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THE

PICTURE OF NEW-YORK,

OR

THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

THROUGH THE

COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

BY A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN THIS CITY.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY I. RILEY AND CO.

SOLD BY BRISBAN AND BRANNAN, CITY-HOTEL;

BROADWAY.

1807



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District of }
New-York } ss. **BE IT REMEMBERED**, That on
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to wit :

“The Picture of New-York, or the Traveller’s Guide,
“through the Commercial Metropolis of the United
“States; by a Gentleman residing in this City.”

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“ing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other
“prints.”

EDWARD DUNSCOMB,
Clerk of the District of New-York

PREFACE.

AN apology for the present publication may be derived from the scantiness and incorrectness of the information to be found in any collected and methodical form relative to New-York. This city, which has more commerce than any place in North America, which is a great and growing capital, and contains a numerous and increasing population, is not as well known to its own inhabitants as it deserves to be. There is no wonder, therefore, that strangers and travellers have not done justice to it in their printed writings.

Mistakes, when they once get into books, are often very difficult to correct. They are but too often continued from one edition to another without alteration. And thus they diffuse and perpetuate error from generation to generation. The only effectual method of preventing the

misrepresentation of those who visit our city, is to write a full and true account of it ourselves. By taking this course, ample and genuine information will be given to all who seek it; and there will be no excuse afterwards for such authors and compilers as treat our city and its inhabitants with their accustomed neglectfulness or perversion.

In GUTHRIE'S *New System of Modern Geography*, the whole account of the state of New-York does not occupy more than three pages of the London quarto edition. In this there is hardly any thing that there ought to be. The information is so general, old, and inapplicable to the present state of things, that a lover of truth might rather wish the whole chapter expunged than that it should stand as it does. And yet, this book is almost universally read and quoted as authority; in some places it is even used for instruction in schools.

The *American Geography* of our countryman MORSE, is a work of much merit. The author traced the first great outline

of our collected geography ; and he has done more justice to his country than any other writer. But the improvements in New-York outrun the editions of his work. They are so numerous, and carry with them such an alteration of the condition of things, that the statement which was tolerably accurate seven years ago, is at present a very imperfect guide. And yet, this work, which is extant in a quarto, octavo, and abridged form, is extensively read in families and seminaries of learning.

PAYNE'S *New and Complete System of Universal Geography* is, by far, preferable to Guthrie's in the chapter on New-York. The reason however, is, that he almost entirely copies Dr. Morse, though he endeavours to conceal this by transposing the paragraphs and sections. The same objections which were made to the geographer of Massachusetts apply to the Englishman ; and with stronger force, because he must wait for Morse's corrected edition to copy from.

And even PINKERTON, in his *Modern*

Geography, digested on a new plan, is by no means as distinct and instructive as might be expected, in his historical, political, and natural summary of the United States. New-York, indeed, appears now and then in the narrative ; but by no means so frequently and so plainly as her importance requires ; she is lost in the crowd. And this performance too, is quite in fashion, and has received the sanction of an American press and edition.

It seemed, therefore, highly necessary, in justice to the commercial metropolis of North America, to describe its situation and institutions in a better manner than has been ever done before. The writer is wholly aware of the difficulty of the undertaking. Nothing is easier than to write works of fancy ; nothing more difficult and laborious than to ascertain facts. And if any of his readers should entertain a doubt of the labour requisite for such a compilation, he is requested to make an experiment by amending some of the articles of this work, or by writing new ones.

The author is also more fully sensible than perhaps most of his readers, of the defects in his performance. He knows there is nothing offered upon the religious and military institutions of New-York, and that maps and plates are wholly wanting. These, however, he hopes will be supplied for the improvement of the next edition.

It is acknowledged that even the chapters he has compiled might have been executed in a better manner, by an abler hand. The writer believes he can improve upon them himself, and retouch them with advantage. He solicits from all intelligent persons, such corrections and amendments as their situation may enable them to furnish. And by proceeding in this manner, in the course of a few editions, there will be few exceptionable passages. The great outline is now drawn, and the smaller and finer touches may be given to the Picture at all convenient opportunities.

It would be easy to render such a performance as this a complete statistical

view of the city of New-York. And, indeed, it may be owned, that such is the author's design, should he be favoured with the means of accomplishing it.

They who are acquainted with the *Picture of London*, the *Oxford Guide*, the *Tableau de Paris*, and other descriptions of the great and celebrated cities of Europe, will immediately comprehend the scope and object of the *Picture of New-York*. It is to be hoped that the principal cities of the United States will follow the example, and prepare for travellers and strangers faithful statistical manuals of their respective situations.

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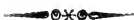
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PICTURE
OF
NEW-YORK.



Situation.

THE city of New-York stands on the island of Manhattan. This island is separated from New-Jersey by the river Hudson; from the continental part of the state of New-York by Haerlam river; from Long-Island by the East river, which is a branch of the Sound; and from Staten-Island by the bay or harbour.

Size and Configuration.

The island from north to south is about sixteen miles long; and its breadth varies from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half. Its basis is very rocky, and consists princi-

pally of grey granite, though in some places, especially where the city has been built, there are great quantities of soap-stone and magnesian-rock, some of which are beautifully chrysalized in stars, and stained with arborescent figures. Among the granitical strata large garnets are frequently found, in twelve-sided regular figures; and the flakes of mica, or isinglass, are in some places large and brilliant. The rocks in many places rise above the surface, and on the eastern side of the island, from Bellevue northward, they oppose to the tides a naked, steep and impassable barrier. Naturally the face of the land was marked strongly by the abruptness of crags and vallies, hills and dales, insulated rocks and marshy inlets, which characterize a maritime country wherein granite prevails. But many of these inequalities have disappeared before the leveling hand of improvement. Hills have been dug down, and swamps have been filled up. Knolls have been pared away, and gullies brought to a level. By vast labour and expense much of the original asperity has been taken off, and the surface smoothed as far as was desirable. A great deal of this regulating business is still going on in the newly settled parts of the city. The quantity of earth carted away, is in many places, really surprising. The lake of fresh water, called the Collect, near the middle of the

city, is rapidly turning to dry land; and the neighbouring hill, called Bayard's mount, has been cut through to its base. In a few years both these natural objects will disappear, and it will only be known from history that they ever had an existence.

The city and county of New-York are of equal extent. In Albany and Philadelphia it is otherwise. In each of them the city-limits are far more circumscribed than those of the county. In Albany the city and the county have different judiciary establishments. In Philadelphia the city and county choose different sets of members to represent them in the assembly. But in New-York the city and county elect the same assemblymen, and have the same courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace. At present that branch of the state legislature consists of one hundred members, and of this number, the city and county of New-York send nine. The city-jurisdiction extends to the land under the adjoining waters as far as low-water mark on the opposite sides. Consequently, the counties of Queens, Kings, Richmond, Bergen and Westchester, are not separated from New-York by the middle of rivers and channels, in the ordinary way, but by a line drawn along low-water mark on their respective shores. It hence happens that Governor's, Ellis's, and Bedlow's islands, in New-York bay, and Blackwell's,

Parsell's, and several other islands of a small size near Hell-Gate, belong to the county of New-York.

Bay and Harbour.

The bay is about nine miles long and three broad, without reckoning the branches of the rivers on each side of the town. From the ocean at Sandy Hook to the city at the head of the bay is not more than twenty-eight miles. The water is deep enough to float the largest vessels. Ships of ninety guns have anchored opposite the city.—There they lie land-locked, and well secured from winds and storms. And fleets of the greatest number have ample space for mooring. During the revolutionary war, New-York was the great rendezvous of the British fleet from the time of its surrender in September, 1776, to its recovery from them in November 1783. Their ships of the line and transports passed all seasons of the year here in security.

It has been often observed that the cold of winter has less effect upon the water of New-York harbour than in several places further to the south. When Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria, are choked up by ice in severe winters, as in that of 1804, for example, New-York suffers scarcely any inconvenience from it. This is owing partly to

the saltness of the sound and the bay ; while the Delaware, Patapsco, and Potomack, at the respective cities above mentioned are fresh, and consequently more easy to freeze. The water at New-York differs but little in saltness from the neighbouring Atlantic. The openness of the port is also to be ascribed in part to the greater ebb and flow of the tide. Another reason of the greater fitness of New-York for winter-navigation is the rapidity of the currents. The strength of these in ordinary tides, and more especially when they are agitated by storms is capable of rending the solidity of the ice, and reducing it to fragments. And although the whole harbour was covered by a bridge of very compact ice in 1780, to the serious alarm of the British garrison, the like has never occurred since.

Several maps and plans of the city and harbour are extant ; that by lieutenant Ratzler, done in 1766, gives a good view of the city and its environs as they then were, on a large scale. In 1774, Mr. Sauthier published his fine map of New-York, generally. The map by general and admiral Howe, of the country and waters adjacent to New-York, published in London for the information of parliament concerning the campaign of 1776, is an excellent piece of physical and military topography. A

map of the city, published by order of the common council, in 1801, which is the best exhibition of the streets and intended improvements, included even the projected works to be completed on the east and north rivers, from the present shores to the line of limitation, at which all further encroachments shall stop. The harbour has also been surveyed by col. Williams, under the direction of the secretary of war. This was done in 1805, and only exists in manuscript.

Discovery, Name and Settlement.

Henry the Seventh, king of England employed Sebastian Cabot, one of his subjects, to discover a north-west passage to China: in attempting which, the navigator, in the year 1497, discovered all the north-east coast of America, from Cape Florida to 67 1-2 degrees north latitude; the whole of which tract of country, the crown of England, as the phrase was, became entitled to, by *right of discovery*. Afterwards, in 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh, an Englishman, sent two vessels with people to effect a settlement, who landed at a place since called Roanoke, in Carolina, and took possession of the country in the name of the English sovereign, Eliza-

beth, calling it Virginia, in allusion to her being a virgin queen. Then, between the years 1584 and 1606, many voyages were made, by various English subjects, to different parts of this north-east coast of America, who took possession thereof for the crown of England, until, on April 10th, 1606, two companies were incorporated, by letters patent, from James, then king of England, by the names of the South Virginia Company, and the north Virginia Company; the limits of the former being between the lat. 34° and 41° , and of the latter, between 38° and 45° ; by virtue of which the South Virginia Company settled themselves first in the Bay of Chesapeake, in 1607; and the North Virginia Company made no lasting settlement until 1620, when Plymouth, in New-England, was settled. In 1608, Henry Hudson, an Englishman, discovered what has been since called Hudson's River, whose mouth is about 40. 20. N. This mouth, and considerable part of the river, lie within the limits of both the said corporations. Hudson, without license from his sovereign, sold his discovery to the Dutch; under colour of which, the Dutch West-India Company made settlements on Hudson's River. Sir Samuel Argal, Governor of the South Virginia Company, con-

ceiving the Dutch as intruders upon his territory, drove them off in 1618.

In the year 1620, King James I. gave the Dutch leave to build some cottages on Hudson's river, for the convenience of their vessels, bound to and from Brazil, touching there for water and provisions; under which license the Dutch settled a colony, then called New-Netherlands; which colony of New-Netherlands appears to have included all New-Jersey and Hudson's river, and the greater part of what is now New-York and Pennsylvania, lying on both sides of New-Jersey.

Complaint having been made of these proceedings of the Dutch, by Charles I. to the States General, the business was disowned by them, and declared, in a public instrument, to be only a private undertaking of the West-India Company of Amsterdam. By these people, the town, then called *New-Amsterdam* and *Manades*, which is now the city of New-York, was begun on the southwest of an island called *Manhattans*, near the mouth of the river.

After this, the Dutch remained in possession of the New-Netherlands until 1664, when Charles II. sent an armed force to dispossess them; whereupon, on the 27th of August, in that year, the Dutch, on being

summoned, made a surrender thereof to Sir Robert Carr and Colonel Nicoll.

On the 12th March, 1663-4, King Charles II. in the 16th year of his reign, by letters patent under the great seal of England, gave and granted to his brother, James, Duke of York, his heirs and assigns, all Mattawacks, now called Long, or Nassau-Island, all Hudson's river, and all the lands from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay together with all royalties, and the right of government; by virtue whereof, James, Duke of York, became seized of the same. Of this he sold all that part which includes the present state of New-Jersey, by lease and release, dated the 23d and 24th days of June, 1664, to Lord Barclay and Sir George Carteret, their heirs and assigns, in as full a manner as he had received it. And this possession of the English was confirmed on the 21st of July, 1667, by the third article of the treaty of Breda, between Charles II. and the States General.

Afterwards, on the 30th of July, 1673, New-York and New-Jersey were conquered by the Dutch, during a war which was carried on between their nation and the English, under Charles II. and the English government abolished therein. Peace, however,

being made between the contending parties, on the 9—19th February, 1673-4, at London, New-York and New-Jersey were again, by virtue of the 6th article thereof, re-delivered to Charles II.

Then the letters patent were renewed by him to the Duke of York, for the before mentioned extent of country, &c. on the 29th of June, 1674. Whereupon the duke of York, by lease and release, dated 28th and 29th July, 1674, conveyed to Sir George Carteret, his heirs and assigns, all of what is called *East-Jersey*, bounded west by a straight line from Barnagat creek to a certain creek on Delaware river, next below Rancokus kill; thence up the Delaware to the northernmost branch thereof, which is in lat. 41. 40. N. and on the north by a straight line drawn thence to Hudson's river, in lat. 41. and on the east partly by the main sea, and partly by Hudson's river, with all the royalties and appurtenances; reserving to himself (the Duke of York) all the other granted tracts, particularly *West-Jersey*, which he held and governed, in spite of the claims of Lord Barclay and his agents, under the grant of 1664, until 1680, when the matter was accommodated between the assigns of Barclay and the Duke. The assigns of Barclay and Carteret came to a division, the former holding West, and the latter East-Jersey, in severalty.

THE EAST RIVER.

Long, or Nassau Island.

This piece of land, which forms the east and south sides of the bay and harbour of New-York, extends north-eastwardly about 120 miles, and terminates in a fork, the shorter extremity of which is called *Oyster-Pond*, and the longer, *Montauk-Point*. The land is very low, especially on the south side, and, of course, not visible from any great distance at sea. The highest land on the island is called *Harbour-Hill*. Its average breadth is estimated at about eight or nine miles. A ridge of hills runs almost the whole length of it on the north side, and completely divides its waters. The streams have, on this account, much shorter courses toward the Sound than on the side next the ocean, and are, consequently, more rapid and precipitous.

The face of the country, on the one side of this elevation, which may be called the *Spine of the Island*, is exceedingly different from that on the other. On the north side it is variegated, uneven, and very much diversified with hills and dales; while, on the south, little else is discovered by the traveller than a flat surface, sloping gradual-

ly away toward the ocean. Stones and rocks are very frequent on the side next the continent; but, on the Atlantic side of the hills, a carriage may be driven many miles without the least impediment from them. Indeed, the tract which lies northward of the ridge, not only resembles the adjoining parts of the main land in its face and general appearance, but also in its fossils and mineral productions. It appears to have been separated from the continent, during the lapse of ages, by the encroachments of the salt water.

From a survey of the fossils in these parts of the American coast, one becomes convinced that the principal share of them is granitical, *composed of the same sorts of materials as the highest Alps, Pyrennees, Caucasus, and Andes, and, like them, destitute of metals and petrifications.*

The occurrence of *no* horizontal strata, and the frequency of vertical layers, induce a belief that *these strata are not secondary collections of minerals, but are certainly in a state of primeval arrangement.*

The *steatites, amianthus, shoerl, feldspath, mica, garnet, jasper, shistus, asbestos* and *quartz* must all be considered as *primitive fossils, and by no means of an alluvial nature.*

What inference remains now to be drawn from this statement of facts, but that the

fashionable opinion of considering these maritime parts of our country as flats, hove up from the deeps by the sea, or brought down from the heights by the rivers, stands unsupported by reason, and contradicted by experience?

A more probable opinion is, that Long-Island, and the adjacent continent were, in former days, contiguous, or only separated by a small river, and that the strait which now divides them was formed by successive inroads of the sea, from the eastward to the westward, in the course of ages. This conjecture is supported by the facts which follow; *to wit*, 1. The fossil bodies on both shores have a near resemblance. 2. The rocks and islands lying between are formed of similar materials. 3. In several places, particularly at White-Stone and Hell-Gate, the distance from land to land is very small. 4. Wherever the shore is not composed of solid rock, there the water continues to make great encroachments, and to cause the high banks to tumble down, as is true, not only at Plandome, but at Montauk, Newtown, and elsewhere, at this very day. 5. The rocky piles in the Sound, soon to be described, called Executions and Stepping Stones, and Hurtle-Berry-Island, Pea-Island, Hart Island, and many more that lie up and

down, are strong circumstances in favour of this opinion : for, from several of them, all the earthy matter, as far as the highest tides can reach, has long since been carried away, and, from the rest, the sand and gravel continue to be removed by daily attrition ; as is true also of the Brothers, Ryker's, Blackwell's, and other islands. 6. There is a tradition among that race of men who, previous to the Europeans, possessed this tract of country, that, at some distant period, in former times, their ancestors could step from rock to rock, and cross this arm of the sea on foot at Hell-Gate.

On this side of the island there are some solitary rocks, or enormous heaps of granite, which are too remarkable to be omitted in this description.

To the eastward of the strait called Hell-Gate, all the considerable rocks are solitary masses of granite. These are scattered over the upland, and along the shores between high and low-water marks, and under the salt water of the bays and of the Sound. In the latter cases they are much frequented by fish, and many kinds of these animals are caught around them by the hook and line. Some of these detached or insulated rocks are of considerable size. The largest one of the kind is to be found in the town of North

Hemstead. It is of a remarkable figure, forming a sort of irregular square, of the extent of about forty feet on the west, south, and east sides, and of nearly twenty on the north. It lies on the declivity of a hill, and its thickness above ground increases from ten or twelve feet; as you descend, to seventeen, or thereabout. The top of the rock is, to a considerable extent, pretty nearly level, and supports earth enough for a number of plants to grow. Among others a peach-tree, a yerva-mora (bozea), a species of cactus, a thorn-bush, an oak and a lilac, besides several other perennials and grasses. It is known in the records of the town, by the name of the *Mill-Stone Rock*.

Supposing the rock to be uniformly thick, which is by no means an improbable supposition, then forty, the length, multiplied by thirty, the average breadth, gives a superficies of twelve hundred square feet. This number, multiplied by seventeen, the supposed thickness, gives *twenty thousand and four hundred cubic feet*—A vast lump, indeed, of solid granite! and lying remote from all mountains and strata, for a distance of eight or nine miles at the least.

This rock is considered as a mass of compact granite; not, indeed, that it has no cracks or fissures in it, but because all the pieces of which it is composed, and they are not numerous, are well fitted to each other, and show, by their shape and adaptation, that, as they are now *in situ*, they were once united into a whole.

There are, in the same town, other huge rocks of solitary granite, though not so regular and large as the one just described. And the well-known shoal of *Old Success*, in the Sound, near the mouth of Cow-Bay, has, in its centre, a granite rock, whose top is sometimes bare, when the water around it is fifteen or sixteen feet deep.

The appearance of things on the south side of the Spine, lead the observer to suppose that the foot of those hills was the ancient barrier of the ocean, and that the whole extent of the land between them and the sea, is a dereliction of the waters. As the north part of Long-Island is evidently *primeval*, so the south side affords tokens no less convincing of its *secondary* nature. Its horizontal strata its sandy and gravelly quality, and the roundish and water-worn surfaces of its quartz pebbles, all lead to such a persuasion. The land, besides, is very bare of vegetable mould, as well as of rocks and stones, and

the timber is generally of a much smaller growth. And, what is well worthy of note, the soil is so peculiar, that various species of vegetables grow on it, which are not seen on the other side of the Spine. This is so much the case, that the two sides of the island make a strong contrast. On this side also, shells of marine animals are more frequently met with in digging wells, though it is said that, toward the west end of the island, the remains of testaceous creatures have been found at considerable depths, in some places, on the north side of the ridge.

Between Long-Island and the continent there are several shoals, with rocks scattered over them, which are, apparently, *sunken* or wasted islands. These remains of what was, probably, in former days, upland of as great height as the neighbouring islands, afford strong evidence of the levelling power of the waves. One of these shallow places, whose rocks are frequently bare at low water, lies off the extremity of Cow-Neck, and occupies several acres near almost the middle of the Sound. From the damage sometimes done to vessels, by this shoal and its rocks, they are called *Executions*. Another sandy spot of many acres, with several large rocks appearing here and there above the little water which covers it, stretches far toward

the main channel from the bottom of Great-Neck. These rocks are called the *Stepping Stones*. Such of the islands enumerated as have not a rocky basis, will probably, in the progress of things, be washed down, and undergo a similar submersion.

Some facts remain to be mentioned, which will tend toward an explanation of the rapid currents and dangerous navigation of *Hell-Gate*. This is a strait, one of whose sides is formed by *Long-Island*, and the other by *Parsell's* and *Manhattan*. Between the two latter, Haerlem-Creek empties itself into Hell-Gate. It is proper to mention that the great masses of rocky matter run from N. E. to S. W. There is so great a quantity of solid granite hereabout, that both the shores, and the intervening rocks and reefs, almost altogether consist of it. Such a compact body of it impedes, on the Long-Island side, the direct flow of the water of the Sound, in a north-eastwardly and south-westwardly direction, so completely, that the current is forced to take a short and sudden turn round the point of Parsell's Island. The change of direction which the water is obliged to take is north-westwardly, or nearly at a right angle with the ridges and strata of rocks which formerly connected the two islands. And such has been its impetu-

ous and irresistible force, that the dams of solid rock, which nature had constructed across, have been broken down and carried away, and nothing but their ruins are now to be seen. The broken remains of these strata of granite are visible, as they extend N. E. from Long-Island, and S. W. from Parsell's Island, partly above, and partly under water. Where the strength of the current has thrown the fragments of the strata irregularly and confusedly about, the foaming and agitation they occasion in the water, as it runs among and over them, has given rise to the whimsical names of the *Pot*, the *Frying-Pan*, and the *Brid-Iron*, which the boatmen apply to these rude and disordered piles of sunken rocks. Where the force of the water has not been sufficient to break down a whole stratum, but a part thereof still braves its power, a judgment may be formed, from the parts which are left, what the original constitution was. The *Hog's Back*, *Hallet's Point Reef*, the *Mill-Rock*, the *Middle-Reef*, and the *South-Rock*, are plain and instructive monuments of the ancient arrangement.— They are portions of strata remaining, after all the rest had been swept away by the tides. After having thus forced its way through and across these mounds of granite for about one quarter of a mile, the current turns, and

pursues its former course, not any longer across the strata, but in a direction nearly parallel with them.

Staten-Island,

Is evidently a parcel of land, of much the same quality with the north side of Long-Island, left between the currents of the *Narrows*, separating it from Long-Island, on the one side, and the *Kills*, dividing it from New-Jersey, on the other.

Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis's-Islands,

Are three small bodies of earth and sand left in the bay of New-York, not memorable for any thing mineralogical.

The ordinary rise and fall of the tide, at the city, is about six feet. With spring tides it swells considerably more ; and, under the influence of north-east storms, sometimes rises to such a height as to do considerable damage by overflowing. But this is less frequent of late years, by reason of the improved condition of the wharves, lots, and stores.

The Passage of the Hudson down Glen's Falls.

About fifty miles north of Albany, near

Kingsbury, is a very picturesque and magnificent scene. The whole waters of the Hudson fall down a prodigious steep. The country, from between two and three miles above the falls to some distance below them, abounds with calcareous rocks. They are hereabout the superior strata, and lie upon the shistus or slate, which forms, as in other parts of the state of New-York, the solid mass of earthy materials below. A solid bed of this lime-stone crosses the river a little above the place where it descends. The rock there divides itself into so many distinct masses, that when the water is low or scanty it rushes through four different chasms between the calcareous walls. When the river is swelled with rains, all these fissures and interposing mounds are covered, and the distinction of currents is in some measure lost for about half the distance of their irregular descent. The streams there assume a new modification, and arrive at the bottom by three principal channels. Over these three streams there are as many bridges, affording to travellers the singular spectacle of beholding the roaring and foaming cataract beneath them at the very place where they cross. From the highest part of the largest of these, the distance to the water beneath is about thirty-five or forty feet.

The masses of lime-stone which direct the courses of the waters, and separate their currents, are disposed in horizontal strata as regularly as if they had been laid by a level.— In several places they are very abrupt, and terminate with the perpendicularity of a wall. Between them are profound openings, through which the torrent forces its way.— At the bottom all the streams re-unite, and proceed in conjunction toward Fort Edward.

This cataract is uncommonly variegated and wild, insomuch that it is impossible to give any tolerable description of it. But all persons who have a taste for grandeur and rudeness in natural scenery, are highly delighted with the prospect which it affords.

The central mass of lime-stone forms an island of such height as never to be overflowed entirely. A pine tree is growing on the summit of it. And between this summit and the water-level there are several long and large excavations in the rock, through which spectators may pass, under natural arches, and obtain advantageous views of this noble work of nature. From this insulated spot, too, can be seen to great advantage the saw-mills, grist-mills, and forges, which are moved by portions of the water led off from the main channel of the

river to its two sides, and by their well-adapted machinery are performing daily a great amount of work, in wood, grain, and iron.

The highest fall made by one of the four currents has a great resemblance to that of the Passaick. The water pitches obliquely into a terrible chasm, which appears to be about as deep. After rushing violently through the narrow channels, it soon grows calm in the great bason which receives it.—

This is very deep, and we were amused with the sight of several young men, who, for small sums of money, would leap from the bridge, thirty feet and more, into the current, as often as we pleased.

The Falls of the Hudson above Fort Edward.

A few miles below Glen's Falls the limestone ceases. Along the greater part of its extent the Hudson winds his course between its solid and almost perpendicular sides.— After leaving the calcareous stratum, the river travels over a bottom of shistic or slaty composition. About half a mile from the ordinary travelling road may be seen a cataract, having considerable resemblance to the upper falls of the Potomack, fourteen miles above Georgetown, in Maryland. This is picturesque and grand, but in a style remarkably different from the preceding; though,

like it, the scene is eminently deserving to be beheld by persons of curiosity and taste.

The Passage of the Hudson through the Kaatskill and Fishkill Mountains without a Cataract.

The descent of the river towards Waterford and Troy is interrupted by several smaller falls and rapids, running over strata of slaty rock. Of these the most considerable is near Fort Miller, above Stillwater. After passing many such declivities and steps, the Hudson, travelling from the north, receives the waters of the Mohawk approaching to meet him from the west. This addition determines nearly how high the Hudson is navigable. After its fall at the Cohoes, about a mile before the junction, the Mohawk is divided into several streams by a few small islands lying opposite to Lansingburgh and Troy. Its southern branch comes within about seven miles of Albany, joining its stream to the North River exactly opposite to Troy. The influence of this body of waters is immediately perceptible. For though Albany and Troy, are so aided by them as to be accessible by sloops of convenient tonnage and capacity for the extensive business those settlements have to transact, it has been found necessary to deepen the bed of the river, by a very laborious and ex-

pensive undertaking, in order to render it navigable to Lansingburgh and Waterford. The Hudson thus will be navigable from Sandy Hook to the Half-Moon Point, adjacent to the northern branch of the Mohawk. In this long course of about two hundred miles there is not a single cataract, nor even a rapid. At Albany the tide flows about one foot. The chief impediments to navigation are some bars of sand and flats of mud, with here and there rocks; such as are common in most rivers.

But between Albany and New-York the Hudson passes two ranges of mountains; and yet neither the *Blue Mountains* nor the *Rockland Chain* give any impediment to its course.

A few observations may explain this remarkable circumstance. The Blue Mountains do not exist on the east side of the Hudson, unless the Taconick Hills, bordering on the western extremity of Massachusetts, may be considered as belonging to them. But admitting this, there is still a tract of level country extending from one of these heights to the other. Through this the Hudson finds its way; and as the Blue Mountains rise seven miles to the westward of the river, it rather passes *by* than *through* them.

Thus it glides along until the width to

which it spreads at New-Windsor is contracted to the narrow bounds which restrain it as it holds its almost unchanging course to the south, through the mountains which lie in the counties of Orange, Dutchess, Westchester, and Rockland. These seem, in ancient days, to have opposed a dam of granite sixteen miles wide to the Hudson's progress; and formerly to have raised the waters above the lands of the upper country to such a height as to have formed a lake. And there are traces on both sides of its present channel, showing where the probable outlets of the lake used to be, but which are *now dry*, and greatly elevated above the present level.

In the lapse of ages, this mound of mountains appears, either by attrition, undermining, forcible impulse, or some other cause, to have given way to the confined waters, and opened for them a free passage to the ocean. And this has been so completely done, that the mountains between Pollepel's Island and Stony-Point have been cleft to their foundations, leaving a free, profound and sufficient channel between them. On the rugged and ruinous sides of this, the traveller explores the internal stratification of the region to great advantage, while his eye ranges over the picturesque and sublime landscape scenery above and below West-

Point, with uncommon delight. He beholds marine plants growing near the river's edge, and salt water, in this inland situation, bathing the feet of the mountains. He becomes convinced that the deep channel this river has formed for itself through its rocky obstacles, is a greater and more admirable work of nature than all the cataracts afford.

On this river, Daniel M'Kinnon, Esq. has written a Poem, entitled the *Hudson*; which was published in New-York in 1803, together with several other poetical pieces. From this the following extract is taken :

Now meeting the pure breath of morn, and borne
 Within the steep projecting Highlands' ridge,
 The prospect rises round. Gigantic, vast,
 O'ershadowing mountains soar, invested thick
 Their shaggy waists, and to their summits far
 A wilderness unbounded to the eye,
 Profuse and pathless, unsubdued by toil.
 Diminutive beneath, the Hudson, deep
 Coerc'd by rocks, and silent, penetrates
 The solitudinous and woodland scene ;
 His former course disorder'd, winding through
 Uncertain, struggling for a passage. Far
 Within the lofty desert we behold
 The Fort,* and thund'ring cannon on its brow,
 Rais'd on the western rocks, where travellers long
 The base and vain design that had betray'd
 Columbia shall relate. Here one while steep,
 In cliffs, and perpendicular, the shore
 Sublime, abrupt its craggy front exalts,
 And blackens o'er the tide : then low at first,

* West-Point.

And rising from the naked granite banks,
 A sunny length of wood, out-stretch'd from hill
 To hill, light undulating o'er the yoke
 Of distant mountains, swells into the skies.

It is understood, that in convenient states of the water, a vessel which can pass the bar at Sandy Hook, may be navigated to the city of Hudson.

CHARTER OF THE CITY.

After the surrender of the city, by the last Dutch governor, Stuyvesant, to the English commandant, colonel Nicoll, in 1674, a new order of things took place. Among others, was the granting of a charter to the city, in 1686, by Thomas Dongan, then acting as lieutenant-governor and vice-admiral of New-York, under James the second, king of Great-Britain. This James is the same to whom, when duke of York, the grant of New Amsterdam and New Netherlands, with the islands on the coast, and the lands near the Hudson, had been made in 1663, by his brother, Charles the second. This charter was renewed, with many additional powers and privileges, in 1730, by John Montgomerie, then captain general and governor in chief of the provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and the territories de-

pending thereon. The stile of the inhabitants, in their corporate capacity is, "the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, of the city of New-York." This royal charter received the confirmation of the provincial legislature, by a formal and express statute, passed in 1732.

By this the mayor may appoint one of the aldermen to be a deputy mayor, who may act during his absence. He appoints the high constable ; has a right to summon a common council. He is himself principal clerk of the market, and water-bailiff, and receives the fees of both to his own use ; and he appoints and licenses marshals, porters, carriers, cartmen, carmen, cryers, packers, cullers and scavengers ; and removes them at pleasure. He also licenses tavern-keepers, and sellers of exciseable liquors, by retail.

The mayor, recorder, clerk, sheriff and coroner, are appointed by the council of appointment, consisting of the governor and four senators, chosen in the manner prescribed by the state constitution. The aldermen, assistants, assessors, constables and collectors, are chosen by the inhabitants. Each free male inhabitant, of the age of twenty-one, and possessing a freehold estate of the value of fifty dollars, for one month before the election, or being a free man three

months, and resident of the ward one month, and paid taxes, is a qualified elector. This election is held on the third Tuesday of November.

The city now consists of nine wards ; each of which sends an alderman and an assistant to the common council. This body consists of the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants. They have the power to appoint a chamberlain or treasurer ; to make laws and ordinances for their own good rule and government, and of all the inhabitants, to be in force for twelve months, and to contain a punishment for disobedience. These laws of the common council, relate to many branches of the police ; and are printed in a small volume, for their better promulgation among the citizens. They may establish as many ferries as they think fit, and receive the fees and profits. They may lay out and alter streets, lanes, alleys, highways, water-courses and bridges, throughout the city, and the whole island of Manhattan. They may establish markets to be held every day, except Sunday, when and where they choose. They have the assize of bread, wine, beer, ale, and all other victuals and things set to sale ; but none of these is exercised but that of bread. They have, further, the power to appoint guagers of liquors ; measurers of salt and grain ; surveyors and packers of

bread, flour, beef, pork, and other provisions ; of carters, carriers and porters of goods, wares and merchandizes ; and garbling of spices, and other things of that kind ; with all the fines and profits, thereunto belonging. They possess, too, the power of making freemen of the said corporation ; and all persons exercising trades, or following occupations, in the city, (except in the public fairs) without first purchasing their freedom, are liable to be fined five pounds. Aliens are forbidden to be made freemen of the city, until after they have been naturalized or denizenized. But this part of the charter has, of late years, been but little acted upon. Freemen are seldom created ; and no prosecutions are brought against those who carry on business without taking out their freedom. They have power to build bridewells and work-houses ; to appoint keepers, and commit rogues and vagabonds. They may erect alms-houses, and make regulations for the same ; and as many gaols and keepers as they may deem necessary, for the confinement of traitors, felons, and disturbers of the peace.

The mayor, deputy mayor, recorder and aldermen, are ex-officio justices of the peace ; and are empowered to hold courts of general sessions, to inquire of, hear, and determine,

all offences cognizable before justices of the peace, in the city. The mayor, recorder and aldermen are also declared to be justices of oyer and terminer, and named as such in every commission. The mayor, aldermen and commonalty, are authorised to hold a court of record or common pleas. In this the mayor, deputy or recorder, may preside without the aldermen or assistants; the latter may attend if they please. In this court there is cognizance of all actions real, personal and mixed. This is called the mayor's court, and may be adjourned for any time not exceeding twenty-eight days. The clerk of the common council is also the clerk of the sessions, and of the common pleas. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, may determine causes, not exceeding forty shillings, with or without a jury.

This court is much confided in, as a tribunal of justice. Causes of great importance are often brought before it. Attornies and counsellors are required to undergo special examinations previous to obtaining licenses to practice in it. The proceedings are modelled upon the process of the court of Kings Bench, in England; but conforming to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth.

The mayors of the city, in succession,

have been, Nicholas Bayard, William Lurting, John Cruger, Whitehead Hicks, before the revolution ; during the time New-York was in possession of the enemy, David Matthews ; and since the revolution, James Duane, Richard Varick, Edward Livingston, and Dewit Clinton.

POPULATION.

The population of the city and county, as found by the census taken under the authority of the United States in 1800, amounted to somewhat more than 60,000. By an enumeration made after the disappearance of the endemic and local sickness, in 1805, by order of the common council, there was found to be an increase of fifteen thousand. This addition of people appears from the report of the city inspector on the 4th Feb. 1806. On that day, John Pintard, esq. informed the mayor, aldermen and commonalty that, "in conformity with the order of the common council, an enumeration had been taken of the jurors in the city and county of New-York, agreeably to an "act of the Legislature for regulating trials of issues, and for returning able and sufficient jurors," passed 31st March, 1801. Which enumeration also comprehends the number of inhabitants who retired from the city dur-

ing the prevalence of the malignant fever in 1805, together with the total population :”

Wards.	White Inhabitants.		People of Colour and free Negroes.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	M.	Fem	
1st	3422	3748	37	37	186	249	7679
2d	3414	3663	72	101	118	182	7559
3d	3283	3597	106	119	104	162	7371
4th	4346	4520	70	87	68	143	9234
5th	5320	5993	358	438	85	146	12340
6th	4101	4266	183	253	59	99	8961
7th	8053	7498			38	79	15668
8th	2420	2134	38	61	49	70	4772
9th	1025	959			111	100	2195
	35,384	36,378	864	1096	818	1230	75,770

Persons who retired from the city during the malignant fever, in 1805.

1st Ward	6112	6th Ward	224
2d do.	5961	7th do.	2775
3d do.	4152	8th do.	
4th do.	4320	9th do.	
5th do.	3452		
			26,996

This population of the city alone, makes a considerable approach toward that of the whole commonwealth fifty years ago. This will be evident from the return of the general census in 1756 ; making the entire number of inhabitants in the government, no more than 96,765 souls.

General list of Inhabitants in the province of New-York—extracted from the returns of the Sheriffs of the several Counties, in pursuance of Warrants to them, dated 16th February, 1756.

	WHITES.					BLACKS.						
	Males under 16.	Males above 16 & under 60	Males 60 & upwards.	Females under 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Males under 16	M.ab 16 & un 60	M. 60 & upw.	Fem. under 16.	Fem. above 16	Total.
C. & C. of N. Y.	2260	2308	174	2359	5667	10768	466	604	68	443	695	2272
C. & C. of Alb.	3474	3795	456	3234	3846	14805	638	786	76	496	603	2619
Ulster County.	1655	1687	156	1489	1618	6605	328	437	49	326	360	1500
Dutchess Co.	5910	2873	203	3530	2732	13289	211	270	33	163	162	859
Orange County.	1213	1688	74	1083	998	4446	163	116	24	93	94	430
Westchester C.	3153	2908	1039	2440	2379	11919	296	418	77	267	280	1338
Kings County.	417	467	84	556	536	1862	212	214	21	201	197	845
Queens County.	1960	2147	253	1812	2365	8617	331	363	55	500	470	2169
Suffolk County.	2283	2141	221	2265	2335	9245	273	297	40	194	236	1043
Pictmond Co.	344	411	107	554	471	1667	145	92	50	97	101	465
						White 83,233						Black 13,542

Tonnage of the Port.

	TONS.
The tonnage of registered vessels outstanding on the 30th June, 1805, on the books of the custom-house, amounted to	101,000
The tonnage of enrolled vessels, to same date,	62,162
The tonnage of licensed vessels under twenty tons,	3,170
	<hr/>
Tons	166,332
June 30th, 1805, the registered tonnage may be estimated to amount to	115,685
At the same time the enrolled tonnage may be supposed to be	64,745
And at that period, the licensed vessels, under 20 tons, may be set down at	3,241
	<hr/>
Tons	183,671
	<hr/>

Increase 17,338

Making an increase during the last year of more than seventeen thousand tons of shipping; and a large proportion of this additional tonnage, is of registered ships for the foreign trade.

The gross amount of New-York tonnage

at the end of the year 1803, was 149,158 tons.

Duties Collected.

The monies collected in New-York for the national treasury, for imports on merchandize and tonnage have, for several years, amounted to one fourth of the public revenue,

In 1804, the gross revenue was	5,082,656
The drawbacks were	1,901,517
	<hr/>
Neat revenue	3,181,139
	<hr/>
In 1805, the gross revenue was	6,866,168
The drawbacks were	3,203,680
	<hr/>
Neat revenue	3,662,488
	<hr/>
In 1806, probable gross revenue	6,200,000
Probable drawbacks	1,800,000
	<hr/>
Probable neat revenue	4,400,000
	<hr/>

Making an amount of four millions, and four hundred thousand, dollars of revenue,

for the treasury of the United States, collected in the port of New-York, in one year.

BANKS AND OFFICES FOR THE DISCOUNT OF BILLS AND DEPOSIT OF MONEY.

1. *The Bank of New-York.*

This is the oldest establishment of this kind in the city. It was formed soon after the termination of the revolutionary war, and proceeded to do business as a private company, until March 21st, 1791, when an act of incorporation was passed in its favour by the state legislature to endure until the second Tuesday of May, 1811. It consists of a capital stock of 950,000 dollars, divided into 1900 shares of 500 dollars each.—Of these 100 belong to the commonwealth. This company possesses a spacious building at the corner of Wall and William-streets. The whole estate was originally limited to a million of dollars. By an act passed 17th February, 1797, this Bank was authorised to buy of the treasurer all the 6 per cent and deferred stock belonging to the state, and to

sell the same and extend its credits thereon.

2. *The Office of Discount and Deposit,*

Established by the Bank of the United States ; commonly called the Branch Bank. The Bank of the United States was established by an act of Congress, incorporating the subscribers thereto, passed on the second day of March, 1791. The act is in force until March 4, 1811. Its capital stock is ten millions of dollars, divided into shares of 400 dollars each. Its legal stile is "The president, directors and company of the Bank of the United States." In the exercise of the powers given to them by the fifteenth section of the law, they have established branches of the central Bank at Philadelphia, in different parts of the nation ; as at Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, and Orleans. There is one also established at New-York. This company does business at its commodious house in Wall-street, next door but one to the Bank of New-York.

Office of Discount and Deposit,

Established by the Manhattan Company, called the Manhattan Bank.

The state legislature passed an act on the second day of April, 1799, incorporating a company "for supplying the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water." They were allowed to raise a capital of 2,000,000 dollars in 40,000 shares of 50 dollars each.—The corporation of New-York was enabled to hold 2,000 of them. After erecting the Water-Works, the company was further authorised to employ their surplus capital in any monied transactions or operations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the state and of the United States. The charter is unlimited as to time. The office is kept in Wall-street, about mid-way between the Bank of New-York and the City-Hall. The concerns are managed by 13 directors, of whom the City Recorder shall always be one, *ex officio*.

Merchants' Bank.

A company of stockholders associated

under this firm in 1803, and issued notes as a private association. Soon after, in 1804, the legislature passed an act to restrain unincorporated banking associations. But during the session of the legislature in 1805, an act of incorporation was passed in their favour. Their stile is "The president, directors and company of the Merchants' Bank, in New-York." Their capital stock amounts to 1,250,000 dollars, in 25,000 shares of 50 dollars each. Their office is in Wall-street, between the Manhattan and New-York Banks. Their affairs are managed by 13 directors.—The treasurer of the state was directed to subscribe for 1000 shares upon condition of nothing being demanded for them by the company; and the directors were authorised to assess the 50,000 dollars they were worth upon the stockholders. These shares are to remain a fund for the support of common schools.

5. *Jersey Bank.*

It is not foreign to the object of this work to mention a monied institution established by a statute of the commonwealth of New-Jer-

sey, during the winter of 1805. The building is at Paulus-Hook, where the new city of Jersey has been begun. Its capital is dollars, held in shares of dollars each.—The new city, though by an act of Congress, passed during the session of 1806, it is created a port of delivery, is not yet very populous. Therefore the Bank is virtually a New-York establishment, though incorporated by an act of a neighbouring state.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1. *The United Insurance Company.*

This company was incorporated by an act of the state legislature, on the 20th day of March, 1798, calling them “the United Insurance Company, in the city of New-York.” Its capital must not exceed 500,000 dollars, in 10,000 shares, of 50 dollars each. Their affairs are managed by a president, and one or more assistants, chosen by the directors.—They are authorised to make insurances upon vessels, freight and goods, houses and stores, goods in houses and stores, furniture in

houses, on lives, and for the ransom of persons in captivity; and in cases of money lent upon bottomry, and respondentia. Their office is kept in Wall-street, almost opposite the Branch Bank.

2. *New-York Insurance Company.*

This existed from 1796 as a private association; but an act of incorporation was passed April 2d, 1798. It is entitled "The New-York Insurance Company." Its capital stock consists of 500,000 dollars, in 10,000 shares, of 50 dollars each. They have power to make insurance upon vessels, freight and goods, houses and stores, goods in houses and stores, furniture in houses, upon lives, and for ransoming persons in captivity, and for lending money upon bottomry and respondentia. Their office is in Wall-street, between the New-York and the Branch Banks.

3. *Columbian Insurance Company.*

The legislature, on the 21st March, 1801, incorporated certain stockholders under the appellation of "The Columbian Insurance Company." The capital stock is 500,000

dollars, in 10,000 shares of 50 dollars each. Their affairs are conducted by a president and two assistants. They are empowered to make insurance on vessels, freight, and goods, on houses and stores, on specie, on goods and furniture in houses and stores, upon lives, and for the ransom of persons in captivity, to sell annuities, and in cases of money lent upon bottomry and respondentia. Their office is in Wall-street, nearly opposite the Tontine Coffee-House.

4. *Marine Insurance Company.*

On the 16th March, 1802, an act was passed incorporating a society, under the name of "The Marine Insurance Company of New-York." Their capital stock is 250,000 dollars, in 5,000 shares of 50 dollars each.— They may make insurance on vessels, freights, money, and on all goods, wares and merchandizes. Their office is kept in Wall-street, almost opposite that of the United Insurance Company.

5. *Commercial Insurance Company.*

By an act passed 4th April, 1805, a company was incorporated under the title of "The

“ Commercial Insurance Company of New-York.” It may hold property to the amount of 250,000 dollars. The shares are 1,000 in number, and the value of each is 250 dollars. Its affairs are conducted by a president and two assistants, members of a board of 18 directors. They may make insurance upon vessels, goods, wares, merchandize, freight, bottomry, respondentia-interest, and all other marine risks. Their office is in Wall-street, near the Branch Bank.

6. *Mutual Insurance Company.*

For the purpose of promoting the safety and insurance of houses, and other buildings, from loss by fire. The Mutual Assurance Company, of the city of New-York, was incorporated on the 23d March, 1798, with continuance until 1818. It is not to hold real estate except for its immediate accommodation, and by way of mortgage, or judgment for five years. All persons insured are deemed to be members. Affairs are managed by 24 directors. These have power to make internal regulations and bye-laws. They meet on the second Tuesday of every month, or oftener. They are authorised to insure from loss by fire, houses, stores, and other buildings within the city of New-York, upon such terms,

in such places, and for such times as their byelaws may prescribe.

Seven directors form a quorum. The president, treasurer, secretary, and surveyor, are assigned their respective duties. On application for a policy, three dollars earnest-money must be paid, which is forfeited if the policies are not taken up within thirty days after they have decided thereon. Insurances are for seven years. The corporation allows their surveyor one dollar fifty cents for each survey; and the applicant for insurance pays two dollars twenty-five cents for policy and badge, and one dollar for making a transfer. Losses by fire are paid for on the principle of general average; but in assessing the proportion which each member shall pay, regard shall be had in the estimate to the sum insured, and no one person shall be bound to pay above ten shillings for every hundred pounds insured, for their quota on the loss sustained at any *single* fire. The directors may reward meritorious firemen. They do not insure against fires consequent upon invasion or insurrection at all; nor against their occurrence in buildings containing *hazardous* property, such as hemp, flax, tallow, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, gunpowder, spirits of turpentine, shingles, hay, straw, and fodder of all kinds; nor any

bake-house, brew-house, sugar-house, still-house, cooper's or joiner's shop ; nor buildings where hazardous trades are carried on by chemists, ship-chandlers, tallow-chandlers, stable-keepers, tavern-keepers, printers, malt-dryers, oil-men, and colour-men. The rates of insurance upon the *ten rates* of buildings for which the company issues policies, with the amount of deposit and premium on each, may be seen at large in the company's printed Charter and Bye-laws, published by James Oram, in 1798. Office is in Pine-street, nearly opposite the French Church.

7. *Eagle Fire Company.*

A Body Corporate was formed 4th April, 1806, by the name of "The Eagle Fire Company of New-York." It is established for the sole purpose of insuring against losses by fire, houses, and buildings of all kinds, and all manner of goods, chattels, and personal estate, for such times and premiums as the company and the assured may agree upon. The capital stock consists of 500,000 dollars in 5000 shares of 100 dollars each ; but the company may, if they judge expedient, increase it to a million of dollars upon the like terms. Real estate for the accomodation of its officers may be held to the amount of 40,000 dollars. Business is conducted

by thirteen directors, one of whom shall be the president. Seven with the president form a quorum. The president and directors may appoint and pay officers, and make the necessary bye-laws. Policies are to be under seal, and signed by the president and secretary. The assured may convey policies by consent of the company. The company may not trade, but may vest their capital or any part of it in the national funds. They will engage to make good, losses sustained by lightning, and will insure ships in port or their cargoes, and ships on the stocks and under repair, against fire.— Their policies are not limited to the city, but may extend to any part of the country.

No loss or damage by fire will be paid that may be the consequence of invasion, civil commotion, riot, military or usurped power. Nor will insurance be made upon books of accounts, written securities, notes, bills, bonds, deeds, ready money, or bullion. Jewels, plate, medals, or other curiosities; paintings and sculptures are not included in any insurance unless the articles are specified in the policy.

Soap-boilers, tallow-chandlers, brewers, malt-stores, bakers, rope-makers, sugar-refiners, distillers, chemists, varnish makers, stable-keepers, tavern-keepers, china, glass and earthenware-sellers, oil and colour-men, turpentine works, paper-mills, printing-houses, coopers.

carpenters, and cabinet-makers, coach-makers, boat-builders, ship-chandlers, apothecaries, theatres, mills and machinery, and all manufactories that use fire-heat, are deemed extra-hazardous, and must be particularly described in the policy ; and for all such risks an additional premium is demanded. Losses are paid in 60 days after proof, without allowance of discount, fees, or any deduction whatever. To bind an insurance the premium must first be paid ; and insurance may be made for seven years by paying the premium for six. For a less number than seven a reasonable discount is allowed. The *four* classes of hazards, the rates of annual premiums of insurance, with all the conditions upon which this company transact business were printed by Collins, Perkins and Co. in 1806. The office is kept in Wall-street, just above the corner of Pearl-street.

3. *Washington Mutual Assurance Company.*

On the 30th March, 1802, a corporation was erected by the name of "The Washington Mutual Assurance Company," and to endure until the 1st March, 1805. They are not to hold any more real estate than is necessary for buildings to accommodate them, nor deal in trade, nor stockjobbing. All persons who in-

sure are deemed members of the corporation. Their concerns are managed by 18 directors. They have the power to make the necessary bye-laws touching the disposition of their effects and property, the duties and conduct of their officers, and all other matters appertaining to the object of the institution. They have also the power to appoint officers, clerks and servants, and to pay them for their services. Their object is to promote the safety and insurance of buildings from loss by fire. Directors meet the fourth Wednesday of every month, and oftener if need be; and seven make a quorum. Annual election is held on the second Tuesday in June. Directors choose a president out of their own body.—Policies are signed by the president, and secretary, and sealed with the seal of the corporation. They may insure against fire, houses, stores, and other buildings, upon such terms and for such times as the bye-laws or board of directors may prescribe.

Insurances are made for not less than one, nor more than seven years. Persons insuring for less than five years must pay the whole premium, charges and deposit, at the time of making the insurance; and they who insure for five years and more, must pay down the whole of the premium and one-fourth part of the deposit, and pay the remaining three-

fourths of the deposit in three annual instalments with interest at six per cent, to be expressed in the policy. In case of losses to a greater amount than the money in the funds, the directors may demand payment sooner than the times expressed in the policies ; and persons not paying in thirty days forfeit their policies. The assured however shall always be paid their sums as mentioned in their policies ; and the money due on the oldest policies shall be first demanded.

There shall be insured in one policy but one house and kitchen, except where two or more small houses stand contiguous to each other, and do not exceed 1250 dollars in value ; and except where a stable or coach-house stand contiguous to the same lot of ground with the dwelling house ; and in these cases each building is to be distinctly valued.

The price of the policy and badge with the incidental services is two dollars, and of entering a transfer seventy-five cents. Two dollars and a half earnest-money must be paid towards the charges of such insurance, to be credited in case the insurance is effected in three months, and to be forfeited if not completed within that time. Though if the directors agree not to make insurance, the earnest money is returned. Policies are consider-

ed to be valid from the time that the charges of insuring, the premium and deposit money shall be paid or secured to be paid. Every person insuring in the company is bound to pay his proportion of all losses and charges, provided that this shall be in a ratio to the sum insured, and that it shall not exceed forty cents upon a hundred dollars, for a *single* fire.

These and other particulars, together with their *ten* classes of buildings, and the amount of premium and deposit on each, with the enumeration of *hazardous* occupations and trades, are contained in the bye-laws, printed by E. Belden & Co. in 1802.

Sugar-houses, brew-houses, bake-houses, still-houses, coopers' and joiners' shops, and houses where hazardous trades are carried on by chemists, ship-chandlers, tallow-chandlers, stable-keepers, minters, malt-driers, oil or colour-men ; or which are used as stores for hemp, flax, tallow, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, gunpowder, spirits of turpentine, shingles, hay, straw, fodder of all kinds, and corn unthreshed, will not be insured, but on such terms as may be specially agreed upon. Nor will the policies cover accidents consequent upon invasion or insurrection, nor houses in which more than twenty-eight pounds of gunpowder was kept immediately before the fire.

Deposit-money is returned on the expiration of the policies, losses and incidental charges only being deducted, provided it be demanded within a year. Losses are paid for in three months after notice ; but gilding, historical and landscape painting, and carving, are not allowed to be calculated.

If any loss by a single fire requires a contribution of forty cents on every hundred dollars more than the premium and deposit, any member paying the same and giving up his deposits, may surrender his policy and be discharged from the company.

The directors have power to reward extraordinary exertions of persons at fires.

9. *Phoenix Company of London.*

An office for insuring houses, buildings, stores, ships in harbour, goods, wares, and merchandize, from loss or damage by fire, has been opened in New-York, on account of the Phoenix Company of London. The reason of this extension of their plan to America, is alleged to be, the frequent applications for the insurance of property in the western world, that had been made to them in Great Britain ; and they therefore believed the object would be facilitated by the establishment of a branch of their institution in New-York.

In this company, no injured person is liable to any call to make good the losses of others : but, in case of fire, the sufferer is fully indemnified by the company. The company will make good losses on property burned by lightning. The *four* classes of hazards, the rates of annual premium to be paid for assurance against fire, and the conditions on which policies are entered into and agreed upon, are both in their great outlines, and in most of their details, the same as those of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, already described.

Justices' Court.

For the more speedy recovery of debts, to the value of fifty dollars, between citizen and citizen ; of wages due to seamen by masters and owners ; and of demands of masters and owners against seamen, though in both cases the sums exceed fifty dollars ; and for trying all actions of assault, battery, and false imprisonment, among masters of vessels, their officers and crews, cognizable in courts of common law ; there are two courts established in New-York. They consist, each, of four justices or judges, appointed by the state-council.

These eight magistrates have all the powers of justices of the peace, as to keeping the peace in the city and county. But they have

no power to hold sessions of the peace, or of sitting as judges in any court of sessions of the peace, held by the charter officers. They have, power to commit offenders to prison; to take recognizance for their appearance; for their keeping the peace, and for their good behaviour; and to take recognizance for the appearance by witnesses against offenders, as other justices of law possess. They have also power to take affidavits and depositions, to be read in the supreme court; and to take the allowed fees for the same.

One of these courts sits in the City-Hall, and has for its district the first, second and third wards. The other sits in a hall, not far from the new watch-house, at the head of Catherine street; and includes for its district, the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth wards. Where both parties in a suit reside in the city, the action must be brought in the court of the district to which they belong.— And, where the plaintiff is a non-resident, the action must be brought in the court of the district in which the defendant resides. Jurors are taken from the respective districts to which the courts belong.

Persons arrested on warrants, from either of these courts, while the court is not sitting, may be admitted to bail. If the defendant does not appear in court at the time mentioned

in the bond, and the plaintiff approves the bail, by accepting an assignment of the bond, the officer may return the warrant in the same manner as if the defendant had been brought personally into court. In such cases the court may proceed in the same manner as if the defendant had appeared and denied the plaintiff's charge by plea; and the bail shall thereafter be liable to pay both debt and damages, with costs; unless the defendant gives sufficient surety to pay the same in 30 days; or surrenders himself in execution within 48 hours from the time judgment is entered. Defendants in custody, not giving bail or security, may be taken to gaol until the court sits. But the gaoler shall not detain any prisoner, upon such warrant, longer than 48 hours.

When a defendant is brought into court, and the court cannot immediately attend to his cause, he may give security to the clerk, for his appearance next day. If he does not do this, he may be carried to prison; but the keeper shall not keep him beyond 48 hours.

Any one of the justices may, *while the court is not sitting*, administer the oath of danger, grant execution, make any necessary order thereon, take confession of a defendant, enter judgment, and grant execution thereon, as effectually as in open court. Executions are

returnable in any time, not exceeding twenty days. Money collected by the constable, in pursuance thereof, to be paid to the clerk. The clerks are to give bond in the penalty of two thousand five hundred dollars. Constables and marshals are to give bond in a penalty of five hundred dollars. And these bonds may be put in suit against clerks, constables and marshals, for deceit or misconduct. An appeal lies from the justice or justices, who tried the cause, to the whole bench of justices, any three of whom, excepting the justices who tried the cause, shall decide; and if they decide in favour of the appellant, a new trial shall be granted, by jury, if required.--(Laws, April 4, 1803, and March 4, 1804.)--The bill of fees, for services rendered in this court, are specially detailed in the 44th section of the latter of these statutes. In these courts a great number of suits are brought and settled.

Alderman's Court.

By the charter, and by a law passed 24th March, 1801, aldermen of the city are declared to be justices of the peace, and to have cognizance of civil cases to the amount of forty shillings. By virtue of their authority of justices, some of them, previous to the year 1791, considered they had a right to try causes

under the *act for the recovery of debts to the amount of twenty-five dollars*, as the justices have, who are appointed by the state council. But the legislature interposed, and restricted aldermen from the exercise of that power; and appointed civil justices for the purpose. Aldermen are, therefore, confined to their chartered powers; and as there are other courts established, seldom interfere with the forty-shilling causes.

Police Office.

A police office is held, daily, at the city-hall, for the more effectual discovery and apprehension of offenders. The chancellor, justices of the supreme court, mayor, recorder and aldermen, whenever they shall deem the occasion to require it, may lawfully be in the office, and do all that shall appear requisite for them, as conservators of the peace.

This office is conducted by two special justices, appointed for the city and county of New-York. They execute the authorities of justices, as conservators of the peace. They have a clerk, who is called the clerk of the police office. The clerk, and one, at least, of the justices, are constantly in attendance at the office, Sundays and convenient intervals of refreshment, excepted.

All recognizances from parties to appear and answer, or from witnesses to appear and testify ; and all examinations of parties charged with offences taken elsewhere in the city than in the police office, are to be lodged forthwith in the police office, by the chancellor, judge, mayor, recorder, special justice, or other magistrate taking the same. Recognizances taken in other counties, for the appearance of parties and witnesses at any court in the city, are transmitted from the magistrate taking the same, to the clerk of this office. Recognizances taken in this office, for the appearance of parties or witnesses at courts in other counties, and depositions and examinations touching the papers lodged there, are transmitted by the clerk to the clerks of the respective counties. At every term of the supreme court, and at every sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, and of the peace, held in the city, the clerk delivers to the court all recognizances then in the police office, for the appearance of persons at the said courts respectively ; together with all examinations and depositions, which shall then be in the police office, respecting offences charged to have been committed in the city.

The clerk's duty is to reduce to writing all examinations and depositions ; make out, in due form, all recognizances, warrants and

other precepts ; and, generally, to perform all such business of the office as shall be to be done in writing. He is to execute every such other reasonable service relating to his trust, as shall be required of him by the magistrate or magistrates, who, for the time being, shall attend in the office. And he is also to have the keeping of all recognizances, examinations, depositions and other papers belonging to the police office. He is allowed certain fees for drawing affidavits, and performing some other services, specified in an act of March 28, 1806. Certified copies of recognizances to keep the peace, taken before any court in the city, are forthwith lodged, by the clerk of such court, in the police office. All recognizances from persons licensed to retail spirituous liquors in the city, are deposited there. The special justices are required to be vigilant of the conduct of the several persons bound by recognizances. And if it appears, to either of the special justices, that there is probable cause for supposing the recognizances are forfeited, the clerk of the police shall thereupon estreat the same into the court of exchequer.

It is the duty of the special justices, or one of them, to examine all persons apprehended or detained in custody by the night-watch of the city ; and to make such order thereon, as the circumstances of the case and justice re-

quire ; and to superintend and direct the discharge of the watch, every morning, after the service of the night is concluded.

These two magistrates have, by virtue of their office, the same powers as are exercised, out of the sessions, by aldermen of the city, in relation to bastards, apprentices, servants, vagrants and vagabonds, arising within the city ; and may take recognizances of special bail ; and administer oaths in causes depending in the mayor's court of common pleas, and take affidavits to be read in the same. For these services they may receive the like fees as the aldermen. They may, also, take affidavits to be read in the supreme court, and take acknowledgments of the satisfaction of judgments in the same. The justices and clerk receive, each, 750 dollars per annum, paid out of the fund for defraying the contingent charges of the city. And the common council may make them allowance, as they may judge necessary and proper. The special justices, at present, are Jacob Delamontagnie, and Theophilus Beekman. (See the act more effectually to discover and apprehend offenders in the city of New-York, passed 27th March, 1801.)

Taxes.

The mayor, recorder and aldermen of the

city, are the supervisors. They meet, annually, on the second Tuesday in July, and at other convenient times, to examine what sums of money are imposed on the city for the maintenance of the poor, defraying contingent charges, and other purposes; and cause the same to be raised as the money for the contingent charges of the other counties of the state are directed to be raised.

The chamberlain is the city treasurer, and must give bond and be accountable as other county treasurers are. Once a year he must exhibit a state of his accounts to the common council. He must pay money on the warrant of the mayor or recorder, by order of the common council. He retains seven mills in a dollar, for his compensation in receiving and paying. He must publish, on the first Monday of December, every year, a statement of all the monies received by him, for the use of the city, and the purposes to which the same have been applied, as mentioned in such warrants.

Any five of the mayor, recorder and aldermen, of whom the mayor or recorder must always be one, may execute this law; and all questions arising under it, are decided by a majority of votes of the attending members. The penalty for neglect of duty, is the same as for defaulting supervisors in the other counties of the state.

The collectors of taxes are to pay the sums collected to the city treasurer, on the first Monday in every month, and oftener, if required by him. They must exhibit to him, their assessment rolls, when he shall demand them, for the inspection of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty ; under a penalty of 250 dollars for each default.

Wells and Pumps.

On the first Tuesday of May, annually, the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or any five of them, of whom the mayor or recorder shall always be one, are authorised to appoint one or more fit inhabitants for each ward of the city, to be overseers of the wells and pumps in their respective wards, for the ensuing year. Their duty is to cause the wells and pumps to be viewed, examined, cleansed, and put in good order and repair, and to maintain them so ; and to keep regular accounts of the money expended for the same. In case of neglect of duty, the overseers may be each fined five pounds, for the use of the city. They are to account with the common council once in three months. Persons wilfully injuring the wells or pumps, are, on conviction, to be fined 40 shillings ; or, on refusal or inability to pay the same, they are to be com-

mitted to bridewell for a month, or until the forfeiture and costs are paid. When servants or apprentices do damage to the pumps or wells, the fine shall be paid by the master or owner; and in default thereof, the offender shall be sent to bridewell.--(Revised Laws of New-York, vol. 2. p. 89.)

Public Roads.

The common council have power to act as commissioners to regulate and keep in repair the present public roads and highways; and to lay out, regulate and keep in repair others, when necessary. They may widen and alter highways, and lay out new ones; paving for the lands taken for those purposes such prices as they may agree for, or as may be assessed by a jury of inquiry.

The road to Kingsbridge must be, at least, four rods wide. The commissioners have power to construct causeways, bridges and ditches; and to appoint overseers, and employ labourers to keep them in repair.

Persons wilfully obstructing or damaging the roads, or leaving broken carriages, dead bodies of animals, or other nuisances in them, may be fined 40 shillings, to be applied to the repairing of the roads. The overseers are to take immediate order for removing nuisances.

to detect and convict offenders ; and, besides the fine and cost, to compel them to pay the charge of removal, with a reasonable compensation to the overseer, for his trouble. The process against offenders is by warrant, and not otherwise. And, on conviction, execution shall be against goods and chattels ; and for want of them, against the body, in a prompt summary way. Persons destroying trees, in the road, may be compelled to pay three pounds for each. And persons travelling northward, or out of the city, are to yield and give the road to those who are coming southward, or into the city, under a penalty of 40 shillings for every offence.--(State Laws, March 21, 1787.)

Storing of Gun-Powder.

No greater quantity than 28 pounds of gun-powder to be kept in any one place, within one mile northward of the city-hall. The 28 pounds shall be separated in four stone jugs, or tin cannisters, neither of which shall contain more than 7 pounds. Persons keeping more than 28 pounds in one place, or not dividing, as directed into parcels, forfeit one hundred and twenty-five dollars, for every hundred weight ; and in that proportion for every greater or less quantity, to be recovered with

costs. The suit, however, must be brought within two months from the time the offence was committed. Commanders of vessels, bringing gun-powder, are required to land and store it within 24 hours after arrival, and before she hauls in beside any wharf, on pain of forfeiting the whole.

All gun-powder, carried or carted through the streets, must be in tight casks, well headed and hooped, and entirely covered by bags or leather cases, so that no grains may be scattered; under pain of forfeiture, in case of transgression of the rule. When there is oath made of reasonable cause of suspicion that gun-powder is unlawfully concealed, the magistrates may issue search warrants to look for the same, in the day-time, both on ship-board and on shore. Packets and ships of war are exceptions. Vessels, also, are exempted from the search, which lie one hundred yards from the wharf or shore.

Any quantity of gun-powder, exceeding 28 pounds, if found by any fireman, during any fire or alarm of fire, may be seized without warrant, and condemned by the magistrates, to the use of such fireman.

Prevention of Fires.

Buildings, of all kinds, within certain limits

prescribed by law, must be constructed of stone or brick, with party or fire-walls, rising, at least, six inches above the roof ; and must be covered, except the flat roof thereof, with tile, slate, or other incombustible materials, and not with boards or shingles. Proprietors may be fined 500 dollars, for offending against this provision, and builders 250. All buildings, within certain other limits, which are more than 25 feet high from the ground to the foot of the rafter, are to be constructed in like manner, of similar materials. Offences against this regulation, are punishable by a forfeiture of 400 dollars, by the owner, and 200 by the builder.

Buildings, erected contrary to these directions, are declared, by law, to be public nuisances. Justices of the supreme court, of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, and of the general sessions of the peace, are to charge grand juries to present all violations of these regulations. In cases of conviction, they are to adjudge such fines and penalties as they may think proper ; and in their discretion, cause the nuisance to be abated and removed. Buildings, already erected, may be roofed with the like materials as before. Roofs and steeples of churches, may be roofed with shingles ; and small privies, fire-engine houses and lime-houses, may be built of wood and boards.

No greater quantity of brimstone than

half a ton, nor of hemp or flax than one whole ton can be stored within the limits to which magazines of gunpowder are restricted without leave specially obtained from the Common Council, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, and shingles, are prohibited to be put in any place within the aforesaid limits, other than such as the Common Council shall approve, under penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Persons firing guns, rockets, squibs, or other fire-works, in the city, are liable to a fine of two dollars and fifty cents for each offence, and masters are liable for the transgressions *of their slaves*.—(Laws, 21st March, 1801.)

The system adopted for further preventing and extinguishing Fires.

Pursuant to a law of the state, the Common Council appoint a sufficient number of citizens, who are freeholders or free men of the city, who voluntarily engage in the service, to be firemen. These are to have the care and management of the Fire-Engines, and other tools and instruments for extinguishing fires. And they are to be ready at all times, both by night and day to execute

the duties of firemen. That they may be the better prepared for this prompt and active business, they are during their continuance as firemen, exempted from serving as constables, jurors, or militia-men; except when in the latter capacity invasion or imminent danger may require their enrolment. Their names must be registered with the clerk, and they may be removed by the Common Council.

The Common Council has authority to make rules and orders for the government of the firemen, and for their breach, to impose fines and penalties.

In cases of fire breaking out, it is the duty of the sheriff, constables and marshals, to repair to the place with their badges of authority, and there assist in extinguishing the fire, in causing the inhabitants to work, in preventing the stealing of goods, in seizing such persons as steal or pilfer, and in assisting to remove and save goods, furniture, and property. In the performance of these duties they shall obey the orders of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or such of them as shall be present.

The inhabitants are obliged to provide leather buckets to be kept in their houses, for the purpose of conveying water to fires; and for neglect of this they may be fined. If

these buckets are lost or destroyed at fires, the Common Council will, in certain cases, replace them.

By ordinance of the Common Council the firemen consist of engineers, fire-wardens, 3 hook and ladder-men, 4 other firemen; and they receive their appointments from that authority.

1st.—Of the first division, one is called the *Chief Engineer*. In all cases of fire, this officer has the controul and command over the other engineers and firemen of every class. In this, however, he is subject to the orders and directions of any member of the Common Council. Under this controul, the *Engineers* shall take proper measures for working the engines and extinguishing fires. The chief engineer must make a report in May and November, of the exact condition of the engines, buckets, and other fire apparatus belonging to the city. He shall cause all necessary repairs to be made. And after fires are extinguished shall cause the buckets to be collected and conveyed to the City-Hall, that the citizens may find their own.

Second.—In each ward, a certain number of the firemen are assigned to be *fire-wardens*. Their duty is, immediately on an alarm of fire to repair to the place, and jointly, with the engineers and members of the Common

Council, to direct and aid the inhabitants in forming ranks, handing buckets and the like. They are required also, yearly, in September, and October, to examine the buildings in their respective wards, and see that they are properly furnished with buckets ; they shall examine fire-places, chimneys, stoves, pipes and ash-holes, and direct what shall be done to render them safe.

Third —The *hook and ladder-men* are divided into companies, and choose out of their own number a foreman, assistant, and clerk. On an alarm of fire they are to convey their instruments to the place, and employ them under the direction of the common council-men and engineers.

Fourth.—The *other firemen* are divided into companies, one of which is assigned to each engine. They each elect from their own body a foreman, assistant, and clerk.— Their duty is, on the breaking out of fire to repair immediately to their engines, and draw them to the place ; and there to work and manage them according to the directions they shall receive.

At fires, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants, are distinguishable by their white wands with a gilded flame at the top ; the engineers by white leather painted caps, with gilded fronts, and an engine painted

thereon, and with black speaking trumpets; the fire-wardens by similar caps, with the crown painted black and the city arms in front, and white speaking trumpets. When fire is discovered to be raging, the watchmen of one station shall communicate it to those of another, and also to each of the members of the common council, engineers, and wardens, within their respective districts as their captain may direct. And make an alarm to the citizens by an outcry of fire as they pass from place to place.

Wharves and Wharfage.

The rates of wharfage are fixed by a law of the commonwealth, passed 31st March, 1801. If a vessel is repairing or careening, she must pay one third more. The money may be collected by wharfingers appointed by the proprietors. In case of differences as to the burthen of vessels, reference is made to the wardens of the port, whose judgment is final. The expense of this reference is paid by the party against whom the decision is made. Masters of vessels, or in their absence, consignees, whether factors or agents, are accountable for wharfage. Wharfage may be levied by distress upon the goods and chattels on board. Vessels, if the mas-

ter or owner refuses or neglects to pay : and be repeated every twenty-four hours. The goods are to be disposed of in the same manner as in cases of distress for rent in arrears.

If ballast is discharged into any dock or on any wharf without leave, the master forfeits two dollars and a half with costs, for each offence ; and if he does not remove the same, he may be compelled to pay for every day's neglect, the same sum as by law is chargeable for the wharfage of the vessel. Persons throwing obstructions into docks from vessels under repair, forfeit five dollars with costs for each offence. If owners, factors or agents do not in reasonable time remove goods or obstructions from wharves, such goods or property may be removed by proprietors of wharves, or their wharfingers, who may keep them in custody until the charges of removal and storage are paid.

Buildings, Streets, Wharves and Slips.

The common council have power to make bye-laws and orders for regulating and uniforming buildings : and for regulating streets, wharves and slips. They may appoint two or more surveyors, to see that all buildings, streets, wharves and slips which are laid out

and altered in the city, be regulated with uniformity for the accommodation of habitations, shipping, trade and commerce, conformably to the bye-laws and orders.

The common council may also prevent encroachments by buildings; and may take ground belonging to individuals for the use of streets and slips, paying such damages therefor as shall be assessed by a jury.

In pursuance of their powers, they have laid out and extended streets on both sides of the city, parallel with the East and North rivers; and compelled the proprietors of the lots adjoining the streets and rivers to fill up and level the same at their own expense; in consideration of which expense they are to enjoy the advantages and emoluments of the improvements made. If proprietors do not comply with such orders for making ground and filling in water-lots, the common council may cause the same to be done and charge the proprietors with the expense with lawful interest. And if this is not paid in eighteen months, the same may be levied with interest, costs and charges, by distress and sale of their goods and chattels. In addition to this, such sums as are thus expended become liens and charges on the property assessed, and bear lawful interest until paid. They may also order piers and bridges

to be made into the rivers for the accommodation of vessels; and if the adjoining proprietors do not comply, may construct them themselves and receive wharfage and profits to their own use. They may, in their discretion, grant a common interest in such bridges and piers, to the proprietors of the adjacent lots, in proportion to their breadth in front. On these extreme streets, piers and bridges, no buildings whatever are to be erected; but they are to be forever left open for business. (Act, 3d April, 1801.)

Sewers.

Common council may cause sewers, drains and vaults to be made, and streets paved, and the same to be cleansed. The expenses thereof are assessed among the inhabitants intended to be benefited, by five disinterested freeholders. The sums so assessed are liens or charges on the respective lots and their improvements; and the owners are moreover liable to a personal action.—
(*Ibid.*)

Lots.

When a general regulation is made in any part of the city for raising, reducing, level-

ing or fencing in any vacant or adjoining lots, and the proprietors do not comply, an estimate is made of the whole expense in relation to each lot included in the impending regulation, by five freeholders; and the owners are publicly called upon for payment. In default of payment the lots are sold at public auction for a term of years to reimburse the expense; and the surplus remains in the city treasurer's hands for the use of the owner or his legal representatives. If owners of lots do not raise, fill up, reduce or level their lots conformably to the regulations, the common council may order the same to be done, and the amount of expense with lawful interest, is a lien on the lots respectively until paid. (*Ibid.*)

Chamber of Commerce.

On the 5th April, 1768, twenty merchants met in the city of New-York, and formed themselves into a voluntary association, which they called "The New-York Chamber of Commerce." On the 2d of May, 1769, they received a message of thanks from the House of Assembly, to the merchants of the city and colony, for their patriotic conduct in declining the importation of goods from Great Britain, at that juncture. The words of the speaker,

on this occasion, were the following: "I have
 " it in charge, from the General Assembly, to
 " give the merchants of this city and colony,
 " the thanks of the house, for their repeated,
 " disinterested, public spirited and patriotic
 " conduct, in declining the importation or re-
 " ceiving of goods from Great Britain, until
 " such acts of Parliament as the General As-
 " sembly had declared unconstitutional, and
 " subversive of the rights and liberties of the
 " people of this colony should be repealed."

On the 13th March, 1770, during the ad-
 ministration of Dr. Colden, as lieutenant
 governor of the province, a charter was grant-
 ed to the society, by the name of "the Cor-
 poration of the Chamber of Commerce, in
 the city of New-York, in America." They
 are enabled to hold property not exceeding a
 clear yearly value of 3000 pounds sterling,
 per annum. The objects are, to enable them
 the better to carry into execution, encourage
 and promote, by just and lawful ways and
 means, such measures as will tend to promote
 and extend, just and lawful commerce: and
 to provide for, aid and assist, at their discretion,
 such members of the corporation as may here-
 after be reduced to poverty, and their widows
 and children. They are to hold an annual
 meeting on the first Tuesday of May; and a
 monthly meeting the first Tuesday of each
 month. No act, in any meeting, is valid,

unless the president, one of the vice presidents, and twenty other of the members are present. The merchants, in their address to the governor, for his condescension in allowing the charter, observed, among other things, that they are thereby enabled to execute many plans of trade, which, as individuals, they could not before accomplish; and promised themselves many and great advantages to the colony from their incorporation.

The chamber, by its charter, is authorised to make regulations for the government of the officers and members; and for regulating all its other affairs, with penalties for the violation of them. By the 13th of these bye-laws, enacted 10th May, 1769, a committee of five members is to be appointed at each monthly meeting, to adjust and determine all mercantile disputes, which may be referred to them. And the secretary is directed to cause the names of this monthly committee, to be published in one of the public newspapers, for the information of those who may wish to submit any disputes to their decision. Members named on this committee, and neglecting to attend, when summoned by the chairman, shall pay the treasurer one dollar for each neglect. No person can be admitted a member but merchants and insurance-brokers.

Committees must report to the chamber, at

the next stated meeting after their time of service is ended, the several objects of dispute which have been referred to their decision, with the names of the parties, together with the arguments and principles upon which their adjudications have been founded, to the end that they may be recorded by the secretary.

If members of the chamber, refuse to submit all disputed matters of accounts between each other, to the final arbitration and determination, either of the monthly committee, or such members as may be chosen by the parties, they may be punished by expulsion. The members will receive gold and silver at the rate established by the bank of the United States.

Bills of exchange, drawn upon any of the West-India Islands, Newfoundland, or the foreign possessions in America, and returned protested for non-payment, shall be paid with 10 per cent damages, on demand, at the current exchange, when the bill, with the protest, is presented either to the drawer or indorser thereof.

Bills of exchange, drawn on any part of Europe, shall be paid in like manner with 20 per cent damages.

The chamber has published, also, regulations for estimating the tonnage of bulky articles, for correcting mistakes in freight, and for fixing inland and foreign commissions.—

For further details, reference may be had to the "bye-laws, resolutions and orders, printed by Archibald M'Lean, 1796."

On the 7th May, 1771, the chamber, on the motion of Mr. W. Walton, resolved unanimously, to procure a portrait of Doctor Colden, at their own expense, to decorate their hall, to testify their gratitude to him for his goodness in granting them a charter. This picture is still extant in the upper long-room of the Tontine Coffee-House, where the chamber holds its meetings.

By an act of the state legislature, passed 13th April, 1784, all the privileges granted in the charter are fully confirmed and perpetuated.

INSPECTIONS OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

1. *Inspection of Lumber.*

If any person, shall put on board any ship or vessel, for exportation to a foreign market, any lumber that has not been inspected by one of the authorised public inspectors, he incurs a forfeiture of fifty cents, for every thousand feet superficial measure, and four dollars for every thousand feet cubic measure; to be recovered with costs, one half to

the prosecutor, and the other to the poor of the town. If any person, other than lawful inspectors, usurp the powers of inspectors, and be convicted thereof, he forfeits to the inspectors ten dollars for each offence.

The inspectors of the city of New-York, are appointed by the state council, and are not less than seven, nor more than ten in number. One of them is a superintendant—he must keep an office, at which applications for inspectors must be made, except in cases where the quantity shall not exceed five thousand superficial feet. He receives one tenth or one seventh, as the case may be, of the fees.

The superintendant may convene the inspectors as often as he shall think proper, and with the consent of a majority of them, establish needful regulations for executing the law for the inspection of lumber, passed 30th March, 1805. Inspectors are prohibited from doing their duty by deputy, and from buying and selling lumber, except for their own use,

They must mark with a marking iron on all lumber by them inspected, the number of cubic or superficial feet contained therein; except on mahogany, red-cedar and live-oak, the number of feet on which shall be expressed on their bills, severally annexed to the number of each log. All raft-timber shall be

numbered, and the bills made in like manner. Their fees are, on all raft-timber, inspected and measured, 14 cents for every ton of 40 cubic feet, and for measuring only, 6 cents for the like quantity: For every 1000 feet superficial measure of boards, plank and scantling, 37 1-2 cents; for every thousand superficial measure of mahogany, one dollar. The parties may compromise in cases not explicitly mentioned in the act.

They must measure the full length and bigness of raft-timber and spars, except in cases where by express agreement they are required both to measure and inspect. And in all such cases there shall be no other deduction than for the quantity which is unsound. In their bills the inspectors shall state whether the timber has been measured and inspected or measured only.

This statute will expire on the 1st April, 1807.

Weigh-Masters.

Weigh-masters are appointed and displaced by the common council, in as great number as they may think necessary. They may also fix and alter their compensations. Before entering upon office, weigh-masters must take an oath of fidelity.

2. *Inspection of Staves and Heading.*

The council of appointment make an inspector-general of staves and heading for the city and county of New-York. By the same authority eight or more cullers are appointed, for the same district. Neither the inspector-general nor the cullers are permitted to buy or sell staves or heading, for themselves, or as agents for others, under a penalty of 50 dollars for each offence ; unless they happen to be coopers, and purchase stock for their own use in carrying on their business.

The inspector-general is required to superintend the cullers, and cause them to execute the law faithfully.

The cullers must follow the instructions of the inspector-general, and once a month make a return to him of the quantity of staves and heading they have culled, the different kinds, and to whom belonging. They may be displaced by the inspector-general for negligence, incapacity, mal-practices or abuse of trust ; and others be appointed by him until the pleasure of the council shall be known. In case of death among the cullers, he may fill up vacancies *ad interim*. Where any dispute arises respecting the culling of staves and heading, it shall be submitted to the in-

spector-general, who shall determine finally thereon.

Any person putting staves or heading on board a vessel for exportation without inspection, forfeits two dollars and 50 cents for every thousand, and the owner five dollars, to be recovered with costs. Persons who ship for exportation condemned staves or heading, forfeit five dollars for each offence.

The inspector-general is to report annually to the governor, for the information of the legislature, what amendments appear to be necessary in the law, and the number and kinds of the staves and heading culled in the city of New-York. He has also power to search vessels, on which there is suspicion that unculted staves or heading, or condemned ones shall have been shipped for exportation, and if he discovers any such, to order them to be relanded for inspection. Any persons obstructing him may be compelled to pay 50 dollars for each offence.

Disputes between buyers and sellers, respecting the culling by the culler who was originally employed, are conclusively settled by reference to two other cullers, one chosen by the buyer and the other by the seller.

The compensation of the inspector-general is ten cents for each thousand merchantable staves and heading, one half paid by the

buyer and the other half by the seller ; and for all that are culled out and are not merchantable, five cents a thousand, to be paid by the owner.

The pay of the cullers is as follows ; for every thousand pipe-staves 62 1-2 cents ; for every thousand staves and heading 50 cents ; for every thousand barrel-staves 37 1-2 cents ; for every thousand long butt-staves one dollar and 50 cents ; and for every thousand short butt-staves one dollar and 25 cents ; one half to be paid by the buyer and the other half by the seller. And for all that are culled out and are not merchantable, the cullers receive half price, to be paid by the owner.

3. *Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.*

Inspectors of pot ashes and pearl ashes are provided for the city of New-York, who are not to be fewer than two nor more than six in number. They shall not act by deputy, but do their business in person. They are to inspect all those alkaline salts, before exportation, by starting the same out of the casks and carefully examining the same, and distributing them into different sorts if necessary. They are to put each sort by itself into tight casks well hooped and cooper-

ed, and brand on them the words FIRST SORT, SECOND SORT, or THIRD SORT, POT ASHES or PEARL ASHES, as the case may be, in plain legible characters; together with the inspector's name and the place of inspection, at full length, on each of the casks.— They must also weigh and inscribe with a marking iron on each cask the gross weight and tare thereof. For all which service they are entitled to nine cents a hundred weight, half to be paid by the buyer and half by the seller. But they shall not brand any cask that is not twenty-nine inches long, nineteen inches in diameter at each head, full bound, made of white oak staves and heading, or of such other timber as they shall think proper, and also sound and tight.

In cases of fraud by mixtures of stones, lime, salt or other adulterating ingredients with the alkalies at market, the inspector shall brand the cask with the words CONDEMNED; and be paid for inspection at the same rate as if they were good. And if any person offers for sale such alkalies for any other than *condemned*, he incurs a penalty of 25 dollars for each offence. Persons mixing such foreign substances, forfeit 20 dollars for each offence.

Inspectors may search vessels for alkaline salts, and if they find any casks on board not branded according to law, they are forfeited,

and the master incurs a penalty of 12 dollars and 50 cents. Any person obstructing the inspector when on a search shall pay 25 dollars.

Pot ashes and pearl ashes that have undergone inspection in Albany, or any other place on Hudson river, where inspectors have been appointed, may be exported from New-York, without a re-inspection.

Inspectors delaying to inspect these alkaline salts for a longer time than three hours after application, unless they are actually employed in the duties of their office, forfeit two dollars and 50 cents to the person delayed. Persons counterfeiting brand marks forfeit 125 dollars, for each offence. (Laws of New-York, 7th April, 1801, and March 3d, 1802.)—

4. *Inspection of Soal Leather.*

Inspectors of soal leather are commissioned for the city, under authority of the council of appointment. All soal leather for use shall be previously inspected, unless it shall have been already inspected at Albany, Schenectady or Hudson. The inspectors must seal and weigh it. If offered without having been inspected, the seller forfeits five dollars for each offence. For inspecting, sealing

and weighing each side of soal leather, the inspectors receive four cents, one half to be paid by the seller and the other half by the buyer. The inspector shall mark the inspected as good and merchantable leather with his name and place of residence ; and counterfeiters of these marks, forfeit for each offence 25 dollars. Leather not passing inspection as good, may nevertheless be used for all other purposes except making shoes, boots and buckets. Such unmerchantable leather shall be marked *Bad*. Persons working up soal-leather at all before inspection, or making it into shoes, boots or buckets after it is marked *bad*, forfeit for every offence 25 dollars. (Laws N. Y. 6th April, 1801.)

5. *Inspection of Flour and Meal.*

An inspector of flour and meal is appointed by the state council for the city of New-York ; and he may, by writing, under his hand and seal, appoint as many deputies as he thinks necessary and remove them at pleasure. The inspector in New-York may appoint a deputy in Kings County to inspect all flour and meal intended for exportation in the county ; which articles, when so inspected there, may be exported in the same manner as if inspected in the city.

All wheat-flour, rye-flour, Indian-meal and buckwheat meal must be approved and branded by the inspector or one of his deputies before shipment for exportation. No Indian meal shall be branded for exportation unless it is manufactured from maize properly kiln-dried, and ground fine and bolted.

The four sorts of flour and meal just mentioned must be packed in good casks of oak or other suitable timber, secured with ten hoops properly nailed. These barrels shall be of but two sizes, one to contain 196lbs. of flour or meal with staves 27 inches long and heads 16 1-2 inches wide; and the other to contain 98 lbs. with staves 22 inches long and heads 14 inches wide, or the staves 27 inches long and the heads 12 inches wide. They must be as nearly straight as may be for the convenience of stowage; and their weight must be inscribed on one of the heads with a marking iron.

Each barrel of flour, and of meal must be branded with the whole surname and the initials of the christian name of the manufacturer; together with the nett weight, of 196 lbs. or 98 lbs. contained in each barrel. In addition to which, manufactured wheat which is intended to be of the first quality must be branded SUPERFINE, that of the second quality FINE, that of the third quality FINE

MIDLINGS, and that of the fourth quality MIDLINGS. Barrels of manufactured *Rye* intended for first quality must be branded SUPERFINE RYE-FLOUR, and of the second quality FINE RYE-FLOUR. On each barrel of manufactured maize shall be branded INDIAN MEAL. And on each barrel of manufactured buckwheat shall be branded B. MEAL. All this must be done before either is offered for inspection.

Indian meal, however, may be packed in hogsheads of eight hundred pounds, and be then duly inspected and passed for exportation.

There is a penalty of fifty cents a pound for the false-taring of barrels less than the true weight, and any inspector having reason to suspect that casks are tared falsely may ascertain the fact by examination.

After the barrels are found to be constructed and marked according to law, the inspector, if he finds the same to correspond with the contents, is to signify it by branding his name and the county where the inspection is made, on the quarter in a distinguishable manner. And when the brands of the manufacturer do not in his judgment correspond to the kind and quality of the contents of the barrels, he must alter the same so as to make them describe the real quality.

It is also the duty of the inspector to weigh barrels which he suspects of being too light, and if they are not found to contain the true weight, he shall mark the heads with the word LIGHT; and be paid by the owner or shipper for weighing them, 20 cents for each barrel and half barrel, and 45 cents for each hogshead. In such cases, the manufacturer shall pay 20 cents for every pound of deficient weight.

When flour or meal are so injured in manufacturing, or otherwise damaged as not to be fit for exportation under any of the legal denominations, the inspector must mark the barrels containing them BAD. And that which is marked *light*, as well as that marked *bad*, are forbidden to be carried out of the state, under a penalty of five dollars for each barrel. The fee of the inspector is two cents a barrel, to be paid him by the owner, who is authorised to charge the purchaser with one half the amount over and above the price of the flour or meal.

All flour and meal purchased for exportation must be inspected *at the time and place of exportation*, under a penalty of five dollars for each barrel, to be paid by the purchaser or exporter.

Persons shipping for exportation flour or meal not duly branded, forfeit the same.—

And persons convicted of having exported from the state flour and meal without having been first duly branded, forfeit, on conviction, five dollars for each barrel. And for the more effectual prevention of such practices, the inspector may go on board any vessel, between sunrise and sunset, and search for uninspected flour and meal. Persons obstructing him pay on conviction 100 dollars for each offence.

Inspectors are prohibited from purchasing flour and meal except for their own private use, under a penalty of 500 dollars. Persons altering or counterfeiting marks and brands public and private, forfeit 100 dollars. Persons putting fresh flour into old barrels already marked and branded, forfeit five dollars for every barrel so repacked. Persons offering for sale wheaten flour containing in it a portion of Indian meal or other foreign admixture, forfeit five dollars for each barrel so adulterated. And masters of vessels bringing to New-York market Indian meal *upon their decks*, forfeit 20 cents a barrel, and 80 cents a hogshead for the Indian meal so transported.

In cases of false-taxing or false brand-marking, the inspector may, in a summary way, seize and sell the flour and meal so fraudulently marked, for the recovery of the penal-

ties. But in the other forfeitures, the recovery must be before a justice of the peace, or in any court of record having cognizance of the same.

6. *Inspection of Beef and Pork.*

Beef and pork can be exported only in barrels and half-barrels. The barrels and half-barrels must be made of good seasoned white oak or white ash staves and heading. The barrels must measure 16 1-2 inches between the chines, and be 28 inches long. The half-barrels must be of the capacity of not less than 15 nor more than 16 gallons. They must be hooped with at least 12 good white oak or hickory hoops well set and driven; and the heads made of good substantial stuff. Each barrel must contain 200 pounds of meat; and each half-barrel 100 pounds.

There must be one or more inspectors in the city of New-York; and one specially to inspect, pack and put up beef according to the usages of the Jews. They are appointed by the state-council. Each inspector must in June annually make a return to the governor, of the whole number of barrels and half-barrels of beef and pork by him inspected for the preceding year, and of the cities and counties where the same is packed and done.

Beef for exportation must not be killed under three years of age. It must be cut in square pieces as nearly as may be, not exceeding 12 pounds in weight, nor less than four. Beef found by the inspectors to have been killed at a proper age and to be fat and merchantable, is divided into three sorts for packing and repacking in barrels and half-barrels, to wit, MESS, PRIME, and CARGO.

Mess-beef consists of the choicest pieces of oxen, cows and steers well fattened. The shin, shoulder, clod and neck are taken from the fore-quarters; and the legs and leg-rounds from the hind-quarters. Each barrel and half-barrel containing beef of this description, is branded on one of the heads MESS-BEEF.

Prime-beef consists of the choice pieces of oxen, cows, steers and heifers; among these there is not more than half a neck, and one shank with the hock cut off. The containing vessels must be branded on one head PRIME-BEEF.

Cargo-beef consists of the pieces of fat cattle of all descriptions, of three years old and upwards, with not more than half a neck and three shanks without the hocks in each barrel; and half-barrel in proportion. To be otherwise merchantable and branded CARGO-BEEF.

All these qualities of beef must be well

salted, with St. Ubes, Isle of May, Lisbon or Turks-Island salt, or other salt of equal quality, at the rate of seventy-five pounds a barrel, exclusive of a pickle made as strong as possible. To each barrel of beef is added four ounces of saltpetre. Half barrels are to be packed with half the proportions. In the counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Tioga, Cayuga, Onondagua, Ontario, Steuben, Chenango, Otsego, Genesee and St. Lawrence, they may put up beef and pork for exportation in Cayuga and Onondagua salt. A fourth quality of beef is permitted to be put up and exported from New-York. This consists of necks, hearts and the meat of heads ; to be denominated and marked HEADS, HEARTS and HOCKS. The barrels containing these pieces are to be inspected like the rest.

The weight, the inspector's name, and the place of inspection, must be branded on one of the barrel heads.

Pork must be packed and repacked in barrels made of white-oak or white-ash staves and heading, and in other respects conforming to beef-barrels. Barrels must contain 200 pounds, and half-barrels one hundred pounds of meat.

There are three qualities of pork, MESS, PRIME and CARGO. *Mess-Pork* consists of

the rib-pieces of good fat hogs only, and must be branded MESS-PORK. *Prime-pork* consists of the next best pieces, with not more than three shoulders in one barrel. This shall contain no legs nor more than 24 pounds of head that shall have the ears cut off, and the snouts above the tusks, and the brains and bloody grizzle taken from the heads.— Such shall be branded PRIME-PORK. *Cargo-Pork* shall not contain in one barrel more than four shoulders without the legs, nor more than two heads with the ears and snouts cut off and brains and bloody grizzle taken out, which heads shall not exceed thirty pounds in weight. The pork must be in other respects fat and merchantable, and be branded CARGO-PORK. Half barrels must conform.

Pork must be cut into pieces as nearly square as may be ; and none must exceed twenty pounds, nor be under four. The salt and pickle is the same which is provided for beef. And the branding of the weight, inspector's name, and the place of inspection, is executed in like manner.

The inhabitants of Long-Island are permitted to employ staves and heading of *red* and *black* oak, freed from sap, the growth of that island, instead of white oak and white ash.

No inspector shall inspect or brand out of his district under the penalty of twenty-five dollars. Any person usurping the inspector's brand, shall pay one dollar for every cask so unlawfully branded. Inspectors guilty of neglect or fraud in performing their duties, forfeit two dollars for each offence. Persons intermixing or shifting beef and pork from cask to cask after inspection, forfeit for each offence ten dollars.

The inspectors receive for each barrel twenty cents, and for each half barrel twelve cents, including their salting, packing, inspecting and pickling, and exclusive of coo-
perage ; to be paid by the owner.

Rounds of beef may be still exported in kegs and tubs as heretofore.

Beef and pork inspected according to the laws of other states, need not be re-inspected, if they are accompanied by a proper certificate. Inspectors are prohibited buying and selling pork and beef, as merchandize, and restricted to dealing in them for their private use and the sale of remnants.

Wardens of the Port.

By an act passed 4th April, 1805, it is provided that the council of appointment shall appoint a master and three or more wardens,

to be called "The Master and Wardens of the Port of New-York." They are to take an oath of office and appoint a clerk. He must keep an office and a book for recording their proceedings. And fines and penalties incurred under the act, (except for the forfeitures of the recognizances of pilots and their deputies) shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the clerk. The master and wardens, or any two of them are the surveyors of all damaged goods imported in any ship or vessel; and, with the assistance of one or more skilful carpenters, are surveyors of all vessels deemed unfit for sea. They are to judge of the repairs needful for any such vessel previous to her putting to sea. Sales of damaged goods required by owners and consignees, shall be under their inspection.—When required by the owners and consignees the masters and wardens shall certify the cause of such damage, the amount of sales of such vessels and goods, and the charges attending such sales. They are allowed two per cent on the gross amount of such sales. For each survey of damaged goods on board a vessel lying beside a wharf, they are severally allowed one dollar and 50 cents; for each certificate in consequence of damaged goods, one dollar and 25 cents; for every survey on board a vessel arrived in distress.

two dollars and fifty cents ; and for every certificate of damages in such cases and recording the same, two dollars and 50 cents. None of them are to be concerned in any pilot-boat.

The master and wardens, by consent of the mayor of the city, may make rules and orders for the better government of pilots, and revoke and amend the same ; and also impose fines for the breach of such rules and orders by the pilots and their deputies ; not however exceeding 25 dollars, unless on refusal or neglect of such pilots or deputies to give all their assistance to vessels in distress on the coast, or in want of a pilot. In such cases any three of the master and wardens may impose a fine not less than 12 dollars 50 cents, nor more than 50 dollars, and suspend them from office until the pleasure of the council of appointment. The master and wardens are to furnish the pilots and deputies with printed instructions. They may fill up vacancies happening among the pilots during the recess of the council, by commission, under their hands and seals, to be in force until others shall be appointed in their stead. They are also to examine, together with any two or more branch pilots, pilots' apprentices during the last year of their apprenticeship, touching their knowledge of the tides, sound-

ings, bearings and distances of the several shoals, reefs, bars, points of land and every other matter they or any three of the master and wardens may think proper, tending to promote the safe navigation of vessels between the city and Sandy Hook.

Pilots.

On the 4th April, 1805, it was enacted that the council of appointment nominate a sufficient number of persons to be branch pilots of the port, each of whom is permitted to appoint one deputy under him. The same authority may appoint as many branch pilots as they may judge proper for the East river, Hellgate, or Sound. A pilot must have served in a pilot-boat five years as an apprentice and two years as a deputy; and be moreover recommended by the master and wardens as duly qualified. Persons usurping the office of pilots, to be fined 15 dollars for such offence, if between Sandy-Hook and New-York, and 10 dollars if between the Sound and New-York. Pilots and their deputies must enter into a recognizance to the people of the state, with two sureties, to be approved by the master and wardens, in the sum of 250 dollars, with condition to execute faithfully their trusts. Suits may be com-

menced in the supreme court on these recognizances by any party aggrieved for the recovery of damages sustained by the misconduct of pilots ; and discontinued on the payment voluntarily to the party aggrieved of such damages as shall be ascertained by the master and wardens. Pilots and deputies must obey the rules and orders of the wardens ; and abide by their printed instructions. Each branch pilot must be owner in whole or in part of a pilot-boat. If masters of vessels refuse to receive a pilot, they shall nevertheless pay half-pilotage. If masters of vessels carry pilots off to sea, they or their owners or consignees shall pay, besides the pilotage, seventy dollars a month for their use during their absence. To entitle a pilot to his fees, he must take possession of the vessel to the southward of the upper middle ground, and such vessels must be at least of the burthen of 70 tons. An additional allowance is given them between the 1st of December and the 1st of April, and on foreign bottoms at all times. When detained on board a vessel by the master, waiting for a fair wind or otherwise, the pilot shall receive two dollars a day. Each master of a Sandy hook pilot-boat must keep two apprentices. And when either pilots or deputies take charge of a vessel either outward or in-

ward bound, they are to heave the lead regularly. The ordinary fees for piloting a vessel from the eastward to the southward of the outer middle ground to the city or *vice versa*, are as follows: for every vessel drawing less than 14 feet water, one dollar and 25 cents for each foot of water she shall draw; for every vessel drawing 14 feet and not less than 18 feet, one dollar and 50 cents a foot; every vessel drawing 18 feet and upwards, two dollars for each foot. The additional allowance during the winter is four dollars for every vessel drawing 10 feet and upwards, and for every vessel drawing less than 10 feet, two dollars. And an addition of one-fourth is made to the fees, when alien vessels are piloted. East river pilots receive such fees as the wardens decree; and for detention two-thirds the sum allowed to Sandy Hook pilots.

Branch pilots and deputies aiding vessels in distress, shall, for extraordinary services, have such extraordinary pay as they and the master or owner can agree upon, or if they cannot agree, such as the wardens shall declare to be reasonable.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

1. *Tammany Society.*

This national society was incorporated by

an act passed 9th April, 1805, by the stile of "The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order in the city of New-York." The yearly value of their estate is not to exceed 5000 dollars. Their object is to afford relief to the indigent and distressed; and for that purpose to make the necessary regulations and bye-laws.

2. *Free School.*

A society was incorporated by an act passed 9th April, 1805, under the title of "The Society for establishing a Free School in the city of New-York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society." Their concerns are to be managed by 13 trustees, of whom seven make a quorum: They make bye-laws, appoint teachers and other officers, and settle their compensations. Persons contributing eight dollars may become members; and giving 25 dollars become members and acquire the right for life of sending one scholar, and subscribing 40 dollars, to membership and the right of sending two scholars. The mayor of the city is, ex-officio, a member. The trustees are to report annually the condition of the school, to the legislature.

3. *Provident Society.*

The *Provident Society* of the city of New-York was incorporated by an act passed 16th February, 1805. Their real and personal estate is limited to 10,000 dollars. They have the power of making the necessary bye-laws for carrying into effect the objects of the institution, which are to raise funds to be appropriated towards the support of weak and infirm members, their widows and orphans.

4. *Mutual Benefit Society.*

This association was incorporated in the same act as the *Provident Society*; and with the same powers, privileges, immunities, limitations and restrictions.

5. *Benevolent Society,*

Was incorporated in the same statute with the two former; and on the like conditions, and for similar purposes.

6. *Albion Benevolent Society,*

Incorporated in the same act with the three preceding ones; and for similar purposes, and on the same terms.

7. *Ladies' Society for the relief of poor Widows with small Children.*

This association, of which gentlemen cannot be members though they may be contributors, was commenced in November 1797, and organized the 29th December following.

At their first stated meeting in April 1798, it was reported that 98 widows with 223 children had been brought through the severity of winter, with a degree of comfort, who without this interposition would probably have gone to the alms-house, or have perished.

Relief is given in necessaries, and never in money, but by a vote of the directresses at their board. It is not granted in any case until after the applicants shall be visited at their dwellings by one of the managers, and particular inquiry made into their character and circumstances. Immorality excludes from the patronage of the society. Relief shall not be given to any such applicant as refuses to put out at service or to trades, such of her children as are fit, and to place the younger ones, of proper age, at a charity-school; unless in very particular cases of which the board judges.

The managers are required to exert themselves to create and maintain habits of industry among their applicants, by furnishing them, as far as possible, with suitable employment.

White and checked linen has been extensively distributed among the poor widows who could not find employment elsewhere, to be made into shirts, on hire, and afterwards sold by the society at first cost. The original constitution of this benevolent female association was printed by James Oram in 1799.

Since that time, an act of incorporation has been passed in its favor, to continue in force until March 1st, 1810. The ladies were incorporated on April 2d 1802, by the name of "The Society for the relief of Poor Widows with small Children." It may hold estate to the amount of 50,000 dollars, applicable only to the relief of poor widows with small children. Their affairs are managed by "a board of direction," composed of a first and second directress, a secretary, treasurer, and not less than six, nor more than twelve managers. Of those, two-thirds make a quorum. Husbands of married women who are members or officers of this corporation, are not liable for any loss occasioned by the neglect or misfeasance of their wives, nor for any subscription or engagement of their wives; except in the case of their having received from their wives money or property belonging to the corporation.

8. *Fire-Department.*

The engineers and firemen of the city were incorporated March 20th, 1798, by the title of "The Fire-Department of the city of New-York. They are to continue a body politic until the first Tuesday of April 1818. Their concerns are conducted by representatives chosen annually, one by the engineers, two by each fire-company consisting of eighteen men, and one by each company of less than eighteen men; and carried on by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Collector, and a board of nine Trustees, chosen by the representatives, partly out of their own body and partly out of the whole body of fire-men. Their whole estate shall not exceed 20,000 dollars. These funds, whether arising from chimney-fines, certificates and donations, or from such other objects as have been agreed upon by the respective fire-companies, are destined for the relief of such indigent or disabled fire-men, or their families, as may be interested therein, and who may, in the opinion of a majority of the trustees be worthy of assistance. The surplus revenue, beyond what is applied to succour the distressed, may be applied to the purpose of extinguishing fires, in such way as the common council of the city may approve.

The capital of this valuable establishment has already amounted to 5000 dollars, and is gradually increasing. The constitution, act of incorporation, and bye-laws, were printed at large by J. Harrison in 1799.

9. *New-York Manufacturing Society.*

For the purpose of establishing manufactures and furnishing employment to the honest and industrious poor, as the preamble of the law recites, a body of citizens were incorporated on March 16th, 1790. They were called "The New-York Manufacturing Society," and empowered to hold property to the amount of 60,000, pounds New-York currency (\$150,000). A share was 25 dollars, and the commonwealth subscribed for 100 of them. The concerns were managed by 12 directors and a treasurer chosen annually. They met four times a year, had the disposition of the funds, and made bye-laws. They carried on for several years, spinning, weaving and several other branches of business in their manufactory in Vesey-street. But the experiment did not answer the expectations of the stockholders. Finding that their exertions were not successful, the directors settled their accounts, discontinued their operations and divide the residue of their stock. By some it

was supposed the adventure was not greatly better than a total loss. This corporation may therefore be considered as dissolved by consent of the parties, or by non-user.

10. *Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.*

The legislature passed an act of incorporation in favor of the general society of mechanics and tradesmen of the city of New-York for charitable purposes, on 14th March, 1792. This association has gone on prosperously, and among other things erected that large building at the corner of Robinson-street and Broad-way, called after the society, *Mechanic-Hall*. It is now kept by Mr. Little, and is one of the most genteel Hotels in the city.

11. *The Dispensary.*

“The Trustees of the New-York Dispensary” were incorporated on the 8th April, 1795, for the purpose of relieving such sick, poor and indigent persons as are unable to procure medical aid at their own dwellings, and are so circumstanced as not to be proper objects for the Poor-House or Hospital. They may hold estate to the amount of 3,000 dollars. The trustees are 13 in number, and seven form a

quorum. Any person paying five dollars, may be allowed to have one patient in the charge of the physicians for one year. The trustees have the management of the Kine Pock Institution, adjoining the Presbyterian Church Yard, near the Park, whence supplies of genuine matter for inoculation can be always procured, and where the poor are vaccinated and attended gratis.

12. *Lying-in Hospital.*

For the purpose of establishing an asylum for the reception of pregnant women, who are unable to procure the necessary medical assistance, and nursing during the period of their confinement in child-bed, a corporation was formed on 1st March, 1799, by the stile of the "Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the city of New-York." They are much limited as to property, being allowed only to hold enough for the necessary buildings. Future subscribers are deemed members. Its concerns are intrusted to thirteen governors who are to appoint physicians not exceeding four to attend the patients.

The capital of this society not having yet ac-

accumulated enough to enable them to establish a distinct institution, they have agreed with the New-York Hospital for a temporary accommodation of pregnant women, which is stated under the article of New-York Hospital in this work.

13. *Sailors' Snug Harbour.*

Capt. Robert Richard Randall, by his last will and testament dated June 1, 1801, devised the principal part of his real and personal estate situated at the Sand-Hill, near the junction of Broad-way with the Bowery road, to trustees for the purpose of establishing and supporting on some convenient point of the land so vested in trust, an asylum or marine hospital to be called the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOUR."

This estate is the one which before the revolution belonged to Andrew Elliot, then collector of the port, one of whose daughters is the present lady Cathcart. It is estimated to be worth 50,000 dollars, and is rapidly increasing in productiveness and value; being only about two miles distance from the old city Hall in Wall-street. The object of the donor was to maintain and support aged, decrepid, and worn out sailors; and to put the same into

operation, as soon as the funds, in the judgment of the trustees, would be adequate to the provision for fifty and upwards.

The trustees named in the testament of Capt. Randall are, the mayor and recorder of the city, the president of the chamber of commerce, the president and vice-president of the marine society, the senior minister of the episcopal church, and the senior minister of the presbyterian church, all of the city of New-York, for the time being, and to their successors in office respectively.

The trustees, who were also the executors, finding the estate to be of considerable value, and capable, with prudent management, of fulfilling in time the benevolent intention of the donor, and experiencing considerable difficulty in managing its concerns as a simple trusteeship, applied for an act of incorporation. The legislature granted this on 6th February, 1806; and this benevolent institution is now in a fair way to be carried into operation, and afford succour to the aged and exhausted mariner.

14. *Marine Society.*

During the administration of Dr. Cadwallader Colden, lieutenant-governor of New-York, a charter was given to certain mer-

chants, magistrates, mariners, and others, constituting them a corporation by the name of "the Marine Society." This was dated April 12th, 1770. Its stile was "the Marine Society of the city of New-York in the state of New-York," as expressed in an act of confirmation passed by the legislature in May, 1786. Their objects are to improve maritime knowledge, and to relieve indigent and distressed masters of vessels, their wives and orphans. They may hold property, not exceeding the yearly value of £3,000 sterling.

15. *Manumission Society.*

This is a private association of individuals founded about the year 1785; whose object is to mitigate the evils of Negro-slavery in the city and commonwealth. Their standing committee exerts itself to enforce the laws of the state forbidding the importation and exportation of negro-slaves, to prevent offences against acts of Congress prohibitory of the African slave-trade, to assist free blacks unlawfully kept in slavery, to prevent kidnapping, and to better the condition of negroes, by teaching them reading, writing and ac-

counts, and by training them up in moral habits, and instilling into them religious principles. Governor Jay, General Clarkson, and Senator Mitchill have successively been presidents of this society. It patronizes and supports a free school for black children. The school-house and lot are in Cliff-street, between Beekman and Ferry-streets, in the rear of St. George's church-yard. The number of children taught in this seminary, is about one hundred of both sexes.

16. *Kine Pock Institution.*

In January, 1802, an association was formed for the purpose of substituting the cow-pock instead of the small-pox. Several distinguished physicians lent their aid, in perpetuating the vaccine virus, and diffusing the effects of it by *inoculation*. They published a pamphlet of their rules, and circulated ample directions in print, for obtaining, keeping, and employing the contagious matter. They also coloured likenesses of the inflamed pustule, to be sent abroad, exhibiting the appearance of the pock from the 3d to the 20th day inclusive. By the intercession of this society, a piece of ground was obtained from the common council, adjoining the brick presbyterian church-yard, at the head of Beekman-street, near the park, for

the erection of a suitable building, for facilitating the object of the association. A neat and convenient house, with three rooms, is erected there, and answers all the purposes of receiving the medical attendants, patients, managers, &c. The directors, having completed their design, judged it no longer necessary to be kept distinct. They, therefore, surrendered it to the care and administration of the city dispensatory. Under the auspices of that corporation, the vaccine inoculation is regularly carried on by the physicians of that humane establishment. The number of patients that had been inoculated for the cow-pock at this office, in September, 1806, was somewhat upwards of one thousand.

17. *The City Hospital.*

A charter for a hospital, was obtained from Governor Dunmore, in 1771. It was begun by private subscription, and the incorporation took place on the 13th June that year. It stands on the centre of the great square, formed by Broadway, and by Barley, Church, and Catharine-streets. It was accidentally burned down in 1775. Before it was rebuilt, the war came on, and it remained in an unfinished condition, occupied as barracks for the British and Hessian soldiery, until the conclusion of

peace in 1783. Afterwards, its finances were too low to allow it to be opened as an infirmary until 1791. Since that time, it has been a regular asylum for the sick and disabled. This institution has ever since 1792, enjoyed the patronage of the commonwealth. That year, the legislature granted 5000 dollars a year for five years, to be paid out of the city-excise on licenses to retail spirituous liquors. In 1795, the former grant was repealed, and 10,000 dollars a year granted for five years. In 1796, an additional grant of 2,500 dollars was made, making 12,500 dollars per annum. In 1801, this grant was prolonged for five years more; and on March 14th, 1806, it was extended to fifty years; that is, to 1857, and to be paid out of the duties on sales at public auction in the city of New-York.

Their stile is "The Society of the Hospital in the city of New-York, in America." The affairs of the corporation are managed by twenty-six governors, chosen by the members, at an election held on the 3d Tuesday in May annually. Seven governors, of whom the president or vice-president shall be one, make a quorum for ordinary business, except the choosing of governors, and other officers, and granting lands for a longer term than one year. In such cases a majority of the whole number of governors must concur. They are to ren-

der account to the legislature annually, or when thereunto required.

The grounds of the hospital were in 1801, inclosed with a handsome brick wall. The roof has been covered with slate, and adorned with a cupola. A third story has also been added to it. Within the inclosure are fine and healthy walks, and rests, for the convalescent patients. The approach to the hospital is between beautiful rows of elms. At the head of it is the porter's lodge. On the right an excellent kitchen-garden, to supply the house with vegetables; and on the left the stable, wood-house, and other offices.

This is one of the most elevated, airy, and healthy spots on the island. The water drawn from the well is excellent, and like other waters drawn from equal depths in this latitude, of the temperature of 54 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. The wards are spacious, and susceptible of complete ventilation. The sick enjoy a fine atmosphere, in a situation that cannot be encroached upon by the neighbouring buildings. From the cupola, there is an extensive prospect of the city, the two rivers, and the bay, of Staten-Island, Long-Island, and the Jersey-shore. There is, likewise, an extensive view of the narrows, and up the Hudson, towards Tappan. The basaltic rocks on the west side, appear very plain and precipi-

tous. Looking to the northward, on Manhattan, the spectator beholds the city extending towards Greenwich and Rosehill, and many beautiful villas rising between.

In 1801, an arrangement was made between this hospital and another institution, called "The Lying-in Hospital," by which the income of the latter was paid over to the former, on condition that an obstetrical ward should be provided for the accommodation of helpless pregnant women. This has been done, and thereby an excellent practical school of midwifery has been formed.

By virtue of a contract between the collector of the port and the governors, the sick and disabled friendless seamen are received into this asylum. The expenses of their sustenance and attendance, are defrayed out of the fund formed by the tax of 20 cents a month upon their wages, pursuant to an act of congress. Here, upon very economical terms, this valuable class of men enjoy a salubrious air, in a well-ordered hospital, with the best professional assistance. Nothing can exceed the care taken of the sailors. And although from the limited amount of the seamen's hospital money, there is not enough to defray all their expenses as pay-patients, yet, such is the humane and charitable administration of the New-York hospital, that a suffering mariner

was never refused admittance, because he was poor.

The sick-wards afford to the clinical professor, good cases for lectures. Medical students in the college are admitted to visit the wards, and attend the ordinary medical and surgical practice, for the small consideration of 10 dollars a year. And if they attend the clinical ward, they must make a special arrangement with the practising professor for that purpose. The surgical operations are frequent. In such a populous city, accidents often occur, which require manual aid. Students are admitted to be present at the performance of all sorts of operations, by skilful surgeons, in a commodious theatre.

A library of about 1500 volumes, belongs to the hospital. Students and others are admitted to it upon easy terms. By the appropriation of an annual sum, it is kept steadily on the increase. There are many excellent ancient and modern books, on physic and surgery, in this collection.

A distinct house for the reception of lunatics, is now erecting. This will be calculated to admit a sufficiency of air and light, to all the cells. These, and, indeed, the whole building, will be fire-proof. Each madman will have a separate chamber; and this, in cold weather, will be warmed in such a manner, as to comfort

the patient, while it is quite out of his power, either to burn himself or the infirmary. Any gentleman, by paying to the treasurer 37 1-2 dollars, becomes a member of the corporation ; and, thereby, acquires the right to vote for governor, and to be elected himself.

Further particulars of this institution, are contained in a small book, published by Isaac Collins, in 1804, entitled, " A brief account of the New-York Hospital."

18. *Alms House.*

By their charter, the common-council are empowered to build, erect, or convert any of their buildings, already erected, into an alms house, for the relief of the poor. They are empowered by law, (April 8th, 1801) to appoint a number, not exceeding five, of the freeholders and inhabitants of the city, to be overseers of the poor, by the name and style of " The Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell of the City of New-York." The major part of these have power to oversee and provide for the poor ; and any two of them may bind out apprentices and servants, under the same sanctions to which the overseers in the several towns of the state are subjected.

In consequence of this authority, the power has been vested in one commissioner, called a

superintendent ; who, together with a clerk, a steward, and a physician, administers to the wants of the poor. Latterly, two physicians have been appointed. These officers are compensated, in a stipulated manner, for their respective services.

The superintendent appoints proper matrons to take care of the children, cooks, officers, and domestics, and removes them at pleasure. The steward makes all purchases for the alms house and bridewell. The clerk keeps distinct accounts of all the expenditures, in a set of books, kept by way of double entry, and posted up once a week. Every three months, the accounts are exhibited, by the clerk and superintendent, to a committee of the common council.

There is an ordinance of the common-council, regulating the admissions and discharges of paupers ; the arrangement of them into classes, according to their conduct ; the cleanliness and economy of the house ; clothing, diet, and fuel ; care of the sick ; management of the children ; admission of visitors ; and abuses of official trust.

This building is situated on the north side of the Park, immediately behind the new city-hall, and between it and Chamber-street ; on an elevated, healthy, and airy piece of ground, and surrounded by open courts and gardens.

The number of poor steadily maintained in this asylum, may be estimated at seven hundred ; frequently it is much greater ; and the expense, independent of rents, &c. is about 40,000 dollars a year. This sum is raised by a tax upon the inhabitants. The expense of the bridewell or county prison, amounts to about 20,000 dollars more.

The poor-list is exceedingly enlarged by wretched emigrants from Europe, and by needy adventurers from almost all parts of our own country.

19. *House Carpenters' Society.*

“ The associated body of House Carpenters of the city of New-York,” was incorporated on the 14th March, 1806, for the purpose of raising a fund for the support of sick and infirm members, and the relief of widows and orphans. They may hold estate to the amount of 10,000 dollars. Incorporation to continue until 1816.

20. *Bellevue Hospital.*

On the shore of the East-river, about three miles from the city hall, is a delightful spot, of which our celebrated countryman, Lindley Murray, was once the proprietor and resident.

It has been purchased by the common council for an occasional infirmary, whither during the prevalence of sickness in the city, it is thought advisable to remove those who languished. A more wholesome air is found here, as well as accommodations for the sick and the convalescent. The selection of such a spot for the reception of the inhabitants who are suffering the violent assaults of the fever, redounds greatly to the feelings and humanity of the common council. In common seasons, there are no sick persons here. This hospital is opened only upon extraordinary occasions.

21. *Marine Hospital at Staten Island.*

Under the care of the health-officer, are all the sick who arrive in ships and vessels from sea, under such circumstances as render it improper for them to proceed immediately to the city. Convenient buildings, well ventilated, even under the floors, and sufficiently distant from each other to prevent near approaches, have been provided by the commonwealth, for their accommodation. To this excellent and salubrious asylum the inhabitants of the city are sometimes sent, in the beginning of one of our local and endemic fevers, before the sick are suffi-

ciently numerous to render it necessary to open the infirmary at Bellevue.

22. *Humane Society.*

This is an association of citizens, who originally devoted their principal attention towards the relief of distressed debtors confined in the city prison. To these they afford supplies, chiefly of fuel and food. Their labours commenced early in 1787. Within a few years they have enlarged their plan, by instituting a soup-house in the modern mode, and extending to the prisoners the advantages of food, ready cooked. They have also enlarged their establishment in such a manner, that indigent persons throughout the city may procure supplies of soup either gratis, or for the small consideration of three-pence a quart. The objects of this society have been greatly aided by the common council, who have given them a lot of ground, adjoining the alms-house, and in rear of the debtor's gaol.

23. *Masonic Societies.*

Under this head may be mentioned the grand lodge of free and accepted masons, and the twelve or more lodges and chapters

within the city ; all of which are engaged, according to their respective funds and means, in acts of beneficence. The names of some of them are, St. John, Hiram, St. Andrews, Howard, Adelphi, Trinity, Phœnix, Abrams, Washington, Warren, Union Françoise, and Clinton ; with the Independent, Fredonian and Washington chapters of royal arch masons. A book of the "Constitutions of the ancient and honourable fraternity of free and accepted masons in the state of New-York," was collected and digested by order of the grand lodge, and published by D. Longworth, in 1801. In Frankfort street, a large and commodious modern building has been erected for the accommodation of the craft, and called by them *St. John's Hall*, in honour of their tutelary saint. Many of the lodges hold their regular meetings there.

25. *German Society.*

On the 6th of April, 1804, "the German Society of the city of New-York, was incorporated, for the purpose of assisting German emigrants, and of affording relief to other poor distressed Germans and their descendants. The incorporation is to endure until 1825. Their estate must not exceed 25,000 dollars.

25. *Society of Unitas Fratrum.*

“The Society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen” was incorporated in New-York, the 29th of February, 1804. Their object is to pursue the great work in which they have been engaged, ever since the commencement of the Moravian settlements in America, in 1740, that is, of carrying the glorious truths of the gospel among the Indians, and of converting the savages to christianity. They may hold estate to the annual amount of 2000 dollars, exclusive of contributions and donations.

26. *First Protestant Episcopal Charity School.*

An association had existed a number of years, under the care of Trinity church, for the education of poor children in piety and useful learning. On the 14th of March, 1806, the members were incorporated by the name of “the Trustees of the first Protestant Episcopal Charity School, in the city of New-York.” It may hold real property not to exceed, in clear annual value and income, (exclusive of the buildings and lots occupied for the school,) the sum of 15,000

dollars. The school has been liberally endowed by the corporation of Trinity church.

27. *St. Andrew's*—28. *St. Patrick's*, and
29. *St. George's Societies*.

Though not incorporated, are understood to be associations of Scotch, Irish, and Englishmen and their descendants, for social and beneficent purposes.

30. *The New England Society*

Is formed of the natives or descendants from the states of Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, living in the city of New-York, and embraces a large body of individuals.

31. *The Cincinnati*.

Near the close of the revolutionary war, many of the officers who had served meritoriously in the army of their country, on laying down their commissions, returned to their original callings or to some other department of civil life. A respectable number of these, struck with the resemblance of their situation to that of the great Roman

dictator Cincinnatus, associated into a body of military friends, which they denominated "the society of the Cincinnati." This corps of heroic gentlemen, still preserve its organization, and hold meetings from time to time, to commemorate public events, perform deeds of beneficence, and hold converse on the defence of their country.

MARKETS.

In New-York, every day, except Sunday, is a market day. Beef, pork, veal, mutton and lamb, are cut up and sold in the public markets, by the joint or in pieces, by the licensed butchers only, their agents or servants. Each of these must sell at his own stall, and conclude his sales by one o'clock in the afternoon, between 1st May and 1st November, and at two between 1st November and 1st May. Butchers are licensed by the mayor, who is the clerk of the market. He receives for every quarter of beef sold in the market, 6 cents; for every hog, shoat or pig, above 14lbs weight, 6 cents; and for each calf, sheep or lamb, 4 cents; to be paid by the butchers and other persons selling the same. To prevent engrossing and to favour housekeepers, it is declared unlawful for persons to purchase articles to sell again, in any

market or other part of the city, before noon or twelve o'clock, of each day, except flour and meal, which must not be bought to be sold again, until four in the afternoon. Hucksters in the markets are restricted to the sale of vegetables, with the exception of fruits. The sale of unwholesome and stale articles of provision, of blown and stuffed meat, and of measly pork, is expressly forbidden. Gut-fat untried, sheeps trotters, undressed heads of sheep and lambs, hides and skins of all kinds, except calves skins, are prohibited entry into the public market between May and November, on account of the nuisances they are prone to engender.

Butter must be sold by the pound, and not by the roll or tub. Persons who are not licensed butchers, selling butcher's meat on commission, pay treble fees to the clerk of the market.

This market is abundantly supplied with almost every thing, in its season, which the land and water affords. In an enumeration made a few years ago by several gentlemen of experience, the species of wild quadrupeds fit for human food, which might be bought in New-York in the course of the year, in whole or in part, alive or dead, were in number, eight, the amphibious creatures, five, of shell fish, fourteen ; of birds fifty-one,

and of fishes proper, sixty-two. Their names are as follows : *quadrupeds* ; bear, deer, raccoon, groundhog, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, hare. *Amphibious* ; greenturtle, hawkbill, loggerhead, snapper, tarrapan. *Shell fish* ; oyster, lobster, prawn, crab, sea-crab, crayfish, shrimp, clam, sea clam, soft clam, scollop, grey mussel, black mussel, periwinkle. *Birds* : wild goose, brant, black duck, grey duck, canvassback, wood-duck, widgeon, teal, broad-bill duck, dipper, sheldrake, old-wife, coote, hell-diver, whistling-diver, red-head, loon, cormorant, pilestart, sheerwater, curlew, merlin, willet, woodcock, English snipe, grey snipe, yellow-legged snipe, robin snipe, dovertie, small sand snipe, green plover, grey plover, kildare, wild turkey, heath hen, patridge, quail, meadow hen, wild pigeon, turtle-dove, lark, robin, large grey snow-bird, small blue snow-bird, blue-jay, yellow tail, clape blackbird, woodpecker, blue crane, white crane. *Fishes* : salmon, codfish, blackfish, streaked-bass, sea-bass, sheepshead, mackerel, spanish mackerel, horse mackerel, trout, pike, sunfish, sucker, chub, roach, shiner, white-perch, yellow-perch, black-perch, sturgeon, haddock, pollock, hake, shad, herring, sardine, sprat, manhaden, weakfish, smelt, mullet, bonetto, king-fish, silver-fish, porgey, skipjack, angel-fish, grunts, tusk, red-drum,

black-drum, sheepshead-drum, dogfish, killifish, bergall, tomcod, red-gurnard, grey gurnard, spearings, gar-fish, frost-fish, blowfish, toad-fish, holibut, flounder, sole, plaice, skait, stingray, common-eel, conger-eel, lamprey.

Much of the beef sold on the stalls of the New-York butchers, is brought from Pennsylvania.

1. The principal market in New-York, is the *Fly-Market*. This is an uncouth name to a stranger, who is naturally led to expect from it, a market swarming with flies. This however, is not the real meaning of the term. This part of the city, south east of Pearl-street hereabout, was originally, a salt meadow, with a creek running through it, from where Maiden-lane now is, to the Bay or East river; forming such a disposition of land and water as was called by the Dutch *Vlaie*, a valley or wet piece of ground; when a market was first held there, it was called the *Fly, or Vlaie Market*, the Valley or Meadow market; from which has come the corruption of "Fly-market." This name certainly ought to be rejected and a better one adopted.

2. On the west side of the city, in Greenwich street, and between it and the Hudson, is the market of the second importance. This is known by as odd and whimsical a

name as the former ; for it is commonly called the *Bare-Market*. This name arose in the following manner : a considerable part of the houses on that side of the city, had been consumed by fire, while it was in possession of the enemy. As soon as convenient, after its restoration to the rightful inhabitants, a market was fixed there for the accommodation of the citizens, who were erecting new habitations on the ruins of those which had been destroyed. In the progress of improvement, it happened that the market-house was finished long before the streets were rebuilt, or the generality of the inhabitants re-established. As there were, for a considerable time, but few housekeepers or purchasers, so there were but a small number of sellers of produce, to frequent this public place. In short, there was for a year or more, a spacious building, with very little produce. This led the citizens, when they mentioned it, to distinguish it by the name of *Bare-Market*, or the market at which there is nothing brought for sale ; and the name is continued to this day ; though the supplies are now steady and abundant. It is pretended by some that it was called the *Bear-Market*, because a bear was once exhibited and sold there. But this is not the correct story. This name, as well as the other, ought to be changed for some more appropriate term.

3. *The Market at Catharine street.*

This is situated where Catharine street joins the East-river, after parting the fourth from the seventh ward, all the way from the new-watch-house at the head of Chatham street. This market is enlarged as the population of the city increases.

4. *The Oswego Market.*

This is situated at the junction of Broadway and Maiden-lane.

5. *The Exchange Market.*

This is at the lower end of Broadstreet.

6. *Hudson Market.*

This has been lately erected, at the lower end of Spring-street, and accommodates the people around.

Besides these, there are several single stalls and shops, where butcher's meat is sold.

STATE PRISON.

By the law of New-York, treason, murder, and the procuring, aiding and abetting, any kind of murder, are the only crimes punishable by death. The mode of execution is hanging by the neck.

Rape, sodomy, bestiality, burglary, house-

robbery, highway, or other personal robbery, arson, forgery, knowingly passing or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting gold and silver coin, aiding in the same, and knowingly uttering them for true, and malicious maiming, are punishable both principal and accessaries, with imprisonment for life, in the state prison ; to which sentence may be added, at the discretion of the court, the punishment of hard labour, or solitude, or both.

Persons convicted of felonies, other than the beforementioned, and above the degree of petit larceny, with their accessaries, are punishable by imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen years, with the addition of hard labour, or solitude, or both, as the justices shall decree. For second offences, the convicts are to be imprisoned for life.

Petit larceny consists of the feloniously taking and carrying away the mere personal goods of another, to the value of twelve dollars and fifty cents, or under, unconnected with any other crime. Persons convicted of this offence ; or of assault, with intent to commit murder, robbery, or rape ; or of buying or receiving stolen goods ; getting property by cheating, or under false pretences, with their accessaries, may, as the court shall determine, instead of, or in addition to a fine, be punished by imprisonment, not less than one, nor more than three

years, at hard labour. And for second offences, certain convicts may be sentenced, for terms not exceeding five years; and for assaults, with intent to murder, rob, or commit rape, not exceeding eight years.

Persons imprisoned for life, breaking out and convicted of committing, afterwards, any crime above the degree of petit larceny, are punishable by hanging to death.

Persons imprisoned for years, breaking out and retaken, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be adjudged to imprisonment and hard labour for double the original term; to be computed from the day of recapture.

Persons imprisoned for years, attempting to escape, or aiding others thereto, are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable with such further imprisonment, not for life, after the expiration of the original term, as the court shall direct.

Persons aiding the escape of prisoners, are punishable with confinement in the state prison, for a term not exceeding ten years.

Persons convicted of perjury, or subornation of perjury; or aiding the escape of prisoners, confined in any gaol for felony, may be adjudged to imprisonment at hard labour, for any term, not exceeding ten years.

For carrying into operation the provisions of the criminal law, a spacious, strong, and

mostly building has been constructed at Greenwich, about two miles from the city-hall, near the shore of the Hudson, in one of the most pleasant and healthy spots on Manhattan island. The space inclosed by the wall is about four acres. A very perspicuous and circumstantial account of this great establishment was published in 1801, by Isaac Collins. The information was derived from the most authentic sources, being furnished by Thomas Eddy, esq. then one of the inspectors. Copies of this the traveller ought to procure.

The prison is governed by seven inspectors, appointed by the state council. They are to meet once a month, or oftener, together with the justices of the supreme court, the mayor and recorder of the city, the attorney-general and district attorney. The inspectors make rules for the government of the convicts, and other persons belonging to the prison. The inspectors appoint two of their body to be visiting inspectors, monthly. The board of inspectors have charge of the prison, and appoint a keeper, or deputy, and as many assistants as they find to be necessary. The salaries of the keepers are paid out of the treasury of the state.

The inspectors, or rather the agents of the prison, are empowered to purchase cloth-

ing, bedding, provisions, tools, implements, and raw or other materials for the employment of the convicts, and keep accounts of the same. And also to open an account with each convict, charging him with his expenses, and crediting him with his labour.— And if there should be a balance due to the convict at the time of his discharge, to give him a part or the whole of it; but if the whole should not be given to him to convey the residue to the credit of the state.

The expense of conveying and keeping the convicts is always paid by the state.

Prisoners are dressed in uniforms of coarse cloth, according to their classes and conduct, and kept at some kind of work. For profane cursing, swearing, indecent behaviour, idleness, negligence, disobedience of regulations, or perverse conduct, the principal keeper may punish convicts, by confinement in the solitary cells, and by a diet of bread and water, during such term as any two of the inspectors advise.

For the greater security, there is a detachment of firemen allotted to the preservation of the prison.

There is also an armed guard, consisting of a captain, a serjeant, two corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and twenty privates, to take care that no mischief is carried on among

the prisoners, and that no escapes are made. This guard is under the direction of the mayor; though any two of the inspectors, with the aid of the law-officers beforementioned, are authorised to make rules and orders relative to their discipline.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Newspapers.

New-York is amply supplied with these vehicles of intelligence. There are eight daily newspapers; of which, some are published in the morning, and others in the afternoon.

The morning daily papers are,

- The American Citizen.
- The New-York Gazette.
- The Mercantile Advertiser.
- The Morning Chronicle.
- The People's Friend.

The afternoon daily papers are,

- The Commercial Advertiser.
- The Evening Post.
- The Public Advertiser.

Newspapers for country circulation, published twice a week.

The Republican Watch-Tower, from the office of the American Citizen.

The Spectator, from the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

The Express, from the office of the Morning Chronicle.

The Herald, from the office of the Evening Post.

The People's Friend, from the office of the People's Friend.

Weekly Papers.

The New-York Price Current.

The Weekly Museum.

The Weekly Visitor.

The Independent Republican.

The Weekly Inspector.

The New-York Spy.

Booksellers and the Bookselling trade.

The high price of paper, labour and taxes in the British islands, has been very favourable to authorship, and the publication of books at home. Foreign publications too,

come to us charged with a duty, in our own ports, of 15 per cent in addition to other expenses. To encourage the domestic manufacture of paper, Congress, in 1804, exempted from impost, all imported foreign rags. This has given a lively spring to the whole complicated manufacture, of paper from rags, and of books, pamphlets and gazettes from paper.

Hence it happens, that authors find it easy to publish their original works; and editors proceed with equal facility to re-print foreign books. The booksellers and printers of New-York, carry on largely, both the impressions of pamphlets and books written at home, and those also which are composed abroad. Many hands with great capitals are constantly engaged in these operations.

With the increase of population, there is at least a proportional increase of reading. The ratio may be calculated to be even greater from the democratic temper of the people.

For several years, the literary fair has been held alternately at New-York and Philadelphia. This has had a tendency among other things, to facilitate intercourse among booksellers, to circulate books through the nation, and to encourage the arts of printing, book-binding, and paper-making.

New-York, may, therefore, be considered as a most extensive mart and manufactory of books.

Columbia College.

Previous to the year 1754, various acts of the governor, council, and general assembly of the province had been passed, authorising lotteries to raise money for the establishment of a college; and the rector and inhabitants of the city in communion with the church of England, as by law established, had set apart a parcel of ground for the site of the building. In pursuance of which, governor James Delancey, on the 31st of October, that year, granted a charter of incorporation. The college is built upon part of the said ground, which is bounded eastwardly by Church-street, southwardly by Barclay-street, northwardly by Murray-street, and westwardly by the Hudson. The original title of the corporation was, "The governors of the college of the province of New-York, in the city of New-York, in America." The institution was called King's College, and intended for the instruction and education of youth, in the learned languages, and liberal arts and sciences. And for their encouragement, are authorised to confer such degrees

upon the students or other persons, as are usually granted in the English universities or colleges. Under these powers there have been two faculties established in the college, to wit, the Faculty of the Arts, and a Faculty of medicine. The particular state of these departments may be seen in professor Mitchell's report of the state of learning in the college, printed in 1794. Since that time there has been no further report made public.

The Faculty of the Arts consists of a president, who is also a professor of moral philosophy, of a professor of classical literature, who also gives lectures on Grecian and Roman antiquities, of a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, who likewise teaches geography and chronology, and of a professor of logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres, &c. The faculty of physic, is composed of a professor of anatomy and surgery, of midwifery and clinical medicine, of botany and materia medica, of theory and practice of physic, and of chemistry. The annual commencement is the first Wednesday in August.

Lectures are regularly delivered on all these literary, scientific and professional subjects; and the professors labour with zeal and ability in their several departments.

There are some rare books and valuable pieces of apparatus belonging to this institution.

Since the revolution, this seminary has been so far altered, as was necessary to adapt it to the new state of affairs. It is now called "Columbia College," and its stile is the "Trustees of Columbia College." They have still, as they originally professed, the power of filling up all vacancies in their body, occasioned by death, removal or resignation. Its income is about £1500, but is expected to increase, with the renewal of some of their expiring leases of lands.

The presidents are, Samuel Johnson, D. D. and Myles Cooper, L. L. D. before the revolution; and William Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. — Wharton, D. D. and Benjamin Moore, D. D. since. To this college, Joseph Murray, esq. one of its first trustees, and an eminent counsellor at law, left his large library and almost his whole fortune, estimated at £10,000.

The Library:

This Hall, in which the books of the library company are kept, is in Nassau-street, opposite the middle Dutch-church, between Cedar and Liberty-streets. The collection consists of about ten thousand vo-

lumes. This society was incorporated during the administration of governor William Tryon, by a charter dated 25th November, 1772. The books were scattered and principally destroyed during the revolutionary war. The present library has been purchased since 1784, and is rapidly increasing. There are many valuable and rare books in this collection. The privileges of this corporation, were confirmed by an act of the state legislature, passed in 1789. The legal stile is "the trustees of the New-York society library." They are twelve in number, and meet once a month. Seven make a quorum, and a majority can transact business. The holders of shares pay two dollars and one half annually, to the treasurer, to support the institution.

Medical Society.

A large association exists, under the denomination of "the Medical Society of the county of New-York." This is a corporate body, and was established in 1806, by virtue of a law "to incorporate medical societies, for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in the state," passed the 4th of the preceding April. By this statute it is declared lawful for these physicians and sur-

geons (not less than five) who were then authorised by law, to practise in their several professions, to assemble in their respective counties, and incorporate themselves, by choosing a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and depositing in the clerk's office, a copy of all their proceedings within the twenty days immediately succeeding the first Tuesday of July, or their other time of meeting. Each county society may hold estate, real or personal, to the amount of 1,000 dollars. A county society thus organized, is empowered to examine all students who shall present themselves for that purpose, and to grant them diplomas. These diplomas are general licenses to the persons in whose favour they have been allowed, to practise physic and surgery, as the case may be, all over the state. Such a society may also appoint a board of censors, consisting of not less than three, nor more than five, whose duty it is to examine students, and report their opinion thereon in writing to the president. After the 1st September, 1806, all persons practising physic or surgery, without having undergone an examination and received a diploma, are debarred from collecting any debts incurred by such practice, in any court of

law. A county society may also enact bye-laws relative to its concerns and property, the admission and expulsion of members, and the donations and contributions they may receive. They may impose a tax of three dollars a year upon each member, for the purpose of procuring a medical library and apparatus, and for the encouragement of useful discoveries in chemistry, botany, and such other improvements as the majority shall think proper.

Each county society is authorised likewise to elect a delegate to represent it in a central, or state society, to be held at Albany. Fifteen such delegates form a quorum, may choose officers, and become a corporate body, by the name of "The Medical Society of the state of New-York." This general society may hold estate to the amount of 5,000 dollars ; may grant diplomas, and hear appeals from students, who deem themselves aggrieved by the county societies, and grant them redress ; and may make bye-laws concerning their estate and other affairs, admission and expulsion of members, and the contributions and donations that may be made them.

Protestant Episcopal Society for promoting religion and learning in the state of New-York.

This association published its constitution, from the press of T. & J. Swords, in 1802. The members are to be in amity with the protestant episcopal church. The objects are, (art. 6.) to adopt measures for insuring a sufficient number and succession of pious and learned ministers of the gospel, attached to the doctrines and discipline of the protestant episcopal church ; to afford assistance to such young men as are of good character, and competent abilities, but in circumstances which do not admit of prosecuting the study of divinity without aid ; to encourage those who may distinguish themselves, by extraordinary attainments ; to receive all donations for pious purposes, and to superintend the application of them ; gradually to provide funds for procuring a theological library ; for the establishment of schools, and of providing one or more fellowships in Columbia college ; in a word, to pursue a system of measures, whereby the situation of the clergy may be rendered respectable, the church obtain a permanent support, and learning and piety be generally diffused throughout the state.

Its affairs are managed by twenty-one trustees, of whom the bishop is, *ex officio*, president. They are appointed, in the first instance, by the corporation of trinity church. They are to meet once a month, or oftener ; and seven make a quorum. They are, by themselves or their committees, to correspond, if possible, with the members of the society, and of the protestant episcopal church in every part of the state, and seek all manner of information, relative to the situation of religion and learning throughout the same.

Private Schools and Academies.

To the credit of New-York, it may be remarked, that common education was never better attended to, than at present ; and that classical learning has been increasing for several years. Many excellent seminaries are kept in the city, at which boys are prepared for the college or university, under able teachers. The demand for the Roman classicks is great, and increasing. Latin editions of the writings of Cæsar, Cicero, and Virgil, have been printed in a very correct and beautiful style.

Learned Men and Literary Characters.

Governor Burnet, astronomy.

Lieutenant-governor Cadwallader Colden—
Medicine—Botany and History of the five In-
dian Nations.

Chief justice William Smith—History of
New-York. A continuation of the published
work is extant in manuscript ; but the heirs of
the author have not yet thought proper to pub-
lish it.

President Myles Cooper--Poetry—Politics.
Abraham Keteltas—Sermons.

Governor William Livingston—Poetry—
Politics—Literature.

Judge Daniel Horsemanden—History of
the Negro Plot.

Lewis Evans, map of the middle colonies,
and analysis of the same.

Professor Samuel Clossey—Reports of
Morbid Cases, as investigated by dissection.
Professor Peter Middleton—Medical Dis-
course.

Professor John Jones—Practical Instruc-
tions to young surgeons ; his works have been
edited at Philadelphia by his pupil, James
Mease, M. D.

Professor Richard Bayley—History of the
Yellow Fever at New-York, in 1795, and sev-
eral other medical tracts.

General Alexander Hamilton—Politics—
Finance—Law.

John Blair Linn, B. D. Poetry—Theology.

James Duane, L. L. D. Law-Case.
 Elihu H. Smith—Poetry—Medicine.
 William Pitt Smith—Poetry—Theology.

Walter Townsend—Odes.

Bishop Seabury—Sermons.

Richard B. Davis—Poems.

Mrs. Bleecker and her daughter, Mrs. Fau-
 geres—Poems—Letters.

*Succession of New-York Senators in Congress,
 since the organization of the Federal Go-
 vernment, in 1789.*

1789, Philip Schuyler,

Rufus King,

1791, Aaron Burr,

1795, John Laurance,

1798, John Sloss Hobart, (February)

William North, (May)

James Watson, (December)

1800, Gouverneur Morris,

1801, John Armstrong,

1802, Dewit Clinton,

1803, John Armstrong,

Theodorus Bailey,

John Smith,

1804, Samuel L. Mitchill.

*Representatives in Congress from New-York
 City.*

1789, John Laurance,

- 1791, John Watts,
 1793, Edward Livingston,
 1800, Samuel L. Mitchell,
 1804, Daniel D. Tompkins,
 1804, { George Clinton, jun.
 { Gurdon S. Mumford.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre.

The drama had been a favourite in New-York, before the revolution. During the time the city was possessed by the enemy, theatrical entertainments were very fashionable; and the characters were mostly supported by the officers of the army. After the termination of the war, the play-house fell into the hands of Messrs. Hallam and Henry, who, for a number of years, exerted themselves, and with much satisfaction, to amuse the public. After the death of Mr. Henry, the surviving manager, formed a partnership with a favourite and popular performer, under the firm of Hallam and Hodgkinson. Their efforts were soon after aided by the addition of Mr. William Dunlap. After some time, Messrs. Hallam and Hodgkinson withdrew from the concern, and Mr.

Dunlap immediately commenced sole manager of the New-York theatre. In this capacity, he continued until 1804. During his administration, he added materially to the drama by pieces of his own composition, and by translations direct from the German. After him, the management was undertaken by Mr. Cooper, who is now presenting to the town the best comic and tragic compositions that can be selected for the stage.

The theatre is on the south-east side of the park, and is a large and commodious building. The outside is rather in an unfinished condition ; but the interior is well finished and decorated. There are places for 1200 spectators. The boxes are exceedingly well adapted to the display of beauty and fashion, as well as to the view of the scenic performances. The scenes are various, painted with taste, managed with excellent machinery, and adapted by their brilliant and exquisite finish, to accompany any of the modern performances. Of the company itself, it may be justly observed that it contains persons fit to represent both the gravest and gayest of the dramatic characters ; and that the New-York theatre is on the whole, the most complete that the United States afford.

Mr. Dunlap has commenced the publication of his dramatic works, in ten volumes duodecimo.

Reading Rooms.

E. Sergeant and co. have an eligible establishment of this kind in Wall-street, where newspapers and modern publications may be found.

J. Osborn & Co. have also a large and various collection of the most recent and fashionable publications, near the theatre, opposite the park.

D. Longworth, editor of the New-York directory, at the Shakspeare gallery, in the same neighbourhood, exhibits his extensive collection of prints, chiefly illustrative of the scenes in the plays of the great English dramatist.

PUBLIC WALKS.

1. *The Battery.*

The battery is an open space at the southwestern extremity of the city, situated between State-street and the bay. It is so call-

ed, because part of its space was, in the early settlement of the city, occupied by Fort James, and much of the remainder was a battery to strengthen the fort on the water-side. It is reserved for that purpose to the present day.

Military parades are frequently held here. On the 4th July, which is the national anniversary, and on several other days, there is usually a martial and brilliant exhibition of the regiments of artillery, and the other uniform troops, upon the ground. The walk is open to all the citizens. Here they may enjoy the fresh breezes from the bay and the shade of the trees, every afternoon of the summer, and receive refreshments after a sweltering day. In the morning, the prospect of the Jersey shore, of Staten-Island, of Long-Island, and of Fort Jay, and the other small islands, of the ships at anchor, and of the vessels passing and repassing, is at once variegated and delightful. And if more gratification is desired, musick, ice-creams and other delicacies, are provided in the evening, at Mr. Corrie's public garden, not far from the centre of this exquisite place of recreation.

2. The Park.

The park is a piece of inclosed ground situated between Broadway and Chatham-street, in front of the new City-hall. The area consists of about four acres, planted with elms, planes, willows, and catalpas, and the surrounding footwalk is encompassed with rows of poplars. This beautiful grove, in the middle of the city, combines in a high degree, ornament with health and pleasure; and to enhance the enjoyments of the place, the English and French reading-room, the Shakspeare gallery, and the theatre, offer ready amusement to the mind; while the mechanic-hall, the London hotel, and the New-York gardens present instant refreshment to the body. Though the trees are but young, and of few years growth, the park may be pronounced an elegant and improving place.

3. Ranelagh.

This house and garden has generally been known by the name of Mount Pitt. It is situated about the junction of Grand-street with Division-street, near Corlear's-hook. From the front of this hotel is an extensive prospect of the city, and the eastern and southern

parts of the harbour. The adjoining grounds are shady and agreeable. At a short distance in front, are the ruins of a battery, erected during the revolutionary war, on the hill behind *Belvidere*. On these mouldering ramparts, there is a pleasant walk and prospect; and behind Ranelagh, are considerable remains of that entrenchment made by the enemy in 1781, across the island from Corlear's hook by Bayard's Hill to Lispenard's Brewery, to defend the city and garrison against the American army. The drawing of these fortified lines from river to river, was chiefly occasioned by the imminent danger in which the British army was placed, during the rigorous winter of 1780; when the rivers were incrustated with solid bridges of ice, their navy of no use, and their whole rear exposed to assault and invasion. But these entrenchments were left in an unfinished condition; for the treaty of peace was concluded before their completion.

4. *Vauxhall*.

This fashionable place of resort is in the Bowery road, not quite two miles from the city-hall. The garden is laid out with taste. The walks are agreeably disposed, and strewed with gravel. Their sides are adorned

with shrubs, trees, busts and statues. In the middle is a large equestrian figure of Washington. The orchestra built among the trees, gives to the band of music and singing voices, a charming effect on summer evenings. Within this inclosure, the large apparatus for fire-works, the artificial mound of earth to view them from, the numerous booths and boxes for the accommodation of company, refreshments of every kind, and above all, the buildings and scenery for public entertainment during the suspension of dramatic exercises in the great theatre at the park, are all of them proofs of Mr. Delacroix's zeal and success to gratify the public.

Academy of the Fine Arts.

While Robert R. Livingston, esq. was acting minister plenipotentiary of the United States in France, (1801) he conceived the design of establishing an Academy of Fine Arts in New-York. In consequence of suggestions made by him, a subscription was opened for raising a sum of money to obtain statues and paintings for the instruction of artists. Copies in plaister have been procured, of some of the finest pieces which have

reached us from the hands of the ancient sculptors. The Fighting Gladiator, the Roman Senator, the reclining Hermaphrodite, the Laocoon Groupe, the Jupiter Tonans, Niobe, Socrates, and a multitude of others, make up this part of the collection. Afterwards, the Emperor made a present to the academy, of twenty-four large volumes of Italian prints, and several port-folios of drawings. These works of taste and genius are kept in the spacious apartment over the collector's office, in the custom-house, where may also be seen a very striking likeness of the founder himself, painted as large as the life, in oil-colours.



TOURS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF NEW-YORK.

1. *To New Utrecht.*

This is the nearest place for sea-bathing and air. It is a commodious house for lodging and entertainment, a little below the Narrows, in King's-county, on Long-island. The best road to it, is from the village of Brooklyn, through Flatbush. On the road thither, the traveller may note several things connected

with the history of the revolution. On Brooklyn heights, a little to the westward of the road, are the remains of a large fort, begun towards the close of the war, and nearly finished. The fascines and labour were chiefly furnished by the Long-Island militia, who were assessed by companies or certain quotas of the materials and service. In the middle of the fort was a well, of more than a hundred feet deep; and near the bottom, the diggers passed through a stratum of sand, mixed with sea-shells. From this fortification, it was intended to command the city, Governor's-Island, and the harbour, as well as the neck or peninsula of Brooklyn, on which it stands.

A little further, on the right, the remains of an American redoubt, called Cobblehill, erected in 1776, are to be seen. To the southward of this, are the salt-marshes, mill-ponds, and creeks of Guanos, which impeded the retreat of part of our army in that campaign, and were fatal to some of those who attempted to cross those muddy bottoms, at high water. It was on the south side of this creek, that Generals Sterling and Sullivan were taken prisoners by the enemy, in 1776.

Proceeding along towards Flatbush, is seen the small hilly ridge, on which some skirmishing took place, between the two armies under Washington and Howe, about the end of Au-

gust, 1776. This is part of that spine or elevation of ground, which runs through the island, on the north side of the great plains, from New Utrecht to Southhold.

At Flatbush there is a flourishing and respectable academy, called Erasmus-Hall. Boys are educated in common and classical learning, and regularly prepared for the higher studies of the college and university.

This village is the county town. The prison and court-house are here. Many of its inhabitants are industrious and wealthy farmers, who enrich their lands with street manure and ashes from the city, and raise great crops of grain and grass. Hereabout may be seen some of the most productive agriculture in the state, or perhaps in any part of the union.

The principal inhabitants of this county, are descendants of the Dutch settlers, who first encroached upon the natives, in these parts. They have Dutch preaching in some of the religious meeting-houses, and many families learn no other language, until they are old enough to go abroad. But there are no Dutch schools, and, consequently, the language is on the decline.

The tavern at *Bath*, where the tourist goes for accommodation, is situated near the place where the British army landed in 1776. After the arrival of the fleet, the troops were first

disembarked on Staten-Island; but a few days' refreshment having been given them, they were taken across the *Narrows*, and put ashore on Long-Island. From this place, they marched up to Brooklyn, Bushwick, Newtown, and Whitestone, whence they were ferried over, as the Americans retreated, to the city of New-York, to Kip's bay, to Horn's hook, and to Throg's neck.

At this place, there is a broad view of the Atlantic Ocean, intercepted to the south and eastward only by Sandy-Hook and the lighthouse, and by Coney-Island and Gravesend point. Nothing can exceed the fine quality of the salt-water for bathing; nor the freshness of the southern breezes for invigoration. To increase the pleasures of the place, both the gunner and the angler may find his appropriate game.

2. *Tour to Rockaway.*

The route to Rockaway is from Brooklyn through the village of Jamaica, situated twelve miles to the eastward, in Queen's county. You may travel thither along the *old road*, through *Bedford*, and by the *half-way* house. But a more agreeable and instructive route is by the *new-road*, over the Wallabogt bridge, through Bushwick and Newtown to Jamaica.

The mill-pond over which this bridge passes, belongs to the national navy-yard. In order to effect it, an act of congress was first obtained, granting permission to construct the bridge, and then an act of the state legislature, to incorporate the company. The road from Newtown and Flushing, is shortened 2 or 2 1-2 miles by it, and is not so heavy and sandy.

The navy-yard is inclosed with a stout fence. There is a marine guard there, to take care of the timber, vessels and public stores. Near the navy-yard wharf, lie the remains of the celebrated British prison-ship the Jersey, on board which upwards of 10,000 of the flower of the American youth were starved and poisoned to death by the enemy. These unfortunate victims of the revolution were buried on the adjacent shore, and in digging down the bank, a few years ago, to make wharves and building sites, a vast quantity of their bones were dislodged and strewed over the shore. They were, however, collected by Capt. John Jackson, the proprietor of the neighbouring land, and re-interred at his expense, in a manner that does honour to his heart and feelings. It is meditated to set on foot a subscription, for a monument over their common grave.

Capt. Freneau, who was confined both on board the hospital and prison-ships, in this place, has celebrated them in verse.

The Prison Ships.

The various horrors of these hulks to tell,
 These Prison-Ships where pain and penance dwell,
 Where death in tenfold vengeance holds his reign,
 And injur'd ghosts, yet unaveng'd, complain ;
 This be my task—

Two hulks on Hudson's stormy bosom lie,
 Two, on the East attract the pitying eye—
 There, the black Scorpion at her moorings rides,
 There, swings Strombolo, yielding to the tides ;
 Here, bulky Jersey fills a larger space,
 And Hunter, to all hospitals disgrace—

Thou; Scorpion, fatal to thy crowded throng,
 Dire theme of sorrows and Plutonian song,
 Requir'st my lay—thy sultry decks I know,
 And all the torments that exist below !

The briny wave that Hudson's bosom fills
 Dripp'd through her bottom in a thousand rills ;
 Rotten and old, e'er fill'd with sighs and groans.

* * * * *

No masts or sails these crowded ships adorn,
 Dismal to view, neglected and forlorn ;
 Here, mighty ills oppress'd th' imprison'd throng,
 Dull were our slumbers, and our nights were long—
 From morn to eve along the decks we lay,
 Scorch'd into fevers by the solar ray.

Wallabogt is so called from the Dutch words *Waallen*, Walloons, and *Bogt* cove ; and, therefore, means *Walloon-cove*. It was

so named from the Walloons, or Dutch protestants of French extraction, who first settled there, and whose names and descendants still remain. They emigrated from the banks of the river Waal in the Netherlands.

Newtown is famous for its pippins. Its wood was greatly consumed by the enemy, during the war ; and the inhabitants now make great use of the peat from an extensive bog in the vicinity, for fuel. At this village, there is a Dutch, a presbyterian, and an anglican church.

In Jamaica, there are three similar religious houses ; and an academy for the education of youth. This was formerly the county town in Queen's county, but the court-house having been burned, it was determined to build a new one, nearer the geographical centre of the county. In pursuance of this determination, they constructed it further eastward, in North Hempstead, on the north side of the great plains. During the yellow fever at the city, in 1702, the legislature adjourned thence to Jamaica, to hold the sessions.

South of Jamaica is *beaver pond*, round which there have been many horse-races. Since the law passed discouraging that exercise, this place has been less frequented by jockies, and sportsmen of the turf, than formerly.

About seven miles east of Jamaica, begins the prairie or savanna, called *Hempstead-plain*. It is about twenty miles long and three wide. It was naturally, or, at least, when the Europeans arrived, bare of trees, but covered with shrubbery and long grass. These have chiefly disappeared, except some andromedas, and plants of a smaller growth, on account of the vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep with which it is pastured. These animals eat the plants very close, and give to this fine and neglected tract of land a barren appearance. It is not a common, appurtenant to the adjoining villages; but is a body of undivided land, belonging to the heirs and assigns of certain original patentees. And the owners are now so numerous and dispersed, that it is impossible to settle the titles and quotas, or to do any thing with it as property to be held in severalty. Individuals, however, encroach upon it in all directions, and are rapidly converting possessions into titles.

This plain is a noted resort of plover, and great numbers of these savoury birds are shot every year.

At Rockaway there is a great scope for exercise on foot, on horseback, or in carriages; as the country is very level, and free from stones. There is as fine bathing in the surf, as

is found in any place upon earth. And there are several houses of shelter, on the sea-side, for the accommodation of ladies and valetudinarians. At low-water, the surf-side of the beach is an excellent bottom to ride upon, and is equal to a turnpike road.

The prospect of the unruffled ocean, is superb. All the vessels going in and out of New-York harbour, pass in sight. The lighthouse at Sandy-Hook, and the Neversunk hills are full in view. And the roaring and impetuosity of the waves, is sometimes truly sublime. In the adjoining bay, plenty of king-fish, sheep's head, and black-fish are to be taken, both in the seine and with the hook. And the variety of snipes, ducks, and plover, affords high gratification to shooting marksmen. During the warm season, a stage is kept regularly running from Brooklyn through Jamaica to Rockaway.

3. *Tour to Islip.*

Instead of visiting Rockaway, you may travel strait onward to Hempstead village. This is one of the original English settlements; and among the records of this town, there is the original copy of the code of laws passed for the temporary government of the province, called

the Duke's, or the Duke of York's laws.* It is said, they were passed at Hempstead. Here was formerly an excellent school, kept by the Rev. Mr. Cutting, an accomplished classical scholar.

* Extracts from the Duke of York's laws, enacted about 1665, for the government of the province of New-York, immediately after its surrender by the Dutch. The duke's laws are contained in two folio books, of moderate size. One of them is somewhat torn, and several leaves are wanting. A number of the orders are subscribed in the proper hand-writing of Matthias Nicolls, as secretary to the governor and court of assizes, who then possessed the legislative power. At the end of the second volume are some alterations, amendments, and additions, made at New-York, near the end of September and beginning of October, 1665, in the general court of assizes. These are subscribed by the governor, RICHARD NICHOLLS, at Fort James, on the 30th of October, 1665. At that time, Nantucket, *Martin's Vineyard*, *Noman's Land*, and the Elizabeth Islands, were considered as lying within the Duke's Patent, and erected into a county, called Duke County. And another county, called Cornwall, was erected at Pemiquid, as belonging to New-York. The few following extracts will show the spirit of the times.

Bond-Slavery.—No christian shall be kept in bondslavery, villenage or captivity, except such who shall be judged thereunto by authority; or such as willingly have sold or shall sell themselves; in which case, a record of such servitude shall be entered in a court of sessions, held for that jurisdiction, where such masters shall inhabit: Provided, that nothing in this law contained, shall be to the prejudice of masters or dames,

The Hempstead patent was granted in 1644, by the Dutch governor KIEFT. It was afterwards confirmed, in 1685, by governor Dongan, acting in behalf of the Duke of York. This Duke of York was in the battle between

who haue or shall, by any indenture or covenant, take apprentices for terme of yeares, or other servants for terme of yeares or life.

Capitall Lawes.—1. If any person within this government, shall, by direct, express, impious, or presumptuous wayes, deny the true God, and his attributes, he shall be put to death. 2. If any person shall commit any wilful or premeditated murder, he shall be put to death. 3. If any person slayeth another, with sword or dagger, who hath no weapon to defend himself, he shall be put to death. 4. If any one shall slay, or cause another to be slain, by lying in waite privily for him, or by poysoning, or by any such wicked conspiracy, he shall be put to death. 5. If any man or woman shall lye with another beast or bruit creature, by carnall copulation, they shall be put to death, and the beast shall be burned. 6. If any man lyeth with mankinde, as he lyeth with woman, they both shall be put to death, unless the one party were forced, or be under fourteen yeares of age, in which case, he shall be punished at the discretion of the court of assizes. 7. If any person forcibly stealeth, or carryeth away, any man or mankinde, he shall be put to death. 8. If any person beare false witness maliciously, and on purpose to take away a man's life, he shall be put to death. 9. If any man shall traiterously deny his majesty's right and title to his crownes and dominions, or shall raise armes to resist his authority, he shall be put to death. 10. If any man shall treacherously conspire, or publickly attempt

the Dutch and English fleets at Solbay, in 1672, when the former was commanded by the celebrated De Ruyter. James is said to have first invented the art of giving orders at sea, by means of the various movements of flags.

to invade or surprize any towne or townes, fort or forts, within this government, he shall be put to death. 11. If any childe or children, above sixteen yeares of age, and of sufficient understanding, shall smite their natural father or mother, (unless there unto provoked, and forc't for their self-preservation from death, or maiming) at the complaint of the father or mother, (and not otherwise) they bringing sufficient witnesses thereof, that childe, or those children, so offending, shall be put to death. 12. Every marryed person or persons, who shall bee found, or proved by confession of partyes, or sufficient testimony, to have committed adultery with a marryed man or woman, shall be put to death. Every single person or persons, who shall bee found, or prov'd by confession of partyes, or sufficient testimony, to have committed carnal copulation with a marryed man or woman, they both shall be grievously fined and punish't, as the governor and councell, or the court of assizes, shall thinke meete, not extending to life or member.

Chirurgion, Midwiues, Physicians.—That no person or persons whatever, employed at any time about the bodys of men, women, or children, for preservation of life or health, as chirurgions, midwiues, physicians, or others, presume to exercise, or put forth, any act, contrary to the known approved rule of art, in each mystery, or occupation, or exercise any force, violence, or cruelty, upon or towards the body of any, whether young or old, without the advice and consent of such as are skilful in

He succeeded his brother, Charles II. as King of England. While Duke of York, he had been initiated into the order of jesuits. He was received, after his abdication of the English throne, in 1688, by Louis XIV. and sup-

the same art, (if such may be had) or at least of some of the wisest and grauest then present, and consent of the patient or patients, if they bee mentis compotes, much less contrary to such advice and consent, upon such severe punishment as the nature of the fact may deserve; which law, nevertheless, is not intended to discourage any from all lawfull use of their skill, but rather to encourage and direct them in the right use thereof, and to inhibit and restrain the presumptuous arrogance of such, as through confidence of their own skill, or any other sinister respects, dare boldly attempt to exercise any violence upon, or towards, the body of young or old, one or other, to the prejudice or hazard of the life or limbe of man, woman, or child.

Condemned.—That no man condemned to dye, shall be put to death within some dayes next after his condemnation, unlesse the governour see speciall cause to the contrary, or in case of martiall law, and the person executed shall bee buried neare the place of execution.

Fornication.—If any man commit fornication with a single person, they shall both be punished by enjoying marriage, fine, or corporall punishment, or any of these, according to the discretion of the court.

Forgery.—If any person shall forge any deede, or conveyance, testament, bond, bill, release, acquittance, letter of attorney, or any writing to prevent equity and justice, he shall stand in the pillory three several court-

ported until his death, by that monarch. He died at St. Germain, in 1700. The grant was to John Jackson, and his associates, six of whom are named in the patent. There is a quit-rent reserved of twenty bushels of wheat

dayes, and render double damages to the party wronged, and also be disabled to give any evidence or verdict to any court or magistrate.

Horses and Mares.—No mares shall be transported out of this government, either to the Barbados, Virginia, or any other remote or foreigne plantation, without special license, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the mare or mares, so shipt for transportation.

Innkeepers and Ordinaryes.—No licensed person shall unreasonably exact upon his guests, for any sort of entertainment; and no man shall be compelled to pay above eight pence a meale, (with small beere only) unless the guest shall make other agreement with the person so licensed. Every person licensed to keep an ordinary, shall always be provided of strong and wholesome beere, of fower bushels of malt at least to a hogshead, which hee shall not sell at above two pence the quart, under the penalty of twenty shillings for the first offence, forty shillings for the second and loss of license. It is permitted to any to sell beere out of doores, at a penny the ale-quart or under.

Indyans.—No purchase of lands from Indyans, after the first day of March, 1664, shall be esteemed a good title, without leave first had and obtained from the governour. The purchaser shall bring the sachem and right owner of such lands before the governour, to acknowledge satisfaction and payment for the said

yearly, then valued at four pounds. Hence it is evident that, at the date of the patent, money was so dear, that half a dollar would buy a bushel of wheat. Thus the settlement of the town began and progressed, each of the asso-

lands, whereupon they shall have a grant from the governour. And the purchase so made and prosecuted is to be entered upon the records in the office, and from that time to be vallid to all intents and purposes. No Indyen, whatsoever, shall at any time, bee suffered to powow, or performe outward worship to the divill, in any towne within this government.

A Provision to supply the defect of Lawes.—In regard it is almost impossibile to provide sufficient lawes in all cases, or proper punishments for all crimes, the court of sessions shall not take further cognizance of any case or crime, where there is not provision made in some law, but to remit the case or crime, with the due examination and proofes, to the next court of assizes, where matters of equity shall be decided, or punishments awarded, according to the discretion of the bench, and not contrary to the knowne lawes of England.

Marriages.—After providing that persons about to marry, shall purge themselves by oath before the minister or justice, that they are not under the bonds of matrimony to any other person living, the statute goes on to declare, that if it shall happen it bee after proved, either or both of the parties are perjur'd, and thereby attayn a double marriage; for the said perjury, the party or parties offending, shall be bored thro the tongue with a red hot iron, and, moreover, proceeded against as in cases of perjury is provided. But, if either party

ciates taking up certain tracts of land, and paying a portion of the expenses incurred by surveys and patent fees, &c. Things went on at this rate, until the year 1722, when all the associates, named in the patent of confirmation,

be proved innocent, as to him or her selfe, and ignorant of the other's fraud, the innocent person shall recover damage against the nocent party, and be set at liberty, as if no such marriage had byn made.

No man shall harbour, conceale, or detain, contrary to the consent of the husband, any married woman, upon penalty of five shillings, for every hour that such married woman remains under his rooffe, after demand made by her husband, at the dwelling-house where his wife is so harboured, concealed, or detain'd: Provided alwayes, that any woman, flying from the barbarous cruelty of her husband to the house of the constable, or one of the overseers of the same parish, may be protected by them, in the manner that is directed for servants in such cases, and not otherwise.

Wolves.—If any person, either christian or Indyan, shall, at any time, bring the head of a wolf or wolves, to any constable upon Long-Island, the said constable is required to call two of the overseers to him, and then and there to pay and satisfie such person or persons to the value of an Indian coate, (ten shillings) to be allowed out of the public charge, in the town rates; provided always, that the constable or overseers shall require the oath of such christian, who brings the heade of a wolfe or wolves, that he killed the same wolfe or wolves, with the tyme and circumstances, upon Long-Island onely: provided also, the constable and overseers have due regard to such wolfe or wolves, brought by the Indyan, that they appear to be fresh and newly kill'd.

being dead but Jackson, he made a conveyance of the several tracts of land to the associates by name, mentioning only those who had paid their quotas of charges. Thus they became secure in their titles, not only of what they actually possessed, but of the meadows, plains, and other undivided lands in the town. Various attempts have been made, from time to time, in town-meetings and otherwise, to obtain a partition of these undivided portions of land; but they have all been ineffectual. And

ed, with circumstances, upon Long-Island and not elsewhere. The constable and overseers are to cause the heades to be nayled over the doore of the constable, there to remain, as also to cutt of both the cares, in token that the heade is bought and payed for.

Whales.—Any whale, or such like great fish, upon the shore of any precinct, shall be taken into the care of any justice of the peace, mayor, sheriff, high or petty constable, to be kept, or improved where it cannot be kept, and by such officers onely, untill the governour and counsell, after notice sent, shall give further order therein.

(When this body of laws was enacted, the principal settlement of the province, besides the cities of New-York, Albany, and Schenectady, was Long-Island. This was then called Yorkshire; and like Yorkshire in England, distributed into three ridings, the east, north, and west, corresponding to the three counties of Suffolk, Queen's, and King's, into which it is now divided.)

thus they remain to this day. They are not commons to the whole inhabitants, but undivided lands, belonging to the heirs, successors, and assigns of the original associates. So that 41 years elapsed from the granting of the Dutch patent by Kieft, to the confirmation by Dongan. And 37 years from that time before Jackson, the survivor of the original grantees, executed the deed of conveyance, naming the associates.

Passing from this village to Thomas Seaman's in the *Brushy* plains at Half-hollow-hills, you find yourself on the grouse ground of Suffolk county. After passing from the naked plains, you enter the shrubby oaks and pines, which form the brushy plains. Amidst these thickets live the heath-hens. And guides are to be procured at several of the houses on the road, to carry strangers to their haunts.

Travelling eastward to Islip, the angler may amuse himself in catching the large trout of the brooks, &c. may ride to Rockonkama pond, near the middle of the island, and take yellow perch; or he may venture into the south bay, in quest of the same kinds of fish that Rockaway affords.

Should the traveller incline to hunt deer, he may be gratified by making up a party and proceeding a few miles further eastward. Fixing themselves in convenient stations with

loaded guns, the hunters wait the arrival of the deer, alarmed and driven along by others of the company who scare them with hounds. As the deer pass, the hunters shoot and kill as many as they can.

Patchague, 12 miles further, was formerly the rendezvous of the Blue-point oystermen. The quantities of oysters carried from the bay near the settlement, for more than thirty years, has been enormous. Lately, however, they have failed remarkably; and oysters are at present nearly as dear at Patchague, as they are at New-York. Mulford's was formerly a house at which they might be got fried, in excellent order.

Should the expedition be undertaken in October and later, when the brent and wild geese arrive from the northward, the opportunities of killing them, and many smaller water fowl, at Smith's point in *Mastick*, surpass every thing, perhaps, that any part of the island affords. The flights of them seem innumerable and endless; and there are some stations, from which the gunners assail them with shot, at a most destructive rate.

For the information of travellers, it is proper to state, that there is an act in force, for "the preservation of heath-hens and other game," which was passed the 15th February, 1791.

This statute makes it penal to kill any heath-hen, within Queen's or Suffolk counties, or any partridge, quail or woodcock, within Queen's, King's, or New-York counties, between the following lines, to wit: heath-hen, partridge and quail, are protected by the law, from the 1st April, to the 5th October, and woodcock, from 20th February, to 1st July, annually. They who violate the law, by killing these birds within the prohibited season, forfeit 2 1-2 dollars for each heath-hen or partridge, and five-eighths of a dollar for every quail or woodcock, with costs. Any of these birds found in possession of any person, is considered as proof of the killing *by him*. Actions triable by justices of the peace in the respective counties; and the bringing them limited to three months. But as this excellent law was often violated, the friends to the principle of it have associated themselves into a society, called the *Brush Club*, for the purpose of detecting poachers and interlopers, and prosecuting them to conviction.

There is also a special act, passed in 1788, "to prevent the destruction of deer." They are forbidden to be killed in January, February, March, April, May, June and July, under a penalty of 7 1-2 dollars for each deer so killed, contrary to the meaning of the

law. Fresh deer-skin, or venison, found in any person's possession, is *prima facie* evidence against such possessor, and he shall be adjudged guilty, unless he proves that some other person was truly the killer. Persons killing deer, by setting traps, sharp sticks, or spears of iron, or digging pits for catching deer, or watching in the night time, for the purpose of shooting deer, within thirty rods of any road or highway, are fineable for each offence 25 dollars. The forests of Suffolk county, furnish vast quantities of wood for the consumption of the city. Land that has been cleared of its growth of oak, is found to furnish another crop fit for fuel, in 48 or 50 years.

4. *Tour to Passaick Falls.*

You are to cross the Hudson from Courtlandt-street ferry, and pass over to Powleshook. You may carry horses and carriages over with you, or you may take seats in one of the ordinary lines of stages as far as Newark. Then you may make such further arrangement as you please, in a village where there is no difficulty in procuring the means of conveyance. But a better method than either, if several are going together, is, to make an agreement with one of the stage-offices in New-York, a day or two before-hand,

for a carriage to meet you from Newark, with a single or double team as you may wish it, and to be on the ground at Powles-hook, at the precise day and hour you may name ; and for the stipulated price you may agree upon. The proprietors or some of their connexions will do this. By this plan, you are sure to have a carriage and horses immediately at your disposal. Your party may be exactly accommodated as to their persons and baggage, if they take any, and you proceed on your expedition without loss of time. Some persons who are fond of active exercise, go to Newark on foot, a distance of only eight miles.

Powles-hook is a peninsula, beset with creeks and salt meadows. It was one of the British out-posts during the revolutionary war, when New-York was a garrison. Yet, strong as the works were at that time, and difficult of access, by reason of the mud and marsh, the American troops took it by surprise, and made the guards prisoners. This brave party was commanded by colonel Lee, of the Virginia line.

This place has been much improved within a few years, under the auspices of a company, who have began a settlement, which they call the city of Jersey. Formerly the passage from Powles-hook to Bergen, was

through a slough ; but it is now a fine smooth road. The rivers Hackinsack and Passaick were, until about fifteen years ago, passed in flats at ferries ; but since that time, travellers cross them on bridges, for the payment of a toll prescribed by law. Bergen is a Dutch settlement, being part of new Netherlands. The inhabitants have retained to this day, much of the language, manners and customs of their forefathers.

The causeways from Bergen to Newark have shared in a full proportion, the improvements of the present time. They are elevated more above the rise of spring tides ; they are smoother and better than they used to be, and undergo more seasonable repairs. The meadows on each side abound in plants, with which the florist and botanist will be delighted. And this swampy region, which the plough and hoe never disturb, will long be the soil in which our indigenous plants will vegetate. In the latter part of summer or beginning of autumn, the andromeda and hibiscus on each side of the road, are sometimes very frequent and beautiful. To the northward, is a solitary mountain, called *Snake-hill* ; and to the southward, *Newark-bay* which is a shallow body of water, formed by the junction of the Hackinsack and Passaick, at their entrance into Staten-land.

Sound, a little to the northward of *Elizabethtown*.

Newark is one of the most beautiful and thriving villages in the United States—It is famous for its quarries of reddish sandstone; great quantities are exported to New-York; and for its fine cider, which is known all over the nation. It is also remarkable for its manufacture of leather and riding carriages. A number of beautiful villas are seen in its vicinity. An academy, a bank, a presbyterian and an episcopal church, are among its public edifices.

Proceeding from Newark to the northward, you have a delightful ride along the west side of the Passaick. Scarcely any thing can exceed this for rural beauty and variety. Travelling in this direction about 18 miles, you arrive at the village (of *Totozway*, as it used to be called) of Patterson, where the operations of the great national manufacturing society were carried on in 1790, '91, and '92. The company spent a large sum of money in blowing rocks, digging canals, erecting buildings, and carrying on cotton works at this place; and finally wound up their concerns, and dissolved themselves with almost a total loss of their stock. Many remains of their works are yet to be seen; and they form no small or in-

different part of the objects of the traveller's attention.

Not far above the village is the highly picturesque cataract which the Passaick forms in descending from the top to the bottom of the precipice formed by a chasm between the rocks. There is a great deal of rare and sublime scenery hereabout. Rainbows often appear amidst the spray, when the sun shines. The peculiar appearance of this great work of nature, has been delineated by several artists ; but by none so well as Mr. Archibald Robertson, of New-York. His representation of it is admirable—on an album at the inn, you may write your name and your reflections.

On your return you may pass the bridge at Acquackanonck, and visit *Schuyler's copper mine*, which was profitably worked before the revolution. But although attempts have been made to re-establish the works since the war, the adventurers have not been very successful. The shafts, the engine, a parcel of refuse ore, and several pieces of machinery and apparatus, are still to be seen.

After surveying these works, you may return on a cross-road, which leads you by a pleasant ride to the main causeway, about one-third of the distance from the bridge

over the Passaick to that over the Hackin-sack. And to diversify your excursion, you may return to the city by *Hoboken*, the beautiful residence of John Stevens, esq. Between Jersey and Hoboken, you will observe the village and race-ground of *Harsimus*. This shore was formerly the duelling ground of the New-Yorkers.

5. *To King's Bridge.*

This may be performed by proceeding from one of the livery stables or genteel boarding houses, in the lower parts of the city, by the way of the Episcopal Church of St. Paul's, the Theatre on the east side of the Park, the brick Presbyterian Church, the Dispensary, the Masonic Hall of St. John, the New City-hall, the debtor's prison, and the Public Arsenal, through Chatham-street, one of the principal places for the retail trade in dry goods, by the *Watch-house* at the head of Catharine-street, to the Bowery road. In passing along this, you see near the two mile stone, Mr. Delacroix's garden called *Vauxhall*, where a summer Theatre is kept, and where fire-works and other handsome exhibitions are made on gala-days. A little beyond this is the *Sailor's snug harbour*, a charitable institution

by capt. Randall, for the relief of poor and worn out mariners.

Beyond this a little way, the *new building for the Manhattan company*, appears on the right. This is intended to accommodate all those who do business with the bank, in case sickness should cause the inhabitants to quit the lower wards of the city. A small distance beyond, on the main post road, on the left is a *powder house*, and on the right, appears *Roschill*, the residence of the late General Gates ;* at the northern approach

* General Gates died in March, 1806. A few days before his death, he wrote to his friend Dr. Mitchell, then at Washington on some business, and closed his letter, which was dated at New-York, 27th February, with these memorable sentences, written with a firm and steady hand :—" I am very weak and have evident signs of an approaching dissolution. But I have lived long enough ; since I have lived to see a mighty people, animated with the spirit to be free, and governed by transcendant abilities and honour. If from where I am going, I am allowed to look down, and behold the world I leave, I shall rejoice to find the United States, beyond example, a great and flourishing people."

A medal was struck in commemoration of the capitulation of general Burgoyne and the capitulation of the British army, at Saratoga in 1777. As these are very rare, a description is given of it, taken from the original golden piece, struck in Paris, and valued at ten half johannes, in the general's possession. On one side is a fine likeness of him in profile, surrounded by the words *HORATIO GATES, duci strenuus* ; and at

of which are some *wooden buildings* erected by the common council for the temporary accommodation of the poor inhabitants during the endemic distemper of 1804 and 1805. By pursuing the road to the right, about a quarter of a mile, you reach *Bellevue*, a beautiful spot, which has been purchased for the reception of such sick inhabitants as are removed from their dwellings, in seasons of a prevailing endemic fever in the lower and more compact parts of the town. On the right, and by the water side a little to the northward, is a small cove called *Kip's bay*, around which are some handsome buildings. Returning to the main road and proceeding onward, you rise a moderate ascent called *Incleberg*, on the summit of which are several beautiful villas. The road for more than a league is not above one quarter of a mile from the margin of the east river, and

the bottom *comitia Americana*, expressive of its having been voted by Congress. On the reverse, Burgoyne in the act of delivering his sword, occupies the foreground about midway between the American and British armies, which are represented on the right and left, in the rear. Above, are the words *salus regionum septentrion*: and beneath, *hoste ad Saratogam in deditione accepto, die XVII. Oct. M,DCC,LXXVII*. Three or four years ago, a few of these medals were executed in tin at the mint at Philadelphia; and a select distribution made of them.

the space between them is improved in an exquisite style, by the more wealthy inhabitants. The entrances to their country seats, frequently attract the attention of the passenger. A little beyond Smith's tavern, there is a road to the ferry at *Hellgate*.— From the landing on this side, you may pass to *Hallett's cove*, within the limits of Newtown on Long-island. In crossing, you leave the narrow and rocky spit of land, called *Blackwell's-island*, a very short distance to the southward; and *Hellgate*, with its rocks, whirlpools, and currents, appears close to the northward and eastward. An excellent view of this picturesque and romantic spot may be obtained from the adjoining grounds of Mr. Archibald Gracie. His superb house and gardens, stand upon the very spot called *Hornshook*, upon which a fort erected by the Americans in 1776, stood till about the year 1794; when the present proprietor caused the remains of the military works to be levelled at great expense, and erected on their rocky base, his present elegant mansion and appurtenances. The enemy took possession of Long-island before the Manhattan was surrendered to them. And between a battery which was erected at Hallett's cove, and the battery which our people

still held at Hornshook, there was a tremendous cannonading across this narrow arm of the sea, previous to the retreat and evacuation of the island by the Americans. At a convenient time of tide, it is very agreeable to see vessels pass through this place of intricate navigation. It is by no means uncommon to see ships and even sloops laying bilged on the reefs, notwithstanding all the care and skill of the navigators. It is computed that during the mild season of the year, between five and six hundred sail of vessels go through this passage weekly. And they are not merely coasting craft, but brigs and ships of large size. A British frigate of 50 guns, coming from the eastward, was carried safe through Hellgate in 1776, to the city. This is an excellent place for catching black-fish with hook and line. Porpoises are often seen sporting among the foam and eddies. And formerly, lobsters were taken in considerable numbers, in hoop-nets.

Leaving this place, where you are surrounded with elegant villas, you return to the main road and pursue your ride to Haerlem village. Here you see the river of the same name, which separates the counties of New-York and Westchester. At this place the two counties are connected by a noble toll-bridge, erected, by legislative permis-

sion, by John B. Coles, esq. In this neighbourhood is the race-ground, over which horses are run, at the period when sports of the turf are in fashion. And ascending from the plain or flat to the *heights of Haerlem*, you have an enchanting prospect of the surrounding country.

Between the heights and Kingsbridge, a little to the left of the road, is the place where Fort Washington stood in 1776. This piece of ground commanded the Hudson, and Haerlem rivers, and the pass by land. Here our countrymen made a stand, after the rest of the American army was withdrawn from the Manhattan. They were surrounded by their enemies, both by land and water. They made a brave resistance, and killed great numbers of the British and German troops who invested it. But finally they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. After their capitulation, they were marched to New-York, imprisoned with so much cruelty, and fed with such scanty and unwholesome food, that the greater part of them died of malignant fevers. So few of them survived, even after their release by an exchange of prisoners, that many discreet persons believed, and believe to this day, that poison was mingled with their food, by the enemy, before their discharge.

You return from the survey of Fort Washington and King's bridge to the place where the *Bloomingdale road* appears. You then take that course to town, and pass by the numerous villas with which Bloomingdale is adorned.

This brings you back to the main road near *Rosehill*. Thence you take the right hand opening called the *Abingdon road*, and pursue your ride to Greenwich. This village is near the Hudson on the west side of the island. It is the principal retreat of the inhabitants, when the city labours under local and endemic fevers. By a removal two or three miles, they find themselves safe from harm. In this place the bank of New-York, and the Branch bank have buildings ready to receive their officers and ministers in cases of alarm from distemper. And many of the citizens have houses and places of business, to serve turn, while the sickness lasts. And as this always disappears on the occurrence of frost, the fugitives all return to town before the cold becomes severe. At this place too, you see the *great penitentiary house*, erected by the commonwealth, at a large expense, for the reception of criminals; thence called the *State prison*. It occupies one of the most healthy and eligible spots on the island.

Having surveyed this thriving settlement, you may return to town by the Greenwich road, which will conduct you straight forward by Richmond hill, St. John's Church, the old Air Furnace, the Bare market, and the Albany bason, to the Battery ; or you may proceed by the route of the *public cemetery*, or *Potter's field*, to the upper end of Broadway, and drive into town, leaving St. John's Church, the new Sugar-house, the New-York Hospital, the College, &c. on the right ; and Bayard's hill, the Collect, the Manhattan water-works, the County Prison for criminals, the new City-hall, the Park, Theatre, &c. on the left.

6. *Trip to Sandy-hook and the Sea-bass Banks.*

A pleasant excursion for those who delight in sailing, is frequently made to the *Sea-bass banks*, a few leagues beyond the light-house.

There are several modes of being conveyed thither. One is, to engage a passage on board the public revenue cutter. Another is, to procure accommodation in one of the pilot-boats. But a third, and more easy course is, for a convenient number of gentlemen to charter a suitable coasting vessel or packet, to carry them a short trip to sea, and bring them back again.

Gliding down the bay with the ebb-tide, you pass between the Battery and Governor's-island, in the great ship channel. On the other side of that island, and between it and Long-island, there is also a channel of considerable width and depth. This is called *Buttermilk channel*. Originally it was very narrow and shallow ; but such have been the encroachments of the streets and wharves, that they have apparently changed the course of the water, and urged it in a strong current through Buttermilk channel ; deepening and enlarging it so much, as to render it safe for ships of great burthen to pass through it.

The island itself contains about 70 acres of land. The jurisdiction has been ceded by the state to the nation, for the purpose of public defence. Fort Jay, a large and substantial piece of military architecture, has been erected on it ; and is now undergoing a complete repair, with parapets of stone, ravalines, curtains, half moons and slopes. When finished, it will be able to command both the eastern and western fronts of the city, and to annoy enemy's vessels which may attempt to pass on either side of it. This is also called *Nutten-island*.

An able and ingenious ship-wright, Mr. C. Bergh, communicated to Dr. Mitchill, in January, 1806, some ideas on the fitness of Governor's island for a navy-yard.

Mr. Bergh thinks there is not a place in the United States equal to this for building, and more particularly for repairing ships of war. The reasons of his opinion are the following :

1. There is seldom a season of the year, when a ship cannot come up to the island, or go to sea, notwithstanding the ice.
2. There is a large space of water on the east side, which is deep near the shore, and moved by a moderate current. Ships may be in security, and wharves be constructed at a small expense.
3. A convenient place may be easily found for docking timber and plank.
4. The advantage of having stores on the island, and lodging houses for the men, who cannot easily run away.
5. In such a situation seamen may be employed to peculiar advantage, in assisting the carpenters, riggers, &c.
6. The force of the navy-yard would strengthen and reinforce the garrison at fort Jay.
7. Valuable naval stores of iron, copper, tools, &c. would be much less exposed to thieves.

Two smaller islands appear to the westward of the channel, on the margin of the shoal, reaching to them from the Jersey shore. The northernmost is called *Bucking*, *Ellis's*, or *Oyster-Island*. The southernmost is known by the name of *Kennedy's*, *Bedlow's* or *Gibbet-Island*. Passing downward between *Red-Hook* and *Robins'-reef*, you approach the qua-

quarantine ground, where the pilots bring vessels to anchor, that they may be examined by the health-officer. The commonwealth of New-York, about ten years ago, purchased about thirty acres of land on the east side of Staten-island, for the accommodation of the sick, and for the detention of such vessels as were too foul for admission to the wharves of the city. The ground is situated beautifully on a side-hill. And the neat and commodious appearance of the dwelling-houses, stores, hospitals, fences, and other improvements, is very agreeable, especially to those who have just arrived from sea. Adjoining the property of the state, is a store, wharf, and yard, belonging to the United States. This is a branch of the custom-house, where a sufficient number of inspectors are employed to take care of the revenue, accruing upon the merchandise unladen and detained here. Immediately after leaving this useful establishment, you behold *Signal-hill*. On this elevated point of land, the public and private signals of the port are displayed, and in fair weather can be discerned from the Battery in New-York. This spot has been already purchased by the State, and it is to be hoped, that before much time elapses, a strong battery may be erected upon it, for the destruction of hostile fleets. Hereabout the distance from Staten-island to Long-island is the

smallest ; and hence, this part of the bay or river is called the *Narrows*.

From the western extremity of Long-island, along Denyse's shore, a shoal extends almost one third of the distance across the Narrows, toward Staten-island. On the margin of the shoal, next the channel, there is a bar of about half a mile long, running N. and S. on which there is, at low tide, not more than three or four feet water. On this bar, it has been projected to construct an artificial island for containing a formidable battery of cannon, to prevent the approach of an enemy's fleet. It has, likewise, been conceived possible, to fix a chain across the Narrows at this place, between the Signal-hill-battery and the shoal-battery, and defend it on the inner side by a flotilla and gun-boats.

As you advance on your voyage, the Never-sink hills, the light-house, and the buoys which designate the shoals, present themselves to your view. The former is the highest land on this part of the American coast, and first descried by mariners at sea. The second, and its assistant lamps, direct those who wish to enter the harbour. The others direct the pilots in keeping the true channel. On the right, the mouth of the river Raritan is seen running eastward from Brunswick ; as is also

the bay of Amboy, a port of entry, on the north side of the Raritan, at its junction with the bay. On the left, you see *New Utrecht bath*, *Coney Island*, and *Gravesend Point*.

Sandy-Hook is a narrow beach, running about N. and S. for seven or eight miles, from the foot of the Neversinks. It used to be connected with the continent. But during the winter of 1804, it was detached from its connection, and formed into an island. Small coasting craft can pass through the opening at high-water. On the Hook there is a variety of shrubbery, a plentiful supply of salt-grass, and some upland picking for cattle and horses. But there is no arable land. The light-house stands about due south from the City-hall of New-York. It is one of the most large and important structures of the kind, upon any part of our coast, classing with those of Montock and Cape Hatteras. The keeper, Mr. Schenck, entertains travellers with great civility. A commodious house, rising out of the sands, supplies you with almost every thing you want. Persons fond of shooting, may find that pastime here. Nothing can excel the *horse-shoe*, a place on the west side of the Hook and within the bay, as a place for hauling the seine. The shores are so clean and sandy, and so free from mud and shells, that you en-

joy the full luxury of sea-bathing. From this place, the British troops disembarked for New-York, after their disaster and retreat from Monmouth court-house.*

If you incline to be tossed on the waves of the ocean, and to amuse yourself with fishing for sea-bass, you stretch out from the Hook, five or six leagues to the S. E. There you feel the majestic fluctuation of the Atlantic; and if you are prone to be sea-sick, you will feel the full effect of it here. Commonly, there is plenty of amusement for those who are fond of fishing; for the sea-bass bite voraciously at the bait which is offered them, and are taken in great numbers. It will be remembered, that this ranks among the best eatable fishes which are brought to the New-York market. Shrewsbury and Long-Branch lie but a few

* During the revolution, the Countess Dowager of Morton, in Scotland, erected on the west side of Sandy-Hook, a fine monument of marble, to the memory of her son, lieutenant Halliburton, of the royal navy, who, together with a boat's crew, perished there in a snow-storm. But, a few years ago, this work of parental affection was torn down and broken to pieces, by some persons belonging to a French armed ship, in a manner that reflects no honour upon their professional or manly feelings. It was ungenerous to wage war with the dead, or to demolish the works erected to perpetuate their fame.

leagues to the S. W. of the sea-bass banks. When you are satisfied with your sport, you return to the city by the same route, and view once more the scenes which presented themselves to you, on your outward passage. A beautiful view of Signal-hill, with its public and private telegraphic flags, has been executed by Robertson.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Besides the *Justice's Court* and *Alderman's Court*, mentioned at pages 54 and 57, there are various other courts, civil and criminal, of general and limited jurisdiction, which are held in the city of New-York. These will be mentioned in their order.

1. *The Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors.*

Since the removal of the seat of government to *Albany*, this court is now held in that place. It is the court of *dernier resort*; and consists of the President of the Senate, for the time being, and the Senators, Chancellor, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the major part of them.

2. *The Court of Chancery.*

This Court, consisting of the Chancellor, is held twice a year, at least, in the city of New-York, and twice in the city of Albany, and at such other times as the Chancellor may think proper. He fixes the times for holding the Courts, and may alter them whenever he thinks public convenience may require it. The present terms are, on the last Monday of March, and the last Monday of May in the city of New-York; the second Monday of September and the second Monday of December in Albany. Appeals lie from the decisions of the Chancellor, to the *Court for the Correction of Errors*.

3. *The Supreme Court.*

This Court consists of a Chief Justice, and four *Puisne Judges*. There are four stated and regular terms; on the first Monday of May, and the second Monday of November, in the city of New-York, and on the first Monday of February and the first Monday of August in *Albany*. The terms continue until the Saturday of the second week after their commencement. The court appoints *Circuit Courts* and *Sittings* for the city of New-York, *Circuit Courts* to be held in the vacation in the several counties, before

one of the Judges, for the trial of all causes before a jury. Questions of law which arise, on the facts, are argued before the whole court. One *Circuit Court* at least, and three or more *Sittings* are held, every year, in the city of New-York, for the trial of the issues joined between the parties in the city and county of New-York. Writs of error may be brought on the judgments of the Supreme Court, to the Court for the Correction of Errors.

4. *The Court of Exchequer.*

The junior Justice of the Supreme Court, or in his absence, any other of the Puisne Justices, is, *ex-officio*, Judge of the Court of Exchequer. This court is held during the terms of the Supreme Court and at the same places. It hears and determines all causes and matters relating to forfeitures, for recognizances or otherwise, fines, issues, amercements and debts due to the people of the State.

5. *Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery.*

These Courts are held pursuant to the act of the legislature, without a special commission, by one or more of the justices of the Supreme Court, together with the Mayor,

Recorder, and Aldermen of the city, or any three of them, of whom a Justice of the Supreme Court must always be one. Similar courts are held in the several counties of the State, in which the Judges and Assistant Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas, are associated with one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The times and places of holding these Courts, are appointed by the Supreme Court, and they have power to hear and determine all treasons, felonies, and other crimes and misdemeanors, and to deliver the gaols of all prisoners confined therein.

6. *Court of Common Pleas, commonly called the Mayor's Court.*

This Court is held before the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or before the Mayor, or Recorder alone, without the Aldermen. It sits on the third Monday in every month, and is continued until Saturday of the second week thereafter; but the terms may be shortened by an earlier adjournment, if business does not require its continuance. This Court hears and determines all actions, real, personal or mixed, arising within the city of New-York, or within the jurisdiction of the Court. Where the sum demanded is above two hundred and fifty dollars, the cause may be removed, at any time,

before the trial, into the Supreme Court. A writ of error lies from all judgments of this Court to the Supreme Court.

7. *A Court of General Sessions of the Peace,*

Is held the first Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December, in each year, by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of whom the Mayor, or Recorder, must always be one. *Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace,* may also be held at any time the Common Council may direct, and may continue as long as the Court may think proper for the dispatch of business. These Courts have the power to hear and determine all felonies and offences committed in the city of New-York.

9. *The Court of Special Sessions, for the Trial of Petty Offences.*

Any person committing any petty larceny, misdemeanor, breach of the peace, or other offence under the degree of grand larceny, in the city, and being charged with the same, on oath, before the Mayor, Recorder, one of the Aldermen, or a Justice of the Peace, and shall not give bail to appear and answer at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace, may be committed to gaol, and if he does not find such bail, within forty-eight hours, after his

commitment, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any three of them, of whom the Mayor or Recorder must be one, may forthwith hear and determine on such offence and give judgment against the offender, that he pay a fine, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and be confined not exceeding six months, in the House of Employment or Bridewell of the city, at hard labour, or at any work or employment in any part of the city, or either of such punishments, as the Court may think proper.

9. *The Court of Probates.*

Since the removal of the seat of government to Albany the Judge of this Court is required to reside in that city. He has all the powers and jurisdiction relative to testamentary matters, which were formerly exercised by the governor of the colony, as judge of the prerogative court, except as to the appointment of *Surrogates*.

10. *Court of the Surrogate.*

Surrogates for each county are appointed by the Council of Appointment, one of which resides and holds his court in the city of New-York. They have the sole and exclusive power to take proof of the last wills and testaments of persons deceased, who at the time of their

death were inhabitants of the city, in whatever place the death may have happened ; to issue probates and grant letters of administration of the goods chattels and credits of persons dying intestate, or with the wills annexed. Appeals from the orders and decrees of the Surrogate, lie to the Judge of the Court of Probates.

11. *District Court of the United States.*

This Court, consisting of a single Judge, has four regular sessions in a year, and special sessions are held as often as the Judge thinks necessary. It has exclusive original jurisdiction of civil causes, of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under the laws of impost, navigation or trade of the United States, on the high seas and in the navigable waters, as well as seizures on land within other waters, and all penalties and forfeitures arising under the laws of the United States. It has also jurisdiction, exclusive of the State Courts, of all crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within the district, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or a term of imprisonment, not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted ; it, also, has concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of the state where an alien

sues for a tort only in violation of the laws of nations, or treaties of the United States, and where the United States sue and the matter in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars. It has a jurisdiction of the State Courts, of all suits against Consuls and Vice Consuls.

12. The Circuit Court of the United States,

For the District of New-York, in the second Circuit, is held in the city of New-York, on the first of April and the first of September in each year. It consists of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judge of the District Court. This Court has original cognizance concurrent with the State Courts, of all civil suits, where the matter in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs, or an alien is party, or the suit is between citizens of different States. It has exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided by law; and a concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court of the crimes cognizable therein.

HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT.

The system of regulations to preserve public health in the city of New York, is established by an act of the Legislature, entitled "*An Act to provide against Infectious and Pestilential Diseases,*" and certain other acts supplementary to it.

The regulations respect the prevention and removal of nuisances in the city, and the examination and cleansing of vessels arriving from foreign ports. For the latter purpose, a Quarantine station is assigned on Staten-island, about nine miles from the city.

By the provisions of the statute abovementioned, a Health-Office is constituted in the city of New-York, under the superintendance of three Commissioners, respectively denominated the Health-Officer, the Resident Physician, and the Commissioner of Health.

The execution of the statute, so far as respects the prevention and removal of nuisances within the city, is committed to a *Board of Health*, consisting of the three Commissioners of the Health-Office, and a committee of the corporation of the city, chosen for the purpose.

The execution of the statute, as it respects the examination, detention and cleansing of vessels is committed chiefly to the Health-Offi-

cer, who is occasionally aided by the advice of the other commissioners of the Health-Office.

The regulations enforced under the statute may therefore be divided into *external* and *internal*; or into such as are designed to guard against *foreign* and *domestic* causes of disease.

The *external* precautions comprehend the regulations of commerce and shipping. All vessels arriving from any part of the world, except the ports of the United States lying to the north-east of Sandy-Hook, between 1st June, and the 1st of October, are strictly examined at the Quarantine Ground, and made subject to the directions of the Health-Officer, under a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars or twelve months' imprisonment.

All vessels arriving from any place in the West-Indies, or the river Mississippi, between the first day of June, and the first day of October, shall remain at the Quarantine Ground not less than *four days* after their arrival, and no intercourse shall be permitted during that period between the crews and the city, unless subject to such restrictions as shall be prescribed by the Health-Officer; and such vessel shall remain at the Quarantine Ground for a longer term than the aforesaid four days, if, in his opinion, it shall be proper, under the penalty of two thousand dollars or twelve months' imprisonment.

All vessels arriving from a place where a malignant or pestilential fever was prevailing at the time of departure, or if, during the

voyage, any person has died, or been sick on board, with such fever, are absolutely prohibited from approaching the city nearer than the Quarantine Ground, until the first day of October, under a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a time not exceeding three years. No person arriving in such, or any other vessel, at the Quarantine Ground, is allowed to proceed to the city, nor is any part of the cargoes of such vessels allowed to be conveyed to the city without a permit in writing, from the Health-Officer, under the same penalty.

The Governor, or, in his absence, the Mayor, or in the absence of both, the Recorder, may designate other descriptions of vessels that may become liable to Quarantine, and may prohibit or regulate the intercourse by land or ferries with all sickly or suspected places.

For the sake of additional security, all vessels arriving from any port in the West-Indies, in South America, in the United States, southward of Savannah in Georgia, in the Mississippi, in the Mediterranean, in Africa, or in Asia, (except Canton and Calcutta) although no malignant or pestilential fever was prevailing at such ports at the time of departure, although no person had died or been sick on board with such fever, and although the Health Officer, after examination, had given his permit to proceed, are prohibited from approach-

ing within 300 yards of that part of the island of New-York which lies southward of a line drawn from the house of William Bayard on the North-River to Stuyvesant's dock upon the East-River, under a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a time not exceeding three years.

The Mayor, or Board of Health, may order to the Quarantine Ground, or other place of safety, any vessel at the wharves, or in the vicinity of the city, which they may deem prejudicial to the public health, under the penalty of one thousand dollars, and when the owner, consignee, or commander of such vessel cannot be found, they may remove them at the expense of such owner, &c. The Board of Health may likewise order the removal of persons and things infected by or tainted with pestilential matter, to such place as they may think proper, and any one who resists in this respect forfeits one hundred dollars.

Many articles of a suspicious kind are particularly excluded. Hides are excluded between the 1st of June and the 1st of November, under the penalty of being sold for the use of the Health-Office. Foreign cotton is prohibited, within the same period; but that which is the produce of the United States is only excluded from that part of the city which lies south of Lispenard's meadow, and Ferry-

street, near Coarlaer's Hook. Damaged coffee is specially prohibited.

No communication with vessels at Quarantine is allowed without special permit, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. Measures are adopted to execute the law on this subject with the utmost punctuality, and offenders will be most rigorously prosecuted. All sick persons of whatever description, found on board such vessels are conducted to the Marine Hospital and there detained till their recovery or death. All vessels found to be filthy or even suspected to be so, are washed, cleansed, ventilated, and white-washed at the Quarantine Ground, and in case of disobedience to the directions of the Health-Officer in this respect, the master, owner or consignee is liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. All wearing apparel, bedding, &c. are washed and cleansed, or if it be thought proper, destroyed.

The foregoing may be considered as a summary of the *external* precautions. The *internal* precautions comprehend those laws and regulations, which respect the removal of nuisances and the preservation of cleanliness in the city, the principal of which follow.

No dead animal shall be left exposed in any place within the first eight wards of the city, under the penalty of ten dollars.

No pickled or salted beef shall be deposited in any place to the southward of Lispenard's meadow and Grand-street, between the 1st of June and the 1st of November, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a time not exceeding six months ; nor shall any beef or pork be sold at auction within the said periods, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars.

Boarding-houses shall be kept neat and clean, and no more lodgers shall be admitted than the City-Inspector shall think proper, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each person exceeding such number. The City-Inspector or his assistant shall, likewise, examine them at least once a week during the summer. Persons taken sick in boarding-houses between the 1st of June and the 1st of November, must be reported to the Health-Office, within twelve hours after they are taken, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, or six months' imprisonment.

All dirt and filth shall be brought out from houses, cellars, alleys, yards, and lots on sweeping days before ten o'clock in the morning, under the penalty of two dollars.

Garbage, shells and offals, shall not be cast into the street, except on the morning of sweeping days before 10 o'clock, under the penalty of two dollars. Combustion of kitchen offals is earnestly recommended as the

safest means to prevent the accumulation of offensive and putrefactive substances.

No sexton shall inter any person who may have died of a pestilential or malignant fever in any place to the southward of Pump and Nicholas-streets, under the penalty of one hundred dollars ; nor shall they inter any corpse within the above limits, except in graves or vaults, at least six feet deep, and without removing any other dead body or coffin, under the same penalty.

No privy shall be emptied during the summer, except between the hours of eleven at night and three in the morning, under the penalty of five dollars ; nor shall any human excrements be thrown into any street, lane, alley, dock, &c. under the penalty of ten dollars.

No new made ground shall be turned up during the summer, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

Gutters shall be thoroughly scraped out and cleansed on sweeping days, under the penalty of two dollars.

Noisome, or offensive substances, shall not be deposited in any place to the southward of Grand-Street ; nor shall any pit for tanners and skimmers, or pool of stagnant water, be allowed, except in Beekman's Swamp, under the penalty of five dollars.

Manufactories, which emit offensive smells, may likewise be suspended by the Board of Health.

No oysters shall be brought into or sold in the city, between the 1st day of June and the 30th of September, under the penalty of two dollars for every hundred.

Undressed skins, hides, blubber, &c. shall not be kept to the southward and westward of Catharine-street and the Fresh Water Pond, under the penalty of ten dollars for every 24 hours' neglect.

Putrid and unsound provisions shall be destroyed by starting them into the river, or otherwise, and no salted or pickled fish, except smoaked, shall be kept to the southward of Grand-street, between the 1st of May and the first of October, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Butchers shall bring no gut fat into the market, nor the head of any sheep or lamb, unless the same be properly cleaned, nor any sheep or lamb in carcase or quarter with the feet or trotters thereto, nor any hides or skins, (calves' skins excepted) under the penalty of two dollars. They shall likewise, immediately after killing any animal, destroy the offals, or convey the same into the river under the penalty of twenty-five dollars.— They shall not expose to sale any stale or

unwholesome provisions under the penalty of ten dollars.

Nuisances of every other description must be removed or remedied, agreeably to the mode prescribed by the City Inspector, under the penalty of five dollars for every twenty-four hours' neglect. And in addition to the penalties prescribed in the cases of nuisances by the statutes of the State and ordinances of the City, the remedies by common law may likewise be enforced.

Any physician having a patient labouring under a pestilential or infectious disease, shall forthwith report, in writing, to one of the commissioners of the Health-Office, under the penalty of fifty dollars.

The station assigned for Quarantine, as was before observed, is situated about nine miles below the city, and on that part of Staten-island, which lies within half a mile of its north-eastern extremity. The shore gradually swells into the adjoining hills; and on the slope thus formed, lie the Marine Hospitals, consisting of a number of small detached buildings, and the houses requisite for the accommodation of the officers and others employed in the service. The buildings which constitute the Hospital are separated from each other, for the purposes of ventilation and cleanliness, and although constructed of wood, and generally of the height

of only one story, are commodious and comfortable. They are sufficient to accomodate from 200 to 300 sick.

HARBOUR MASTER:

With the augmentation of foreign and coasting trade, there were increasing difficulties in respect to the accommodation of vessels while in port. To lessen these, to keep good order among masters and crews, and to provide for every one a fair chance in his turn to enjoy the benefit of the market, a Harbour Master was appointed, pursuant to an act passed April 3, 1801. He has authority to regulate and station all vessels in the stream of the East and North rivers within the limits of the city, and at the wharves thereof; and to remove, from time to time, such vessels as are not employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, to make room for others which require to be more immediately accommodated for the purpose of receiving or discharging theirs; and as to the fact of their being fairly and bona fide employed in receiving and discharging their cargoes, the Harbour Master is the sole judge. He has also authority to determine how far and in what instances it is the duty of masters, and

others, having charge of vessels, to accommodate each other in their respective situations.

If any master or person having charge of a vessel, disobeys or resists the Harbour Master in matters within his authority, such offender shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars with costs, for each offence; which money, when recovered, is to be paid to the treasurer of the New-York Hospital, for the use of that institution.

It is further the duty of the Harbour Master, to superintend and enforce the execution of all the laws of the State, and all the byelaws of the Common Council, for cleansing the docks and wharves, and for preventing and removing all nuisances with which they may be incumbered.

All pilots of the port must register their names and places of abode in his office, together with the names, sizes and dimensions of their boats respectively. And the Harbour Master has authority to order any pilot and boat to go upon duty whenever, in his judgment, the safety of the navigation of the port renders the going out of such boat necessary. A pilot refusing to go, may be fined five dollars by the Master and Wardens of the port, for each offence, or to be rendered incapable of acting afterwards as a pilot, according to their judgment in the case. The first to go to the use of the Hospital. The Harbour

Master may appoint deputies to assist him in executing the duties of his office. He receives for compensation, one cent per ton on all vessels which load, unload or make fast to any wharf, excepting coasters. From these, however, he receives one dollar in every case where he interferes by request, to settle a difference, the fee to be paid by the party in default.

Masters of vessels and Pilots are cautioned against anchoring in the summer season within three hundred yards of the island of New-York; and when they anchor in the East or North rivers, they are to be moored with at least forty fathoms of cable, to have their lower and topsail yards topped, and their fore and aft-spars rigged in.

THE END.





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