.]

A deputation of Cayuga chiefs arrived in town, empowered by their tribe to treat with the government for the sale of all their remaining lands in this state.

The legislature incorporated the Cherry Valley Turnpike Company, by "An act to establish a turnpike corporation for improving the state road from the house of John Weaver in Watervliet to Cherry Valley, and to repeal the act therein mentioned." The first commissioners were William North, John Taylor, Abraham Ten Eyck, Charles R. Webster, Calvin Cheeseman, Zenas Perno, Ephraim Hudson, Joseph White, Elihu Phinney, and Thos. Machin. Also a law incorporating a company for improving the road and establishing a turnpike from Lebanon Springs to Albany.

The vote for senators in Albany county was as follows:

Moses Vail, . . . . .	1481		Zina Hitchcock, . . . . .	1443
Ebenezer Russell, . . . . .	1469		Robert Yates, . . . . .	282

For Members of Assembly:

Dirk Ten Broeck, . . . . .	2764		Francis Nicoll, . . . . .	2473
John V. Henry, . . . . .	2789		Johan Jost Deitz, . . . . .	2444
Joseph Shurtleff, . . . . .	1792		James Bill, . . . . .	2596
Jacob Winne, . . . . .	2641		Prince Doty, . . . . .	2643
Philip Conine, jr. . . . .	2358		Jer. Van Rensselaer, jr.	1069

The first nine were elected. The last, Mr. Van Rens-

selaer, was the opponent of Mr. Shurtleff, of Schenectady. Two other candidates also had opponents.

May 17. The Western Inland Lock Navigation Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

June 21. Never do we recollect to have seen so much Lumber on our shores, or of a better quality, than at the present time. Wheat is 14s cash, and rising. The Hessian fly is making its ravages in our wheat fields, and in some parts of Montgomery county the most promising crops are already totally cut off.

The Common Council resolved to prohibit all breaches of the sabbath, under the act for suppressing immorality, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the constables in this city be and they are hereby required, on every Sunday hereafter, to stop all manner of persons who shall be riding for pleasure, or who may expose any articles for sale on that day contrary to the act for suppressing immorality; and that they report the names of aggressors, on every Monday morning, to the mayor or recorder, to be proceeded against according to law.

The obstruction in the Hudson between Troy and Lansingburgh, occasioned by what was called the *lower reef*, was overcome by a channel 30 feet wide and 5 feet deep at low water, so that taking advantage of the tides it was thought vessels carrying 2000 bushels of wheat might pass without difficulty. It was confidently expected to render the navigation as good above Troy as below.

In June, 1797, the Managers of the N. Y. State Road Lottery, advertised their scheme No. 1, consisting of 6,458 prizes, amounting to \$125,000, and 18,542 blanks, making 25,000 tickets, at \$5 each. The prizes were subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. The drawing was advertised to commence at Albany immediately after the sale of the tickets should be completed, which, considering that the object of the lottery was one of great public utility, and claimed the encouragement of the citizens of the state in general, it was confidently expected would

be very speedy. But it was not till the 14th of May 1799, that the drawing commenced, and continued forty-two days.

The expenses for lighting the city and for a night watch amounted to £625 16s., and the revenue for the same £146 14s. 4d., leaving a deficit of £479:1:8. The total deficits in the revenue for the last five years for lighting the city and for night watch, amounted to £844 7s. 1d. (\$2110·88).

A collection was made in the Dutch Reformed church at each of the three services, for the relief of the distressed citizens of New York, by reason of the yellow fever, which produced \$247.

A collection during the afternoon service in St. Peter's church produced \$107·87. Two collections in the Presbyterian church the same day produced \$201. Total \$555·87.

Abraham Ten Broeck resigned his offices of president of the Bank of Albany, and mayor of the city. Philip S. Van Rensselaer was appointed to the latter, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer to the former office.

A quantity of good coffee was offered, by John Bryan, corner of Court and Beaver streets, at 2s. 8d. per pound.

*Printing Types.*—For sale by Thomas Spencer, very low for cash, or on short credit for approved security, a valuable Printing office, complete, very little worn, consisting of Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, Great Primer, Double English, Script, Canon, Five Line Pica, Flowers assorted, Mahogany Press, Chases, composing sticks, Stands, Galleys, Letter Boards, Rules, and almost every necessary article belonging to a Printing office.

A loaf of superfine wheat flour to weigh 12 oz. for six pence. A loaf of common or tail flour to weigh one pound for 6d.

Barber & Southwick opened a circulating library, at a yearly subscription of \$4; folios 2s., 4tos 1s. 6d., 8vos. 8 cts., and 12mos. 6 cts., per week: had 400 vols.

William Fowler informed his friends and the public that he had for sale at his shop, No. 9 Court street, the following articles, viz: *Leather Breeches*, warranted to be good; buck and sheep skins, dressed; gloves, mittens,

mocasins; and every other article in his line, either ready made or furnished on the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. A consignment of 400 Raccoon skins; a variety of Paper Hangings kept constantly on hand at the New York prices.

*Painting and Engraving.*—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his shop from Mark lane to Washington street, at the sign of Raphael's bust, and solicits the patronage of the admirers of the fine arts. The painting of Portraits, Miniatures, Hair Devices, Standards, &c., will be executed in the most elegant taste and style; also Freemason's aprons, sashes, and ornamental paintings in general, done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms, &c., &c.

EZRA AMES.

A law to regulate the assize of bread, passed the Common Council, accompanied by a schedule for graduating the price, and every baker detected in selling light bread subjected himself to a fine of \$1 for every loaf found to be light of weight. By this schedule, when wheat was 6s. a bushel, a loaf of bread of inspected wheat flour was to weigh 3lb. 1oz. 8dr., for 6d.; of common flour 3lb. 11oz. 8 dr.

At 8d.	2lb.	5oz	and	2lb.	12oz.	8dr.
10	1	13	8dr	2	3	8
12	1	8	8	1	13	8
14	1	5	0	1	9	8
15	1	3	8	1	7	8
20		14	8	1	1	8

and all intermediate prices in proportion.

It appears by advertisements annually inserted in the papers that a fair was held annually in the fall by direction of the Common Council. No notice was taken of them by the papers.

The Directors of the First Company of the Great Western Turnpike Road, advertised for proposals for constructing the road from the Schoharie creek westward; the road to be 28 feet wide, the arch 20 feet; "and to be made of stone, gravel, or such other hard substance as will secure a firm foundation and an even surface;

and the hills to be so dug down, as to render an easy passage for loaded carriages." Also proposals for building a bridge across the Schoharie creek, at the place at which the State bridge formerly stood, by the first day of November, 1800. The notice is signed by "Charles R. Webster, Secretary of said company." This turnpike appears to have been constructed upon the old State road. The citizens of Hudson were also on the alert to have a road to intersect this turnpike, to lead the trade from the west to their village. They had already subscribed the stock in a road to meet the Massachusetts and Connecticut turnpikes, thus forming a convenient route from Boston to the far west.

*Valuation of Real and Personal Property in the County of Albany:*

Towns.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Tax.	Tax-able.	
1st Ward, . . . . .	\$816,952	\$154,157 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$971,109 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$686	\$635	
2d " . . . . .	275,687	104,998	380,685	268	420	
3d " . . . . .	339,178	155,734	494,912	348	204	
Total, . . . . .	1,431,817	414,889 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,846,706 $\frac{1}{2}$	1302	1259	752
Schenectada, . . .	899,911 $\frac{7}{8}$	244,680	1,144,591 $\frac{7}{8}$	805	987	882
Watervliet, . . .	1,041,552 $\frac{3}{4}$	205,377	1,246,920 $\frac{3}{4}$	880	821	516
Bethlehem, . . .	516,738 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,378	598,116 $\frac{1}{2}$	422	604	404
Duanesburgh, ..	288,599	50,112	338,711	238	395	325
Bern, . . . . .	344,691	53,471	398,162	280	565	389
Rensselaerville,	510,454	43,007	353,461	248	551	532
Coeymans, . . .	341,437 $\frac{1}{4}$	52,395	393,832 $\frac{1}{4}$	277	460	341
Coxsackie, . . .	645,447 $\frac{3}{4}$	101,407	746,854 $\frac{3}{4}$	527	800	589
Princetown, . . .	144,183 $\frac{7}{8}$	16,486	160,669 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	127	} 456
Freehold, . . . .	342,805 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,997	385,802	271	662	
	6,307,638 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,306,199 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,613,838	5363	7341	5186

The state tax was one mill on the dollar.

In addition to the state and county taxes, the city of Albany was assessed \$4,184 for the support of a night watch, the city lamps, the maintenance of the poor, and the ordinary town charges, including moneys to be raised for the support of common schools.

News of the death of Washington reached the city of

Albany on the 23d December, and the Common Council resolved that the bells be tolled from three to five o'clock in the afternoon, and that the members of the board wear crape for the space of six weeks. The churches were dressed in mourning, and preparations were made by all the military and civic societies for celebrating a funeral procession on a magnificent scale.

Gainé & Ten Eyck, advertise Books, Powder and Lottery Tickets. [They came to the city from New York in 1796.]

1800.

Jan. 9. On Thursday, the 9th of January, the citizens with one accord devoted the day to the funeral solemnities, closing their shops, and suspending all business for the purpose. It was one of the greatest pageants ever exhibited in the city. Civic. Military and Masonic societies, Law, Physic and Divinity, everything turned out on the occasion that ever was heard of before, and much came from abroad.

The directors of the Western Inland Lock Navigation company met on the 30th December, 1799, when the canals and locks at Little Falls, German Flatts, and Fort Stanwix being completed, and no further work of importance intended to be prosecuted, it was found expedient to provide money to discharge the debt due the banks, for which purpose it was estimated that ten pounds (\$25) on each share would be sufficient; and that sum was accordingly assessed.

The Legislature of the State, then sitting at Albany, resolved to commemorate the virtues and talents of the late General Washington, by setting apart the 22d day of February, his birthday, to be observed in a religious manner. The Rev. Messrs. Nott, Johnson, Ellison and Bassett were chosen chaplains for the session, and it was recommended that they should choose one from among their number to pronounce a sermon on the occasion.

Feb. 29. The Gazette contains five advertisements for the sale of negro slaves, which is quite an unusual

number. Such advertisements being entirely out of date at this day, have an interest only as an obsolete custom.

*A Negro Boy for Sale.*—He is about 13 years old, smart and active; will answer best for the country. Price forty pounds. Enquire of the printers.

*To be Sold, a Negro Boy,* for the term of 14 years, at which period he is to go free. He is ten years old, very active, lively, and honest. His master is forced to dispose of him only because the little fellow can not please every person in the house. Price 60 pounds.

*For Sale, a Healthy, Strong Negro Boy,* 14 years old, well calculated for a farmer, or attending in a family. Apply to the printer.

*To be disposed of,* the services of a likely young negro man, for 8 years. He can be recommended as sober and honest. Enquire of the printers.

*A Likely Negro Wench,* 16 years of age, for sale very cheap. She understands cooking, and all kinds of kitchen work; and will be recommended for honesty and sobriety. Enquire of the printers.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a funeral ceremony in memory of Washington was performed in the city. At nine o'clock in the morning an oration was delivered in the Catholic church by Rev. Matthew O'Brien. At 11 o'clock a procession was formed at the City Hall, composed of the executive and judicial officers of the state, both houses of the legislature, the corporation and citizens, which moved through State and Pearl streets to the North Dutch church, where a sermon was delivered by Rev. John B. Johnson, Rev. Messrs. Bassett and Nott assisting in the exercises. In the afternoon an oration was pronounced by Major Michael Gabriel Houdin in the City Hall to a very numerous audience.

John Given, who had long been sheriff of Albany county was succeeded by Harmanus P. Schuyler.

By the census of 1800, the population of the city and county of Albany, including the city of Schenectady, which then belonged to it, was 34,043.



1801.

A bill passed the Legislature for erecting a part of the counties of Ulster and Albany into a new county, forming the present county of Greene, comprising 4 towns, Windham, Freehold, Catskill, Coxsackie.

An act to amend the act entitled an act to establish a turnpike corporation for improving the road from the Springs in Lebanon to the city of Albany; and a like corporation for improving the road from the village of Bath to the Massachusetts line, and for repealing the act therein mentioned.

An act for dividing the first ward in the city of Albany.

An act for raising a sum of money by tax to make alterations and repairs in the jail of the city and county of Albany, and for other purposes.

The votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in the city and county stood as follows:

Stephen Van Rensselaer (fed.) - 2133		J. Watson (fed. Lt. Gov.) - - - 2048
George Clinton (dem.) - - - 705		Jer. Van Rensselaer (dem.) - - 789

Since the last election, the county of Greene had been erected, embracing a part of the towns in Albany county, which now consisted of the cities of Albany and Schenectady and the towns of Bethlehem, Watervliet, Rensselaerville, Bern, Duanesburgh, Princetown, Coeymans.

The total number of votes cast for Governor, was 46,221. Clinton received 24,808, Van Rensselaer 20,843.

May 12. *Tontine Coffee House*.—Mat. Gregory, from the village of Waterford, has taken the Tontine Coffee House, State street, in the city of Albany. He has also provided himself with a large yard, stable, &c., for horses and carriages, for convenience of the gentleman traveller. The house has been kept for three years past by Mr. Ananias Platt, and will be open and ready to wait on those who may be pleased to call on him, the 15th inst. Every attention in his line of business shall be strictly attended to, by the public's humble servant.

MAT. GREGORY.

[Mr. Gregory died in the year 1848.]

Daniel Steele advertised as just printed, *The Albany Collection of Sacred Harmony*, containing a plain, and intelligible instruction for learners of church music; together with a lesson for every mood of time, and for every key made use of in psalmody.

*For Sale.*—That elegant fire proof House and Stores, corner of State and Market streets, now in the possession of Messrs. Andrew Brown & Co. The building is 38 ft. 6 in. breadth on Market street, and 64 ft. 6 in. on State street with excellent cellars 7 feet high under the whole, and a spacious garret. The house on Market street is three stories high with 13 rooms; the stores on State street are five stories high, four of which are partitioned for wheat, and may contain each from 3 to 4000 bushels. The stone walls are more than *three feet thick*, and the brick walls are two and a half bricks thick up to the roof, with three partition walls. The whole was built in the summer of 1795, of entire hard bricks, to the number of about 450,000. The very best materials have been employed, and the best masons and carpenters the country could afford. The situation is certainly the best and most eligible one in the city for business, being in the centre of trade, within sight and pistol shot of the dock, and when the Dutch church is removed, which it is supposed must very shortly take place, it will increase the value of the property greatly, as it will then command a full prospect of State street, through which all the travellers from the western country come to town.

A law was passed by the Common Council “for filling up Church street, parts of Lydius, Van Schee, Westerlo, and Sturgeon streets, and parts of Bass and Herring lanes, and all the lots from Court street westward to Dallius street, and from Ferry street northward to the north bounds of the church pasture.”

On Saturday, July 11, Gov. Clinton and his family arrived in Albany, and took up their residence at the house recently occupied by Gov. Jay. A salute of cannon from Fort Hill, announced his arrival. [The house occupied by these two governors was the site of Nos. 66 and 68 State street, instead of 62, as stated in a previous volume.

On Wednesday, Oct. 5th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the corner stone of the foundation of the *United Presbyterian church* in this city, was laid by the Rev. John McDonald, in presence of the trustees and ecclesiastical officers of the congregation. After the stone was fixed, accompanied by three strokes of the hammer, these words were added: "In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, the king and head of the church, we solemnly place this stone, the corner foundation of a sacred edifice, for the public worship of God, an expression of the piety of the United Presbyterian church in Albany. Amidst considerable opposition from some, and encouraged by the generous liberality of others, this infant society, though neither distinguished for their numbers or their wealth, has undertaken this expensive work, with full dependence on God. United in faith and affection, in pursuit and prospect they look to God for success," &c.

Several brethren of the order of *Hospitallers of St. Camillus de Lilles*, from the St. Bernard, arrived in the city, to obtain pecuniary assistance to enable them to continue the exercise of those acts of benevolence for which they had so long been celebrated. They stated that the merchants of Switzerland and Italy had formerly contributed sufficient sums annually for all their wants; but that the wars for the last few years had not only cut off their income, but that the contending armies had carried fire and sword into their vicinity, and that all trade between Italy and Switzerland had ceased. In this posture of their affairs, the venerable prior of the order, Father Ignatius Sperzoni, had sent several of his order to the United States of America to implore the assistance of its generous inhabitants to enable them to repair the convent and hospital, and to continue to give assistance to the distressed traveler and infirm poor.

Some years previous to this, a company was incorporated to construct a turnpike road from Albany to Schenectady. It was the first essay made in this state to build a turnpike. In consequence, the law was defective, and the sandy nature of the soil, and the difficulty of obtaining hard materials, were considered insurmountable

barriers in the way of success. The project was necessarily abandoned, and the law suffered to expire, although it was a complaint that the old road was the worst one in the United States, and very few were so much used. An effort was now again made to get up an excitement on the subject. The roads throughout the country had been greatly improved, and the citizens of Albany were called upon to secure the travel to their city before it should be diverted elsewhere by better roads, and lost to them forever.

The Common Council fixed the price of wheat at 13s. a bushel (1.63), and bread at 2lb. 13oz. 8dr., for 1s. of inspected flour, and 3lbs. 7oz. of common flour for 1s.

A convention of delegates appointed to revise the constitution of the state, met at the Capitol on the 13th October, and chose Aaron Burr president.

The expenditures of the year for lighting the city and for night watch were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
For 1187 gallons of oil, .....	319	18	4½
Watchmen, .....	454	17	..
Wood, candles and sweeping chimney, .....	17	10	..
Cleaning and lighting lamps, .....	97	..	7
Repairing lamps, .....	57	13	4½
Spirits turpentine and wick, .....	9	3	8

*Schenectady Turnpike.* A meeting of citizens was held at the City Tavern on the 3d November, which was numerously attended, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the project of constructing a turnpike to Schenectady. A committee of nine was appointed to prepare and digest a plan to be laid before the city at an adjourned meeting.

On the 10th another meeting was held to hear the report of the committee. The plan proposed was to divide the stock into 2000 shares of 50 dollars each. The subscription for 1400 shares was immediately opened and subscribed for, leaving 600 shares for the city of Schenectady. No person was allowed to subscribe more than ten shares, nor permitted to transfer his stock within a year after an act of incorporation should be obtained. This was to prevent speculation. Five years previous,

when a charter had been obtained, and the books opened for subscriptions, not a share was taken up!

On the 24th November a meeting of the stockholders was held, when the Hon. John Lansing, jr., was elected president of the company, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, Stephen Lush, Daniel Hall, John Taylor, Garret W. Van Schaick, Dudley Walsh, Abraham Oothout, Joseph C. Yates, directors.

## 1802.

Jan. 3. Divine service was performed in the new church belonging to the united Presbyterian congregation in this city. [This church edifice still occupies the corner of Canal and Chapel streets.]

By a meteorological table published in the Gazette of Feb. 1, it appears that the lowest range of the thermometer was 10 degs., and the highest  $55\frac{1}{2}$  degs. above zero. The winter was so remarkably mild as to have more the appearance of April; the river was navigable 17 days so that vessels passed from Albany to New York, and at no time was the ice strong enough for any team to pass on it, and not more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches of snow fell within two miles of the city during the months of December and January.

The highest range of the thermometer for February was 54 degs.; the lowest 6 degs. below zero.

Feb. 29. John W. Wendell, keeper of the Hotel in Court street, died, aged 62.

The city and county of Albany was estimated to contain 35,000 inhabitants, Rensselaer county 30,442.

The number of electors in the county possessed of a freehold of £100 value was 3,248, do. of £20, 286; do. renting tenements of 40s. annual value, 1476. (New York city, £100, 2,332; £5, 19; 40s. 5693.)

Electors who were freemen on the 14th Oct. 1775, and 20th April, 1777, 19; in New York, 44.

April 12. Thomas, Andrews & Penniman gave notice that they had disposed of their stock in trade and closed their business in this city.

April 20, The Associate Reformed Presbytery of Washington, met in the city of Albany for the purpose of installing the Rev. Andrew Wilson over the united congregations of Albany and Lansingburgh.

At the election for member of Congress, and for representatives to the State Legislature, held in April, Killian K. Van Rensselaer was elected to Congress by 1306 votes, His opponent, Abraham C. Lansing, received 793. Stephen Lush, Peter S. Schuyler, Johan Jost Deitz, Jacob Ten Eyck, John Frisbie, and Maus Schermerhorn, were elected to the Legislature. George Tibbetts of Troy was elected to Congress from Rensselaer county.

The water works company declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock for the last 6 months. This company obtained an act of incorporation Feb. 2, 1802, capital \$40,000. In 1813 it was increased \$40,000, and iron pipes, 6 inches in diameter, laid from the creek to the reservoir.

June 10. A bass of uncommon size, taken in our river, was yesterday brought to our market. Its weight was 55 pounds. We believe this is the largest fish ever caught in the Hudson, the sturgeon alone excepted. It was bought by Mr. Jared Skinner for four dollars and fifty cents.

The Legislature passed an act incorporating Goldsbrow Banyar, Abraham Ten Eyck, Abraham Ten Broeck and others, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the president, directors and company of the Albany and Schenectady Turnpike. The stock was fixed at 2000 shares at \$50 each. By a subsequent act this road was brought into the city as far as Snipe street.

The company appropriated the revenue of the year 1801 to facilitate a communication from the canal at Rome to the junction of Wood and Canada creeks, and to remove the obstructions on the Onondaga and Seneca rivers, which it was thought would be a good investment to the company, and a great public accommodation.

An ordinance passed the Common Council against ringing or tolling bells at funerals, for a longer time than twenty minutes, under a penalty of 25 dollars.

*Canal.*—It appears that there was great difficulty in getting the stock paid in for this work, and that those who gave their energies to the work were much embarrassed thereby. The state had advanced money to carry on the project, and this year a law was passed forfeiting the installments already paid in by those who had failed to meet the calls of the company since 1796, and investing the state's money in the stock of the company. The following table of tolls was given by the Albany Centinel, as having been taken at Little Falls:

In 1796	the nett toll collected was.....	\$1759·50
1797	.....	2550·26
1798	.....	2938·26
1799	.....	2500·24
1800	.....	5087·43
1801	.....	9490·33

The tolls for the present year were supposed to have doubled those of last year for the same period. The tolls collected at Rome had averaged about \$2000 a year since 1797. The tolls had been reduced at some points 50 per cent, which so far from diminishing the product, had tended to increase it.

A company consisting of some of the most respectable moneyed men, was formed for exploring, opening and working coal mines, and all the necessary tools and implements prepared for prosecuting the work vigorously. It appears that some persons professing an acquaintance with coal formations, had observed indications of coal in this vicinity; and although attempts had before been made to discover it, they were supposed to have failed of success for want of sufficient effort. It was intended now to make a fair trial, and the location decided upon for the experiment was Wendell's creek a little to the west of the city, where appearances were supposed to indicate strongly that large and extensive quarries of the mineral would be found.

Timothy Shalor, Money Broker, negotiated approved notes, payable at the Bank of Albany.

John Jauncey also advertised that he continued to "negotiate all approved notes which had from 30, 60, or 90 days to run, and which are payable at the Bank of Albany."

A contract was entered into by the Albany and Schenectady turnpike company, for clearing the track of the road, building fences fifty-eight feet apart, and forming an arch 42 feet broad, with ditches of eight feet on each side, for \$26,000. The road was to form a perfectly straight line, and not to exceed in depression or elevation, four degrees from a horizontal line, 14 miles in length.

A delegation of the principal sachems and warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians from Buffalo creek visited the city and concluded a treaty by which they ceded to the state all the lands reserved along the Niagara river, including Blackrock and the carrying place at the falls; an important acquisition.

Nov. 1. The partnership between James and William Caldwell his son was dissolved, the latter advertising that "all articles in the Grocery line, and those of Caldwell, Fraser & Co.'s manufactory, will be sold as usual by William Caldwell at his store in State st." [Died 1848.]

### 1803.

The legislature incorporated a new bank in the city of Albany, with a capital of 500,000 dollars, under the title of the New York State Bank. At a meeting of the directors on the 25th March, John Tayler was chosen president, and John W. Yates cashier.

Among the acts passed by the legislature this year, was one "to straighten the public highway leading from the city of Albany to the Ballstown springs."

Christopher Dunn gave notice that he had taken the tavern in Green street, formerly occupied by David Trowbridge, and put the interior in thorough repair, and that it would be his utmost ambition to merit and preserve the good opinion of all those who would favor him with their custom. "N. B. The original stage office kept here." [Dunn was famous for his jokes, and his Coffee House was resorted to till about the year 1830, when the street was widened and his house was cut in two. He died previous to, or about that time.]



The Albany Medical society resolved that they would inoculate gratis all the poor of the city for the kine pock, who may apply for that benefit during the season.

A corps of comedians, calling themselves the old American company, gave an entertainment at the Thespian Hotel, in North Pearl street, near the corner of Patroon, and continued their representations several weeks.

The State Bank commenced business on Wednesday the 7th of September; hours from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4. Notes offered for discount were to be drawn payable at the bank unless the drawer resided in the city of Albany or New York. Discounts were made for 36 days. In December the banks altered their hours to from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, it was

*Resolved*, That the Presbyteries of Albany, Oneida and Columbia, be and they hereby are constituted and formed into a Synod, to be known by the name of the Synod of Albany; that they hold their first meeting in the Presbyterian church in Albany, on the first Wednesday of October, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Jedediah Chapman of Geneva; or, in case of his absence, by the next senior minister who may be present; and that they afterwards meet on their own adjournment.

Aug. 7. Rev. John B. Johnson, a minister of the Reformed Dutch church, died at Newtown, Long Island, aged 33. In consequence of impaired health, he had withdrawn from the cares of a large congregation at Albany, and accepted a call where less exertion was required; but his disease was too deeply rooted, and the change proved ineffectual to his relief. After the death of his wife, who left him in April, with three infant children, he rapidly declined, and his complaints terminated in consumption. He was distinguished by abilities which marked him for extensive usefulness, and his mind was improved by a liberal education, and indefatigable study.

Oct. 2. Mr. Sylvanus Palmer ordained in the old Dutch church, by a commission of the classis of Albany, to the office of the sacred ministry. He was called to the missionary service by the Northern Missionary Society in the state of New York, and entered immediately upon his mission among the frontier inhabitants of the state. A sermon adapted to the occasion was preached before a crowded assembly by Rev. John Bassett, from 2 Tim. iv, 5.

Oct. 4. A convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of New York met in this city. On the same day, the church lately erected in the city was consecrated by Bishop Moore, in presence of a large concourse of people. A discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hobart, one of the associate clergy in the city of New York. On Wednesday, the Rev. Mr. Beasley was inducted in this parish, and an appropriate sermon pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Harris. On Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Phelps was ordained.

Oct. 11. An election for president and directors of the Albany Mercantile Company took place, when the former president and directors were defeated, and a new board chosen. A statement of the condition of the company's affairs was published in the papers (Gaz. Oct. 17) and a counter statement by the new board of directors. It appears that the stock of the company consisted of \$32,000, and the amount of specie \$23,355.

The following unique advertisement appeared in the Gazette of the 20th October:

“Those who wish to buy one of the most valuable negro wenches, one free from ever having had a husband or child, and one not in the least used to *black* company, and free from every vice of any moment; will please to inquire of the editors of this paper, from whom they may know the price, and the present owner.”

In February of this year, Robert McClellan, a respectable merchant, and treasurer of the state, proved a defaulter to a large amount. He published a justification of his defalcation, alledging that he was a loser to a very heavy amount by the state, in the war of the Revolution, in consequence of having outlayed money in clothing

and stores for the army, imported from Canada, and that he had been embarrassed by those operations ever since.

March 7. It was ordained by the common council, that a loaf of inspected wheat flour should weigh 3lbs. 8oz. for 1s. A loaf of common wheat flour to weigh 4lbs. 3oz., for 1s. It was asserted by a writer of the day that bread was 4 ounces to the shilling heavier in Albany than in New York, and when the river was closed from 8 to 12 ounces heavier.

May 19. A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents on each share of the Albany Water Works company, was declared, payable to the stockholders after the first of June, at the office of the treasurer in Pearl street. Soon after, Stephen Lush, John Lansing, jr., John Taylor and Isaac Hutton, were elected trustees, the recorder of the city being, *ex-officio*, a trustee also.

Daniel Steele advertised that he had opened a circulating library, consisting of 400 volumes.

The ladies and gentlemen of Albany were informed that I. Wood had taken rooms at Mrs. Dole's, next door to the Albany Coffee House, corner of Green and Beaver streets, where he would take likenesses in profile, at five minutes sitting, at a dollar, by a process which he dignified with the name of *Physiognotrace*. This was nearly forty years in advance of the Daguerreotype.

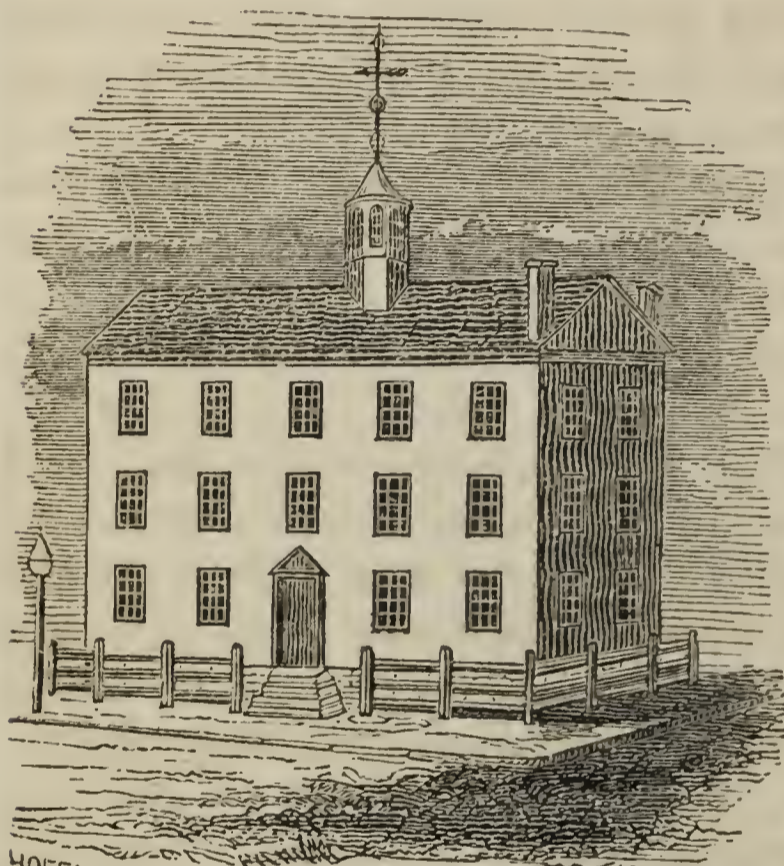
In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in New York, the Common Council required all vessels coming from that city to perform a quarantine of a few hours, to ascertain if there were any sick on board, before coming up to the city. A young man by the name of Townsend, died in Troy about this time of the yellow fever, which he had taken in New York, which is the only case mentioned as having occurred in this vicinity.

Oct. 10. The St. Andrew's society held its first meeting, and adopted a constitution, and celebrated the nativity of its patron saint on the 30th November following. On the 10th November was held the first election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following persons: John Stephenson, President; George Ramsey, Vice President; Andrew Brown, 2d Vice President; Rev.

John McDonald, chaplain; Dr. Wm. McClelland, physician; Wm. Milroy, treasurer; Archibald McIntyre,\* secretary, Peter Boyd, assistant secretary; and Daniel Cumming, Peter Sharp, John Kirk, John Grant, Geo. Pearson, Thos. Barker, Wm. French, John D. Cunningham, managers. The avowed object of the society was to afford relief to poor and unfortunate Scottish emigrants.

Garret Van Vranken died, aged 94.

1804.



HOFFMAN  
City Hall, corner of Court and Hudson streets.

A bill was brought before the legislature at its session this year, authorizing the city corporation to sell the old Court House on the corner of Hudson and Court streets, and erect a new one on the public square at the head of State street. Most of the other states had already erected public buildings for the accommodation of their respective legislatures, and public purposes, while the opulent state of New York was still without any such convenience, but met in a building which had long served the double purpose of court house and jail; and although the jail had been removed some time previous to this, the edifice was occupied for city and county purposes, as well as those of the state. In it criminals had been incarcerated, tried and executed. The whipping post stood before it many years.

March 5. There was a great depth of snow upon the ground in this vicinity, the like whereof was unknown to the oldest inhabitant; being about three feet on a level. A man with two horses perished in the tempest on the

\* Mr. McIntyre is probably the only survivor of the board.

night of the 2d inst. on the Schenectady road, in attempting to reach Albany. The traveling was wholly impeded in every direction, and three mails were due from New York. The weather had been intensely severe since the first of January.

March 18. A charity sermon was preached by Dr. Nott in the Presbyterian church, in aid of the funds of the Humane society, established by the ladies of the city, for the "relief of poor women and small children." The collection amounted to \$327, and was considered the most liberal ever taken up in any of the city churches.

Contracts were executed in the beginning of this year for the construction of a turnpike road from Hoboken to Hackensack, to be commenced early in the spring, and completed in November. This was to form a link in a great chain of roads, which were to connect the cities of Albany and New York on the west side of the river. It was thought that by connecting it with the great state road, to be opened in the spring between Goshen and Albany, the distance would be materially shortened, and the preference given to this route over any other, by the rapidly increasing travel between the two cities. [There was at this time as great a rage for turnpikes, as there has been at any time since for canals or rail roads.]

Feb. 4. Benjamin V. Henry, a merchant of Albany, died at the island of Jamaica.

The legislature passed an act authorizing the Common Council to raise money by tax for defraying the expense of lighting the city and for night watch.

Also, to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious and pestilential disease, in the cities of Albany and Hudson.

Also, an act to vest certain powers in the freeholders and inhabitants of that part of the town of Watervliet commonly called the Colonie.

Also, to establish the Albany and Bethlehem turnpike.

E. Hosford, Bookseller, Stationer and Binder, opposite the State Bank, has commenced business in the above line, and offers for sale an assortment of Books, comprising Divinity, Law, Physic, History and the various

branches of Literature, School Books, of all kinds in common use. Also, an assortment of stationery, consisting of Royal, Medium, Demy, thin Posts, Foolscap writing paper. wrapping do. Also, trunks of all descriptions. Bookbinding in all its various branches, performed with neatness and expedition. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern, and the least favor thankfully received. [The above is the first advertisement of E. Hosford, who subsequently became an extensive publisher in the edifice now occupied as the American Hotel.]

*Vote for Governor.*—At the annual election the following majorities were given:

	Lewis.	Burr.
City of New York, majority,.....	—	101
Albany, ".....	—	384
Columbia, .....	1162	1290
Greene, majority,.....	51	—
Rensselaer, .....	1388	1132
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2611	2970

May 10. The State Bank commenced business in their new banking house in State street.

March 18. A meeting of the citizens was held at the City Tavern, to take into consideration the propriety of instituting an academy. The Lieutenant Governor, Mayor, Chancellor, Rev. Mr. Nott, Dr. De Witt, and Messrs. Henry and Beers were appointed a committee, to report a plan of an institution. The plan was submitted at a subsequent meeting on the 5th May, and approved, and another meeting appointed on the 10th May. It was proposed to make the academy a reorganization and reform of the city schools, which were to be incorporated in one.

June 2. It was announced that his Excellency Morgan Lewis and family had arrived in town, and entered upon the duties of his office as Governor of the State of New York.

June 21. Wheat 9s per bushel. A loaf of superfine 4lb. 10z. for a shilling. A loaf of common flour, 5lbs. for 1 shilling.

June 22. "Buried on Friday last, that truly good and well known character, Capt. Shawk, of African origin, and for upwards of half a century ferryman between this city and Greenbush." "

*Episcopal Church, Troy.*—"It can not but be pleasing to the friends of religion to notice the ardor for erecting convenient places of public worship, which at present actuates the citizens of this flourishing village. This ardor is not confined to any particular sect or class of worshippers, but seems equally diffused through all classes, which exhibits itself in their liberal subscriptions for the erection of churches the present season. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Rev. David Butler, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Coe, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and a respectable number of citizens, formed in procession, and proceeded to the spot destined for the Protestant Episcopal church, and with the usual exercises of prayer, vocal and instrumental music, &c., laid the corner stone upon which to build an edifice for the public worship of God."

*Shad and Herring Fishery.*—An abundant source of employment and profit to the inhabitants of the borders of the Hudson river, were the fisheries. In one net during this season 40,000 shad were taken at the city of Hudson, which may not have been the most successful on the river. At one fishing place 46,000 were taken at one tide. They sold at from three to six dollars per hundred. These fisheries not only occupied a great number of people, in fishing, drying, salting, packing, and coopering, but formed an important article of export at this time. It was estimated that at least 50 nets were employed within the limits of the city of Hudson. Allowing to each 20,000 shad, at the lowest price of the market, \$3 per hundred, the product would be \$30,000; and computing the herring at half the value of the shad, the revenue from the bosom of the river at one fishing place, for about two months, would be \$45,000.

*Death of Alexander Hamilton.*—July 12. The Gazette of July 16 announces the report of the death of Col. Hamilton, and the three succeeding numbers were

filled almost exclusively with the proceedings of various societies on the occasion, and the ceremonies attending the obsequies, orations, resolutions, &c. A meeting of students at law was held in Albany, Teunis Van Vechten, secretary, which resolved that the members should wear crape on the left arm six weeks. Eulogies, &c., followed in the Gazette for many weeks.

July 13. Mrs. Harriet Backus, wife of Eleazer F. Backus, bookseller, died, aged 25.

A line of stages commenced running between Albany and New York, which accomplished the journey in three days, lodging at Rhinebeck and Peekskill. This arrangement was made in regard to the ease of the traveler, who was allowed all the time at the different stages requisite to make the passage agreeable. [So far as time was concerned, surely no one could wish to be longer on the road.] Fare \$8.

July 18. Rev. Samuel Blatchford was installed pastor of the united Presbyterian congregations of Lansingburg and Waterford. Rev. Jonas Coe of Troy delivered the sermon from 2d Tim., xi, 15; and Rev. Mr. Miller of Albany delivered the charge.

July 29. Eliphalet Nott, A. M., delivered a discourse in the North Dutch church on the death of Alexander Hamilton, which was published in a volume of similar effusions, by William Coleman, at p. 104.

Aug. 24. Rev. Eliphalet Nott, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Albany, was elected president of Union College, Schenectady, vice Dr. Marcy, who had accepted the presidency of the University of South Carolina. [Dr. Nott just previous to this delivered a sermon on the death of Alexander Hamilton, which was published, and was characterized by the editor of the *Hudson Bee* as "one of the most eloquent and highly finished productions of the kind which this country has produced," and he was pronounced one of the ablest divines in the United States.]

Sept. 1. Wheat 13s. 6d. per bushel. A loaf of superfine flour to weigh 2lb. 12oz. for one shilling. Of common flour, 3lb. 5oz. for one shilling (12½ cents).



Oct. 2. The stockholders in the Albany and Bethlehem Turnpike company met at the City Tavern and chose the following directors: Francis Nicoll, James Van Rensselaer, Peter S. Van Rensselaer, John H. Burhans, Abraham Ten Eyck, Goldsborough Banyar, jun., Gerrit Bogart, Sebastian Visscher, Solomon Russell; F. Nicoll, president. The editor of the Gazette remarked that no part of the country suffered more on account of bad roads than the town of Bethlehem for many years past, in its intercourse with this city.

Oct. 17. The Common Council ordained that part of State street, Lion [now Washington] street, Washington [now South Pearl] street, which remained unpaved and greatly out of repair, should be immediately paved by the owners and occupants, the work to be completed within eight days after they should receive notice from the city superintendent.

It appears by the annual report of the Chamberlain, Elbert Willett, that the expenditure for lamps and night watch, was as follows, for the year ending Oct. 8, 1804. 1652 gals. oil, \$1739.21; night watch, \$1008.44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; wood and candles, \$50; lighting lamps, \$390.68 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 8lbs. wick, \$4.98; total, \$3193.32. The amount of expenditures for the last seven years more than taxes \$4785.95. The total amount of the city expenditures for this year was \$18,187.70 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Among the receipts into the treasury this year was that of \$1128.46 $\frac{1}{2}$  for land sold at Schaghticoke; \$50 for rent of ferry house, and \$274 for ferrriage; and for "lots of ground sold at vendue," \$9596.75.

Nov. 6. The legislature of the state met in the city on Tuesday, Nov. 6; Alexander Sheldon was chosen speaker and Solomon Southwick, clerk. The message of Gov. Lewis would not fill a column of our modern daily papers.

Nov. 8. Wheat 17 shillings per bushel. A loaf of superfine wheat flour to weigh 2lbs. 3oz., for one shilling. A loaf of common flour to weigh 2lbs. 10oz.

Nov. 18. Major Gen. Philip Schuyler, an officer of the revolution, and eminent also as a civil officer, died, aged 71. He was buried on the 21st with military honors, in

the family vault of the Hon Abraham Ten Broeck. [See biog. sketch, in vol. i, p. 250.]

Nov. 20. *Ontario Wheat.* A wagon load of wheat was brought to the city from Bloomfield, Ontario county, a distance of 230 miles. The load consisted of 100 bushels, and was drawn by four yoke of oxen; and had the traveling been good the teamster thought the quantity might have been increased to 150 bushels. The wheat was purchased at Bloomfield for five shillings a bushel, and sold for 13s. 3d. The net proceeds, after deducting expenses and prime cost, was not less than \$100. It was calculated that the journey both ways might be performed in 20 days, notwithstanding the badness of the roads. It was the first adventure of the kind known to have been undertaken, but was warranted by the high price of grain, and rewarded satisfactorily the individual who achieved it.

Nov. 26. A school building was erected by the charitable contributions of the benevolent, for the benefit of neglected and helpless female children; and a family of twenty-three, gathered under the care of a discreet governess, were daily instructed in reading, writing, and plain work, and in the strict observance of every Christian and moral duty.

*Waterford Bridge.* Dec. The ceremony of opening the *Union Bridge* across the Hudson at Waterford, was celebrated with considerable parade. The *Waterford Gazette* conceived it the most perfect model of architecture, beauty and strength in the United States. Its length was 800 feet, and its greatest height from the bottom of the river 33 feet; its width 30 feet. There was much firing of cannon all day, and a procession from Lansingburgh to Waterford, where a dinner was served, at the expense of the directors, and partaken of by the dignitaries of state and many gentlemen of the city and villages in the vicinity.

*Turnpikes west.* Great effort was making at this time to push the line of turnpikes through from this city to Lake Erie. It was already nearly completed to Canandaigua. At the same time a rival road was attempted,

and already partly finished, leading from Esopus to Jericho, and continued to Bath in Steuben county, by another company, with the expectation that a third company would take it to Lake Erie, making the distance about 280 miles; promising an advantage over the more northern route in distance as well as in the superiority of the road, arising from the better nature of the soil and materials. The inhabitants of the interior of the state were alive to these improvements, and meetings were held and new turnpikes projected and companies formed and incorporated, in every direction. But the grand project of a thoroughfare from the Hudson to Lake Erie particularly occupied the attention of active men, as did the rail road schemes forty years later.

Dec. 20. Wheat 15 shillings per bushel. Bread 2lbs. 7oz. 8dr., for 1s., superfine flour; common flour, 3lbs. for 1s.

## 1805.

Jan. 31. Three mails were due from New York, owing to the obstruction of the roads by snow. It was said on the occasion that no instance of the failure of three mails in succession, had ever before occurred in this city from the first establishment of the post office. The editor of the Gazette had forgotten that he announced the same failure in the previous March. [See March 5, 1804.] The North river was closed at this time as far down as the state prison in the upper part of the city of New York, and the suffering of the poor was very great from the inclemency of the weather and the high price of food.

An act was passed in the spring of this year by the legislature, incorporating the Albany and Delaware turnpike company.

James Van Ingen of the city of Albany, was appointed to translate the public records in the Secretary's office, under the law for that effect.

April 18. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Albany and Delaware turnpike company, held at Lewis's Tavern, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Lansing, jun.,

Henry Guest, Abraham Hun; Jacob Ten Eyck, Rensselaer Westerlo, Goldsborough Banyar, jr., were elected the first directors.

Sept. 14. The Common Council prohibited vessels from New York proceeding above the large island below the city, without a permit from the health officer, the object of which was to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever then prevalent in New York.

Official statement of the votes cast for Members of Assembly in Albany county:

Federal.		Democratic.	
Stephen Lush,.....	1578	Elisha Dorr,.....	960
J. Shurtleff,.....	1577	Benj. Wallace,.....	806
Ab'm Van Vechten,....	1623	Wm. Jas. Teller,.....	1078
Adam Deitz,.....	1461	Nath. Gallup,.....	1116
Asa Colvard,.....	1377	J. Jackson, jr.,.....	1048
David Burhans,.....	1447	James Wands,.....	555
		J. T. V. Dalfsen,.....	608

July 1. Wheat had fallen to \$1.62½ per bushel.

Aug. 5. The price stood at \$1.37½ per bushel. On the 15th, \$1.68.

Aug. 11. John Melancton Bradford ordained and installed pastor or bishop of the Reformed Dutch church in this city. He was deposed from the ministry in 1821, but subsequently restored, and died without pastoral charge.

It was announced that the city corporation had established a ferry on the Greenbush side of the river, opposite the Albany ferry, and had licensed Mr. James Wynkoop to keep the same; that he was furnished with good scows and boats, and would employ as ferrymen none but those who were sober and obliging, and that every endeavor would be made for the passage of carriages and travelers in a safe and expeditious manner. The rates of ferriage were:

Foot passenger,.....	2cts.	Each additional horse,....	6cts.
Man and horse,.....	6	Mail stage, two horses,...	25
Wagon and two horses,....	12½	Each additional horse,....	3
“ loaded with firewood,	4	Horse and cart,.....	6
Chair, sulkey or chaise,...	12½	Double ferriage from one hour	
Four wheeled 2 horse pleasure carriage,.....	25	after sunset to day break, except for the mail carriages.	

Sept. 11. Wheat 12 shillings. Bread 3lb. 1oz. and 3lb. 11oz. for one shilling.

Sept. 20. Wheat 13s. 6d.

*Physiognotrace Likenesses Engraved.* L. LEMET, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Albany, that he takes likenesses in crayon as large as life, and engraves them of a reduced size in a new and elegant style. The price of the large likenesses, with an engraved plate and twelve impressions, is \$25 for gentlemen, and \$35 for ladies, or \$8 for the drawing only. For further particulars apply at his room at Capt. Lockwood's, the corner of Dock and State street, where a great number of portraits of distinguished characters may be seen.

By the report of the city chamberlain, the expenses of the city watch and night lamps were as follows:

3178½ gallons of oil,.....	3666·21
Attending night watch,.....	1301·81
12 lbs. wick for lamps,.....	7·75½
Wood and candles for watch,.....	54·84
Lighting lamps,.....	423·75
	<hr/>
	5454 36½

The amount of money received for taxes towards defraying these expenses was \$4940·94, leaving a deficit of \$513·42½. And the deficit in the 7 years after exhausting the amount raised by taxes, was \$2121·55½.

*The Brig Troy.* This is the first square rigged vessel ever built in this place, and very properly bears the name of the village. She was built at the upper ship yard by Capt. Storer, is a very handsome, stout vessel, of 170 tons burden, well calculated for a West India or Ireland trader, and does honor to the workmanship of her constructor and owner.

A collection was taken up in the old Dutch church at the foot of State street, in aid of the funds of the Humane society, which amounted to \$114·44.

**OBJECTIONS**  
TO THE  
**ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.**

—  
1788.

[The anxiety and zeal of the opponents of the constitution of the United States in this quarter, may be gathered from the following document, which was promulgated on the 10th of April, 1788, and embodies the principles upon which they founded their objections.] (See ante p. 318, and vol. ii, pp. 205, 207.)

On the last Tuesday of April instant, delegates are to be chosen by the people, to determine the important question, whether the proposed new Constitution shall be adopted or rejected; a determination of the utmost consequence to the citizens of the state and to posterity. From an apprehension that the Constitution, if adopted in its present form, would deprive the people of their dearest rights and liberties, a number of gentlemen, from different parts of this county, met for the purpose of nominating and recommending Delegates for Convention, and unanimously resolved on the following gentlemen:

ROBERT YATES,

JOHN LANSING, JUN.,

HENRY OOTHOUDT,

PETER VROOMAN,

DIRCK SWART,

ISRAEL THOMPSON,

ANTHONY TEN EYCK.

As we have been informed, that the advocates for the new Constitution, have already travelled through the several districts in the county, and paropgated an opinion, that it is a good system of government; we beg leave to state, in as few words as possible, some of the many objections against it:

The Convention, who were appointed for the sole and

express purpose of revising and amending the Confederation, have taken upon themselves the power of making a new one.

They have not formed a *federal* but a *consolidated* government, repugnant to the principles of a republican government; not founded on the preservation but the destruction to the state governments.

The great and extensive powers granted to the new government over the lives, liberties and property of every citizen.

The powers in many instances not defined nor sufficiently explained, and capable of being interpreted to answer the most ambitious and arbitrary purposes.

The small number of members who are to compose the general legislature, which is to pass laws to govern so large and extensive a continent, inhabited by people of different laws, customs and opinions, and many of them residing upwards of 400 miles from the seat of government.

The members of Senate are not to be chosen by the people, but appointed by the Legislature of each state for the term of six years. This will destroy their responsibility, and induce them to act like the masters and not the servants of the people.

The power to alter and regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections, so as to keep them subjected to their influence.

The power to lay poll taxes, duties, imposts, excises, and other taxes.

The power to appoint continental officers to levy and collect those taxes.

Their laws are to be *the supreme law of the land*, and the judges in every state are to be bound thereby, notwithstanding *the constitution or laws* of any state to the contrary. A sweeping clause, which subjects every thing to the control of the new government,

Slaves are taken into the computation in apportioning the number of representatives, whereby 50,000 slaves give an equal representation of 30,000 freemen.

The provision that the net produce of all duties and imposts, *laid by the legislature of any state*, on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States.

The provision that none of the states shall coin money or emit bills of credit.

The power to raise, support and maintain a standing army *in time of peace*. The bane of a republican government; by a standing army most of the once free nations of the globe have been reduced to bondage: and by this Britain attempted to enforce her arbitrary measures.

The power to call forth the militia to any part of the continent, without any limitation of time or place, under the command of the President, or such continental officers as shall be appointed over them.

Men conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, made liable to perform military duty.

The power of the new government to establish the salaries for their own services.

The power with respect to the payment of the salaries to *inferior court judges in the several states*; and which salaries the new Constitution declares are not to be diminished.

Their power relative to the migration or importation of foreigners.

The not securing the rights of conscience in matters of religion, or granting the liberty of worshipping God agreeable to the mode thereby dictated; whereas the experience of all ages proves that the benevolence and humility inculcated in the gospel, are no restraint on the love of domination.

The vast executive power vested in *one man* (not elected by the people), who, though called *President*, will have powers equal if not superior to many European Kings.

His legislative power of negating all laws, resolutions and votes, thereby to prevent their passing unless agreed to *by two thirds of both houses of the legislature*.



His long continuance in office, and even at the end of four years capable of being again chosen, and continued for life.

The great powers granted to the grand continental *supreme court*, extending to all cases *in law and equity*, and the allowing that court *original* jurisdiction in certain cases.

The granting of *appeals* to that court in *both law and fact*. A powerful engine in the hands of *the rich*, to oppress and *ruin the poor*.

The power to establish *inferior courts in every state*.

No provision being made to prevent *placemen and pensioners*.

Nor for the liberty of the press, that grand palladium of liberty and scourge of tyrants.

The *trial by jury*, that sacred bulwark of liberty, is not provided for in *civil cases*.

The power of appointing as many continental officers as they shall think proper *in every state*, and thereby extending their influence over every part of the United States.

The great *additional expenses* of the new government, and the burthensome and heavy *taxes* which will thereby be occasioned.

Their guaranteeing to the several states, not the *substance*, but a republican *form* of government, and the states left at the mercy of the general government, to allow them such a *form* as they shall deem proper.

They have declared, that if the convention of *nine* states ratify the constitution, it shall be established *between the states so ratifying the same*; by which means, if all the states should not adopt it, they have laid a foundation to defeat the confederation and dissolve the union of the states. A clause dictated by the same genius of aristocracy, which prompted the convention to enjoin secrecy on their members, to keep their doors shut, their journals locked up, and none of the members to take any extracts.

By the articles of confederation each state retains what is not expressly granted to congress; but in the

new constitution there is no provision or bill of rights, to secure any of the fundamental rights and liberties of the people.

Notwithstanding so many and such powerful objections to this constitution, some of its zealous advocates, have industriously attempted to persuade the people to adopt it. Is it for the sake of the *poor* and common people, that the *rich* and *well born* are so indefatigable? or is it because they and their friends and connections expect to possess some of the many lucrative offices under the new government?

They have asserted, that the present confederation is defective and will tend to anarchy and confusion.

That the expenses of the new government will be less.

That the value of produce will be raised.

That the concurrence of nine states will bind the whole.

That the constitution may hereafter be amended.

As to the *first*, it is the weakest of all weak reasons, to adopt a *bad constitution* because the present one is defective. A person of a sickly habit or constitution might as well put an end to his existence, for fear that his sickness or infirmity would be the cause of his death. As to the *second*, a man must be very credulous and ignorant indeed, who can suppose that the new government will not be more expensive. Will not the raising and supporting the army and navy, in time of peace, create additional expense? Can the multitude and variety of the salaries of the *continental* supreme court judges, the *continental inferior court judges in the different states*, and other civil officers in the judicial department, be paid without great additional expense? Can a *federal town*, for the seat of the national government, be built without additional expense? Will not the *furniture* necessary for the *Continental President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurers, Comptrollers, Ministers, &c. &c. &c.*, to grace their tables and adorn the rooms of their stately palaces, be costly and expensive? Can all these things, with many others, be accomplished without great additional expense, and without laying heavy and burthensome taxes

on the people? As well might the Israelites of old, have made brick without straw.

With respect to *the regulation of trade*, this may be vested in congress under the present confederation, without changing the fundamental principles of the general as well as all the state governments; nor is it probable that if the new constitution should be adopted, the value of produce would be thereby increased. As well might it be said, that our soil will be better and our lands more fruitful.

The assertion, *that the adoption of the constitution by nine states will bind every state*, is not true. This falsehood is contradicted by the express words of the last clause; and the *threats* given out that the *dissenting* states will be *compelled* to adopt it, is the language of tyrants, and an insult on the understandings of a free people.

With regard to *amendments*, some of the strongest and most zealous advocates of the new constitution, *at first*, and for a long time, affected to hold it up as a good system of government; but after various and repeated journeys into the country (having discovered that the people were generally opposed to the constitution, and that they can and will judge on a matter of such consequence to themselves and their posterity) these same zealous advocates have since changed their ground, and altered their plan of operations. They now acknowledge it to be defective, but endeavor to prevail on the people, *first* to adopt it, and *afterwards* (like Massachusetts) *trust to a recommendation for future amendments*. Would it be prudent or safe for the people to surrender their dearest rights and liberties, *to the discretionary disposal of their future rulers?* *First* to make a *surrender* and *afterwards* ask for terms of *capitulation*.

The freemen of America have fought and bled to oppose the oppression and usurpation of Great Britain, and shall they now resign these rights and privileges, to a government which, if possible, may be still more arbitrary and despotic? Sacred as well as profane history afford abundant examples to prove that the most strenuous asserters of liberty, in all ages, after having success-

fully triumphed over tyranny, have themselves become tyrants, when entrusted by the people with unlimited and uncontrollable powers.

No amendments can be obtained without the consent of *three fourths* of the states. Is it probable that such consent will ever be obtained to amendments which will tend to *abridge* the powers of the new government? Is it not rather more probable, that if any amendments are made, they will rather *enlarge* those powers? Will not those in power have influence sufficient at all times, to prevent more than *one fourth* of the states to consent to future amendments? From this source, then, amendments are not to be expected, nor is it to be presumed that if the people once resign such great and extensive powers, they will ever be enabled to wrest them from a national government, having *the command of the purse as well as the sword*.

The 5th article of the *constitution* points out a mode to obtain amendments *after it is adopted*, which is to call a convention for the purpose; and we conceive that a convention may be called to amend the constitution, *before* it is adopted with so many material and radical defects.

These, among many others, are the reasons that have induced us to oppose the new constitution in its present form. A constitution destructive of the fundamental principles of the general as well as all the state governments; dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and which, if adopted without previous amendments, will, in our opinion, terminate in slavery.

If therefore you entertain the like sentiment relative to this constitution, we beg leave to request your vote and interest in favor of the above delegates, whose opinions, we have reason to conclude, agree with ours on this important subject.

We are, gentlemen, your most humble servants,  
 By order of the Committee,  
 JER. VAN RENSSELAER, *Chairman*,  
 MAT. VISSCHER, *Clerk*.

The subscribers being of the opinion, that the reasons above mentioned are conclusive against adopting the new constitution without previous amendments, recommend the above named gentlemen, as candidates for members of convention, and the following, for members of senate and assembly, to wit: Peter Van Ness, for senator; John Lansing, Jun., Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Cornelius Van Dyck, John Duncan, John Thompson, Henry K. Van Rensselaer, and John Younglove, for assemblymen.

Jacob C. Ten Eyck,	Robert Lansing,
John R. Bleecker,	John Price,
Gerrit Lansing, Jun.,	Arie Lagrange,
Cornelius K. Van Den Berg,	Henry Lansing,
Abraham Yates, Jun.,	Jacob G. Lansing,
Gysbert Fonda,	John W. Wendell,
Cornelius Wendell,	Ab'm Bloodgood,
Volkert A. Douw,	Gysbert Marselus,
Abraham Cuyler,	Peter W. Yates,
Henry Ten Eyck,	Dirk B. Van Schoonhoven,
Henry Wendell,	Jacob Roseboom,
Peter W. Douw,	Richard Lush,
Wm. Mancius,	Peter Sharp.

## PLAN OF ALBANY, 1765.

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The plan here inserted is found in a small work in the State Library, entitled, *A Set of Plans and Forts in America, reduced from Actual Survey*, 1765, containing thirty maps of the forts in British North America, and published in London by MARY ANN ROCQUE, topographer to the Duke of Gloucester.

The map bears the following inscription: Plan of the city of Albany, with a design for the better securing it by altering the ancient form of its stockade, adding a ditch in front, defended by a number of blockhouses, with a banquette within, from which a double fire of musketry can be made through loopholes in the stockade; also a design for a magazine for provisions, barracks to complete one thousand men, with a general hospital for four hundred sick, and a small quay for the convenience of loading and unloading the vessels, which will also serve for a battery for two guns to command the river.

This plan embraces within its boundaries the space now included between Hamilton and Patroon streets, east of a line running about midway between Eagle and Lodge streets. We have not yet met with any documentary evidence that the stockade was extended to so large a compass. The gates within the memory of the oldest inhabitants were at Hamilton street on the south, and a little above Orange street on the north, on Broadway, but the stockades are supposed to have converged from those points to the fort in State street without taking in the north-west and south-west angles here described. There was a hospital occupying the site of the one indicated on the map, which is now the site of the Lutheran Church. The location of the fort has been described and pictured in the previous volumes.





A View of the South East side of the Fort



Section thro C D



## ANNALS FOR THE YEAR 1852.

Col. P. V. Shankland, formerly chamberlain of Albany, died at Pittsfield, Pike Co., Illinois, aged 49. He was clerk of the county.

## JANUARY.

1. New Year. The rains and fogs the previous three or four days, produced a rise of water in the river and swept away the ice. The docks were inundated, and crossing at the ferries suspended. Early in the morning a canal boat passed down with the ice, having on board a woman and two children, who called for assistance, but the running ice was so formidable that no aid could be safely afforded. They were rescued safely at Castleton.....A burglar entered the office of the Albany State Register, broke open the door, desk, and drawers, but disdained to take away the few pennies that were in the latter.....Mary Louisa, wife of Wilson Purdy, died, aged 36. Louis Sporberg died at Utica, aged 45, and was buried on the 4th by the German military and lodges.....William A. Young sworn into office as city recorder, and A. D. Robinson as county judge. . . .A new military association, composed of the staff and officers of the 25th regiment, turned out to call in a body upon the governor.

2. Patrick Heary died, aged 35. Frederick W. Huxford died at Albion, Michigan.

3. Adam A. Ramsey, some time a writer for the *Daily Knickerbocker*, died at Jacksonville, Florida. Sarah Barnard formerly of Albany, died at Cobleskill, aged 20.

4. Fire in Wiles' dry goods store, in the Dutch house corner of State and South Pearl, at an early hour in the morning, was extinguished with trifling damage to the building, but with almost a total loss of the goods.....

A fire was discovered at the same time in Briare's saloon in Broadway. . . . . The Rev. W. W. Moore, late pastor of the State Street Baptist Church, began his labors as pastor of the South Baptist Church, corner of Herkimer and Franklin streets.

5. Mary, wife of Andrew Millan died, aged 67. Mary, wife of Hugh Temple died, aged 55.

6. A total eclipse of the moon, rendered invisible by a snow storm. . . . . Peter Turner died, aged 60. . . . . Meeting of the legislature. . . . . Elizabeth, widow of Henry Bleecker, died, aged 87.

7. John Yertz, a German, aged 66, fell and fractured his skull, causing instant death.

A fair held at Bleecker Hall for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum produced \$3,249 dollars.

8. The basement of the Centre Market, occupied as a fish market, was broken into and robbed of a few bad pennies left there.

9. George Graves died, aged 32. . . . . The river was again bridged over with ice, so as to admit of being crossed by persons on foot. A man fell in, however, at a *tender place*, and was with difficulty rescued. . . . . A democratic county convention met to appoint a delegate to attend the convention to be held at Baltimore to nominate a candidate for president. Erastus Corning nominated.

10. Alfred Mayell died, aged 37. Mary, wife of Philip Dunn died, aged 63. . . . . A party of Rocky Mountain Indians exhibited their customs and dress at Van Vechten Hall. Margaret, wife of Wm. Fowler died, aged 76.

11. The North Methodist Church, erected on the site of the old circus, was dedicated with the usual ceremonies. The edifice was built under the direction of L. Woollett, jr., is 49 by 88 feet, capable of seating 700 persons, and cost, with the parsonage adjoining, \$10,000.

12. A fire occurred about one o'clock in the morning in the basement of a boarding house in Water street, which was extinguished before it had done much damage. . . . . Edward M. Cole died, aged 20.

13. The mayor's oath of office administered to Eli Perry at his house, where he was confined by sickness.

14. Samuel Waddy died, aged 50..... The scientific department of the University opened with a lecture on Scientific Agriculture by Prof. Norton..... John Lee died, aged 22. Benjamin Bowers died, aged 56. Jane M., wife of George W. Palmer died, aged 22.

15. Mary W., wife of Frederick G. Tucker, died. Augustus S. Hills died, aged 37.

16. Henry Herring died, aged 20. Benjamin W. Carter died, aged 55.

17. The Spanish minister, M. Calderon de la Barca, arrived from Washington to intercede for the life of a young Spaniard convicted of murder.....A large audience collected at the Hall of the Young Men's Association to witness a vocal entertainment by Miss Greenfield, a negress, whose performances were of unusual excellence.

18. Mrs. Fanny Munger died, aged 71 .....The thermometers marked from 6 deg. down to 0 during the day, and what was more remarkable at so low a temperature, it snowed steadily all day and night.

19. The first train on the Harlem Rail Road came through with a few invited guests, who took dinner at Congress Hall, there being no other celebration of the event; except a smash caused by running into another train .....Mrs. Glorinah Pruyn died, aged 61.

20. Julius Rhoades died.....Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.....Thermometers ranged from 8 to 15' below 0 in the morning.

21. The State Agricultural Society held its annual meeting.....Thermometer 5 deg. below zero in the morning.

22. Mary Jane Neely died, aged 24.....Thermometer 5 deg. below zero in the morning. . .William John Battersby, a native of Albany, died at Rochester. aged 20.

23. Thermometer below zero in the morning. Began to moderate during the day.

24. Warren C. Norris, formerly of Albany, was killed at San Francisco, California, in a fracas.

26. A fire at night partially destroyed a wooden building, corner of Green and Hudson streets.

27. The State Temperance society met at the Pearl

street Baptist church, to hold its semi-annual session.  
 . . . . . Eugene Sullivan died, aged 35.

28. The Temperance societies of the city and a large delegation from abroad, formed a procession and marched to the Capitol, preceded by a band of music and the Republican Artillery. The Capitol not admitting the whole of the procession, a part marched off and organized at the State street Baptist church.

29. Ann wife of William Patrick died, aged 36. . . . .  
 Tryphena Case died, aged 22.

31. By the report of the directors of the Albany and Schenectady rail road company it appeared that the receipts for the year were \$260,041.07; the expenses of operating the road \$102,611.49; interest, tolls, improvements, &c., \$68,145.42. The dividends were \$75,000, leaving a surplus of \$14,284.16. . . . . Mrs. Rebecca Hays died, aged 69, widow of the late Solomon Hays.

#### FEBRUARY.

2. John Gott died, aged 68.

This fine old gentleman, who has been identified for nearly half a century with the interests of this city, and whose presence and name were as familiar to the risen and rising generation as long standing could make them, went yesterday, to his long home, ripe in years, regretted by numbers, and leaving behind him the pleasantest odor of a good name. Mr. Gott was a Green Mountain boy, having been born in Vermont in 1786. When quite young, while Vermont was still reckoned as within the county of Albany, his parents moved into this state, and settled in Tryon county, then a wilderness embracing the whole western and northern parts of this state. In 1799 Mr. G. removed to Albany, and for a long time acted as clerk to Mr. George Pierson, a gentleman well known to the snuff takers of the last century, and whose memory is still cherished with deserved respect. At Mr. Pierson's death Mr. Gott associated with him, in the tobacco business, the late Mathew Kline, purchased his late employer's interest in the factory and fixtures, and commenced business for himself. When Mr. Kline died, Mr. Gott continued the business in his own name. Until nearly the time of his death, he occupied the same old premises; the factory in James street being the identical building that he entered with the freshness of boyhood half a century since. As the *Dutchman*, from whose columns we procure the above

facts, observes, "Mr. Gott was probably the only Vermonter of whom history has any knowledge, that ever remained fifty years in any one place." An old and thriving merchant, a valuable citizen, an honest man, Mr. Gott's quiet modesty and retirement kept him aloof from politics, and from offices of distinction, where his integrity would have done good service. His business capacity and perseverance elevated him, and his nice sense of honor and pure integrity maintained him, in an enviable position, in the esteem of those whose opinions are really valuable. Of all the quiet old gentlemen who have faded away within the last few years, none will be remembered more kindly than Mr. Gott. Peace to his ashes.—*Knickerbocker*.

William Lansing died, aged 18.

3. Anna, wife of Alexander Norris, died, aged 20.

4. Semi-annual exercises of the pupils of the Albany Academy, held at Van Vechten Hall. The Caldwell and Van Rensselaer medals awarded to John Bogart, jr., who was the first student to carry off both.

5. Election of officers of the Young Men's Association; Theodore Townsend elected president..... Closing exercises of the semi-annual examination at the Normal School..... James Neely died at Jacksonville, Florida, aged 27.

6. Mary L. J. Wilson died.

7. Sylvanus J. Penniman died, aged 71.

One by one, the ripe old citizens of the past, the well known hale old gentlemen who were recognized as aged in our earliest days of youth, and who have marked the impress of time upon our city for the better part of a century—one by one they vanish from among us—one by one Death gathers them in, and the places that knew them, know them no more. Last week we chronicled, with regret, the demise of the late John Gott; we are now called upon to render a due tribute to the memory of Sylvanus J. Penniman, another landmark of the past, and one whose honest industry and integrity accumulated here such fortune and respect as true merit ever deserves. An attempt to trace, minutely, the chequered career of this well known citizen, would run over the whole field of enterprise, and consume more space than we are able to afford; for there is, perhaps, no branch of industry, no pursuit in the whole catalogue of various business, with which Mr. Penniman has not been at some period of his life identified. He was the son of a New England farmer, and one of a numerous family of sons and daughters,

though none besides himself known to present fame. His birth place was the town of Meriden, in the county of Worcester, and state of Massachusetts, where he first saw the light in the year 1780. The advantages of a district school, comprised the whole of his early education. Leaving home about the age of twenty-one to seek his fortune, he made a temporary sojourn at Troy; subsequently spent some time among the Green Mountains in Vermont, and at length, about the year 1803, established himself in a small book bindery in the village of Lansingburgh. Several specimens of his industry at this period are still extant, and do credit to his skill and taste. Here, he was but a short time settled ere he married Miss Fitch of Connecticut, who has been the sharer of his cares and fortunes for the last fifty years. Forsaking book binding, after a sufficient trial of its merits, he entered into the business of tanning, on the river, near Lansingburgh, having, as foreman of his establishment, our worthy ex-mayor, Friend Humphrey. Finding his tannery rather a losing speculation, Mr. Penniman soon surrendered the business into the hands of Russell Forsyth, taking in exchange therefor, the drug and medicine store of Dr. F. This business transaction, which occurred just previous to the war of 1812, proved most fortunate and lucrative to the subject of our notice. On the declaration of war, the advance in the price of opium and other drugs, became enormous, and secured an abundant harvest to the quondam tanner. About 1823, he resolved to emigrate to Albany; and accordingly, transported his stock to this city, and continued the business here until 1832; his residence, for a part of the time, being the beautiful country seat of the Van Rensselaer family below Greenbush. In the year 1832 he sold out the entire concern to the late firm of J. & A. McClure. Freed from the mortar and pestle, Mr. P. now entered with all the energy of his spirit, and his vast business experience into the oil business, with which he has been actively identified ever since. But a short period elapsed, before the public saw him hotly engaged in an unbloody but determined battle with certain rogues of oil mixers, who then contrived to enjoy a monopoly, and carried on an independent system of imposition on the public. He had invented and constructed with great ingenuity, a little brass instrument called the oilometer, for the purpose of testing the purity of oil, &c. Against all the influence and exertions of a host of roguish opposers, Mr. P. procured the passage of a legislative enactment, making this little instrument a legal test; and providing a five years' residence in the state prison for all dishonest dealers in oil. Time and again, the combined forces of oil dealers have been marshalled to the Capitol for the overthrow of this law, but in

vain. The old hero has always met, and vanquished them. About five years since, he retired from active life, to enjoy the evening of his days amid the quiet of domestic life. His eldest son James is known as one of the most opulent merchants of New York. One of his daughters is the widow of Phineas Smith, Esq., brother of Hon. Truman Smith, U. S. Senator from Connecticut. Mr. Penniman's personal habits were accurately primitive. He always did his own marketing, and always carried it home, and in this respect, as in a thousand others, was a model for the young sprouts, who blush now-a-days at the sight of a bundle. He was a striking instance of what indomitable perseverance and exertion will accomplish in spite of all obstacles. Peace to his ashes.—*Knickerbocker*.

Mrs. Mary Gould died, aged 75, relict of the late William Gould.....A burglar was arrested in attempting to break into a house in Broadway.

8. A fire in Green street burnt a wooden building and a shoe maker's stock, at an early hour in the morning. In the evening another alarm arose from a fire at the corner of Maiden lane and Dean street, which was soon extinguished.....P. V. Watson, formerly of Albany, died at Jersey City.

9. Paul T. Taber, M. D., formerly of Albany, died in Buchanan County, Missouri.

11. A fire discovered in the evening at No. 32 Hudson street, was got under before it had done much damage.

12. Mrs. Rebecca Bulson died.....The recent mild weather and heavy rains caused a rise of water in the river, which submerged the docks.

14. Mrs. Martha French died, aged 89.....A fire in Bassett street destroyed a carpenter shop and stable.

15. Mrs. Alice Newton died, aged 95.

16. Two burglars arrested in the act of breaking into the Middle Dutch Church, for the purpose of carrying off the communion service.

17. A meeting of scientific gentlemen was convened by invitation of the Legislature, to deliberate and report a plan for the organization of a national university. Hon. Amasa Parker, chairman, T. Romeyn Beck, secretary. ....Mrs. Murray died, aged 90. Anthony Van Santvoord died, aged 91.

19. Eveline O. Lansingh died, aged 20.....Splendid aurora borealis. The weather at the time very cold and a high wind prevailing.

20. Harriet Woodworth died.

22. Mrs. Dorothy DeWitt died, aged 83. Datus E. Frost died, aged 26.

23. A posse of twenty two policemen went out to the Helderberg to capture certain Anti Renters who had been concerned in tarring and feathering Mr. Fish some months before, and returned with two prisoners by the name of Turner, although they were attacked by a large party of Anti Renters, with weapons.....The anniversary of the birthday of Washington celebrated by a procession and other appropriate demonstrations.... ..A meeting of the young men of the city was held at the City Hall, which organized a society entitled the *Hungarian Liberty Association*, a constitution was adopted and officers were elected.

24. A fire early in the morning destroyed a clothing store and ball alley in South Broadway. In the evening an alarm from a house in North Pearl street, where only a kitchen curtain was burnt.....Richard H. M. Whitney died, aged 18. William Walsh, a foreigner, died, aged 65.

25. Mr. Taber of the Senate, introduced a bill to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river at Albany.

26. John Kimball died, aged 56.....The Regents of the University made their annual distribution of the literature fund, amounting to \$40,000. Of this sum \$298,69 was appropriated to the Albany Academy, \$509.41 to the Female Academy, and \$169.82 to the Female Seminary; total \$977.91 for the support and encouragement of education in three of our city institutions.

28. The House of Assembly after a night of stormy debate, on the subject of a contested seat, adjourned at 5 o'clock in the morning, when the seat of Col. Snow of the 16th district was declared vacant by a democratic majority.....Mrs. Jane Floy died, aged 63.



29. Cornelia T., wife of Lewis Wiles died, aged 31.  
Mrs. Anna Defreest died, aged 51.

MARCH.

2. Hugh McGrath died, aged 33.

3. Mrs. Catharine P., wife of Anthony L. Harrison, died. Sarah Jane McAlister died, aged 16. Catharine Dooner died.

4. Eliza McFarlane died, aged 24.

6. The Bethlehem Washington Guards, a new German company, made a parade In the afternoon a riot grew out of the affair, a party of boys having offered insult to some of the Guards, and the police were called out..... Alexander Brennan died, aged 32.

8. Meeting of the young men of the city at the rooms of the Young Men's Association, on the subject of the University, at which Frederick W. Seward presided.

9. Alexander Borthwick died, aged 75.

10. The gun store of O. Churchill robbed of goods early in the morning.....William Doggett died, aged 53.....A span of horses and a loaded wagon broke through the ice and were lost, the driver barely escaping with his life.

11. Alarm of fire at night caused by the burning of a chimney.....Meeting at the Capitol on behalf of the University, which was addressed by Prof. Mitchell.

12. Michael Mannin died, aged 78.

13. Eveline M., wife of C. L. Underner died, aged 25.

14. The ice moved down a little distance below the city.

15. The heavy rain of the preceding day, raised the water above the docks, and the ice in the river moved down to Castleton, where a great barrier had been formed at a previous freshet. The ice from the upper streams passed down during the day in great quantities.

16. Joshua G. Dix died, aged 48. Thomas Hall died, aged 42.

17. St. Patrick's day celebrated with unusual ceremonies by the Catholics.....Helen, wife of Patrick Nally died, aged 65.

18. George G. Brown died, aged 48.

19. St. Joseph's Day celebrated by the St. Joseph's Friends Society, a German association instituted for benevolent purposes, who marched in procession, with a band of music, to the church of the Holy Cross, and took part in the religious services of the day..... Amelia, wife of John Meigs, jr., late of Albany, died at Milwaukie.

About this time the governors of the hospital purchased the Jail for \$9000. The old Green street Baptist Church was purchased by a theatrical company for \$6000, after having been a church forty years. It was built in 1811, and used as a theatre during the war with Great Britain.

22. William P. Bailey died, aged 42.

23. Sarah, wife of Peter Van Loon died, aged 76. John Donaghey died, aged 24.....The store of Michael Dowd took fire about 4 o'clock in the morning, but was extinguished with slight damage.....Martha, wife of William McMillen died, aged 41. Jane Eliza, wife of Henry D. Smethurst died, aged 29.

26. The confectionery establishment of J. R. Vernam in North Pearl street entered by burglars and the safe robbed.

27. Mrs. Richard Bulger died, aged 28. John Bulger died, aged 35.

28. Steam boat Nimrod arrived; thirteen days after the clearing away of the ice before the city.....Samuel Chandler died, aged 53. Mrs. Maria Shaw, widow of the late Jonathan Shaw, died, aged 65. Mrs. Harriette M. Johnson died at Utica, daughter of the late John D. P. Douw.

29. Francis Leonard died, aged 32 .....A meeting of the Common Council to consider the project of loaning the bonds of the city to the amount of one million, to aid the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Rail Road. The subject, after an animated discussion, was laid on the table indefinitely, 11 to 10.....Ann George died, aged 33. Phillis Topp died, aged 64.

30. Hugh Denniston, aged 57.

## APRIL.

1. Caleb Benjamin died, aged 84. William Brownlow died, aged 24.

2. William Leggat died, aged 52. Joseph Henry Peckham died, aged 17.

4. Mrs. Margaret Higgins, formerly of Albany, died at Utica.

5. John D. Hewson died, aged 63. He held the offices of alderman, supervisor and loan commissioner at the time of his death, and was a man of irreproachable character. Mrs. Jubal T. Russell died. Mrs. Catharine McGee died, aged 37.

6. Benjamin L. Wallace died, aged 55.

7. Catharine, wife of John Steelman died, aged 26. Charles Gilchrist died.....The ceremony of the presentation of a new scroll (*sepher torah*) was held at the synagogue Bethel in Herkimer street. The scroll consisted of the five books of Moses, written in Hebrew.

10. John Griffin died, aged 27.

13. The Legislature adjourned at half past 9 in the morning, having sat 24 hours without any recess, an unprecedented feat in legislation.

14. Mrs. Nancy Van Emburgh died, aged 64. Margaret, wife of Anthony McGuire died, aged 32.

15. Snow storm.

16. Flood submerged the docks.....Margaret wife of William Sands died, aged 35. Mrs. Helen Thompson died, aged 62. Loren P. Fairman died in California.

17. The Legislature adjourned at half past five in the morning, having continued in session 102 days, and two whole nights.

18. Elizabeth Hale died, aged 53. Mary Kane died, aged 18.

19. John Murray died. Elizabeth, wife of John Neville, died. John Frazer died.

20. Erie Canal opened for navigation. Less business than usual on account of the heavy rain storms and high water.....The new board of Common Council took their seats and elected officers for the ensuing year.....The workmen commenced laying the foundations of the

First Baptist Church on the corners of Hudson, Philip and Plain streets.

21. The docks and pier submerged again..... Mrs. Jane, widow of the late James Carmichael, died, aged 77. Margaret Gunn died, aged 19.

22. A meeting of citizens at the Capitol, in relation to the Susquehanna Rail Road; G. Y. Lansing, pres., E. Corning and 34 others, vice presidents, J. I. Werner and 13 others, secretaries..... Allen Brown, formerly and for a long time a merchant in Albany, died at Roxbury. Peter Van Loon died, aged 78.

23. Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, of Cherry Hill, died, aged 78.

Gen. SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER, long known in the history of the city and state, by his civil and military position and services, died yesterday afternoon at his residence at Cherry Hill, a short distance below the city. He was in the 78th year of his age. His death was sudden, he having maintained the vigor of his constitution through a long life of hard service and some suffering. In the sketch below, which we take from the *State Register*, the reader will find an ample record of the main incidents of his eventful life. One passage is omitted (perhaps rightly so) that might have illustrated the degree of animosity which once prevailed in politics—a drama of partizan violence and virulence in which the first men in the state figured. We do not allude to it now, except because it was so much in contrast with the relations which his political adversaries bore to him in after life. Though a federalist, he was appointed to office under Monroe, and retained by his successors, Jackson and Van Buren, till the removal of the Democratic state officers by the Whig legislature, and the sweeping change made in the Departments of the State, induced Mr. Van Buren to appoint Mr. Flagg to the post office. Restored by Harrison, with whom he was in relations of intimacy, he was removed, at the instance of his Whig associates, by Tyler. His claims on Gen. Taylor were regarded as of great force, but the fact did not secure his appointment; and he fared no better under his National Whig successor, the present incumbent of the chief Executive chair. He was unswerving in his political views and attachments, and the demeanor of his political adversaries towards him was an acknowledgment of the value and extent of his public services.—*Atlas.*

Gen. SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER was born in the town of Greenbush, and in the old Genet Mansion, at the foot of the

hill, half a mile back from the river, and about three miles from this city. His father was Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, who fought with great ardor and distinction in the Revolutionary war, and was desperately wounded at the battle of Fort Ann, Washington county, in this state. This action has never occupied the place in the history of that war which its importance entitles it to. It occurred several days before the great battle which resulted in the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne, on Bemis Heights, and was swallowed up and forgotten in the superior brilliance and importance of that decisive conflict. It was maintained for an entire day by a force of about 1,000 men, against an advanced brigade of Burgoyne's army, and was a series of desperate and bloody skirmishes. It was fought by order of Gen. Schuyler, who felt the importance of checking the enemy's advance at that point. Gen., then Col. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, commanded a regiment of 500 men, which was entirely mustered on the Van Rensselaer Manor. The stand taken by them held Burgoyne in check an entire day, and enabled Schuyler to remove artillery and stores from Fort George, strengthen his position on Bemis Heights, and gain invaluable time. But it nearly cost the brave Van Rensselaer his life. As he was rising from a kneeling position, after firing a fuzee, he received a musket ball in his thigh, which passed down to his knee. The ball was afterwards removed by a surgeon, by a most frightful operation, and he never entirely recovered from the frightful wound. So close and desperate was the encounter, that he lay many hours after he fell within hearing of the groans of Col. Armstrong, of the British army, who was also badly wounded.

Gen. H. K. Van Rensselaer afterwards lived for many years in this city, and died here some 28 years since, at the age of about 76 years. Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer inherited the military disposition and dauntless heroism of his father. At the early age of 18 he was appointed a cornet in a company of dragoons, mustered in Greenbush, and joined the army under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. Before he was 20 he was promoted to the command of a troop. In the battle of Miami, August, 1794, under "Mad Anthony," he received a terrible wound through the lungs, which was supposed to be mortal, but which his youth and vigorous constitution enabled him to surmount. How he acquitted himself, the despatches of Gen. Wayne bear ample and conclusive testimony. He suffered greatly from the effects of this wound until 1797, when he was commissioned by Gen. Wilkinson, at Philadelphia, to perform a delicate and dangerous military duty, which he promptly and satisfactorily discharged. He was also particularly noticed by

Gen. Washington, and raised by him to the command of a squadron of cavalry, after a personal interview with that great man.

After the disbanding of portions of the army took place, Gen. Van Rensselaer was appointed adjutant-general of this state, under Governor John Jay. This appointment he held during the respective administrations of his successors, Governors George Clinton and Morgan Lewis, for nine years during Gov. Tompkins' administration, and for nearly the whole period of Gov. De Witt Clinton's, which latter period was subsequent to the time he rendered such important and brilliant service in his country's behalf, in the capacity of aid to Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer (the late Patroon), who was appointed by Governor Tompkins to take command of the forces raised for the defence of the northern and western frontiers of this state, in 1812. The history of that campaign is well known to every reader familiar with the events of the last war, as it is still called.

The brilliant, but unfortunate battle of Queenstown, was fought on the 13th of October. The plan of it was simple and soldier-like, and, if it had been carried out in full, would have resulted in a brilliant and decisive victory. As it was, the force under Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, contending with greatly superior numbers, stormed and carried the fort. The gallant Colonel fell, riddled with wounds, and bleeding profusely, but cheered with the shouts of victory. But the reinforcements neglecting to cross the river at the proper time, the enemy came up in superior force, and the fort was retaken, and Van Rensselaer's troops were obliged to retreat.

Ensign Morris was killed, and Capts. Malcolm, Armstrong and Wool, were wounded in this action. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer received a ball in his hip, which passed out at his spine, two in his thigh, one of which lodged—and which he carried to the day of his death—two in his leg, and a sixth contused his heel. With all these he kept his feet until the enemy fled towards the town, and Capt. Wool, by his orders, ascended the mountain and carried the battery. During this time he had concealed his wounds under a great coat borrowed from Maj. Lush; and when the party filed off before him, unable any longer to stand, he fell to the ground, about daylight, among the dying and the dead, and was only prevented from fainting by a crust of bread and a cup of water, furnished by one of the former. While in this situation, the shouts of victory reached him from the hill, and remunerated him for all his sufferings.

This closed his active military life; and we have only room to just glance at his subsequent career.

He was elected to Congress from this district—the year we do

not recollect—and served his term faithfully and ably. At its close he received—we believe, under Monroe's administration—the commission of post master of this city, which he held under the successive administrations of Adams and Jackson. He was removed by Van Buren. In 1839, he was the Albany District Delegate to the Whig National Convention at Harrisburgh, Pa., and was one of the delegates from this state who cast his vote for his old companion in arms, Gen. Harrison. He had the satisfaction to see that gallant soldier and pure statesman nominated for and elected to the presidency, and from him received again the appointment of post master of this city, which he held until removed by Tyler. Since that time, he has not been in public life, and has resided with his family at Cherry Hill.

James Duncan died, aged 49. Elijah Hubbard, for many years a merchant tailor in South Market street, died at Ft. Edward, where he was stationed as a Methodist preacher, a profession he had followed twelve years.

24. Mrs. Rosanna Murray died, aged 52. Samuel Crane died, aged 78.

25. Mary Ann Boom died, aged 38.

26. The funeral of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer attended from Cherry Hill by the military and a large concourse of people. . . . . By the spring arrangements of the Hudson River Rail Road, the New York papers were received at half past ten in the forenoon, instead of coming up by the afternoon steam boat, at three or four o'clock.

. . . . . Margaret Catharine Veeder died, aged 26.

27. James Dey Ermand, jr. died, aged 27. . . . . The office of Clement Warren in Water street robbed of its most valuable effects at mid-day.

28. Mrs. Ann Fitzgerald died, aged 47. Ellen McGuire died, aged 48. Daniel S. Newton, formerly of Albany, died at Kilback, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

29. Margaret Horn, died aged 32. Owen Ward died, aged 30. Mrs. Betsey Drohan died.

30. By the report of the chief of police, John Morgan, it appeared that during the three months past, 734 arrests were made by the police; 698 destitute accommodated with lodgings; \$2500 counterfeit money seized; arrests by police constables 312, making 1,046 arrests. But 3 fires occurred . . . . . The whole amount of money raised by tax for the city and county expenses, was \$191,769.

## MAY.

1. John Johnson died, aged 54.
2. John H. Nichols died, aged 26.
3. Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson died, aged 77. William Scorsby died, aged 37.
4. Mrs. Harriet M., wife of Thomas J. Dobbs died, aged 21.....A fire occurred in Norton street, which destroyed several wooden buildings, including the dwelling and bathing establishment of Dr. Dean.....The office of Coffee, Bruce & Turner, Van Rensselaer's dock, was entered by burglars and robbed of valuable articles.
5. The hair dressing establishment of J. W. Blanchard in Broadway, was entered by burglars, about three o'clock in the morning, and several articles taken away..... Margaret L. Bleecker, wife of Henry A. Allen, died, aged 33. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Leonard, died, aged 79.
6. James O'Donnell died, aged 40.....An unknown man, supposed to be a German, threw himself into the river at the foot of Westerlo street, and was drowned. ....Bridget Lane died, aged 40. Charity Pangburn died, aged 73.
8. Samuel S. Peck died, aged 48. Mrs. A. B. Hutchinson, daughter of the late George Wilcox of Albany, died at Jersey City.
9. A thunder shower, during which a house in Lydius street was struck by lightning.....A burglary in William street.....Ann, wife of Abram E. Jackson, formerly of Albany, died in New York.
10. There was a rise in the river occasioned by the melting of snow at the upper sources at this late season. The docks were nearly submerged.....William McElroy died, aged 34.
11. Betsey, widow of John Buckman died, aged 55.
12. Edward Murry died, aged 41.
13. Mrs. Mary Kane, aged 29, widow of the late John Innes Kane, and daughter of the late Leonard Kip of New York, was buried from St. Paul's Church.
14. Catharine, wife of Martin Stalker, died, aged 31.
15. A man fell from the steam boat Hendrik Hudson and was drowned.



16. Lemuel Sherwood died, aged 68.....A mad bull was killed in Arch street, and a mad dog shot in Dove street.

17. There were upwards of 80 sail of vessels in port.

18. Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, arrived by the eastern train in the afternoon, and was received by the military and citizens, and escorted through the city to Congress Hall, where he was addressed by Gov. Hunt.

19. Joel J. Kibbe died, aged 38.

20. Louis Kossuth made a brief address at the Third Presbyterian Church, to an audience of about 800..... A meeting was held at the Capitol, of the opponents of the loan of the city credit to the Albany and Susquehanna Rail Road, the mayor in the chair.....A meeting of German citizens was held and a society organized for the protection of emigrants against frauds on their arrival in the city.

21. James Hannah died, aged 55. Elizabeth, wife of James Jackson died, aged 36. Mrs. Kerin died. Mrs. Mary Ann Ward died, aged 43.....Kossuth left the city by rail road to Niagara, having received *material aid* to the amount of about \$2000 in Albany.....Mrs. Lydia C. Pickering died, aged 35.

22. The river had subsided to its ordinary level for the first time since the 25th March, a period of 57 days..... A meeting of the friends of the loan of the city credit to the Albany and Susquehanna Rail Road was held at the Capitol. John Townsend in the chair.....Christopher Streeter, formerly of Albany, died at Delavan, Wisconsin, aged 48.

24. Mary Farrell died, aged 40. Mrs. Margaret Ashton died.

26. John Donovan died, aged 52. Abram P. Johnson died, aged 21.

27. William H. Rawson died, aged 20. Mary McEntee died, aged 75.

28. Elizabeth Hiney died, aged 75. Rebecca Beebe died, aged 80.....At a meeting of the trustees of the Dudley Observatory the following officers were elected: Stephen Van Rensselaer, president; Thomas W. Olcott,

vice president, O. M. Mitchell, cor. secretary; J. H. Armsby, rec. sec.; Isaac W. Vosburg, treasurer. Plans of the observatory building were presented by Mr. Downing, and the following appointed building committee: John N. Wilder, E. Wickes and John B. Tibbets of Troy..... Elizabeth Judson died, aged 69.

30. Bridget, wife of John Gaffney died, aged 68.

#### JUNE.

1. A meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall to consider the matter of tendering to Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile, a public welcome to the capital of the state. Speeches were made, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception..... James Donovan died, aged 19.

2. Sarah Hoffman, wife of John M. B. Davidson, died, aged 22. Harman W. Elmendorf died, aged 35. Elizabeth Linacre died, aged 65.

5. Kossuth addressed the Young Men's Hungarian Association at Association Hall, which was well filled with people, and beautifully decorated. He stated that this was probably the conclusion of his wanderings in America. The amount of *material aid* which he had received in Albany was about \$2200. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rabbi Wise, the first occasion, perhaps, at which a Jew officiated in a similar capacity in Albany.....Ebenezer J. Don died, aged 20. Sarah Murphy died, aged 61.

6. A wooden building in Wilson street, probably fired by an incendiary, was burned to the ground about 2 o'clock in the morning.....It has been unusual of late years to mention quick trips of sloops, so much greater is the speed of steam boats. The sloop Capitol, Captain Hawkins arrived at the dock, at 11 o'clock at night, having made a trip to Providence and back in 7 days and 9 hours, including two days detention at Providence, unloading her cargo of corn and flour, and taking in return cargo.

7. The Common Council revised the law requiring dogs to be muzzled.....Kossuth left the city for New York in the morning steam boat Alida.

9. Mrs. Anna Lansing died, aged 88.

10. A large building in progress of erection on North Ferry street for a steam planing mill, was blown down, killing one of the workmen and wounding four others. . . . . Britton B. Tallman died, aged 54. Mrs. Catharine Hewitt died, aged 38.

11. The grand jury presented the pond on the west side of Lark street, corner of Lancaster, as a public nuisance, arising from its stagnation, and from being the receptacle of dead animals and garbage. This was formerly the head of Rutten kill, and its condition a good many years ago, before the ravine was filled up, gave rise to an article in the *Temperance Recorder*, which led to a libel suit between Mr. E. C. Delavan and the brewers. The water had long been used for malting. . . . . Mrs. Christina Laramer died, aged 80. Lewis Aspinwall, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 60. . . . . The south wall of White's malt house, a building six stories high, on North Ferry street, fell in, and several men who were at work in taking it down, were severely injured. . . . . William Irwin, formerly of Albany, died at New Orleans of cholera, aged 29. Mrs. Emily White died, aged 40.

14. A new express train commenced running from New York to Buffalo in 14 hours. The train which left New York at 6 A. M. arrived at the depot on this side at 10 minutes past 10, and arrived at Buffalo at 8 P. M. . . . . Isaac L. Weaver died, aged 41.

15. Thermometer 95 on the shady side of State street. . . . . Mrs. Jane Radley died, aged 53. Mrs. Caroline Hutchinson died, aged 27.

16. Thermometer 96 on south side State street. . . . . Magdalena Wynkoop died, aged 63. . . . . Five burglaries were found to have been committed during the night.

17. Mrs. Mary E. Grimes died, aged 21.

20. Sophia wife of John S. Hughes, died at Buffalo, aged 40; late of Albany.

21. The new steam boat Francis Skiddy arrived from New York. . . . . John Gallien died, aged 30.

24. Jeannie wife of Joseph Warren died, aged 23.

27. An accidental fire destroyed the Albany Nail

Works, on the opposite side of the river, near Troy, owned by Messrs. Corning & Winslow. The loss of property was about \$50,000, which was insured; and more than 200 workmen were deprived of their customary occupation.

29. Depeyster D. Austin, late of Albany, drowned at Memphis, Tenn., aged 19.

30. The new steam boat Francis Skiddy made the passage up from New York in 7h. 25m.; or 6h. 55½m., deducting time lost at landings.

#### JULY.

1. Richard Finn died, aged 22. Mrs. Ellen Early died, aged 37. . . . . Store No. 700 Broadway opened by burglars at night. . . . . Mrs. Catharine Rubey died.

3. James Stevenson, an estimable citizen, died, aged 65. He held the office of Mayor, and other trusts, with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. STEVENSON was born in this city, and after completing his education, which was thorough and liberal, pursued the study of the law with the late John V. Henry, of this city, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. Being early possessed of a competency, he paid but little attention to his profession, and soon became deeply interested in the welfare of his native city. After having repeatedly served as a member of the Common Council, he was in 1826 appointed Mayor, and held that office till 1828—succeeding the late Ambrose Spencer, and being in turn succeeded by Hon. Charles E. Dudley. And from that period down to within a few weeks of his death, he has ever been found practically and usefully interested in every local enterprise. The last capacity in which he served the city was as President of the Board of Water Commissioners for Albany, and his resignation was caused by his declining health. In this, as in every other station held by him, he rendered prompt and valuable services.

He was for many years an officer of St. Peter's Church, a trustee of the Albany Academy for more than thirty years, and a member of the Albany Institute.

The death of Mr. Stevenson will not be less generally mourned, than long and widely felt in our city. Though his manners were so unobtrusive as to render him less prominent than many whose usefulness and activity could not compare with his, yet

his departure will be realized in a thousand ways, for his life was a busy one, and of practical usefulness.

The remarks of Ald. Dexter in the Common Council on Saturday, and the resolutions submitted by him in reference to the death of Mr. Stevenson, so eloquently and truthfully sum up the virtues that adorned the character of the deceased, that we have nothing to add, save that his loss is truly an irreparable one, creating a void that may not be filled; for he was one of the few surviving members of that once large class of polished, high toned, old fashioned gentlemen who, in years gone by, lent such a lustre, and shed such a delightful and genial influence upon social life in Albany. With integrity above reproach, a character of spotless purity, and perfect suavity of manners, combined with true dignity, James Stevenson nobly represented the gentlemen of the old school, passed through a long life with uninterrupted honor, and has gone down to his grave universally admired and lamented.—*Register*.

Charles E. Simmons, aged 17, drowned by falling off a sloop.....Mrs. Christina Andrew died, aged 79.

5. The anniversary was celebrated as usual by the citizens in the morning, J. I. WERNER, Esq., orator; and in the afternoon by the Young Men's Association, S. G. COURTNEY, Esq., orator.....A fire broke out in a building in North Pearl street, which burnt off the roof. ....The remains of Henry Clay were received at the steam boat landing at ten o'clock at night, and escorted by torch-light to the City Hall by the military and fire companies.....The Theatre in Green street reopened, after an interval of nearly 40 years, during which it was used as a Baptist church.

6. The remains of Henry Clay were escorted to the rail road by the Burgesses Corps, and accompanied by them to Syracuse.....Mrs. Caty Shepherd, who died in New York on the 4th, aged 65, was buried in Albany. ....An alarm of fire, caused by the burning of the roof of a dwelling in North Ferry street.

7. Thomas Kessan died, aged 49.....The Board of Supervisors entertained the subject of dividing the county of Albany, proposing to set off with the city a part of Water-vliet and of Bethlehem, as the county of Albany, and erect a new county from the remainder of the present county.

8. John Cochran died, aged 30.....Closing exercises

of the 16th term of the State Normal School, when Prof. Perkins took leave of the institution.

10. Several persons were sun-struck during this and the preceding day. . . . . Jane Ann Moore died, aged 37.

11. Mrs. Caroline A. Anderson died, aged 21.

12. Mrs. J. McCrossen died, aged 66. . . . . Daniel Harris died, aged 73.

13. Mrs. Flood died, aged 40.

14. Mrs. Catharine M., wife of George W. Gladding, died, aged 27.

16. Mrs. Jane M. Foster died, aged 33.

17. John Brangan died. . . . . James McEnelly, aged 40, was drowned by falling from a barge.

19. A fire at No. 96 State street damaged the furniture of a large wareroom, but was soon extinguished by the bountiful supply of water from the hydrants.

20. John Brady and John Connors were drowned in the pond on Patroon street, while bathing. . . . . The store of Hagaman & Cowell robbed by burglars.

22. Ralph McClintock died, aged 84.

23. The large paint and drug store of A. McClure & Co., in State street, consumed by fire, and two persons severely burnt by the ignition of alcohol.

24. John Bamber, who was burnt at the fire of the previous evening, died at 1 o'clock in the morning, of the severity of his burns. . . . . Robert Niblock died, aged 32.

25. Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Daniel Harris, died, aged 66. . . . . Elizabeth Drake died, aged 18.

26. Thomas James died, aged 47. . . . . Moses K. Veazie died, aged 28.

28. E. A. Camp died, aged 33. . . . . The steam boat Henry Clay burnt, on her way down the river. Nearly a hundred lives lost.

30. James Wilson died.

#### AUGUST.

1. A fire at 10 o'clock at night, in a grocery store, cor. Church and Lansing streets, was extinguished with small damage.

2. Joseph M. Holmes died, aged 33.

5. Mrs. Sarah Cunliff died, aged 44. John Whish died, aged 57. Thomas Adee died in New York, formerly of Albany.

8. Edward Rafferty died, aged 57.

10. Mrs. D. R., wife of Uri Burt, died, aged 59.

12. Catharine Nowlan died, aged 88. William McDonald died. Wm. Gibson died, aged 46.....The performances at the Green Street Theatre were brought to a close by the sheriff, who took out the scenery. ....Nicholas McMahan died, aged 64. Rebecca Conine died, aged 88.

13. A fire occurred in a grocery in Orange street, which was got under, with the damage of a part of the building; loss \$200.....Joshua R. Hays died, aged 55.

14. A fire damaged an outhouse in Lumber street.

15. A man fell from a fourth story window in Hamilton street, and was killed; and another from a sloop, and was drowned; both intoxicated.....Gilbert Shattuck died, aged 32.

16. A fire damaged two frame buildings in William street. Another alarm in the afternoon arose from the burning out of a chimney.....First public procession of the Turn-verein and Sing-verein, who had a steam boat excursion down the river. One of them, Reinhart Andol, aged 20, was drowned.

18. Isaac Hempstead died, aged 48.

19. A fire at the corner of Cross and Orange streets, destroyed a small wooden building.....Margaret Sheridan died, aged 16.

20. Mrs. Sarah Reid died, aged 69.

21. Wm. Henry Duncan died, aged 23. William D. Wynkoop died, aged 43.....Alarm of fire at 11 o'clock at night, caused by a fire in some brush, three miles out.

22. A boat, containing about 15 or 20 persons, who were crossing the river at the rail road ferry, was capsized, and but five escaped with their lives.

The news of the calamity spread rapidly through the city, and in a few minutes thousands were hastening to the Pier—many fearfully apprehensive that some of their relatives or friends were among the unfortunates. As soon as possible, boats were sent

to drag the river for the dead bodies. In the course of an hour, four, and before 9 o'clock, ten, were recovered—probably all that were drowned. Their names were as follows:

Peter Engle, aged 22; a native of Germany; lives with his father at No. 720 Broadway. Recognized by his brother, Nicholas Engle. Segar-maker, and orderly sergeant of the German Rifle Corps. [His watch was stopped at 40 minutes past 4.] William Sporborg, 9 years and 10 months old; born in America; lived with his father, at No. 101 South Pearl street. Augustus A. Kreuder, son of George Kreuder, No. 15 Montgomery street; 19 years old; native of Germany; fifteen years in America. Joannah Dunfrey, 21 years old; from county Waterford, Ireland; has a sister in this country, and a brother living at Cincinnati; a servant in the family of Dr. Ford, Washington street; friends at No. 155 Orange street. Recognized by her sister. Anthony Valentine, county Kildare, Ireland; has been three years in this country; recognized by his cousin, Mrs. Cary; lives at No. 108 Water street; has a brother at Auburn; remains taken charge of by his friends. Bernard Gill, native of the city of Dublin, Ireland; recognized by his friends; had \$2.33 in overalls, and \$8 in porte monnaie; was a ferryman. Martin Murphy, aged 32; a laborer, and cousin of the woman who was drowned. George Hartman, moulder, worked for Messrs. Ransom & Co.; aged 34 years; a native of Germany. His brother, George Adams Hartman, has taken charge of his remains. Joseph Franks, 19 years old; a native of Germany; has no parents in this country; was a clerk for Joseph Sporborg. Remains taken charge of by his uncle, Isaac Franks. Unknown man, about five feet eight inches high; dark brown hair; dark blue eyes; has a German appearance; wore a black coat, vest and pants, and high boots; had a Troy railroad ticket, one key, one cornelian ring, two white linen handkerchiefs, one marked R. B., or R. D.; two small scars on his forehead; linen shirt, and grey woolen socks. Remains taken charge of by Coroner.

23. Hamilton Bundy died, aged 24. George H. Bullions, son of Rev. Peter Bullions, late of Albany, died at New Orleans.

25. James Maher died, aged 72.

We regret to announce the death of an aged and esteemed citizen of Albany, JAMES MAHER. Mr. M. was born in Ireland, but he passed the greater portion of his life in this city, where for more than half a century he was known for his intelligence, his public spirit, his patriotism, and the deep interest he took in the fortunes of his adopted fellow-citizens, and in the measures for their social, political and religious advancement.



He was one of the earlier class of emigrants, whose advent to this country was cotemporaneous with the formation of the Constitution—a body of educated and energetic men, whose influence was early felt in the country, and who at once acquired position in it. Mr. M. entered mercantile life, and was at the head of an extensive and profitable business when the war of 1812 broke out. Without looking at the sacrifice, Mr. Maher promptly organized a volunteer corps—the Irish Greens, of which he was chosen captain—and placed it at the disposal of the government. He served with distinction through the brilliant campaign of Niagara, and was in active service through the war.

He was for many years the state librarian, was repeatedly chosen to the common council, was a candidate of the Democracy for sheriff, and received from the general government the appointment of paymaster to the troops—the small emoluments of which however, were, after a brief time, abolished.

Though for many years in imperfect health, he retained the appearance and vivacity of youth, to an extreme old age. In his death, the city loses one of its most spirited and devoted citizens, and his fellow countrymen a sympathizer, counsellor and friend.—*Atlas.*

Mary M., widow of the late Lawrence Paddock, died, aged 47. Delia Ann, wife of Wm. Davis, died, aged 31. Jane R., wife of Squire Moon, died, aged 31.

26. Thomas O'Connell died, aged 77. Mrs. Armenia, wife of Wm. Whitney died, aged 53. Mrs. Catharine Peacock died, aged 36.

27. John Conley died, aged 52. Henry B. Webb died, aged 48.

28. Two companies of Hudson firemen arrived, and were received by company 11.

30. Mrs. Elizabeth Havens died, aged 76. Jacob Van Ness, formerly of the city, died in New York, and was brought up for interment.....The Jersey Blues, a military company from Paterson, arrived by the day boat, and were received by the Burgesses Corps and escorted through the city.....Mrs. Catharine Shields died, aged 50.

31. A fire in Orange street damaged a shed only..... Ellen Rider died, aged 57.

## SEPTEMBER.

1. Elizabeth Bell, died, aged 53. John Hancock died, aged 28.

2. Desire W. Peckham died, aged 84. Arthur Shields died, aged 46. John W. Wands died, aged 55.

3. Daniel K. Winne died, aged 63. Wm. Mascord died, aged 51.

4. Eliza Born, wife of Joseph S. Henshaw, died, aged 34. Jeannie W., wife of Thomas Lord, daughter of the late Jonas Wickes, died at Bridgeport, aged 23. . . . . The steamboat *Reindeer*, while on her way up to this city from New York, burst a flue at Bristol, about 40 miles below Albany. By this disaster 7 persons were instantly killed, and about 25 more died in a short time. Among them were Mrs. Lockwood and daughter, Mr. D. N. Bowers and wife, and H. D. Holdridge of Albany.

5. John Pitkin Norton died at Farmington, Ct., aged 30. He was a native of Albany, an eminent agricultural chemist, and a professor of that science in Yale College.

6. Dr. Joel A. Wing, one of the oldest and most valued physicians of Albany, died at Hartford, Ct.

For many months, Dr. Wing had been suffering under a malady, attended with aberration of mind, which defied medical treatment, and mocked all hopes of recovery.

The deceased was universally beloved, and professionally occupied the highest rank among his brethren, in and out of the city. Devotedly attentive to those under his charge, skillful, experienced and successful in his practice—cheerful and warm hearted—he was a model of a family physician—and in all the relations of life a pattern of usefulness and good works. His society was sought after, as well for his professional learning, as for his admirable social qualities. In both respects he was the object of the warm esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance during a residence of nearly forty years in this city.

“Dr. Wing (says the *Evening Journal*) was a native of the county of Berkshire. He studied his profession under Doctor De La Mater, in Florida, Montgomery county, and received his license to practice in May, 1811. He commenced his practice in Columbia county, but removed to Albany in 1814. In 1825, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Williams College. In 1843 he was elected President of the State Medical Society. In 1848, the only time he ever allowed himself to become a candidate for office, he was elected a Member of the Legislature.”

Few men were better calculated to win and secure ardent friends, and few depart more universally and deeply lamented.—*Argus*.

7. Susannah wife of George Osborn died, aged 61. . . . . The city authorities took possession of the south ferry, the lessee, Lansing D. Abeel, having forfeited the same. . . . . The jail calendar contained the names of 21 persons waiting trial as follows: manslaughter, 3; attempt to kill, 1; robbery, 1; forgery, 1; grand larceny, 9; receiving stolen goods, 2; attempt to commit arson, 1; false pretences, 1; disorderly person, 1. . . . . John Austin died at San Francisco, aged 39.

9. Mazeppa Engine Co. No. 48 arrived from New York, and were received and entertained by D. D. Tompkins Engine Co. No. 8, of this city. They marched to the City Hall, where they were welcomed by Mayor Perry, and in the evening the fire department honored their guests with a torch-light procession.

10. A copper kettle, containing 200 barrels of beer, fell from its place in Messrs. Taylor & Son's brewery, doing great damage to the premises.

11. The grand jury closed their session, by presenting to the court 25 indictments. . . . . John Joynt died, aged 35.

12. Sarah Ten Eyck, formerly of Albany, died at Amsterdam, N. Y.

13. Mrs. Ann Cameron died, aged 34. . . . . The dry goods store of Bernard Hiller, in South Pearl street, was robbed of goods worth \$500, before daylight in the morning.

15. Abraham Sickles died, aged 42. Mrs. John Lacey, formerly of Albany, died in New York.

16. Emily, wife of Wm. Johnson, died, aged 28. Mrs. Catharine Staats, daughter of the late Jacob Cuyler, and widow of Barent G. Staats, died, aged 86. Anthony Gearon died, aged 54. Thomas R. Richardson died at Milwaukie, aged 52.

18. Rensselaer Reno died, aged 49.

19. Thomas Austin Hammond, of Orwell, Vt., died at 122 State street. . . . . A fire in Washington street slightly damaged a shoe store. . . . . William Spears died, aged 37.

20. Mrs. Mary Burnop died, aged 75. . . . . The Greenbush ferry leased to Stephen Harris for 12 years, at an annual rent of \$4,000.

21. S. A. Parke died, aged 54. . . . . A meeting of rail road engineers, to take into consideration the tunneling of the river at the rail road ferry. . . . . Elizabeth, wife of Henry Bager, died, aged 36.

22. Ira Nichols died.

23. George Hanford died, aged 62. . . . . The lots 74 and 76 State street, purchased by A. McClure, for \$15,000.

24. The two story wooden store on the pier, above the cut, was destroyed by fire, with the contents, consisting of grain and flour, belonging to S. M. Fish & Co. The first use of a fire annihilator in Albany was made here, with good effect.

26. An alarm of fire, caused by the burning of a chimney . . . . . Thomas McCambly died, aged 24. Mrs. Elizabeth Beaver died, aged 61.

27. Mary C., wife of Garret Bensen, died.

29. Mary Montanye died, aged 16. Anthony Wood died, aged 45. . . . . At a meeting of the common council, Wm. Seymour was elected city chamberlain, in the place of C. W. Bender, who had faithfully discharged the duties of the office during ten years. Henry C. Southwick was elected deputy chamberlain, in the place of Hamlet H. Hickcox. . . . . Mr. Harris having declined to accept the lease of the ferry, it was awarded to Messrs. Akin & Schuyler, at an annual rent of \$2,200, conditioned that the lessees should keep two large steam boats for the convenience of passengers.

30. An alarm of fire, caused by the burning of a bed in the attic of a house in Hamilton street. Damage slight. . . . . John Coleman died, aged 27. Jacob Winne died, aged 53.

#### OCTOBER.

1. Mrs. Ann Fitzpatrick died, aged 40. . . . . At a trial before the Circuit Court, there were seven witnesses who were of the aggregate age of about *five hundred and nine-*

teen years, as follows: David Newland, 88 years; John Van Zandt, 86; John Erwin, 78; Wm. McHarg, 76; S. Topping, 72; Jesse P. Mitchell, 61; A. D. Rosekrans, (about) 58—making a total of 519 years.

2. Mrs. Elizabeth Cure died, aged 62. Mrs. Elizabeth Potts died, aged 75. Mrs. Elizabeth Boardman died, aged 76.

3. Edwin H. Williams died, aged 43. Bridget Guarin died, aged 23. . . . . The congregation of the First Baptist Church held their first service in the lecture room of their new edifice, corner of Philip and Plain streets.

5. Margaret Countreman died, aged 80. Matilda Ann, wife of John Mitchell, died, aged 23. Mrs. Mary D. Foot died, aged 30. . . . . A Convention of delegates from Congregational Churches in different parts of the country, met, to the number of about 500, at the Congregational Church in this city. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, delivered the introductory sermon in the evening. . . . . A striped bass, weighing 25 lbs., was taken with a hook by Capt. Hitchcock, while fishing from the Pier. A bass of that size is seldom taken in that way here.

6. Joseph Weaver died, aged 43.

8. A fire in Water street destroyed nine wooden stables, and burnt three horses. . . . . The Congregational Convention adjourned after a session of four days. . . . . Mary E. Price, wife of Sylvester Rull, died, aged 19.

11. Capt. Ira Gridley died, aged 68. . . . . Messrs. Schuyler & Akin took possession of the Greenbnsh ferry on lease, bringing a good steam ferry boat to the work. . . . . Mrs. Mary Porter died.

15. James K. Strain died, aged 35. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Peter Fitzpatrick, died, aged 68.

16. Joseph Neely died, aged 52. Sarah Lane Cunniff died, aged 19. . . . . Gen. Winfield Scott arrived in the city, and was escorted from the depôt to the Capitol, where he was addressed by John C. Spencer. . . . . David Carson, late of Albany, died at Dubuque, Iowa, aged 36.

18. Gen. Chauncey Humphrey, late of Albany, died at Middlebury, Vt.. Mrs. Margaret, wife of Wm. McHench, died . . . . . Gen. Scott left the city in the morning for New York.

19. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Lewis, died, aged 60. Ann, wife of Felix Loughran, died, aged 36.

20. Christopher Dunn died, aged 54.

21. Lorenzo M. Bedell died, aged 35. . . . . The Albany City Volunteers organized by an election of officers, as follows: John Arts, Captain; Francis Marshall, 1st Lieut., Christopher Hess, 2d Lieut.

22. Emily E. Williams died, aged 17. Eunice Moore died, aged 64. Mary, wife of Andrew Davison, died.

25. A Temperance Convention was held at the City Hall, which nominated county officers for the ensuing election. . . . . Caroline, wife of John Krantz, died, aged 47.

26. Miss Angelica Lovett died. Alida Visscher died, aged 31. . . . . A meeting of the members of the Albany bar was held at the City Hall, to express their sentiments on the death of Daniel Webster. . . . . Michael Dady died, aged 42.

27. John Scott died, aged 70.

28. A telegraphic dispatch from Troy, requesting the assistance of the Albany engine companies to extinguish a fire which threatened a considerable portion of the former city . . . . . Mrs. Hannah Rawls, formerly of Albany, died at Romeo, Mich., aged 63.

29. The citizens of Albany, by recommendation of the Mayor, closed their places of business at 12 o'clock, during the funeral services of Daniel Webster at Marshfield. . . . . In the evening, a great mass meeting of the Whigs at the Capitol, and a large procession of the Democrats. There never was before such a display of banners and transparencies in State street. . . . . At a meeting of the Common Council, the Mayor offered a resolution that boxes be placed at the polls, for the purpose of receiving contributions to the Washington Monument.

30. Bridget Donahue died, aged 32. . . . . Antonio Lopez, a Portuguese sailor, died at the station house, whither he had been taken, insensible, from exposure in the streets.

## NOVEMBER.

2. Election day—the result of which was, the success of the whole Democratic ticket. . . . . Welcome C. Tucker died, aged 21. Sophia M. Walworth died, aged 21.

4. A fire on the dock, above Steuben street, destroyed several poor wooden tenements.

5. John A. Zeilman died, aged 75.

7. Mrs. Margaret Vanderzee, late of Albany, died at Newark, aged 67.

9. Matthew Kizinger committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart with a carving knife. . . . . John Clark hanged himself with a handkerchief in his cellar.

10. Great democratic procession in honor of the recent success of the party in the election of their candidates.

11. John Harrington died, aged 57.

13. Thomas Ryan, formerly of Albany, died at Philadelphia, aged 61.

14. William A. Bardwell, formerly of Albany, died at Brooklyn, aged 43. Richard Bygate died, aged 27.

15. A fire on the pier destroyed part of the contents of Messrs. Griffin & Buel's flour store.

16. Sarah widow of the late Capt. Israel P. Hand, died, aged 77.

17. Joseph Gibson died, aged 38.

18. George Turner died, aged 22.

20. The dwelling houses 162 and 164 Lydius street were entered by burglars and robbed of plate, jewelry and other articles.

21. Dedication of the cathedral by Archbishop Hughes, assisted by another archbishop, five bishops, and above fifty priests. An audience of nearly four thousand people witnessed the ceremonies. . . . . Stephen Langridge died, aged 52.

22. First snow of the season.

23. A convention of the friends of a rail road from this city north to Plattsburgh was held in this city, Hon. Erastus Corning, president. . . . . Mrs. Mehitabel Webster died.

25. Democratic Festival at Stanwix Hall in commemoration of the recent achievements of the party at the

polls.....Wm. Chatfield, late of Albany, died at Wattertown, Wisconsin, aged 81.

DECEMBER.

1. The Rev. A. A. Thayer was installed pastor of the Universalist congregation, which had for some time been without a pastor. A new organ was also provided for the church.

2. Mrs. Priscilla Fay, relict of the late Edward Fay, and formerly a resident of Albany, died at Sacramento, Cal., aged 63.

5. Dr. James A. Russell died, aged 29.

6. John Enos Helme died, aged 21.

The Chamberlain and Finance Committee submitted an estimate of the probable deficiencies, which, in their opinion, will exist, in consequence of the sums authorized to be raised by chap. 139 laws 1848, being less than the probable expenditure during the municipal year on the same accounts. Also, an estimate of the amount that will be received prior to the close of the municipal year from apportionments and assessments, approved and confirmed during the year ending Nov. 1, 1852, with the balance that will remain unpaid at the close of the year. The amount authorized by the act referred to, to be raised to pay the interest on the public debt, contracted prior to May 1, 1848, exceeds the sum that will be required for that purpose. It is estimated that the following sums will be required to be raised by tax to defray the contingent expenses of the city for the year, viz:

For contingent expenses (ordinary).....	\$30,000·00
For expense of Fire Department.....	16,000·00
For purchase of additional lands for district schools Nos. 1, 3 and 8.....	2,400·00
For purchase of lot and erection of schoolhouse for colored children.....	2,500·00
For deficiency in amount authorized to be raised for the expense of Police Department.....	2,000·00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$52,900·00
Authorized to be raised.....	30,000·00
	<hr/>
Deficiency .....	\$22,900·00
To defray the expense of providing, lighting and re- pairing public lamps.....	\$10,500·00



Authorized to be raised.....	10,000·00
	<hr/>
Deficiency .....	\$500·00
The aggregate of all the apportionments and assessments approved and confirmed during the year ending Nov. 1, was.....	\$16,280·58
There was received on account of the same during the year.....	9,448·85
	<hr/>
	\$6,831·73
Estimated receipts to close of year.....	1,831·73
	<hr/>
Deficiency .....	\$5,000·00

The Committee recommend the following to be included in the tax lists of this year to provide for payment of interest on city debt, appropriated to Sinking Fund and for the support of city government during the year, viz:

Police Department,.....	\$27,000·00
Public Lamps,.....	10,500·00
Interest on debt contracted prior to May 1, 1848, ..	27,000·00
Interest on water debt,.....	8,000·00
Account of Sinking Fund,.....	10,000·00
Temporary relief of city poor,.....	5,000·00
Contingent expenses (ordinary).....	\$30·000
Fire Department,.. ..	16·000
Water for Alms House,.....	2·000
Purchase of land for District Schools Nos. 1, 3 and 8.....	2·400
Colored School House and land,.....	2·500
	<hr/>
	52,900·00
Account of Public Schools,.....	5,000·00
Deficiency on account of improving streets,.....	5,000·00
	<hr/>
	\$150,400·00

The annual report of the Chamberlain, Trustees of the City Sinking Fund, and the Trustees of the Western Rail Road Corporation Sinking Fund, were received and referred to the finance committee.

The following presents a condensed statement of these documents:

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT.

*Receipts from November 1, 1851, to November 1, 1852.*

Water Loan,.....	\$200,000·00
Water Rents,.....	48,835·98
City Water Works,....	11,226·74
City Water Debt, interest,.....	9,316·03
Assessments, .....	48,491·57

Costs on Assessment sales,.....	£100·00
Rents,.....	1,981·97
Commutation of Rents,.....	612·00
Real Estate,.....	766·10
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	50·00
Interest,.....	7,409·07
Dividends,.....	279·50
Markets,.....	1,951·50
Police Office,.....	366·04
Justices' Court,.....	2,300·48
City Poor,.....	6,197·30
Alms House,.....	6,473·53
Contingents,.....	2,391·32
Redemption,.....	1,674·70
Surveyor's Office,.....	241·00
District Schools,.....	12,336·48
City Taxes,.....	136,900·00
County of Albany,.....	11,000·00
Temporary Loan,.....	20,000·00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts,.....	\$530,901·31
Cash on hand Nov. 1. 1851,.....	63,704·44
	<hr/>
Total,.....	\$594,605·75
Disbursements during the same period:	
City Water Works,.....	\$216,969·25
City Water debt, interest account,.....	41,733·43
Water Rents,.....	1,225·22
Trustees of Sinking Fund,.....	52,426·03
Interest,.....	35,503·61
Basin assessment,.....	64·99
Grading and paving streets,.....	65,876·24
Constructing drains,.....	3,774·70
Costs on assessment sales,.....	158·50
Alms House,.....	25,847·82
City Poor,.....	10,779·81
Police Department,.....	27,565·28
Police Office,.....	1,872·25
City Lamps,.....	10,036·03
Fire Department,.....	16,178·92
Ferry,.....	468·37
Markets,.....	1,564·99
District Schools,.....	13,415·14
Surveyor's Office,.....	1,200·00
Salaries,.....	4,700·00
City Hall,.....	1,146·21

Elections,.....	534·50
Printing and advertising,.....	1,074·25
Justices Courts,.....	3,403·74
Court of Special Sessions,.....	60·50
Redemption,.....	1,576·76
Repairing, &c., streets, drains and wells,..	10,260·56
Contingencies,.....	9,257·72

Total disbursements,.....	\$558,674·82
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1852,.....	35,930·93

Total,..... \$594,605·75

TRUSTEES OF SINKING FUND.

*Receipts.*

Sales Real Estate,.....	\$5,272·10
From City Treasury,.....	35,000·00
Tax,.....	10,000·00
Assessments,.....	5,950·89
Loan from City,.....	8,015 93

Total Receipts,..... \$64,238·92

*Expenditures.*

Redemption City Bonds, 7 per cent.,.....	\$50,626·03
do. 6 do. ....	4,800·00
Payment to Chamberlain,....	3,812·89
Deposited to apply on Water Debt,.....	5,000·00

Total,..... \$64,238·92

WESTERN RAIL ROAD CORPORATION SINKING FUND.

The investments made by the Trustees are as follows, viz:

Bonds and Mortgages,.....	\$221,042
City Bonds (canceled).....	55,000
City Water Stock,.....	60,000

Total,..... \$336,042

The amount thus invested has been derived from the following sources:

Contribution by Western Railroad Co.....	\$193,111·10
Interest on investments,.....	137,417·04
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank (overdrawn)..<	5,513·86

Total,..... \$336,042·00

9. The City Volunteers, a new military company, Capt. John Arts, made their first appearance, in an unique uniform.

10. John Taylor's malt house partially destroyed by fire; loss about \$15,000. . . . John Mitchell died, aged 41. Eliza Kennedy died, aged 65.

11. Gilbert Millen committed suicide by poison, at the Merchant's Hotel.

12. John B. Gibbons, late of Albany, died in New York, aged 31. Ellen, wife of Henry Pierce, late of Albany, died in California.

13. Garrit Lansing Van Heusen, formerly of Albany, died at Newark, N. J., aged 37.

14. Miss Rebecca Eights died, aged 76. James Schermerhorn died, aged 19. . . . Grace Church dedicated by Bishop Wainwright, assisted by thirty clergymen. . . . Mrs. Sarah Shaw died at Amsterdam, widow of Isaiah Shaw, formerly of Albany.

15. The canal closed; boats had almost entirely ceased to run, the season being so far advanced. . . . The sales of barley in the market amounted to 1,620,300 bushels; the prices ranging from 64 to 84 cts. . . . John Kinney died, aged 65. Mary, wife of Levi C. Tuck, died. Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Litterby, died, aged 103.

16. The river navigation had so far ceased, that but one vessel under canvas was seen within a range of forty miles, and that was bound for winter quarters below. Some of the lesser steam boats still made their trips, slightly obstructed by floating ice.

17. Mrs. Sarah Hubbard died.

19. Annual meeting of the Albany Tract Society. Receipts of the past year \$1345; expenditures, \$1148. Number of distributors, 100. Rev. David Dyer had been employed as agent of the society, since July last.

We gathered from the report that there are at present 100 distributors, who visit 120 districts; number of visits of Superintendent (Rev. Mr. Dyer) and his Assistant (Mr. Cone) during last six months, 4069; that during the year, 656,466 pages of tracts have been distributed; 143 bibles and 69 testaments given away; 127 sermons preached; 166 sick persons visited; 17 funerals attended; 121 persons relieved; 100 induced to attend public worship; 133 children brought into Sunday schools; \$200 distributed among the poor, &c. There are four mission stations under the general supervision of the Society, whose meetings

are generally well attended, and to each of which a Sabbath school is attached. Besides these, three sewing schools have been established, and from these instrumentalities the managers hope for much good. The report also referred to the facilities which the Society afforded for the judicious distribution of aid to the poor, and particularly pressed this point upon the attention of the benevolent. Rev. Drs. Kennedy and Campbell, and Rev. Mr. Post, delivered addresses. A collection was taken up, and, after a benediction, the audience dispersed.—*Express*.

20. The Green Street Theatre, which had been a long time undergoing improvements and decorations, opened this evening, under the management of Madame de Marguerittes. . . . . Horace Meech, formerly of this city, died at Freeport, Ill., aged 63.

22. The river was entirely frozen over, so that the boats could no longer move through the ice. The Hendrik Hudson was frozen in, on her way down the river, about ten miles below the city.

23. Mary Lindsay died of apoplexy. John Cayhe died, aged 31. . . . . The supervisors fixed upon the rate of assessment of the city and county. For assessed valuation of real estate in the city, see table, page 385.

24. Nathaniel Rogers, formerly keeper of the Delavan House, in this city, died at Buffalo, aged 50. . . . . The water rose in the river so as to carry the newly formed ice entirely out, except a barrier at Coeymans, which obstructed navigation.

26. A fire corner of Church and Vine streets destroyed the morocco factory of Anable & Smith, and the stock therein. . . . . The pews in the Cathedral, to the number of 180, were rented; the first twenty in the middle aisle at \$40 each. . . . . The new church edifice of the First Baptist Society, corners of Hudson, Philip and Plain sts., was opened for service.

27. Waterman's dry goods store, in Washington street, robbed by the clerk. . . . . Alarm of fire, caused by the burning of a chimney. . . . . The pews in the Baptist Church, on Philip street, were rented at prices varying from \$16 to \$36.

28. Michael Maher died, aged 59. Isaac Denniston died, aged 86.

29. The police were attacked, and four of them seriously wounded, by a party of Irishmen, in the northern part of the city. . . . . The Isaac Newton, having been prepared by a sheathing of iron, forced her way through the barrier of ice at Coeymans, and arrived at the dock, followed by the Hendrik Hudson. . . . . Mrs. Ann Randall died, aged 53.

30. Alarm of fire from a millinery shop, which was extinguished before much damage was done. . . . . Another fire in Blunt's Building, which was also soon extinguished.

31. The Mechanic's and Farmer's Bank closed its business, on the expiration of its charter, which was granted in 1811. (*See Annals Albany, vol. i, p. 32*)

Of the original Directors of the Bank, the following gentlemen survive:—WILLIAM FOWLER, GILES W. PORTER and WALTER WEED. Of the first Officers of the Bank, all but the President, the late SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, survive, viz:—The then Cashier, G. A. WORTH, is now President of the Union Bank of New York. The first Clerks were ISAAC Q. LEAKE, PHILO L. MILLS and THOMAS W. OLCOTT. Mr. OLCOTT, the Junior Clerk, at a salary of \$250 a year, was appointed Cashier in 1817, and became President in 1826, upon the death of the late EZRA AMES. The Presidents of the Bank were, successively, SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, ISAAC HUTTON, BENJAMIN KNOWER, EZRA AMES and THOMAS W. OLCOTT. Its Cashiers were G. A. WORTH, T. W. OLCOTT, E. E. KENDRICK and THOMAS OLCOTT.

The financial history of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank has been one alike satisfactory to stockholders and useful to the business interests of our community. It has furnished, except in two emergencies when a suspension of specie payments was authorized by law, a uniformly sound and desirable currency. Beside its regular semi-annual dividends, this Bank made, in 1830, a surplus dividend of 50 per cent. Its stock sold, a few days since, 100 per cent. above par, an advance which probably indicates about the amount of its surplus dividend upon the final close of its affairs. The same stockholders, taking the same name, will organize a new institution, with the same capable and experienced officers, under the General Banking Law, simultaneously with the expiration of their charter. Connected with the new institution will be a Savings Bank Department, where the earnings of the industrious and frugal may be deposited with the assurance of *safety* under all and every contingency. With the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, to which

we have had frequent occasion to apply for favors, both for our friends and ourself, *and were never refused*, we should part with regret, if, Phœnix like, another institution, under the same kindly auspices, were not to spring, full-grown, from its ashes. Though Banks are artificial creations, and therefore "soulless," we have found among those who manage moneyed institutions men with both souls and hearts. Some years ago, when the Canal Bank failed, its notes, having entered largely into general circulation, were held by journeymen, laborers, seamstresses, &c., &c. The brokers, in a season of panic, were purchasing those bills at 30, 40, and even 50 per cent. discount. Those least able to lose were necessarily the largest sufferers. To save this class of citizens from such hard sacrifices, Messrs. Olcott, Townsend, Corning, King, Taylor, Sherman, Plumb and Kendrick, the Presidents and Cashiers of the Mechanics' and Farmers', State, Commercial and City Banks, authorized us to seek out all the laboring and poor classes who held Canal Bank bills, and redeem them at par. This authority was unlimited, except as to brokers and rich persons. Acting with the late James Maher and the late Duncan Campbell (two of the best and truest-hearted men we ever knew), thousands of dollars were thus saved to the mechanics and laborers. Each of the Banks named furnished its proportion of the Redemption Fund.—*Journal*.

The mean temperature of December was  $24^{\circ}$ , being  $2^{\circ}$  higher than December of the year 1851.

ALBANY MARKET.—Rye from 80 to 85 cts. per bu. of 60 lbs.; Corn, 75 cts.; Barley, from 68 to 72 cts.; Oats, from 50 to 53 cts.; Beans, from 10s. to 13s.; Flaxseed, from 9s. to 10s.; Buckwheat Flour, about \$2 per cwt.; Pork, from \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt.; Poultry, from 10 to 12 cts. per lb.; Butter, from \$22 to \$25 per cwt.; Cheese,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cts.; Dried Apples, \$1 per bush.; Apples, from 12s. to \$2 per bbl.; Hay, \$25 per ton; Straw, \$18 per ton.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—Statement of the arrests of persons charged with criminal offences, and brought before the Police Magistrates, during the month of December, 1852:—

Whole number of arrests,.....	246
Arrested by the Policemen, District No. 1,.....	30
“ “ “ “ “ 2,.....	59
“ “ “ “ “ 3,.....	38
“ “ “ “ “ 4,.....	40
“ by Bernardus B. Whalen,.....	24
“ “ Elisha Mack, Jr.,.....	12

Arrested by Franklin Smith,.....	23
“ “ George B. Johnson,.....	9
“ “ George Brainard,.....	5
“ “ Myers Henderer,.....	4
“ “ Others,.....	3

## OFFENCES.

Felonies—False pretences,.....	6
Perjury,.....	1
Forgery,.....	1
Grand Larceny,.....	4
Attempt to commit burglary,.....	1
Making thirteen cases of felony,.....	— 13
Assault and battery,.....	50
“ “ “ on officers,.....	5
Riot and affray,.....	6
Breach of the peace,.....	39
Drunk in the street,.....	31
Keeping disorderly house,.....	1
Petit larceny,.....	35
Vagrancy,.....	26
Miscellaneous,.....	40
	—
Total, .....	246



# STATEMENT

OF THE

## REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF ALBANY AS ASSESSED &c., 1852.

Wards & Towns.	Assessed Value.		Equalized.				County tax.	City tax.	Ward & Town Audit.	Total.	Rate of tax'n	
	Acres.	pr ac.	Real.	Personal	Total.	Real.						Personal
First Ward,.....	.....	.....	778,235	22,000	800,285	700,412	22,000	722,412	6,141.17	74.50	8,683.19	1.09
Second do .....	.....	.....	921,588	55,000	976,588	829,429	55,000	884,429	7,494.56	76.00	10,591.48	1.08
Third do .....	.....	.....	1,501,138	139,000	1,640,138	1,351,024	139,000	1,490,024	12,586.81	117.41	17,793.64	1.08
Fourth do .....	.....	.....	3,034,132	918,580	3,952,712	2,730,719	918,580	3,649,299	30,333.94	81.15	42,879.88	1.09
Fifth do .....	.....	.....	2,925,367	2,302,341	5,227,708	2,632,830	2,302,341	4,935,171	40,118.87	84.00	57,059.76	1.09
Sixth do .....	.....	.....	1,701,190	255,450	1,956,640	1,531,071	255,450	1,786,521	15,015.66	64.50	21,182.31	1.08
Sev'th do .....	.....	.....	1,114,125	85,200	1,199,325	1,002,713	85,200	1,087,913	9,203.96	60.50	12,980.40	1.09
Eighth do .....	.....	.....	820,160	20,000	840,160	738,144	20,000	758,144	6,447.59	109.50	9,146.65	1.10
Ninth do .....	.....	.....	1,398,400	198,200	1,596,600	1,258,560	198,200	1,456,760	12,166.55	93.75	17,236.10	1.08
Tenth do .....	.....	.....	1,637,295	77,900	1,715,195	1,473,565	77,900	1,551,465	13,090.89	112.36	18,502.53	1.08
Amount, .....	.....	.....	15,831,630	4,073,671	19,905,301	14,248,467	4,073,671	18,322,138	152,600.00	873.67	216,055.94	
Towns.												
Bern,.....	39385	9.85	388,275	108,320	496,595	649,852	108,320	758,172	2,589.65	1,313.66	3,903.31	0.80
Bethlehem, .....	33156	53.16	1,762,850	189,650	1,952,500	1,757,268	189,650	1,946,918	6,650.00	1,364.69	8,014.69	0.41
Coeymans, .....	31518	31.77	1,001,450	147,607	1,149,057	1,134,648	147,607	1,282,255	4,379.75	980.39	5,360.14	0.47
Guilderland, ...	32857	21.63	710,950	87,250	798,200	1,281,423	87,250	1,368,673	4,674.92	1,852.61	6,527.53	0.81
Knox, .....	26330	9.19	241,880	86,855	328,735	437,736	86,855	524,591	1,791.88	540.51	2,332.34	0.71
New Scotland,....	36030	24.17	870,943	112,255	983,198	1,405,170	112,255	1,517,425	5,183.02	1,019.83	6,202.85	0.64
Rensselaerville, .....	37080	21.51	797,654	189,167	986,821	704,520	189,167	893,687	3,052.51	1,093.15	4,145.66	0.42
Watervliet, .....	37145	52.24	1,940,595	527,450	2,468,045	2,005,830	527,450	2,533,280	13,943.44	10,016.19	23,959.63	0.60
Watervliet Vil's.	.....	.....	1,548,925	.....	1,548,925	1,548,925	.....	1,548,925	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westerlo .....	35472	24.19	858,062	142,602	1,000,664	780,384	142,602	922,986	3,152.62	1,842.30	4,994.92	0.50
Total am't town, .....			10,121,584	1,591,156	11,712,740	11,705,756	1,591,156	13,296,912	45,417.73	20,023.33	65,441.06	
do do city.			15,831,630	4,073,671	19,905,301	14,248,467	4,073,671	18,322,138	152,600.00	873.67	216,055.94	
Grand total,.....	308973		25,953,114	5,664,827	31,618,041	25,954,223	5,664,827	31,619,050	108,000.00	20,897.00	281,497.00	

\* \$29.97 collectable out of the Military Fund of Bethlehem.

# STATISTICS

OF THE

Academies in Albany in 1852; Compiled from the 66th Annual Report of the Regents of the University to the Legislature.

	Albany Academy	Female Academy	Female Seminary
Whole number of students during the quarter or term ending at the date of report,.....	222	314	95
Whole number of students during the year ending at the date of report,.....	348	483	195
Number of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year,.....	128	291	98
Males, so claimed,.....	128		
Females,.....		291	98
Number of students allowed by the regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year,.....	128	291	98
Average age of students so allowed,.....	15	14½	16
Amount of money appropriated from income of Literary Fund,.....	\$244 50	\$555 87	\$187 20
Value of academy lot and building,.....	90,000	33,347	7,000
Value of library,.....	1,500	978	900
Value of apparatus,.....	2,018	1,965	914
Total value of lot, building, library, and apparatus,.....	93,518	36,290	8,814
Other academic property,.....	5,500	2,500	500
Total value of the whole,.....	99,018	38,790	9,314
Debts due by academy,.....	none	none	2,079
Tuition money for year ending on date of report,.....	5,203	7,770	1,957
Interest on income of academic property accrued during said year,.....	525	108	none
Amount received during said year from regents, on their annual apportionment,.....	298	509	170

Total annual revenue,.....	6,026	8,387	2,127
Salaries or compensation of teachers,.....	4,968	5,890	1,810
Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy,.....	none	none	145
Repairs of buildings or other academic property,.....	118	75	20
Fuel and other incidental expenses,.....	661	1,047	150
Total annual expenditure,.....	5,747	7,012	2,125
Number of departments,.....	7	8	4
Number of teachers,.....	9	14	5
Number of teachers who intend to make teaching a profession,.....	9	6	5
Number of academic terms during the year,.....	4	4	3
Number of weeks vacation in each year,.....	8	9	8
Number of students instructed gratuitously,.....	9	1	4
Common English studies per term or quarter,.....	\$5 00	\$4 00	\$7 00
Mathematical and higher English studies, per term or quarter,.....	8 00	8 00	9 00
Classical studies, including all the preceding, per term or quarter,.....	10 00	10 00	12 05
Average price of board per week,.....	2 75	3 50	2 00
Number of volumes in the academic library,.....	826	1,072	709

## RAIN TABLES,

Showing the quantity of Rain that fell during a part of the years 1850 and 1851, at Albany; communicated to the Regents of the University by Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine, State Engineer and Surveyor.

I have made some extensive experiments to determine the amount of water which can be collected for the supply of the city of Albany.

## PATROON'S CREEK, AT RAIL ROAD JUNCTION.

Months.	Rain	Falling water	Amount of	Semi-	Yearly
	Guage	on an area of	water passing	yearly	
	Inches.	2,600 acres.	sluice from	ratio.	ratio.
		Cubic feet.	same source.	per	per
			Cubic feet.	cent.	cent.
1850, May (10 days)...	1.21	11,419,980	6,681,321		
" June .....	5.72	53,985,360	15,880,320		
" July .....	8.57	80,883,660	24,155,732		
" August, .....	2.50	23,595,000	20,338,500		
" September .....	6.56	61,913,280	21,805,494		
" October .....	4.31	40,677,780	24,432,192		
Totals, .....	28.87	272,475,060	113,293,619	41.50	
1850, November .....	2.20	20,763,600	19,641,312		
" December .....	4.41	41,621,580	18,438,624		
1851, January .....	0.78	7,361,640	16,722,720		
" February .....	4.38	41,338,440	15,774,848		
" March .....	0.94	8,871,720	23,748,768		
" April .....	4.41	41,621,580	21,076,416		
Totals of half years, ...	17.12	161,578,560	125,402,688	77.60	
	28.87	272,475,060	113,293,619		
From May, 1850, to } April, 1851, .....	45.99	434,053,620	238,696,307		55.00
1851, May .....	2.61	24,633,180	18,583,776		
" June .....	4.57	43,131,660	22,476,096		
" July .....	3.28	30,956,640	21,033,216		
" August .....	2.17	20,480,460	24,845,184		
" September .....	1.27	11,986,260	23,016,096		
" October .....	2.93	27,653,340	21,353,760		
Total, .....	16.83	158,841,540	131,309,128	82.60	
	17.12	161,578,560	125,402,688		
From Nov., 1850, to } Oct., 1851, .....	33.95	320,420,100	256,711,816		80.00

PATROON'S CREEK, AT TIVOLI FALLS.

Months.	Rain Guage	Falling water on an area of 8,000 acres.	Amount of water passing sluice from same source.	Semi-yearly ratio.	Yearly ratio.
	Inches.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.		
1850, July (16 days) ..	4.49	130,389,600	25,489,728	33.60	
“ August .....	2.50	72,600,000	38,954,736		
“ September .....	6.56	190,502,400	38,593,288		
“ October .....	4.31	125,162,400	46,391,616		
“ November .....	2.20	63,888,000	41,018,400		
“ December .....	4.41	128,066,400	48,521,488		
	24.47	710,608,800	238,969,256		
1851, January .....	0.78	22,651,200	46,929,024	53.60	
“ February .....	4.38	127,195,200	50,599,146		
“ March .....	0.94	27,297,600	46,744,128		
“ April .....	4.41	128,066,400	46,263,140		
“ May .....	2.61	75,794,400	43,714,688		
“ June .....	4.57	132,712,800	41,384,983		
	17.69	513,717,600	275,635,109		
	24.47	710,608,800	238,969,256		
From July, 1850, to } June, 1851, .....	42.16	1,224,326,400	514,604,365		42.03
1851, July .....	3.28	95,251,200	40,127,987	43.42	
“ August .....	2.17	63,016,800	37,916,985		
“ September .....	1.27	36,880,800	33,815,474		
“ October .....	2.93	85,087,200	39,155,099		
“ November .....	5.00	145,200,000	33,905,960		
	14.65	425,436,000	124,921,505		
	17.69	513,717,600	275,635,109		
From Jan., 1850, to } Nov., 1851, .....	32.34	939,153,600	460,556,614		49.04

The guaging of the Patroon's Creek has been continued at two places, from May' 1850, to December, 1851. The above tables show the amount of water which passed through each of the sluices on this stream for each month during the above period, and also the fall of water at the Albany Academy, as furnished by Prof. Cook.

The area of the water-shed above the sluice, at the junction, is 2,600 acres, and that above the sluice, at Tivoli Falls, is 8,000 acres.

The rain-guage at the academy was about five miles from the centre of the water-shed, and upon ground about 100 feet lower. The quantity of water which fell on the drainage above mentioned was not ascertained; but the guage at the academy furnished a close approximation to the true quantity, and has been used in preparing the following tablss.

TABLE OF THE QUANTITY OF RAIN AND MELTED SNOW

Which fell in each month of the years named, at the Albany Academy. The observations were kept by Dr. T. Romeyn Beck until August, 1848, since that time by Professor George H. Cook.

[The figures indicate the depth in inches, and decimals of an inch.]

Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l fall
1826.....	2.43	1.36	3.81	1.77	0.76	6.22	5.53	2.46	3.55	2.37	1.56	1.27	33.12
1827.....	5.40	3.07	2.38	4.66	3.43	3.75	5.43	4.69	5.67	4.65	2.76	3.91	49.80
1828.....	2.25	2.53	1.94	2.52	4.48	2.87	5.40	0.88	8.08	1.56	4.91	0.24	37.66
1829.....	4.56	3.26	2.78	4.77	2.68	3.90	3.22	1.46	2.73	2.41	3.86	2.44	38.07
1830.....	1.76	1.41	4.86	2.37	4.63	7.58	2.37	1.55	0.93	3.15	7.29	3.95	41.85
1831.....	1.88	4.17	2.38	4.59	2.83	4.04	4.32	3.25	3.93	4.82	1.71	1.57	39.54
1832.....	4.21	3.12	2.59	2.90	2.69	3.57	4.28	7.51	2.76	4.20	3.28	3.34	44.45
1833.....	2.63	2.56	1.62	1.33	8.47	2.36	4.48	3.36	3.14	7.50	2.43	1.86	41.74
1834.....	1.35	2.04	1.60	2.35	3.70	2.32	5.25	2.77	2.34	3.77	1.37	3.59	32.45
1835.....	4.64	1.79	2.60	4.64	2.71	6.48	5.39	5.34	1.23	2.22	2.26	1.19	40.44
1836.....	7.30	4.39	1.70	2.30	3.86	5.67	2.43	2.25	3.49	3.99	3.31	3.91	44.60
1837.....	2.25	2.77	3.47	1.63	7.35	5.06	4.38	3.96	1.95	3.59	2.14	2.63	41.17
1838.....	2.25	2.20	2.09	1.53	7.45	7.60	1.72	4.91	4.46	3.32	3.55	0.95	42.03
1839.....	2.17	1.57	1.52	4.75	3.83	5.12	5.77	1.24	2.75	1.35	2.95	5.09	38.11
1840.....	2.16	2.44	3.99	5.23	2.28	3.47	3.40	4.77	5.76	4.81	3.13	2.95	44.39
1841.....	4.19	2.12	3.15	3.75	2.24	2.10	1.56	4.27	5.65	1.34	3.34	4.14	37.85
1842.....	1.15	3.21	2.69	4.90	1.44	4.44	3.42	4.15	6.40	4.22	4.76	5.21	45.29
1843.....	2.13	3.21	7.37	4.25	2.07	5.54	4.42	6.05	2.19	5.72	3.04	2.36	48.35
1844.....	1.35	2.04	1.60	2.35	3.70	2.32	5.25	2.77	2.34	3.77	1.37	3.59	32.45
1845.....	4.64	1.79	2.60	4.54	2.71	6.48	5.39	5.34	1.28	2.22	2.20	1.19	40.44
1846.....	3.03	3.72	3.34	0.74	3.45	3.84	5.58	2.07	2.22	3.53	5.37	2.96	39.85
1847.....	2.54	3.80	4.39	2.79	2.25	5.06	5.47	1.94	3.56	3.08	2.19	4.31	41.38
1848.....	2.07	2.37	2.78	1.08	8.11	4.72	7.92	3.79	3.22	4.31	2.61	5.24	48.22
1849.....	0.76	1.25	2.86	0.75	5.40	4.45	0.70	4.83	1.06	8.04	4.51	2.11	36.72
1850.....	2.81	2.16	1.96	3.76	6.01	5.72	8.57	2.50	6.56	4.31	2.20	4.41	50.97
1851.....	0.78	4.35	0.94	4.14	2.61	4.57	3.42	2.17	1.27	2.93	5.10	2.29	34.61
1852.....	2.16	1.46	3.13	3.85	2.64	1.71	3.36	2.60	1.50	2.38	4.20	2.80	31.79
Average.	2.77	2.62	2.82	3.12	3.85	4.48	4.39	3.44	3.31	3.69	3.21	2.91	40.64

Greatest fall in any one month, was in July, 1850, which amounted to 8.57. Least fall in any one month, was in December, 1828, which amounted to 0.24. Greatest fall in any one year, was in 1850, which amounted to 50.97. Least fall in any one year, was in 1852, which amounted to 31.79.

## OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE RIVER.

*Table of the periods when the Hudson river opened and closed at Albany, so far as the same can be now ascertained.*

River Closed.	River Open.	Days Closed.
.....	*March 23, 1786	
February 3, 1790	*March 27, 1790	52
December 8, 1790	*March 17, 1791	99
December 8, 1791		
December 12, 1792	*March 6, 1793	81
December 26, 1793	*March 17, 1794	81
January 12, 1795		
January 21, 1796		
November 23, 1796		
November 26, 1797		
November 23, 1798		
January 6, 1800		
January 3, 1801	Feb. 28 1801	56
February 3, 1802		
December 16, 1802		
January 12, 1804	*April 6, 1804	84
December 13, 1804		
January 9, 1806	*February 20, 1806	42
December 11, 1806	*April 8, 1807	121
January 4, 1808	*March 10, 1808	65
December 9, 1809		
January 19, 1810		
December 14, 1810		
December 20, 1811		
December 21, 1812	*March 12, 1813	83
December 22, 1813		
December 10, 1814		
December 2, 1815		
December 16, 1816		
December 7, 1817	March 25, 1818	108
December 14, 1818	April 3, 1819	110
December 13, 1819	March 25, 1820	102
November 13, 1820	March 15, 1821	123
December 13, 1821	March 15, 1822	92

## Opening and Closing of the River.

River Closed.			River Open.			Days Closed.
December	24,	1822	March	24,	1823	90
December	16,	1823	March	3,	1824	78
January	5,	1825	March	6,	1825	60
December	13,	1825	*February	26,	1826	75
December	24,	1826	*March	20,	1827	86
November	25,	1827	*February	8,	1828	About 50
*December	23,	1828	*April	1,	1829	100
*January	11,	1830	*March	15,	1830	63
*December	23,	1830	*March	15,	1831	82
*December	5,	1831	*March	25,	1832	111
*December	21,	1832	*March	21,	1833	80
*December	13,	1833	*February	21,	1834	73
*December	15,	1834	*March	21,	1835	100
*November	30,	1835	*April	4,	1836	125
*December	7,	1836	*March	28,	1837	111
*December	13,	1837	*March	19,	1838	94
*November	25,	1838	*March	21,	1839	116
*December	18,	1839	*February	21,	1840	65
*December	5,	1840	*March	24,	1841	109
*December	19,	1841	*February	4,	1842	47
*November	29,	1842	*April	13,	1843	136
*December	9,	1843	*March	14,	1844	95
*December	11,	1844	*February	24,	1845	74
*December	4,	1845	*March	15,	1846	100
*December	15,	1846	*April	6,	1847	112
*December	24,	1847	*March	22,	1848	89
*December	27,	1848	*March	19,	1849	82
*December	25,	1849	March	9,	1850	73
*December	17,	1850	February	25,	1851	69
*December	13,	1851	March	28,	1852	105
December	22,	1852	March	21,	1853	91

*Mem.*—All those marked \* are derived from authentic records or personal observation.

*NOTES.*—In a diary kept by the late William Caldwell, I find the following entries:

1801.—February 27. The ice moved, and the river was entirely clear on the 28th. W. C.

1802.—January 11. The ice moved this morning, and the river was entirely clear at night. January 22. The river again frozen over.—W. C.

1817-18.—This winter was long and intensely cold. On the third of March, 1818, the ice moved in a body downwards for some distance, and there remained stationary. The river was not clear until March 25.

1820-21. The river closed on the 13th, opened on the 20th, and finally closed December 1. This was one of the four winters during



a century, in which the Hudson, between Powles' Hook and New York, was crossed on the ice; the other three being 1740, '41, 1765, '66, and 1779, '80.

January 12, 1824. The river was clear of ice, and remained so for several days.

1827-28. The river opened and closed repeatedly during this winter. Dec. 21, it closed a second time.

1830-31. Opened in consequence of heavy rains, and closed again on the 10th of January, 1831.

1832-33. Opened again January 3; closed again January 11.

1834-35.—March 17. River open opposite to the city. March 18. Steamboat John Jay came to Van Wie's Point; ice at the overslaugh.

1847-48.—December 24. River closed. December 31. River open.

As the river *throughout* to New York has not always been clear of ice on the days stated above, the time at which the first steamboat passed from New York to Albany, or vice versa, is also added for a few years:

1835, March 25.

1836, April 10.

1837, March 31, Robert L. Stevens.

1838, April 10.

1839, March 25, Swallow.

1840, February 25, Mount Pleasant.

1841, March 26, Utica.

1841, February 6, Telegraph. In consequence of heavy rains, the river opened in front of the city of Albany on the 8th of January, and can hardly be said to have closed again during the season. The ice, however, continued piled up some miles below, at and about Barren Island, near Schodack Landing, and thus rendered the channel impassable. Cold weather followed about the middle of February, and again obstructed the navigation. A steamboat arrived again on the 1st of March, 1842.

1843, April 13, Utica.

1844, March 18, 11 A. M., Utica.

1845, February 24, steamboat Norwich at 1 A. M., from New York. Left that city on the 22d, at 8 P. M. River full of ice from West Point upwards. Ice opposite Albany stationary, except a small portion that broke away yesterday, opposite Lydius street.

1846, March 18, steamboats Columbia and Oneida arrived.

1847, April 7, steamboat Columbia.

1848, March 22, steamboat Admiral.

1849, March 18, steamboat Columbia.

1850, March 9, steamboat Buffalo.

1851, February 25, Oregon.

1852, March 28, Nimrod.

1853, March 21, John L. Lockwood.

**GOVERNORS**  
OF  
**NEW YORK, DURING THE BRITISH DYNASTY,**  
**1664 TO 1775.**

Governors.	Began Office.	Time of Service.		
		Years	Mos.	Days
Nichols,.....	August 27, 1664,.....	3	9	
Lovelace,.....	May, 1668,.....	5	2	
Andros,.....	October 31, 1674,....	7	7	
Brockhust,.....	May 16, 1672,.....	1	3	
Dongan,.....	August 27, 1683,.....	7	6	22
Sloughter,.....	March 19, 1691, .....	.....	4	4
Ingoldsby,.....	July 23, 1691,.....	1	1	7
Fletcher, .....	August 30, 1692,.....	5	7	3
Bellefont,.....	April 2, 1698, .....	1	1	
Nanfan,.....	May, 1699,.....	1	2	
Bellefont,.....	July, 1700,.....	.....	8	
Depeyster,.....	March 5, 1701, .....	.....		
Smith,.....	March, 1701, .....	.....	2	
Nanfan,.....	May 19, 1701,.....	.....	11	14
Cornbury,.....	May 3, 1702,.....	6	7	15
Lovelace, .....	December 18, 1708,...	.....	4	18
Schuyler, .....	May 6, 1709, .....	.....		3
Ingoldsby,.....	May 9, 1709,.....	.....	11	1
Beekman, .....	April 10, 1710, .....	.....	2	4
Hunter, .....	June 14 ,1710,.....	10	3	3
Burnet,.....	September 17, 1720,..	7	6	28
Montgomery,.....	April 15, 1728, .....	3	2	16
Vandam, .....	July 1, 1731, .....	1	1	
Cosby,.....	August 1, 1732,.....	3	7	10
Clarke,.....	March 10, 1736, .....	7	6	12
Clinton,.....	September 22, 1743,..	10		18
Osborn,.....	October 10, 1753, .....	.....		2
De Lancey,.....	October 12, 1753, .....	1	10	14
Hardy,.....	September 3, 1755,...	1	9	29
De Lancey,.....	June 2, 1757,.....	3	1	1
Colden (president),.....	August 4, 1760,.....	.....	11	27
Monckton, .....	October 26, 1761, .....	.....		19
Colden,.....	November 13, 1761,...	.....	7	1
Monckton, .....	June 14, 1762,.....	1		11
Colden,.....	June 25, 1763,.....	2	4	28
Moore,.....	November 13, 1765, ..	3	10	
Colden, .....	September 12, 1769,..	1	1	7
Dunmore, .....	October 19, 1770, .....	.....	8	20
Tryon,.....	July 9, 1771,.....	1	8	27
Colden,.....	April 6, 1774, .....	1	2	18
Tryon,.....	June 26, 1775,.....	.....		

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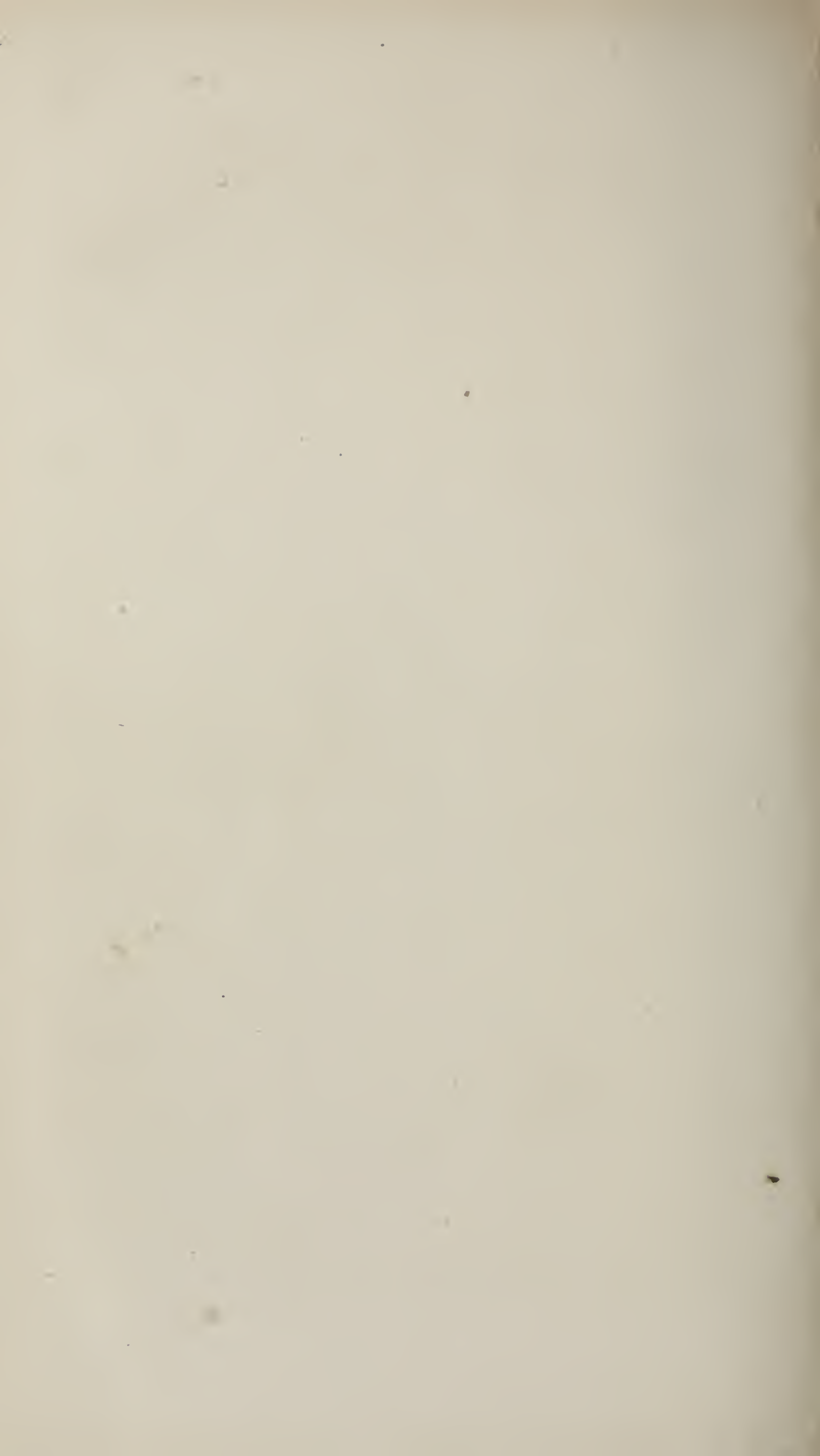
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