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PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE



FOR THE YEAR 1870.



MANCHESTER, N. H.: ARKE.
 PRINTED BY JOHN B. CIRK
 1871.

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 STATE LIBRARY



TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
CITY OF MANCHESTER,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1870,

TOGETHER WITH

OTHER ANNUAL REPORTS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS
OF THE CITY.



MANCHESTER, N. H.:
PRINTED BY JOHN B. CLARKE.
1871.

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1870

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

AN ORDER authorizing the printing of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Manchester.

ORDERED, if the Board of Mayor and Aldermen concur, That the Joint Standing Committee on Finance be and they are hereby authorized to cause sixteen hundred copies of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Manchester, including the Reports of the Overseers of the Poor, the Committee on City Farm, the Trustees, Librarian and Treasurer of the City Library, the School Committee and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Committee on Cemeteries, the Library Building Committee, the Committee on Lands and Buildings, and Committee on School-House Repairs, to be printed for the use of the inhabitants of said city, and that the expense thereof be charged to the appropriation for Printing and Stationery.

Jan. 17. 1871. IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Read and passed.

WM. R. PATTEN, PRESIDENT.

Jan. 17, 1871. IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Passed in concurrence.

JAMES A. WESTON, MAYOR.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS
OF THE
CITY OF MANCHESTER,
1870.

MAYOR.

JAMES A. WESTON.

CITY CLERK.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—Daniel H. Maxfield,	WARD 5—Cornelius Healy, 7
WARD 2—Henry A. Farrington,	WARD 6—George H. Hubbard,
WARD 3—Peter K. Chandler,	WARD 7—Samuel Brooks,
WARD 4—Horace P. Watts,	WARD 8—William G. Everett.

PRESIDENT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

John P. Currier.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Elbridge D. Hadley.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1. William Bursiel, William H. Maxwell, John P. Currier.	WARD 5. John L. Kennedy, Lawrence Foley, Thomas Willis.
WARD 2. Henry W. Powell, Thomas R. Northrup, William B. Underhill.	WARD 6. Dustin L. Jenkins, John W. Johnson, George E. Glines.
WARD 3. Simon F. Stanton, Nehemiah S. Bean, George R. Simmons.	WARD 7. David O. Webster, John K. McQueston William H. Shepherd.
WARD 4. William R. Patten, Jacob B. Hartwell, Joseph B. Sawyer.	WARD 8. Henry H. Fuller, Harris J. Poor, Albert A. Woodward.

MESSENGER.

William Stevens.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE.

Finance.—Messrs. Johnson, Bean and Patten; the Mayor and Alderman Brooks.

Accounts.—Aldermen Farrington and Maxfield; Messrs. Maxwell, Underhill and Hartwell.

Lands and Buildings.—Aldermen Watts and Brooks; Messrs. Sawyer, Johnson and Shepherd.

Public Instruction.—Aldermen Everett and Farrington; Messrs. McQueston, Powell and Willis.

Streets.—Aldermen Chandler and Hubbard; Messrs. Bean, Stanton and Fuller.

City Farm.—The Mayor and Alderman Watts; Messrs. McQueston, Fuller and Jenkins.

Sewers and Drains.—Aldermen Chandler and Healy; Messrs. Glines, Shepherd and Foley.

Commons and Cemeteries.—Aldermen Maxfield and Hubbard; Messrs. Bursiel, Webster and Kennedy.

Fire Department.—Aldermen Healy and Everett; Messrs. Jenkins, Simmons and Sawyer.

Claims.—Aldermen Brooks and Maxfield; Messrs. Patten, Northrup and Bursiel.

House of Correction.—Aldermen Watts and Farrington; Messrs. Northrup, Glines and Poor.

Military Affairs.—Aldermen Hubbard and Healy; Messrs. Maxwell, Poor and Webster.

City Hall.—Aldermen Everett and Chandler; Messrs. Stanton, Woodward and Powell.

Lighting Streets.—Aldermen Farrington and Everett; Messrs. Sawyer, Kennedy and Hartwell.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Licenses.—Aldermen Healy and Brooks.

Enrollment.—Aldermen Maxfield and Farrington.

Bills in Second Reading.—Aldermen Hubbard and Watts.

Market.—Aldermen Everett and Healy.

Setting Trees.—Aldermen Chandler and Hubbard.

Marshal's Account.—Aldermen Maxfield and Chandler.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Election and Returns.—Kennedy, Webster and Northrup.

Bills in Second Reading.—Patten, Simmons and Woodward.

Enrollment.—Underhill, Hartwell and Powell.

ASSESSORS.

Moses O. Pearson,
Horace P. Simpson,
John F. Woodbury,
Isaac D. Palmer,

Timothy Sullivan,
Isaac Whittemore,
Joseph N. Prescott,
T. S. Montgomery.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

S. S. Moulton,
S. J. Young,
Nahum Baldwin,
Moses E. George,

Hugh Conroy,
John Morse,
Horatio Fradd,
George H. Colby.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Henry C. Sanderson.	Patrick A. Devine,
Marshall P. Hall,	Ephraim S. Peabody,
Thomas Borden,	James Dean,
Samuel Upton.	DeLafayette Robinson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Joseph G. Edgerly.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

Edwin P. Richardson, <i>Chief</i> .	
Benjamin C. Kendall,	Wilberforce Ireland,
Elijah Chandler.	Andrew C. Wallace.

SOLICITOR.

Nathan P. Hunt. *Office*—Patten's Building.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.

Henry R. Chamberlin. *Office*—City Hall Building.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Harrison D. Lord. Union Building.

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY LIBRARY.

Hon. Daniel Clark,	Samuel N. Bell,
William P. Newell,	Waterman Smith.
Hon. Wm. C. Clarke,	Hon. E. A. Straw,
Phineas Adams,	John P. Currier, <i>ex officio</i> .
Hon. James A. Weston, <i>ex officio</i> .	

LIBRARIAN.

Charles H. Marshall.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

HON. JAMES A. WESTON,
MAYOR,

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL OF MANCHESTER,

DELIVERED

BEFORE THE TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

JANUARY 3, 1871.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

An Order to Print the Mayor's Inaugural Address.

ORDERED, if the Board of Common Council concur, That the City Clerk be hereby authorized to cause to be printed, for the use of the City Council, three hundred and fifty copies of the Address of His Honor the Mayor, delivered this day before a convention of the City Council.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1871.
Read and passed.

J. E. BENNETT, CITY CLERK.

IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 3, 1871.
Read and passed.

ELBRIDGE G. HADLEY, CLERK.

A D D R E S S .

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

The events of another year have passed into history : their attending cares and responsibilities have given place to new purposes, their joys and sorrows have become a part of human experience, and the lessons suggested by them should give us wisdom for approaching duties. Notwithstanding the great fire staid for awhile the growth of our municipality, and the severe drouth threatened alarmingly, not only our personal comfort but to place its withering hand upon the chief sources of our industrial and financial prosperity, manifold blessings and the full measure of success in their countless pursuits have been bestowed upon the people, and may well awaken in our hearts a grateful response to the Giver of all our mercies.

As we devote ourselves to the public service for the next municipal term, let us not fail to recognize the Supreme Ruler of the Universe as the source of all wisdom and power, and, relying upon His aid and guidance, let us cheerfully and hopefully, but earnestly, enter upon the discharge of our several duties, determined to manage the important trusts confided to us, for the greatest good of all our people.

FINANCES.

First, as of the greatest importance, I desire to ask your

attention to the financial condition of the city, as shown by the Treasurer's books :

STATEMENT OF THE CITY DEBT JAN. 1. 1871.

Amount of funded debt January 1. 1870,	\$401,900 00	
Decrease during the year,	8,800 00	
		<hr/>
Amount of funded debt Jan. 1, 1871,		\$393,100 00
Amount of temporary loan Jan. 1, 1870,	28,001 00	
Decrease during the year,	7,275 00	
		<hr/>
Amount of temporary loan Jan. 1, 1871,		\$20,726 00
Interest now due, estimated at		9,000 00
Outstanding bills due Jan. 1, 1871,		22,802 75
		<hr/>
Total debt and interest January 1, 1871,		\$445,628 75
Cash in the treasury Jan. 1, 1871,	36,321 02	
Notes due the city,	5,460 53	
Interest on same,	307 92	
		<hr/>
		\$42,089 47
Net indebtedness Jan. 1, 1871,		403,539 28
Net indebtedness Jan. 1, 1870,		425,510 70
		<hr/>
Decrease of the debt during the year 1870,		\$21,971 42

The valuation, as returned by the Assessors for the past year, is \$10,710,252, showing an increase of more than a half million of dollars over the valuation of 1869. The rate of taxation on \$100 was 2.48 in 1869 and 2.18 in 1870.

The total amount assessed by tax last year was \$233,483.63. This sum was appropriated as follows :

For State tax	\$50,562 00	
“ County tax	15,947 47	
“ Municipal purposes	166,974 16	
		<hr/>
		\$233,483 63

I think it will be conceded by all that this important department of the government has always been managed with great prudence and careful foresight, as our present good

condition so well attests. The present indebtedness of the city is less than four per cent. on its valuation, and about three-fourths of this was occasioned by the late war. Since the re-establishment of peace, many valuable and costly improvements have been made. The Court-House, Library Building, and two School-Houses have been erected, capacious sewers constructed, new streets opened, a new steam fire-engine purchased, and other works of a permanent character accomplished. The expense of all these has been met by annual taxation, besides applying each year a handsome sum towards the extinction of the city debt. In view of such a record our citizens may well be gratified.

Bonds to the amount of \$8,800 became due the past year, and have been paid. Other bonds amounting to \$6,000 mature the present year, for the payment of which you will be called upon to make provision.

Heretofore a large surplus has remained in the city treasury from the first of July, the commencement of the payment of the new tax list, till the following March or April, from which the city derives no advantage. I see no good reason for keeping these funds on deposit for so large a portion of the year, and I recommend that the floating debt, now only about \$20,000, be extinguished as soon as practicable, by the use of money in the treasury not needed for other purposes. I recommend further that a sufficient sum be raised by taxation to meet the requirements of every department the present year, with a liberal sum to be applied to the further reduction of the city debt.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There can be no duty more imperative, no trust more sacred, and no call which should summon our attention more readily, than providing for the educational interests of the city. The public schools of Manchester have at-

tained a high position ; and I trust that we shall endeavor not only to maintain their so well merited reputation, but shall be ready to respond to the increasing demands of the future.

Although the school department is directly managed by a separate branch of the government, it will be your privilege to furnish the means by which it is to be maintained ; and I heartily bespeak for it a liberal support.

By a recent amendment to the city charter the Board of School Committee, formerly consisting of one member from each ward, has been increased by the addition of the Mayor and President of the Common Council, the former being chairman *ex officio* of the Board. This wise provision will form a connecting link between this and the other departments, thereby facilitating the transaction of business and securing a better system of accountability.

The whole number of different children who have received instruction the past year is 3,200. The average number belonging to the schools the entire year was 2,167 ; the average daily attendance was 2,001, and the number in actual attendance at the close of the year was 2,337.

The number of schools in the city, exclusive of three evening schools, is 46, being the same as reported one year ago. The number of teachers employed is 65, being an increase of two over the previous number. The average cost per scholar for the year has been \$20.21.

The last annual appropriation for this department was as follows :

Maintenance of schools	\$42,000 00
New school-houses	15,000 00
School-house repairs	5,000 00
Evening schools	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$63,000 00

A still larger sum will be required this year, to meet the

ordinary demands and complete the new school-houses already commenced.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

At Goffe's Falls a brick building of sufficient capacity to comfortably accommodate forty scholars has been erected upon a foundation that was laid the previous year, at a total cost of \$3,639.39. Another permanent brick structure, two stories in height, with slated roof, and containing four school-rooms, has been constructed on Main street, Piscataquog, and is nearly ready for occupancy. A commodious lot for this house, an addition to the lot of the Franklin street grammar school (71 by 100 feet) and a new lot on the corner of Beech and Spruce streets for future use, have been purchased. The appropriation of last year is adequate to cover the cost of all these improvements.

Contracts have been made for furnishing the materials for building a new grammar-school house on Lincoln street, and a portion of the brick has already been delivered upon the ground. It was the design of your predecessors to place this enterprise in a position to enable you to carry the work forward in the early part of the year, thus furnishing a better opportunity to season the walls and lumber, and secure the advantages arising from an early contract.

I trust that no unnecessary delay will be permitted in carrying forward this undertaking.

CITY LIBRARY.

As an auxiliary to our other educational institutions, the City Library is prominent. Having its origin in the enlightened liberality of the proprietors of the Manchester Athenæum, fostered and sustained by substantial aid from the city treasury, and the generous contributions of many

citizens, it now has a catalogue embracing 14,930 volumes, selected with especial reference to the wants of this community.

It was expected one year ago that the library building would be fully completed and ready for occupancy last autumn, and an appropriation was made to secure this result. The work was placed under contract with the agreement that the building should be in readiness for use by the first of December last; but unforeseen causes operated to retard the progress of the work, and it was decided to retain the old rooms till the coming spring.

The total appropriations made in aid of this object amount to \$25,000. An additional sum will be required for furnishing the rooms and fencing the lot.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police force, as now constituted, consists of City Marshal, Assistant Marshal, two day and ten night policemen.

The City Marshal, who by the ordinances is made Captain of the Watch, cannot be expected, in connection with his other duties, to devote that personal supervision over the night force that is essential to a well-regulated and efficient department. In case of a sudden emergency it is necessary that there should be a recognized head, clothed with ample authority. Our present force, feeling the need of such an officer, have usually chosen one of their own number as chief or captain of the watch. To guard against future contingencies, I am of the opinion that an officer should be appointed whose only duty should be to superintend the night force, seeing that every man is at his post; that all reasonable security may be afforded to the lives and property of citizens.

An amendment to the charter of the city, enacted at

the late session of the legislature of this state, provides that hereafter all police officers shall be chosen by the City Council in convention, instead of by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen as heretofore. The wisdom of this change, which virtually divides the responsibility connected with this department among thirty-two individuals, requiring all warrants to be signed by a majority of the whole City Council, may well be questioned.

Your predecessors passed an order authorizing additional cells to be prepared in the City Hall building, to be used in connection with this department as a temporary place of confinement for prisoners. After the plans had been perfected and a portion of the materials procured, the work was suspended by a proposition to purchase a lot in another locality for the purpose of building a separate police station thereon. Nothing has been accomplished, however, in this direction.

The original plan was so arranged as to admit a convenient fire-proof room or vault over the cells, and to this subject I desire to call your especial attention. The General Statutes very properly make the office of the City Clerk a general depository of the records and papers of every department of the city. These accumulations have already become so great as to crowd very important and valuable records from the single ordinary iron safe that is now provided, thus exposing them to destruction by fire. Their loss would be a serious misfortune, and I desire to urge upon you the great necessity of making such alterations in the City Hall building as will supply this great want, and at the same time furnish additional accommodation for the police.

The interest on the cost of a separate police station would in one or two years at most pay the expense of these proposed alterations.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

The department embracing the building and maintenance of highways and bridges is one of increasing importance and responsibility. The rapid expansion of the city in almost every direction causes a demand annually for laying out and building new streets, and when once opened they must be kept in condition for public use.

The allowance made yearly for repairs has not kept pace with the demand. Besides the care of all the back streets, there are now in District No. 2 twenty-eight and a half miles of roads, many of them poorly constructed at first, which require more or less attention. Another heavy drain, of recent origin, upon this fund, is the present practice of grading the sidewalks where the abutters are desirous of laying concrete pavements, while in most cities a separate appropriation is made for this object. Believing that our citizens demand better roads, and are willing to pay for them, I suggest a liberal increase in the allotment to this department.

A lot of land, containing 24,600 square feet, and costing \$1,537.50, has been purchased for the purpose primarily of securing the gravel upon it. This land is situated on the south side of Lowell street, and a little east of Maple street. It will furnish some excellent material for streets, and could probably be disposed of for the first cost at least, after it has been relieved of the surplus earth. But I recommend that it be retained as a deposit for stone, brick, lumber, and other material used in this department; and that suitable sheds be erected this season, in which to store the sleds and other property unused in summer, and carts in winter.

The authorities have laid out more than the usual number of new streets the past year. In some instances this

course was adopted in order to secure the right of way before improvements should be made that would increase the land damages, or defeat entirely the establishment of avenues where they are demanded for public convenience, as well as to maintain that order and regularity so desirable in their location.

The new streets completed last year are as follows: Center street, in Ward Seven: sections of Russell, Prospect, Orange, Pearl, Harrison, Walnut, Ash, Cedar and Auburn streets.

An expenditure of about \$2,700 was made in Ward Eight, for rebuilding the bank wall and raising the highway by the "eddy," and paid for by special transfer. This improvement was made necessary in consequence of the action of the water in time of unusual freshets.

A permanent lattice bridge has been constructed across the Cohas brook, on the road leading to the Island Pond house, instead of the stringer bridge which had become decayed and unsafe. The road has also been raised and widened at this point, and is now above high water mark. The whole expense incurred is \$951.38.

The easterly end of Amoskeag Falls bridge has been covered, re-planked, and otherwise improved, and the whole structure neatly whitewashed. Materials for re-planking the balance of the bridge have been contracted for, and will be needed for use as early as practicable.

Granite bridge will require repairing, and perhaps re-planking, the flooring having become defective. The present covering is of oak, four and a half inches thick, and has been used less than three years. Some new method better calculated to withstand the great wear is demanded, and I suggest that it would be true economy to pave a portion of the bridge, at least, this year, with wood pavements.

Early last year a joint arrangement was entered into between the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Concord

Railroad, and the City Council, by which Canal street has been paved with stone from the north side of Pleasant street to the south end of the freight depot. The clayey nature of the soil made it necessary to remove a large amount of earth from the street, and replace it with loose sand or gravel, to aid the pavements to withstand the action of frost, thereby adding heavily to the expense of the work.

The whole cost of this improvement was	\$12,280 54
Apportioned as follows:—	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company	\$2,693 31
Concord Railroad	4,793 60
City of Manchester	4,793 60
	<hr/> \$12,280 54

The work was performed under the direction of the city officers, and the other parties have promptly responded in the above sums, as their proportion of the expense.

A six-inch water pipe was laid through Hanover and Market streets, from Pine street to Franklin street, for supplying water with which to sprinkle the streets. This has proved entirely successful, and of great value, as without it we should have been deprived of the means of wetting the main avenues of trade, through the long and severe drought of the past season. The whole cost of work and necessary fixtures was \$1,583.16.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

In order to perfect a thorough system of sewerage for the thickly settled portion of the city, an annual appropriation, liberal in amount, will be required for many years to come. It is gratifying that for some time past the work has progressed under a systematic plan, which when completed will furnish adequate drainage for the streets and the abutters.

In 1868 the new main sewer through Elm street was extended from Central street to Merrimack street. The work was suspended at that point in consequence of more pressing demands in the eastern section of the city. That want having been supplied, I recommend the extension of the Elm-street sewer the present season as far as the condition of the finances will permit.

During the past year the main brick sewer in Union street (two by three feet) was extended 146 feet; a brick sewer two feet in diameter was laid from Union street through Amherst street 900 feet, and extended in the same street with an eighteen-inch cement pipe 500 feet. There have also been laid in various other streets 3,488 feet of twelve-inch, pipe 1,583 feet of nine-inch pipe, and 321 feet of six-inch pipe, making a total of 6,938 feet, or about one and one-third miles of sewerage.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The great injury to the city by the fire of the 8th July last, by which many valuable buildings were destroyed, depriving some of our most enterprising and worthy citizens of a large amount of property, rendering nearly two hundred families homeless, interrupting business, and throwing many out of employment, calls loudly upon us to see that all needed facilities are provided to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. It is appalling to contemplate what must have been the result, had we not been favored with rain immediately after the bursting out of the flames, or had the fire occurred in a locality less favored in respect to a supply of water. The firemen performed their duties with alacrity, and worked with that indomitable will and persistence which have ever characterized them, and are entitled to our gratitude for their services on this as well as on other occasions.

Within a few weeks ten members of the Hose Company have been transferred to Engine No. 4, and a new company organized, making the present department to consist of four engine companies, one hose company, and one hook and ladder company, all furnished with superior apparatus. I believe as a whole the department was never in better condition. But, in common with a large majority of our citizens, the firemen are impressed with the absolute necessity of providing against future disaster by the construction of adequate

WATER WORKS.

This subject was submitted to the inhabitants at the late municipal election, and by a decided vote the people declared that they desired that *something* should be done in the matter.

Unfortunately a difference of opinion exists among those who have interested themselves upon this subject; first, as to the best source of supply; and second, as to the best means to be adopted to secure the management and completion of the enterprise. I say that this is unfortunate, for in an undertaking of such magnitude it is of the highest importance that there should be unanimity and coöperation on the part of the people.

I will not stop here to enlarge upon the great blessings of an unlimited supply of water, nor more than advert to what has been proved a fact in other cities, that the works judiciously constructed would in a very few years become self-sustaining, and would require no direct aid from the city treasury; but will submit for your consideration a proposition, as the second step (one having already been taken by the citizens themselves), designed mainly to secure union and harmony in whatever course may be adopted. I suggest that a Commission composed of persons

from abroad, of large practical experience in similar works, men of acknowledged character and capacity, in whose judgment the community would place the utmost confidence — whose duty it should be to consider the various propositions that have been suggested, hear all the parties who desire to be heard, and report as early in the season as practicable which of all the routes proposed, all things considered, is in their estimation the one best adapted to our wants.

Should an opinion be obtained from such a source and under such circumstances, I am sure that a second step will have been taken in this great work, and that all other difficulties will vanish as the enterprise progresses.

COMMONS.

The wisdom of our predecessors in awarding liberal appropriations by which the public commons are being greatly improved, thus contributing to the health, comfort, and enjoyment of our citizens, meets with universal approbation. Merrimack Square is now half enclosed with a beautiful and substantial iron fence, which can be completed in two more seasons, with the sum usually set apart for that purpose. A border wall was commenced the past season on the shore of the pond in this square, and extended more than half the distance around it.

The bank wall at the outlet of the pond on Hanover Square has been rebuilt, new wooden fences erected on portions of this and other commons, and the usual amount of concrete walk put down. With the continuance of the improvements now in progress, these commons will soon command attention and admiration.

CEMETERIES.

In the management of the public cemeteries no event has occurred to distinguish the past from former years.

The Valley will again claim some pecuniary assistance, that the grounds may be kept in such condition as will satisfy the demands and tastes of an enlightened community. The receipts from the sale of lots in the Pine Grove cemetery are for the present sufficient for its support.

A fence was built around the cemetery at Amoskeag, and an order passed for a similar enclosure at Goffe's Falls, which will be carried into effect early in the spring.

MILITARY.

The demand upon the treasury in aid of the military companies within our city is very moderate. The character of the members composing these companies commands our respect, and many of them are entitled to our gratitude for their heroic efforts for the preservation of the Union.

One year ago it was my privilege to allude, in this connection, to the subject of a

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Although the City Council made an appropriation of \$1,000 to defray the expense of any action that might be taken, I regret to say that the recommendation, although some progress was made, has not been carried into effect; consequently no part of this sum has been expended. I desire to again submit the matter for your consideration, with the suggestion that the City Library building, now nearly completed, furnishes a very appropriate place for a suitable testimonial to those brave men, who sacrificed their lives that the Constitution might be maintained and the Union be preserved.

Another and a very appropriate manner of transmitting to posterity our gratitude to those gallant and patriotic men, is to erect on some one of our public squares an enduring monument of a suitable design, to be used in connection with a fountain in anticipation of the introduction of water.

With these suggestions, and the full assurance that your action will be such as to reflect honor upon our municipality and do justice to the memory of our citizen soldiery, I leave the matter in your hands.

CITY FARM.

The whole number of paupers at the almshouse during the past year was 32. The average number was eight and one-third, being a slight increase over the previous year.

The general management of the farm has been continued from year to year without material change except that the policy of reducing the number of acres has been adopted and acted upon.

There were sold in 1868	7 lots, amounting to	.	\$3,159	46
"	"	1870	10 "	"
				6,550
				40
Making a total of				\$9,709
This sum has been diminished by expenditures				86
	for building the necessary streets	.	\$609	34
	For fencing squares reserved for public use	.	221	90
				831
				24
Leaving the net amount for 20 3-4 acres sold				\$8,878
				62

I trust it will be your pleasure to continue the same policy in this respect until the farm is reduced to a proper size for economical management.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus, gentlemen of the city council, endeavored to lay before you in a plain, practical manner, the present condition and wants of the various departments of the city, together with such recommendations as seemed judicious and necessary to protect and foster all the material interests of this community.

It is our privilege to assume these offices of trust and

responsibility, at an interesting period in the history of the city, and at an era of its greatest prosperity. It is for us to provide for the various demands which its rapid growth will require, liberally yet judiciously. Let us avoid every species of extravagance, and all expenditures of money for doubtful or untried projects: ever keeping in view the burdens of taxation which bear so heavily upon the people. Let us enter upon these duties with purity of motive and singleness of purpose, and with a determination to be faithful to every demand; frankly and openly meeting every question, irrespective of party lines or personal preference.

In assuming the responsibilities of this honorable position for a third time, it will be my earnest endeavor to perform its duties faithfully and impartially, at all times. Let me cherish the hope that our action may always be harmonious, and that a spirit of cordial coöperation may pervade all our councils. May we engage in this important work unitedly and zealously, with the sole aim of proving ourselves worthy of the confidence reposed in us, and faithful servants of the people.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS
OF THE
CITY OF MANCHESTER,
1871.

MAYOR.

JAMES A. WESTON.

CITY CLERK.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—George W. Thayer,	WARD 5—Daniel Connor,
WARD 2—Henry Lewis,	WARD 6—John Hosley,
WARD 3—William Flanders,	WARD 7—Wm. N. Chamberlin,
WARD 4—James S. Cheney,	WARD 8—William G. Everett.

PRESIDENT COMMON COUNCIL.

William R. Patten.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Elbridge D. Hadley.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1—Israel W. Dickey, Oscar M. Titus, Sylvanus A. Putnam.	WARD 5—Lawrence Foley, John L. Kennedy, Austin O'Malley.
WARD 2—Henry W. Powell, Dana D. Towns, John C. Smith.	WARD 6—Jacob J. Abbott, Edwin Kennedy, Jeremiah Hodge.
WARD 3—Nehemiah S. Bean, George R. Simmons, Henry C. Reynolds.	WARD 7—William M. Shepherd, James C. Russell, Benjamin K. Parker.
WARD 4—William R. Patten, Jacob B. Hartwell, Joseph B. Sawyer.	WARD 8—Harris J. Poor, Albert A. Woodward, Silas A. Felton.

CITY MESSENGER.

William Stevens.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance.—The Mayor and Alderman Thayer; Messrs. Bean, Reynolds and E. Kennedy.

Accounts.—Aldermen Lewis and Everett; Messrs. Hartwell, Felton and Simmons.

Lands and Buildings.—Aldermen Flanders and Connor; Messrs. Sawyer, Shepherd and Poor.

Public Instruction.—Aldermen Everett and Cheney; Messrs. Powell, Smith and Reynolds.

Streets.—Aldermen Hosley and Chamberlin; Messrs. Bean, Felton and Abbott.

City Farm.—The Mayor and Alderman Hosley; Messrs. Russell, Dickey and Woodward.

Sewers and Drains.—Aldermen Cheney and Chamberlin; Messrs. Shepherd, Foley and Russell.

Commons and Cemeteries.—Aldermen Everett and Hosley; Messrs. J. L. Kennedy, Towns and Putnam.

Fire Department.—Aldermen Chamberlin and Cheney; Messrs. Simmons, Sawyer and Dickey.

Claims.—Aldermen Thayer and Lewis; Messrs. Reynolds, Hodge and Powell.

House of Correction.—Aldermen Connor and Flanders; Messrs. Poor, Titus and O'Malley.

Military Affairs.—Aldermen Chamberlin and Thayer; Messrs. Putnam, Smith and Towns.

Lighting Streets.—Aldermen Flanders and Everett; Messrs. Woodward, J. L. Kennedy and Parker.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Enrollment.—Aldermen Everett and Thayer.

Bills in Second Reading.—Aldermen Lewis and Chamberlin.

Licenses.—Aldermen Flanders and Hosley.

Marshal's Accounts.—Aldermen Hosley and Connor.

Setting Trees.—Aldermen Connor and Cheney.

Market.—Aldermen Cheney and Everett.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Elections and Returns.—Abbott, Parker and Foley.

Bills in Second Reading.—E. Kennedy, Titus and Simmons.

Enrollment.—Hodge, Sawyer and Hartwell.

ASSESSORS.

Moses O. Pearson,
Horace P. Simpson,
William P. Newell,
George W. Pinkerton.

Maurice F. Sheehan,
Elbridge G. Haynes,
Horatio Fradd,
Joseph Melvin.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Samuel S. Moulton,
Sayward J. Young,
Jeremiah Stickney,
Moses E. George,

Patrick Sheehan,
John Morse,
Isaac Lewis,
George H. Colby.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Henry C. Sanderson,	Patrick A. Devine,
Marshall P. Hall,	William P. Merrill,
Thomas Borden,	James Dean,
Samuel N. Bell,	DeLafayette Robinson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Joseph G. Egerly.

CITY SOLICITOR.

Nathan P. Hunt. *Office*—Patten's Building.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.

Henry R. Chamberlin. *Office*—City Hall.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Harrison D. Lord. *Office*—Union Building.

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY LIBRARY.

Hon. Daniel Clark,	Samuel N. Bell,
William P. Newell,	Waterman Smith,
Hon. Wm. C. Clarke,	Hon. E. A. Straw,
Phinehas Adams,	Wm. R. Patten, <i>ex officio</i> .
Hon. James A. Weston, <i>ex officio</i> .	

LIBRARIAN.

Charles H. Marshall.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Justice.

Samuel Upton. *Office*—Merchants' Exchange.

Assistant Justice.

Elijah M. Topliff. *Office*—Patten's Building.

City Marshal.

William B. Patten. *Office*—City Hall.

Assistant Marshal.

John D. Howard.

Night Watchmen.

Thomas L. Quimby,
Patrick Doyle,
James Duffy,
William T. Fogg,

William H. Newhall,
John C. Colburn,
David Thayer,
Hugh Ramsay,

Hezekiah H. Noyes.

Day Police.

Horatio W. Longa.

Henry Bennett.

Constables.

William B. Patten,
John D. Howard,

Daniel K. White,
Harrison D. Lord.

Police Officers.

William B. Patten,
John D. Howard,
Thomas L. Quimby,
Patrick Doyle,
James Duffy,
William T. Fogg,

William H. Newhall,
John C. Colburn,
David Thayer,
Hugh Ramsay,
Henry Bennett,
Horatio W. Longa,

Hezekiah H. Noyes.

Special Police.

John Cassidy,	Leonard Shelters,
William Stevens,	Elbridge G. Woodman,
Henry W. Powell,	Charles Canfield.
George W. Butterfield.	Hollis C. Hunton,
Albert F. Quimby,	Jonathan Y. McQueston,
Andrew J. Dickey,	Nathaniel Baker, 2d,
William R. Forsaith.	

WARD OFFICERS.

Moderators.

Ward 1, James M. House,	Ward 5, John L. Kennedy,
" 2, John D. Powell.	" 6, Henry T. Mowatt,
" 3, John N. Bruce.	" 7, Chauncy C. Favor,
" 4, Horace Pettee,	" 8, William H. Newhall.

Clerks.

Ward 1, Charles H. Osgood,	Ward 5, John W. Harrington.
" 2, Benjamin F. Hartford.	" 6, Henry B. Fairbanks,
" 3, John H. Andrews,	" 7, Luther E. Wallace.
" 4, William F. Holmes,	" 8, George H. Gerry.

Selectmen.

Ward 1, Silas C. Clatur,	Ward 5, Timothy Connor.
Levi L. Aldrich,	William Riordon,
Clarence M. Edgerly.	Michael McDonough.
Ward 2, Leonard Shelters,	Ward 6, Ira P. Fellows,
Stillman P. Cannon,	Harrison D. Lord,
James P. Carpenter.	Isaac W. Hammond.
Ward 3, Benj. L. Hartshorn.	Ward 7, Dalton J. Warren.
Thacher M. Conant,	Carrol Riddle,
Russell White.	George P. Shattuck.
Ward 4, Henry French,	Ward 8, George S. Chandler.
Gustavus M. Sanborn,	Milo W. Harvey,
Henry B. Sawyer.	Daniel Farmer.

ACCOUNT

OF

HENRY R. CHAMBERLIN
CITY TREASURER.

FROM

DECEMBER 31, 1869, TO DECEMBER 31, 1870.

Dr. City of Manchester in account with Henry R. Chamberlin,

To Unpaid Bills, January 1, 1870,	\$27,169 46
Paupers off the Farm,	3,855 50
City Farm,	2,811 30
City Teams,	3,821 20
Highway District No. 1,	72 87
Dist. No. 2, \$7,615.17; Dist. No. 8, \$519.97	8,135 14
" " 3, 474.20; " " 9, 370.34	844 54
" " 4, 228.62; " " 10, 905.05	1,133 67
" " 5, 388.83; " " 11, 3,151.20	3,540 03
" " 6, 259.93; " " 12, 319.63	579 56
" " 7, 504.20; " " 13, 304.76	808 96
New Highways,	6,963 81
Granite Bridge, \$717.87; Am. Falls Bridge, \$1,616.73.	2,334 60
Sewers and Drains, \$7900.78; Reservoirs, \$654.03.	8,554 81
Commons, \$3,163.70; Pine Grove Cem., \$775.16.	3,938 86
Fire Department,	7,072 40
City Police, \$13,283.48; City Officers, \$7,911.83.	21,195 31
Lighting Streets, \$4,023.60; Militia, \$383.33.	4,406 93
Printing and Stationery,	2,583 12
Incidental Expenses,	5,315 14
City Hall, \$1,321.54; City Library, \$2,348.08.	8,669 62
Land sold from Farm,	236 25
Paving Streets, \$14,297.67; Watering Streets, \$2,392.78,	16,690 45
Ab't. of Taxes, \$482.96; Dis. on Taxes, \$4,953.96.	5,436 92
State Tax, \$50,562.00; County Tax, \$15,947.47,	66,509 47
Interest, \$1772.94; Coupons, \$22,134.00.	23,906 94
Tem. Loan, \$28,275.00; City Debt, \$9,500.00,	37,775 10
Court-House, \$108.17; Dog Tax, \$22.00.	130 07
Reps. of Buildings, \$2,086.35; Insurance, \$1,141.25.	3,227 60
Iron Fence, Merrimack Square,	5,576 34
Police Station, \$405.50; Valley Cem., \$300.00.	705 50
New School-Houses,	13,547 31
School Department,	16,838 86
Evening Schools,	762 50
School-House Lots,	2,375 00
Bridge across Cohas Brook,	951 38
Library Building, \$1727.99; S. V. R. Road, \$25,000.00,	26,727 99
Cement Pipe, Hanover Square,	10 00
	<hr/>
	370,214 51
Cash in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1871,	36,321 02
	<hr/>
	406,535 53

City Treasurer (one year ending December 31, 1870.) Cr.

By Cash in the Treasury,	\$27,398 51
Unsold Bonds January 1, 1870,	36,800 00
Taxes 1865, \$21.79; Taxes 1866, \$308.32,	330 11
“ 1867, 475.97; “ 1868, 1,634.85,	2,110 82
“ 1869, 25,460.39; “ 1870, 197,667.94,	223,128 33
Dog Tax 1867, \$3.00; Dog Tax 1868, \$11.00,	14 00
“ “ 1869, 113.00; “ “ 1870, 168.00,	281 00
Temporary Loan,	21,000 00
Savings Bank Tax,	26,029 22
Railroad Tax,	14,939 36
U. S. Bounty,	1,445 49
Literary Fund,	1,015 00
City Hall Building, \$2,090.29; City Farm, \$2,019.87,	4,110 16
Police Court, \$4,242.78; City Scales, \$256.46,	4,499 24
Paupers from other towns,	344 46
Pine Grove Cemetery,	548 10
County of Hillsborough,	1,700 52
Interest on Taxes,	1,058 83
City Teams, \$2,389.50; Overdrafts, \$58.25,	2,447 75
License of Exhibitions and Shows,	570 00
Amoskeag Man'g Co., Paving,	2,693 35
Concord Railroad,	4,793 60
Concord Railroad, Brick,	12 60
Land sold from Farm,	3,721 93
Dog Licenses, \$301.21; Sewer Licenses, \$752.35,	1,053 56
Board refunded at Reform School,	21 12
Rent of Tenements, \$108.00; Water Rent, \$32.00,	140 00
Interest on Bonds, \$109.75; Cost Non-R. Taxes, \$26.00,	135 75
Lumber, \$20.14; Rent of Hearse, \$100.00,	120 14
Ladders, \$7.00; Work by Man, \$3.50,	10 50
Sundry Persons for Brick,	438 90
Liquor Sold, \$200.00; Dividend on Insurance, \$7.50,	207 50
Drawing wood, \$21.80; Rams and Lead Pipe, \$33.85,	55 65
Ward Room Lot, \$4.00; Water Tanks, \$75.00,	79 00
License to sell, \$50.00; Old Hose, \$16.00,	66 00
Coal, \$24; Stone and Loam, \$6.00,	30 00
Old School-house Goff's Falls, \$50.00; Police Duty, \$16.00,	66 00
Liberty pole, \$20.00; Refunded by Wm. Bowers, \$40.00,	60 00
Warren Harvey, Land on Hanover St.,	240 18
Grass from Commons and Court-House Yard,	71 60
	<hr/>
	\$383,687 68
Unpaid Bills outlawed,	45 10
Unpaid Bills Jan. 1, 1871,	22,802 75
	<hr/>
	\$406,535 53

HENRY R. CHAMBERLIN, CITY TREASURER.

Manchester, December 31, 1870.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The undersigned, Joint Standing Committee on Finance, certify that we have examined the within account of Henry R. Chamberlin, City Treasurer, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

During the year ending December 31, 1870, there has been received in the treasury, including the balance on hand January 1, 1870, the sum of three hundred eighty-three thousand six hundred eighty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents (383,687.68), and there has been paid from the treasury, during the same time, the sum of three hundred forty-seven thousand three hundred sixty-six dollars sixty-six cents (347,366.66), leaving in the treasury January 1, 1871, thirty-six thousand three hundred twenty-one dollars and two cents (\$36,321.02).

JOHN W. JOHNSON,

N. S. BEAN,

WM. R. PATTEN,

JAMES A. WESTON,

Joint Standing Committee on Finance.

Jan. 10, 1871. IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.
Read, accepted and ordered to be printed.

E. D. HADLEY, CLERK.

Jan. 18, 1871. IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.
In concurrence, accepted and ordered to be printed.

J. E. BENNETT, CITY CLERK.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

To taxes, 1870, collected	.	.	.	.	\$192,598 38	
	Dog tax .	.	.	.	168 00	
	Abated .	.	.	.	115 50	
	Discounted .	.	.	.	4,953 96	
						\$197,835 84
1869, collected	.	.	.	.	\$25,169 99	
	Dog tax .	.	.	.	113 00	
	Abated .	.	.	.	290 40	
						\$25,573 39
1868, collected	.	.	.	.	\$1,562 70	
	Dog tax .	.	.	.	11 00	
	Abated .	.	.	.	72 15	
						\$1,645 85
1867, collected	.	.	.	.	\$471 06	
	Dog tax .	.	.	.	3 00	
	Abated .	.	.	.	4 91	
						\$478 97
1866, collected	.	.	.	.	.	\$308 32
1865 " .	.	.	.	.	.	21 79
						\$225,864 16
Savings Bank tax	.	.	.	.	.	\$26,029 22
Railroad " .	.	.	.	.	.	14,939 36
Interest on taxes	.	.	.	.	.	1,058 83
Costs on non-resident taxes	.	.	.	.	.	26 00

To Soldiers' Bounties refunded by Gen. Gov't	\$1,345	49
Literary Fund	1,015	00
Temporary Loan	21,000	00
Land sold from city farm	3,721	93
Police costs and fines	4,242	78
Concord Railroad on account of paving Canal street	4,793	60
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. on account of paving Canal street	2,693	35
City Farm for produce and labor	2,019	87
J. W. Moore for stock of liquors	200	00
Pine Grove Cemetery for lots and wood	548	10
Tenements on Vine street for rent	108	00
North scales for fees	\$42	62
South scales for fees	213	84
	<hr/>	\$256 46
Shows and exhibitions for license	570	00
Warren Harvey for lot cor. Han- over and Hall sts., 1st payment	240	18
License to sell	50	00
Dog licenses	301	21
Rent of hearse	100	00
Accrued interest on bonds sold	109	75
Rent of City Hall stores	1,688	00
Rent of City Hall and Police Court Room	402	29
Sewer licenses	752	35
Water rent	32	00
Hillsborough County for board of inmates at Reform School	1,645	32
Hillsborough County for board of inmates at N. H. Asylum	38	20
Other towns for support of paupers	344	46
Hillsborough County for support of paupers	17	00
Wm. Bowers for board of wife at Asylum	40	00
Appropriation for schools for hauling wood	21	80

To Clough & Foster for hauling wood . . .	\$242 00
Work by city teams	2,147 50
L. H. Sleeper, rent No. 6, Ward Room lot to April 1, 1870	4 00
Grass on Commons and Court-House lot . . .	71 00
Old water rams and lead pipe sold	33 85
Old water tanks and liberty pole	95 00
Old school-house at Goffe's Falls sold . . .	50 00
Old hose sold	16 00
Old plank sold	8 67
Brick sold	451 50
J. S. Bacheller for coal	24 00
Stone, loam and work	9 50
Moulton Knowles for plank	11 47
N. E. Fair for police duty	16 00
Old ladders sold	7 00
Insurance dividend	7 50
Over-draft for printing and stationery . . .	2 00
" " paving	10 00
" " fire department	5 00
" " insurance	32 50
" " city farm	8 75
" " paupers off city farm	21 12
City stock sold	36,800 00
	<hr/>
	\$356,088 87

APPROPRIATIONS.

By Paupers off Farm	\$2,106 10
City Farm	2,528 62
City Teams	3,647 50
Highway District No. 1	250 00
No. 2	7,367 30
No. 3	500 00

By Highway District No. 4 . . .	\$100 00
No. 5 . . .	350 00
No. 6 . . .	300 00
No. 7 . . .	500 00
No. 8 . . .	500 00
No. 9 . . .	300 00
No. 10 . . .	806 00
No. 11 . . .	3,150 00
No. 12 . . .	250 00
No. 13 . . .	225 00
New Highways	7,500 00
Paving Streets	13,486 95
Watering Streets	2,408 85
Granite Bridge	600 00
Amoskeag Falls Bridge	1,508 67
Sewers and Drains	7,409 82
Reservoirs	1,500 00
Commons	3,090 00
Pine Grove Cemetery	548 10
Valley "	300 00
State Tax	50,562 00
County Tax	15,947 47
Soldiers' Monument	1,000 00
Fire Department	7,552 00
City Police	14,242 78
Lighting Streets	4,000 00
Printing and Stationery	2,602 00
Incidental Expenses	5,000 00
City Hall	2,090 29
City Library	2,500 00
Militia	400 00
Land sold from Farm	3,721 93
Repairs of School-houses	5,000 00
Insurance	1,040 00
Interest	25,109 75

By Temporary Loan . . .	\$21,000 00	
Repairs of Buildings . . .	2,100 00	
Reduction of Debt . . .	10,000 00	
Salaries of Officers . . .	8,000 00	
Library Building . . .	7,780 77	
Discount on Taxes . . .	5,500 00	
Iron Fence, Merrimack Square,	5,000 00	
Bridge across Cohas Brook .	984 71	
Suncook Valley Railroad . .	25,000 00	
Dog Tax, 1870	168 00	
New School-houses and lots,	15,050 00	
Schools	44,014 20	
Evening Schools	1,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$345,598 81
Balance to Reserved Fund .		10,490 06
		<hr/>
		\$356,088 87

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

PAUPERS OFF FARM.

By Balance from Old Account . .	\$642 88
Appropriation	1,500 00
Hillsborough County for support of inmates at Reform School,	1,645 32
Hillsborough County for support of inmates at Insane Asylum,	38 20
Hillsborough County for sup- port of paupers	17 00

By Town of Franklin, for support of paupers	\$41 49	
Town of Warner for support of paupers	26 50	
Town of Westmoreland for support of paupers	21 75	
Town of Bow for support of paupers	62 50	
Town of Lisbon for support of paupers	144 54	
City of Dover for support of paupers	47 68	
Wm. Bowers for support of wife at Insane Asylum	40 00	
E. M. Johnson for support of inmate at Reform School	21 12	
	<hr/>	\$4,268 98

EXPENDITURES.

To N. H. Asylum, for support of inmates	\$195 34
Town of Goffstown, for support of pauper	11 62
Town of Jaffrey, for care of Patrick McLaughlin	45 98
Hillsborough County, for board of Reuben P. Webster	99 71
Hillsborough County, for board of inmates at Insane Asylum, Reform School for support of inmates	1,770 82
G. F. Boshier & Co., for bedding,	10 50
Healy & Sweeney, for groceries.	2 50
H. C. Merrill, "	8 00

To Sawyer Bros. & Co., groceries	\$3 00
G. W. Adams & Son, " .	127 22
Wm. M. Hayes, " .	96 00
H. Fradd & Co., " .	46 57
Kidder & Chandler, " .	6 00
Wm. F. Sleeper, & Co., " .	80 96
H. B. Putnam, " .	17 27
J. C. Fifield, " .	11 40
Fifield & Walker " .	4 00
Moody & Co., " .	17 56
Woodbridge Cressey " .	2 83
Patrick Haley, for wood .	2 00
L. B. Bodwell & Co., " . .	116 57
Wm. C. Richardson " . .	4 75
G. F. Robertson, " . .	9 75
Daniel Wheeler, " . .	12 50
Wm. Foster, " . .	41 25
B. F. Locke, " . .	7 50
D. B. Eastman, " . .	3 50
F. G. Hughes, " . .	4 00
C. H. Foss, " . .	6 00
H. G. Connor, for medicine .	12 41
Josiah Crosby, attendance of D. Barnard	62 50
Joseph King, care of D. Barnard,	16 00
C. H. Crosby, " " .	80 50
C. H. Barnard, " " .	142 00
John Morse, " " .	4 00
L. H. Colburn, " " .	2 00
Martha Dearborn, for board of W. S. Dearborn . . .	96 00
Caroline Cilley, for board of Jonathan Cilley . . .	86 00
P. A. Colby, for board of child- ren of J. M. Dickey . . .	57 00

To Byron H. Richardson, for board and care of M. and M. E. Northey	\$80 97
B. F. Bascom, for board of I. L. Stearns	8 00
O. D. Abbott, medical attendance on S. L. French	39 50
City Farm, for moving S. L. French	5 50
Joseph Cross, for railroad ticket for S. L. French	2 90
Thomas Wheat, medicine	12 00
Leonard French, medical attend- ance on Mrs. Ash	18 00
J. L. O'Brien, for rent of tene- ment	5 00
D. C. Hall, for rent of tenement,	5 00
S. S. Weston, for digging grave for Wm. Brown	4 00
Fogg & James, for team to Re- form School	1 50
Fogg & James, for coach at bur- ial of A. Pelton	4 00
Fogg & James, for coach at bur- ial of J. Perry	5 00
Wm. Shepherd, coach at burial of J. B. Wiggin	6 00
J. C. Whitten, board of James Wyman	4 00
E. C. Miller, laying out body of A. Pelton	3 00
Ellison Towns, care of A. Pelton	5 00
P. A. Devine, for burial of J. Baxter's child	4 50
C. S. Fisher, for burial of J. B. Wiggin	20 50

To C. S. Fisher, for burial of J. Whitehouse	\$17 00	
C. S. Fisher, burial of J. Perry,	18 00	
C. S. Fisher, burial of A. Pelton,	13 00	
C. S. Fisher, for coffin, &c., for M. E. Northey	23 95	
M. E. George, for cash paid for searching records	12 10	
M. E. George, for expense to Dover, in case S. L. French,	5 00	
M. E. George, for cash paid to Josiah Perry	9 00	
Nahum Baldwin, cash paid out,	6 00	
S. S. Moulton, for aid to S. L. French	1 50	
James Mitchell, Jr., for boots,	8 35	
Geo. W. Weeks, "	2 00	
Sarah A. Perry for ease of J. Perry,	8 00	
C. F. Livingston, for printing notices,	3 25	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,855 50	
Balance to New Account,	413 48	
	<hr/>	\$4268 98

CITY FARM.

By Balance from Old Account	\$620 95	
Appropriation	500 00	
County of Hillsboro' for sup- port of Paupers	21 00	
Labor and produce sold	1,990 12	
Overdraft refunded	8 75	
	<hr/>	
		\$3,140 82

EXPENDITURES.

To Joseph Cross, Supt., Salary	\$500 00
Chas. G. Sherer, for labor	281 50
S. W. Page,	73 88
Geo. W. Clark,	157 66
Reuben Morgan,	4 00
Parker M. Stevens,	7 00
Patrick Broderick,	1 80
Michael Hanly,	3 38
John Thompson,	17 00
Wm. C. Shannon,	6 75
David Sweat,	3 75
Lizzie P. Upton, housework	3 00
Mary E. Clark,	52 67
Joseph Marsh, pasturing	29 00
Daniels & Co., for tools, seed, superphosphate, &c.	147 94
Straw & Lovejoy, rep. clock	2 12
D. P. Hadley,	2 25
H. G. Connor, for medicine,	3 03
R. M. Miller, for fish and meat	7 43
Geo. E. Cox, fish	91
J. L. Fogg, beef	24 96
" " " labor	71 94
Hall, Watts & Co., grain and plaster	221 53
H. & H. R. Pettee, gr'n and lime	200 66
William Boyd, for Meat	8 26
G. W. Adams & Son, for groceries	98 33
Geo. W. Gardner & Co., for groceries	103 61
Spencer Bros., groceries	55 54

To Johnson & Stevens, groceries,	\$66 84
Kidder & Chandler, " .	6 20
Cyrus Dunn, " .	130 57
B. C. Flanders, " .	5 50
H. C. Merrill, " .	1 63
Piper & Shepard, for dry goods	19 58
J. R. Weston, for dry goods .	7 72
Geo. S. Holmes, " " .	4 25
M. E. Higgins, " " .	2 98
Waite Brothers, " " .	56 86
Wm. B. Johnson & Son, for dry goods	2 75
H. S. Whitney, rep. pumps .	8 50
James Hall, for tools, &c. at auction	17 45
Brigham & Pratt, for crackers	9 00
S. G. Hoyt, rep. shoes .	8 15
Fred. C. Dow, shoes .	10 75
Geo. W. Thayer, shoes .	28 50
J. Stickney, for leather .	47 16
E. Branch, rep. harness .	3 35
Folsom & Son, for clothing .	19 50
Chandler, Williams & Co. for clothing	16 75
William T. Fogg, for swine .	30 00
H. M. Bailey, tin ware	9 64
T. R. Hubbard, shingles	2 00
F. B. Eaton, for paper, pens, and ink	3 10
Jas. J. Gregory, for seeds .	7 42
Joseph Cate, for book .	3 75
D. A. Simons, for crockery .	10 75
Charles Bunton, for black- smithing	77 53

S. C. Forsaith, cider mill	\$60 00
A. W. Sanborn, rep. wagon	6 25
Messrs. Reed & Sons, leg irons	7 25
Pike & Heald, rep. stoves	3 10
Wiggin & Goodwin, ladders,	2 70
C. S. Fisher, burying body of Frank Hall	5 00
Clough & Foster, lumber	18 84
	<hr/>
	\$2,811 30
Balance to New Account,	329 52
	<hr/>
	\$3,140 82

CITY TEAMS.

By Balance from Old Account	\$931 50
Appropriation	500 00
Highway District No. 2, for work	1,113 50
New Highways	411 25
Paving streets	108 75
Watering streets	418 50
Commons	49 50
Sewers and Drains	12 00
Lincoln-street school-house, for work	33 50
City Treasurer,	50
Fire Department (transferred)	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,579 00

EXPENDITURES.

To James Delaney, for horse	\$500 00
Daniels & Co., for pails, brush, combs, nails, chains, &c.	13 83
H. T. Richards, for hay	38 85
A. Whitney, "	25 98
J. P. Bailey, "	40 84
J. G. Carr, "	39 50
G. W. Dearborn "	217 45
Earl Dickey, hay and straw	60 99
R. T. Dustin, for hay	21 00
Jacob Bennett, "	18 15
D. W. Atwood, "	15 14
Clark Wilson, "	55 45
J. H. Maynard, "	73 18
Francis Morton, "	38 09
E. P. Johnson & Co., for hay	15 09
R. Anderson, "	74 72
C. P. Bryant, "	25 13
C. C. Crane, "	15 99
James A. Weston, "	16 42
J. W. Longa, "	13 83
McNiell Clough, "	32 24
John P. Moore, "	136 81
Daniel Boyce, "	9 63
J. Q. Perry, "	17 44
Adam Dickey, for straw	8 10
C. H. Watts, "	7 36
H. M. Chadwick, oats	18 75
Hall, Watts & Co., for grain and meal	882 30
H. & H. R. Pettee, for grain and meal	3 85
H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement	3 80
Kidder & Chandler, for salt	2 64

To Cyrus Dunn, for lard	20 76
Edwin Branch, for blanket	5 00
Edwin Branch, for harness and repairs	69 29
F. E. Morey, repairing cart	2 75
Abbott & Reynolds, repairing cart and sleds	4 50
J. L. Kennedy, painting cart	8 45
D. Hopkins, repairing cart	4 50
Benj. Currier, for cart wheels	25 00
Benj. Currier, repairing cart	16 05
Geo. W. Buss, cart boxes	8 25
Charles E. Moulton, repairing cart	6 38
Gage & Abbott, repairing cart,	6 80
George W. Merriam, shoeing horses	6 27
Charles Bunton, repairing carts,	7 65
John F. Woodbury, & Co., shoe- ing	96 33
R. W. Flanders & Co., for shoe- ing and repairing cart	104 45
Fellows & Co., shoeing	5 00
Z. Foster Campbell, medicines,	27 82
S. S. Carr, medicines	90
Robert Wood, examining horses,	15 00
P. C. Young, clipping horse	4 50
Hartshorn & Pike, for stove and pipe, Manchester st. stable,	19 75
Manchester Gas Light Co., for gas for Manchester st. stable,	14 16
John B. Varick, for combs, brushes, &c.,	3 42
B. Frank Fogg, for repairing pipe	6 23

To H. M. Bailey, for brooms, brushes, &c.	\$5 02	
D. S. Ames, repairing harness,	15 92	
Geo. H. Dudley, making trough,	3 75	
Frederick Kimball, use of cart,	23 00	
J. B. Saunders, repairing harness	8 75	
Frank H. Carrier, teamster	6 00	
B. E. Crawford, "	8 00	
Albert F. Quimby, "	413 00	
George W. Butterfield, "	426 00	
	<u>\$3,821 20</u>	
Balance to New Account	757 80	\$4,579 00

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 1.

By Balance from Old Account	\$8 76	
Appropriation	250 00	
	<u>258 76</u>	\$258 76

EXPENDITURES.

To R. W. Dustin, Sup't, 1869	\$23 87	
P. Kimball, for labor	14 50	
G. W. Dustin "	2 00	
Samuel Hall, Sup't, 1870	32 50	
	<u>\$72 87</u>	
Balance to New Account	185 89	\$258 76

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 2.

By Balance from Old Account	\$36 21	
Appropriation	5,600 00	
“ Schools,” for hauling wood	21 80	
Clough & Foster, hauling wood,	242 00	
I. W. Smith, for work	3 50	
Reserved Fund (transferred),	1,500 00	
		<hr/>
	\$7,403 51	
Overdrawn	211 66	
		<hr/>
		\$7,615 17

EXPENDITURES.

To James Patten, Superintendent,	\$474 00
Josiah Harvey, teamster	238 00
Geo. W. Butterfield, teamster	65 00
Albert F. Quimby, “	72 50
James Kearns, “	475 75
Lewis Laflot, “	63 00
Frank H. Currier, “	135 00
William H. Straw, self and team	9 00
Warren Harvey, self and team,	158 25
Charles Colby, self and team	20 00
City double team, No. 1,	153 00
“ “ “ 2,	164 25
“ “ “ 3,	213 75
City single team, No. 1,	329 50
“ “ “ 2,	241 00
G. Flanders, use of cart	7 00
John Mahanna, for labor	38 24
N. Sleeper, “	1 50
S. Sleeper, “	2 25

To James A. Stearns, labor	.	.	\$1 50
Peter O. Woodman,	"	.	1 00
James Buckley,	"	.	14 25
John Larkin,	"	.	174 50
Edward Bresnahan,	"	.	147 24
Patrick Finn,	"	.	201 24
Michael Shea,	"	.	37 50
Michael Lahey,	"	.	21 75
Patrick McCabe,	"	.	74 25
William Griffin,	"	.	79 12
Patrick Mannahan,	"	.	85 12
John Welch,	"	.	88 09
John Fenof,	"	.	13 12
Sylvester Donohoe,	"	.	217 87
Thomas Carrigan,	"	.	89 49
Michael Scanlan,	"	.	238 12
Laurence McCarty,	"	.	119 62
Thomas Moran,	"	.	88 37
Patrick Cullen,	"	.	58 12
Michael Hanly,	"	.	202 49
James Victory,	"	.	129 36
John Collins,	"	.	21 00
Jerry Ragin,	"	.	34 87
Peter Haggerty,	"	.	39 75
Michael Ragin,	"	.	28 12
Morris Horan,	"	.	4 50
Terry Donnell,	"	.	40 12
James Mahen,	"	.	3 75
James Fitts,	"	.	55 50
John Nolan,	"	.	27 00
Daniel Mahanna,	"	.	9 75
Thomas Fox,	"	.	93 37
Patrick Broderick,	"	.	45 37
Francis Cahill,	"	.	42 37

To John Myers, for labor	\$22 75
Michael McGinnon, "	6 75
Matthew Owen, "	12 75
William Maxwell, "	27 75
Richard Horan, "	17 50
John Daley, "	62 62
Charles Donnelly, "	15 00
J. O. Hunt, "	42 00
Garret Murray, "	8 25
Patrick Fox, "	8 25
Michael Mullen, "	52 49
Michael Stewart, "	8 25
Peter Scanlan, "	10 50
John F. Woodbury & Co., rep. tools,	43 10
Geo. W. Merriam, making rods for crossings,	5 60
R. W. Flanders & Co., repair- ing tools	51 60
Daniels & Co., for tools, nails, &c.	100 68
John B. Varrick, for tools	58 06
H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement, 2 75	
V. C. Hastings, for cement pipe, 104 53	
Hacket & Taylor, for concrete crossings	167 62
E. L. Brown, for concrete cross- ings	186 75
John C. Hoyt, for concrete cross- ings	48 50
O. Gay, for flagging	92 80
Fellows & Co., for rep. tools	18 50
Clark & Bodwell, for stone	55 00
D. Flanders, for repairing tree boxes	33 00

To D. Flanders, for repairing street crossings	\$13 50	
John L. Bradford, for repairing sidewalk	117 58	
Kidder & Chandler, for oil and lanterns	9 83	
W. W. Patterson, setting grades for sidewalk	14 00	
Geo. H. Allen, setting grades for sidewalk	8 00	
Pike & Heald, for pipe and soldering	12 63	
David Wells, for plank	37 50	
Charles E. Moulton, repairing canal bridge	9 75	
Charles E. Moulton, repairing crossings	48 07	
A. H. Lowell & Co., for cesspool covers	11 10	
Lamson & Marden, for stone chips	2 00	
Clough & Foster, for plank,	25 00	
Haines & Wallace, "	16 82	
J. Proctor Young, building wall on Hanover street	594 95	
Amos Spofford, for stone	15 00	
H. K. Tilton	27 50	
	<hr/>	\$7,615 17

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 3.

By balance from Old Account	\$500 38	
Appropriation	450 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred),	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$500 38

EXPENDITURES.

To James F. Smith, Superintendent, 1869	\$48 12	
Edwin Kennedy, Superintendent, 1870	273 36	
B. F. Mitchell, for labor	112 10	
Enos C. Howlett, "	23 25	
D. W. Reynolds "	1 50	
Granville Haselton "	7 50	
D. F. Miller "	1 50	
Clinton Dickey "	75	
Heirs of B. Mitchell, for gravel, J. & E. S. Harvey, "	4 02	
Flanders & Locke, blacksmith work	90	
	<hr/>	
	\$474 20	
Balance to New Account	26 18	
	<hr/>	\$500 38

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 4.

By Balance from Old Account	\$194 57	
Appropriation	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$294 57

EXPENDITURES.

To Ira W. Moore, Superintendent, 1869	\$20 75
Rodney N. Whittemore, Super- intendent, 1870	68 89
Wm. S. Locke, building piers to bridge	55 00
Hoyt & Thompson, for lumber,	18 36

To John P. Moore, for spikes	.	\$1 00	
John P. Moore, for labor	.	7 25	
James Cheney,	"	17 50	
John Emerson,	"	8 25	
John Emerson, jr.,	"	7 50	
R. P. Whittemore	"	13 87	
Charles C. Moore,	"	3 00	
Charles Moore,	"	1 75	
James Corning,	"	1 75	
Isaac Whittemore,	"	3 75	
		<hr/>	
		\$228 62	
Balance to New Account	.	65 95	
		<hr/>	\$294 57

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 5.

By Balance from Old Account	.	\$64 86	
Appropriation	.	\$350 00	
		<hr/>	\$414 86

EXPENDITURES.

To Wm. W. Dickey, Superintendent,		\$82 00
Sewell Boyce, for labor	.	4 50
Rodnia Nutt,	"	7 12
E. S. Harvey,	"	25 37
John Dickey,	"	35 50
Simon B. Hill,	"	13 25
Samuel Knowles,	"	6 00
Cleaves M. Harvey	"	17 12
Gilman Harvey,	"	17 50
James Emerson,	"	23 75
William Crosby,	"	2 25
Jonas Harvey,	"	29 25
Israel M. Young,	"	1 50

To William Boyce, labor . . .	\$1 50	
A. H. Hartshorn, " . . .	14 25	
Edward Young, " . . .	3 00	
James M. Young, gravel . . .	2 25	
Wm. P. Richardson, lumber . . .	7 92	
Haines & Wallace, " . . .	44 84	
Jonas & E. S. Harvey, " . . .	49 96	
	<u>\$388 83</u>	
Balance to New Account . . .	26 03	
	<u> </u>	\$414 86

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 6.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$3 22	
Appropriation	\$300 00	
	<u> </u>	\$303 22

EXPENDITURES.

To I. T. Webster, Superintendent . . .	\$88 48
James M. Dickey, for labor . . .	2 25
Orrin R. Dickey, " . . .	75
Amos C. Webster, " . . .	15 62
Geo. Whittemore, " . . .	1 30
John Johnson, " . . .	6 62
David Perkins, " . . .	75
William Craig, " . . .	5 75
Henry C. Dickey, " . . .	75
James Wiley, " . . .	3 75
Amos Webster, " . . .	1 25
Ezekiel Foss, " . . .	3 75
James M. Webster, " . . .	33 79
Samuel Bryant, " . . .	14 25
Frank E. Foss, " . . .	17 25

To J. D. Hall, for labor . . .	\$9 75	
Gilman Clough, " . . .	4 25	
Clough & Foster, for lumber . .	49 42	
	<hr/>	
	\$259 93	
Balance to New Account . . .	43 29	
	<hr/>	\$303 22

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 7.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$26 58	
Appropriation	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$526 58

EXPENDITURES.

To Peter O. Woodman, Supt.	\$65 50
Horace Young, for labor	27 12
Robert Stevens, "	2 00
Isaac Huse, "	14 25
James Howe, "	67 46
John B. Huse, "	5 62
Edward F. Jenkins, "	5 49
Mr. Lamb, "	1 49
Bernard McGinness, "	30 62
William B. Doty, "	75
Lawrence W. Morse, "	65 05
Joseph B. Pierce, "	75
Jewett B. Eastman, "	4 48
City Farm, "	6 50
James Hall, "	4 50
Wm. Kendall, "	1 12
Nathan Sleeper, "	37
Daniel W. Reynolds, "	37
James M. Sawyer, "	9 37

EXPENDITURES.

To Jeremiah Garvin, Supt. 1869,	\$32 00
Luther S. Proctor, " 1870,	102 10
John P. Young, for labor .	39 75
Joseph B. Young, " .	12 50
William W. Whittemore, for labor	75
George Young, for labor .	3 00
John H. Proctor, " .	62 50
Robert Stevens, " .	45 25
James P. Eaton, " .	3 25
Gilman Reed, " .	43 75
Augustus Proctor, " .	34 25
James Hall, " .	1 50
Ephraim S. Young, " .	22 25
William Mills, " .	7 50
Lyman A. Proctor, " .	87
Caleb Brown, " .	6 00
Mr. Conway, " .	7 50
Peter Farmer, " .	39 50
Charles Offutt, " .	4 50
Noah B. Reed, " .	6 75
Phineas Haselton, " .	1 50
Walter Wright, " .	50
Amos Spofford, " .	13 50
Benjamin F. Page, " .	11 25
James T. Haselton, " .	1 50
John P. Young, Jr. " .	3 00
Joseph Campbell, " .	3 00
Francis Arwell, " .	3 00
Lewis Daniel, " .	3 00
Clough & Foster, for lumber,	4 25
	<hr/>
	\$519 97
Balance to New Account	31 14
	<hr/>

\$551 11

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 9.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$93 34
Appropriation	250 00
Reserved Fund (transferred) . . .	50 00
	<hr/>

\$393 34

EXPENDITURES.

To William Boyce, Supt. 1869 . . .	\$44 00
Albert N. Scott, Supt. 1870 . . .	109 88
George W. George, for labor . . .	18 25
James Currier, " . . .	1 50
Charles T. Boyce, " . . .	3 00
Nathaniel Corning, " . . .	7 05
John Hatch, " . . .	8 25
Samuel M. Worthley, " . . .	7 50
William Griffin, " . . .	8 25
Isaac H. Webster, " . . .	3 37
John G. Webster, " . . .	8 00
Elijah Goodale, " . . .	9 75
John Silver, " . . .	75
Stephen Haselton, " . . .	3 00
Benjamin W. Corning, " . . .	48 63
Israel Willey, " . . .	4 50
J. W. Currier, " . . .	6 75
Frank Emery, " . . .	8 25
A. W. Corning, " . . .	5 25
E. W. Corning, " . . .	24 75
Benjamin M. Corning, " . . .	75
Albert G. Corning, " . . .	8 25
E. V. Corning, " . . .	4 50
Sidney Dunbar, " . . .	3 00
Dana Smith, " . . .	7 50
L. A. Dickey, " . . .	3 00

To Andrew Young, for gravel	\$0 40	
Clough & Foster, for lumber	12 26	
		<hr/>
	\$370 34	
Balance to New Account,	23 00	
		<hr/>
		\$393 34

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 10.

By Balance from Old Account	\$132 80	
Appropriation	800 00	
Stone and loam sold	6 00	
		<hr/>
		\$938 80

EXPENDITURES.

To John C. Head, Superintendent 1869	\$142 05
Samuel Brown, Jr., Superintend- ent, 1870	248 88
S. S. Gale, for labor	6 00
A. Blake, "	15 50
Louis Bessell, "	1 12
Julius Jointre, "	26 62
Peter Bedford, "	34 50
Moses Bedford, "	19 88
Joseph Schofield, "	6 00
Joseph Gagin, "	45 37
Fradd & Co., "	6 15
Barr and Clapp, "	5 16
Nelson Peraud, "	14 25
William Currier, "	3 75
James Dowd, "	30 00
James Gibbins, "	3 00
John Herbroke, "	22 87

To Patrick Finn, for labor . . .	\$7 88	
Peter Scanlan, " . . .	7 88	
William Maxwell, " . . .	7 88	
Clarke & Bodwell, for stone, . . .	35 00	
M. D. Stokes, for paving blocks, . . .	147 33	
Wm. P. Riddle, for clay . . .	50	
John B. Varick, for spikes . . .	5 43	
E. Mansur, for blacksmithing . . .	10 38	
Haines & Wallace, for plank . . .	26 26	
David H. Young, cement pipe . . .	21 41	
N. B. Tilton, mason work . . .	4 00	
		<hr/>
	\$905 05	
Balance to New Account . . .	33 75	
		<hr/>
		\$938 80

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 11.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$41 68	
Appropriation	800 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred) . . .	2,350 00	
		<hr/>
		\$3,191 68

EXPENDITURES.

To Joseph Melvin, Sup't. 1869 . . .	\$70 00
J. E. Stearns, Sup't. 1870 . . .	110 69
Gilman R. Stevens, for labor . . .	82 30
William H. Newhall, " . . .	1 50
John Harwood, " . . .	2 25
John Horigan, " . . .	25 50
Franklin Fuller, " . . .	20 62
James Linnen, " . . .	32 48
Elijah Stearns, " . . .	86 98
Francis Cahill, " . . .	7 87
Peter Monehan, " . . .	7 87
Thomas Moran, " . . .	7 87

To James Buckley, for labor	\$7 87	
Edward Stanton, "	84 00	
James Webber, "	200 25	
Robert Lund, "	39 75	
Thomas C. Stearns, "	246 75	
H. H. Fuller, "	85 50	
Alfred Soule, "	18 75	
J. S. Monroe, "	9 00	
Peter Benner, "	21 00	
I. C. Flanders, laying wall at Eddy	61 88	
Asa Place, laying wall at Eddy,	208 46	
DeLafayette Robinson, laying wall at Eddy	2 00	
Alfred Sayles,	50 37	
James Slater,	73 74	
John Harrington,	6 00	
W. T. Sayles,	70 24	
Ezra Stearns,	37 00	
C. Bean.	75	
Hiram Stearns,	3 75	
William Stearns,	3 75	
Charles Fantom,	2 25	
Oliver Gay, for use of derrick 76 days	152 00	
Clarke & Bodwell, for stone	1,228 11	
Daniels & Co., chain for derrick	4 48	
H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement	8 50	
David Wells, for plank	52 95	
J. F. Woodbury & Co., for iron work	16 17	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,151 20	
Balance to New Account	40 48	
	<hr/>	
		\$3,191 68

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 12.

By Balance from Old Account	\$68 13	
Appropriation	250 00	
	<hr/>	\$318 13
Overdrawn		1 50
		<hr/>
		\$319 63

EXPENDITURES.

To City Farm, for labor	\$205 13	
Jeremiah L. Fogg,	56 00	
Noyes Farmer,	3 00	
Robert Stevens,	28 00	
Patrick Broderick,	5 25	
James Fitts,	75	
Edward Bonner,	5 25	
Thomas Edwards,	5 25	
John Murray,	3 00	
Michael Hanley,	3 00	
John P. Young,	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$319 63

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 13.

By Balance from Old Account	\$81 74	
Appropriation	200 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred)	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$306 74

EXPENDITURES.

To Lorenzo D. Scagel, Superinten- dent	\$68 50
A. R. Phippen, for labor	7 50

To Peter Bernan, for labor	· ·	\$3 00	
Charles Williams,	“ · ·	10 50	
William Campbell,	“ · ·	69 75	
Luther Campbell,	“ · ·	33 75	
Charles Campbell,	“ · ·	1 50	
O. M. Winegar,	“ · ·	12 36	
Jonathan Kimball,	“ · ·	16 25	
George W. Cate,	“ · ·	14 50	
Charles Colby,	“ · ·	19 75	
Joseph Caldwell,	“ · ·	11 25	
Thomas Mackin,	“ · ·	9 75	
George Bridney,	“ · ·	9 75	
John Gamble,	“ · ·	3 75	
Nehemiah Preston,	“ · ·	2 50	
Leander Baker,	“ · ·	3 00	
Zuel Bernan,	“ · ·	3 00	
Mrs. Yeaton, for gravel	· ·	4 40	
		<u>\$304 76</u>	
Balance to New Account	·	1 98	
		<u> </u>	\$306 74

NEW HIGHWAYS.

By Appropriation	· ·	\$6,000 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred),		1,500 00	
		<u> </u>	\$7,500 00

EXPENDITURES.

To Balance from Old Account	·	\$173 87
Wm. H. Ayer, for land damage (Ashland street)	· ·	58 50
Edward R. Young, land damage (Kennard road)	· ·	50 00

To Benjamin Spofford, land damage (Lincoln street) . . .	\$10 00
Enos D. Barney, land damage (Maple street) . . .	204 00
Ephraim Heald, land damage (High street) . . .	393 50
Abner G. Gutterson, land damage (High street) . . .	415 20
David Reed, land damage (High street) . . .	71 30
George H. Dorr, land damage (High street) . . .	191 20
Lane & Dorr, land damage (Ma- ple street) . . .	827 75
H. K. Slayton, land damage (Maple street) . . .	413 87
Henry G. Farrington, land damage (Clark street) . . .	200 00
David B. Adams, land damage (Ashland street) . . .	77 28
John Prince, land damage (Hanover street) . . .	65 00
D. A. Wilson, for brick work .	6 00
N. P. Hunt, notifying landhold- ers	54 16
Fogg & James, for team .	2 00
James Patten, Superintendent,	183 00
George W. Butterfield, teamster,	81 00
Albert F. Quimby, “ .	84 00
Josiah Harvey, “ .	86 50
James Kearns, “ .	29 75
Frank Currier, “ .	9 00
City Double Team No. 1 .	121 50
“ “ “ No. 2 .	126 00
“ “ “ No. 3 .	120 75

To City Single Team No. 1	.	\$31 00
“ “ “ No. 2	.	12 00
David Adams, for self and team,		140 00
Patrick Broderick, for labor	.	9 00
City Farm,	“	93 00
Morris Horan,	“	6 00
John Larkin,	“	139 87
O. H. Swift,	“	17 25
S. Donohoe,	“	46 87
J. Mahoney,	“	36 00
Patrick McCabe,	“	13 12
M. Cronan,	“	6 00
Patrick Finn,	“	14 50
Jerry Ragin,	“	110 99
Timothy Quinn,	“	5 62
John Moran,	“	26 25
Thomas Moran,	“	118 12
William Connelly,	“	6 00
William Griffin,	“	26 25
William Straw,	“	1 50
Patrick Mammahan,	“	120 11
Edward Bresnahan,	“	125 99
Thomas Carrigan,	“	86 25
Michael Hanly,	“	37 00
James Victory,	“	22 87
Lawrence McCarty,	“	98 23
Thomas Fox,	“	46 50
Patrick Cullen,	“	6 37
Michael Seanlan,	“	41 25
John Collins,	“	6 37
John Murray,	“	10 50
Peter Haggerty,	“	30 37
Michael Ragin,	“	3 00
Terry Donnell,	“	3 00
James Fitts,	“	61 13

To James Mahen, for labor	.	\$4 50
Columbus Wyman,	" .	17 00
Leander Miller,	" .	3 00
Peter Connor,	" .	6 00
Samuel Brown, jr.,	" .	293 87
Peter Bedford,	" .	47 37
James Dowd,	" .	3 75
Julius Jointre,	" .	27 00
Moses Bedford,	" .	42 87
Edward Wyman,	" .	12 50
Joseph Schofield,	" .	40 62
James Dearborn,	" .	1 00
Joseph Gaggin,	" .	55 62
John Hosley,	" .	5 50
John Holbrook,	" .	11 00
Peter O. Woodman,	" .	4 75
Nathan Sleeper,	" .	3 00
John Daley,	" .	53 00
Joseph Taylor,	" .	8 25
Garrett Murray,	" .	39 38
Francis Cahill,	" .	25 12
Michael Mullen,	" .	44 63
John Fenof,	" .	9 75
Eli Perry,	" .	10 50
City Farm,	" .	15 25
Patrick Donough,	" .	31 40
Michael Stewart,	" .	9 00
James A. Stearns,	" .	4 00
John Scully,	" .	3 75
Peter Connor,	" .	10 88
Robert McMann,	" .	16 88
John Nolan,	" .	57 00
Dennis Keefe,	" .	27 38
Reuben Morgan,	" .	6 00
William Griffin,	" .	6 00

To Charles Colby, for labor	. \$42 50	
Patrick Meagher, "	. 27 75	
W. W. Patterson, engineering,	17 00	
J. Edwin Stearns, "	. 8 00	
Geo. H. Allen, "	. 103 00	
C. T. Brown, "	. 10 00	
John F. Woodbury, sharpening tools	. . . . . 40 50	
Oliver Gay, for stone	. . . . . 172 00	
Z. B. Wright, blasting	. . . . . 64 50	
A. A. Bunton & Co., for lumber,	3 75	
Joseph B. Sawyer, making pro- files	. . . . . 29 20	
George W. Merriam, for iron work	. . . . . 46 45	
Lamson & Marden, stone post.	1 00	
	<u>\$7,137 68</u>	
Balance to New Account	. 362 32	<u>\$7,500 00</u>

PAVING STREETS.

By Balance from Old Account	. \$500 20	
Appropriation	. . . . . 3,000 00	
Overdraft refunded	. . . . . 10 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred)	. 3,000 00	
Amoskeag Mfg. Co., on account of paving Canal street	. . . . . 2,693 35	
Concord Railroad, on acct. of paving Canal street	. . . . . 4,793 60	
	<u>\$13,997 15</u>	
Overdrawn	. . . . . 297 02	
		<u>\$14,294 17</u>

EXPENDITURES.

To James Patten, Superintendent,	\$63 00
Geo. W. Butterfield, teamster,	20 00
Albert F. Quimby, " .	20 50
James Kearns " .	10 50
City Double Team No. 1 .	30 00
" " " No. 2 .	30 75
" " " No. 3 .	18 00
City Single Team No. 1 .	12 00
Josiah Harvey, teamster .	12 00
J. Edwin Stearns, engineer .	12 00
George H. Allen, " . .	6 00
Daniel W. Garland, for paving- blocks	1,129 64
Albert H. Huntress, for cobble stone	11 00
A. Garadard, for cobble stone .	12 50
William W. Hubbard, for mauls,	5 50
R. W. Flanders & Co., sharpen- ing tools	14 70
Warren Harvey, self and team .	125 00
Patrick Finn, for paving . .	46 50
Erastus Cutting, " . .	42 50
Israel Shepherd, " . .	21 93
John Collins, for labor . .	9 00
Jerry Ragan, " . .	9 00
Patrick McCabe, " . .	24 00
Thomas Moran, " . .	26 25
John Larkin, " . .	27 00
Michael Scanlan, " . .	9 00
John Crane, " . .	5 00
C. H. Marden, " . .	5 00
Dana Rowe, " . .	7 50
George G. Blake, " . .	30 93

To George Noyes, for labor . . .	\$11 00
William Maxwell, " . . .	38 25
Richard Horan, " . . .	27 00
John Myers, " . . .	25 00
Jeremiah Coffee, " . . .	24 00
James Buckley, " . . .	17 25
Patrick Mannahan, " . . .	17 25
Terry Donnell, " . . .	24 00
Patrick Broderick, " . . .	16 50
Edward Bresnahan, " . . .	24 00
James Fitts, " . . .	24 00
Francis Cahill, " . . .	17 25
Michael McGinness, " . . .	18 00
Daniel Andrews, " . . .	15 75
John Nolan, " . . .	1 50
George Carlton, " . . .	6 18
Matthew Owens, " . . .	4 50
James Victory, " . . .	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,017 13

PAVING CANAL STREET NORTH OF GRANITE STREET.

To Police Station, for brick . . .	\$32 40
W. W. Patterson, engineer . . .	16 00
Charles T. Brown, " . . .	26 74
George H. Allen, " . . .	108 00
John O'Brien, for cobble stone . . .	52 00
A. Garadard, " " . . .	6 25
H. J. Plummer, " " . . .	108 00
Luther S. Proctor, " " . . .	128 00
D. C. Hutchinson, for edge stone, . . .	228 97
Oliver Gay, " " . . .	31 31
Oliver Gay, for flagging stone . . .	162 00
Gilman H. Kimball, for paving- blocks	1,302 68

Daniel W. Garland, for paving- blocks	\$1,457 31
Bodwell & Clark, for cesspool covers	18 00
Temple McQueston, for cement pipe	82 40
V. C. Hastings, for cement pipe.	126 52
H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement .	5 40
Haines & Wallace, for stakes .	15 54
Thomas R. Hubbard, " .	3 75
John B. Varick, for tools .	48 33
Daniels & Co., for tools . . .	2 40
R. W. Flanders, for sharpening tools	59 85
City Double Team No. 1	48 50
" " " No. 2	48 50
William Preston, self and team,	42 50
Warren Harvey, " "	296 25
Charles Colby, " "	42 00
James Emerson, " "	262 50
John Campbell, " "	238 00
Samuel Brown, jr., " "	212 50
David Adams, " "	55 00
George W. Butterfield, teamster,	24 00
Albert F. Quimby, "	24 00
James Patten, Supt.	108 00
Israel Shepherd, for labor . . .	80 99
Peter Scanlan, "	50 62
Eli Perry, "	52 50
Patrick Finn, "	123 00
Edward Bresnahan. "	36 00
Jerry Ragin, "	35 25
James Victory, "	79 90
Thomas Carrigan, "	36 00
Richard Horan, "	96 75

To Patrick Mannahan, labor	.	.	\$36 00
John Myers,	"	.	24 00
William Maxwell,	"	.	76 87
Thomas Mannahan,	"	.	61 50
Murty Mahoney	"	.	84 00
Almone Come,	"	.	75 75
Francis Cahill,	"	.	40 50
Jacob Minor,	"	.	77 00
Thomas Moran,	"	.	33 00
John Pagra,	"	.	33 00
John Willis,	"	.	3 75
Cornelius Calaghan,	"	.	26 25
Thomas Gorman,	"	.	6 75
William Quigley,	"	.	69 75
Patrick McCabe,	"	.	54 75
John Larkin,	"	.	36 00
Thomas Frain,	"	.	25 50
James Mahen,	"	.	1 50
Daniel Brosnahan,	"	.	63 00
William Frain,	"	.	55 50
John Fenof,	"	.	48 00
John Moran,	"	.	9 00
Terry Donnell,	"	.	76 50
Thomas Ragin,	"	.	39 75
Frank Higgins,	"	.	6 00
William Greene,	"	.	11 25
John Cunningham,	"	.	6 00
George Carlton,	"	.	83 25
John Dolan,	"	.	3 75
Patrick Shannon,	"	.	3 75
Edward McLaughlin,	"	.	86 25
Terence McClusky,	"	.	75 75
John Kennedy,	"	.	55 50
John Haselton,	"	.	11 25
Michael Bolton,	"	.	22 12

To Corn'l's Fitzpatrick, labor . . .	\$47 25	
Thomas Cannon, " . . .	29 25	
David Guinney, " . . .	32 25	
Michael Ferry, " . . .	35 25	
Nathan Lovewell, " . . .	39 75	
John Burke, " . . .	9 00	
George Hosmer, " . . .	3 75	
William Page, " . . .	7 50	
Orlando Page, " . . .	27 75	
John Hasecy, " . . .	31 50	
John Hoyt, " . . .	9 75	
David Devine, " . . .	28 87	
Joseph Gardner, " . . .	21 37	
Thomas Edwards, " . . .	16 50	
Charles Bruner, " . . .	15 75	
John Kelley, " . . .	7 50	
Francis Casey, " . . .	6 75	
William Guraisay, " . . .	7 50	
Alex. Gautier, " . . .	7 50	
Frank River, " . . .	7 50	
Patrick Murray, " . . .	4 50	
John C. Hoyt, " . . .	21 00	
Robert Barrett, " . . .	1 50	
Richard Walsh, " . . .	3 00	
A. H. Lowell, cesspool covers . . .	5 60	
Concord Railroad, freight on cobble stone	115 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,080 04

PAVING CANAL STREET, SOUTH OF GRANITE STREET.

To Police Station, for brick . . .	\$9 00
Daniel W. Garland, for paving- blocks	1,098 02
M. S. Gay, for paving-blocks . . .	101 31

To Oliver Gay, for flagging stone .	\$172 60
Gilman H. Kimball, for flagging stone	100 80
L. S. Proctor, for cobble stone, Concord Railroad, freight on stone	192 00
Elmon L. Brown, for concrete .	90 00
J. L. Smith, for stakes	37 46
H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement .	60
Charles T. Brown, engineer .	2 70
George H. Allen, " .	24 00
R. W. Flanders & Co., for sharp- ening tools	57 00
Warren Harvey, for teams .	35 05
James Emerson, for self and team	222 50
John Campbell, for self and team,	148 75
Samuel Brown, jr., " "	135 00
William Preston, " "	148 75
D. C. Hutchinson, for curb stone,	127 50
A. H. Lowell, for cesspool cover,	33 27
Patrick Finn, for labor	7 55
Richard Horan, "	111 37
Peter Scanlan, "	51 61
Ed'd McLaughlin, "	101 80
William Maxwell, "	48 12
George Carlton, "	103 49
Murty Mahoney, "	10 68
Thomas Edwards, "	41 62
John Haseey, "	8 25
Terry Donnell, "	43 50
William Page, "	32 25
Michael Farry, "	41 62
Frank River, "	37 12
Charles Brunell, "	40 50
	26 25

To Almon Come, for labor	.	.	\$39	75
Joseph Gardner,	"	.	25	12
Alex. Gautier,	"	.	24	00
Jacob Mooney,	"	.	39	37
Patrick Murry,	"	.	22	87
Thomas Runy,	"	.	28	12
Eli Perry,	"	.	3	00
Alexander Perry,	"	.	4	50
John Kelly,	"	.	40	50
James Victory,	"	.	16	87
John Fenof,	"	.	36	75
William Gurasy,	"	.	28	12
Orlando Page,	"	.	39	00
David Devine,	"	.	16	87
John Kennedy,	"	.	40	50
Thomas Ryan,	"	.	43	87
Terence McClusky, for labor	.	.	44	00
Nathan Lovewell,	"	.	23	62
Cornelius Fitzpatrick,	"	.	45	00
Thomas Cannon,	"	.	43	50
Daniel Bresnahan,	"	.	35	62
Michael Mulvey,	"	.	40	49
John Froley,	"	.	1	50
Jerry Connor,	"	.	37	50
John Dolan,	"	.	13	50
George Hosmer,	"	.	2	25
Patrick Shannon,	"	.	1	50
John Moran,	"	.	1	50
William Gautier,	"	.	7	50
John Willis,	"	.	8	25
George Tufts,	"	.	2	50
			<hr/>	\$4,200
				50
			<hr/>	\$14,296
				17

WATERING STREETS.

By Balance from Old Account	\$15 52	
Appropriation	1,600 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred)	700 00	
Old water tanks and rams sold	108 85	
	<u> </u>	\$2,424 37

EXPENDITURES.

To Palmer & Co., rep. rams	\$5 69
John L. Kennedy, painting cart,	16 62
Charles Bunton, repairing cart	2 50
J. W. Whittier, for piece of hose,	26 88
John B. McCrillis, rep. cart	25 00
John Nolan, for labor on water pipe	36 37
James Patten, Supt., for labor on water pipe	36 00
William Griffin, for labor on water pipe	18 00
Patrick Finn, labor on water pipe	31 00
Jerry Ragin, for labor on water pipe	3 00
Timothy Quinn, for labor on water pipe	17 02
Michael Haley for labor on water pipe	6 00
John Murray, for labor on water pipe	9 75
Amasa Goddard, for labor on water pipe	15 75
John Fenof, for labor on water pipe	15 75

To John Collins, for labor on water pipe	\$1 50
Almon Come, for labor on water pipe	15 75
Michael Lamundy, for labor on water pipe	14 25
Francis Cahill, for labor on water pipe	7 50
Richard Horan, for labor on water pipe	16 12
Peter Haggerty, for labor on water pipe	16 12
John Coffey, labor on water pipe,	6 00
Edward Bonner, labor on water pipe	7 50
James Buckley, for labor on water pipe	6 00
Patrick Cullen, for labor on water pipe	6 00
Patrick Cronan, for labor on water pipe	11 25
John Kearns, for labor on water pipe	14 25
Patrick Fox, labor on water pipe,	12 75
Michael Ragin, for labor on water pipe	4 50
Francis Shiatt, for labor on water pipe	6 00
William Maxwell, for labor on water pipe	3 00
David Collins, for labor on water pipe	5 25
Michael McGinnis, for labor on water pipe	2 25
John Myers, labor on water pipe,	9 00

To Garret Murray, labor on water pipe	\$13 50	
Manchester Gas-Light Company for iron pipe	4 95	
H. N. Howe, repairing pipe	23 75	
Frank Currier, teamster	6 00	
Warren Harvey, labor	20 00	
James Kearns, teamster	7 00	
J. S. Bacheller, pumping water at Fair time	62 00	
Josiah Harvey, teamster	244 00	
Single Team No. 1	12 00	
Double Team No. 3	352 50	
H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement	5 50	
Daniels & Co., for nails	1 41	
A. H. Lowell & Co., for castings,	51 90	
Manchester Cement Pipe Works,	1,157 95	
	<u>\$2,392 78</u>	
Balance to New Account	31 59	
	<u> </u>	\$2,424 37

GRANITE BRIDGE.

By Balance from Old Account	\$218 49	
Appropriation,	300 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred)	300 00	
	<u> </u>	\$818 49

EXPENDITURES.

To Daniels & Co., for nails and spikes,	\$14 10
Haines & Wallace, for lumber	260 34
Merrill & Aldrich, for repairs	28 50
Daniel Flanders, "	1 50

To Dutton Woods, for repairs . . .	\$344 07	
Charles E. Moulton, " . . .	69 36	
	<u>717 87</u>	
Balance to New Account . . .	100 62	\$818 49

AMOSKEAG FALLS BRIDGE.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$263 03	
Appropriation	1,000 00	
Old plank sold	8 67	
Reserved Fund (transferred) . . .	500 00	
	<u>1,771 70</u>	\$1,771 70

EXPENDITURES.

To Dutton Woods, for covering east end	\$1,065 45	
Clough & Foster, for lumber . . .	443 50	
Daniels & Co., for nails	50	
Charles E. Moulton, for repairs, . . .	3 00	
Hartshorn & Pike, for can	4 00	
George W. Adams, oil, chimneys, &c.,	40 23	
T. L. Quimby, lighting	60 00	
	<u>1,616 73</u>	
Balance to New Account	154 97	\$1,771 70

SFWERS AND DRAINS.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$472 31	
Appropriation	5,000 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred) . . .	1,600 00	

By Brick sold	\$46 00	
Plank sold	11 47	
Sewer licenses	752 35	
		<hr/>
		\$7,882 13
Overdrawn		18 65
		<hr/>
		\$7,900 78

EXPENDITURES.

To D. A. Wilson, for building cess- pools	\$26 00
William McPherson, building cesspools and drains	572 36
Temple McQueston, pipe and laying	1,151 44
V. C. Hastings, pipe and laying,	1,348 11
Natt & W. F. Head, brick	59 50
T. R. Hubbard, stakes	5 64
Charles Bunton, iron work	40
James A. Eastman, extending Union street sewer	1,449 66
Concord & Northern Railroad, freight on bricks	7 70
Merrill & Aldrich, making cen- ters	19 12
George H. Allen, engineer	68 00
Charles T. Brown, "	2 00
A. H. Lowell, for castings	268 65
Warren Harvey (foreman)	137 50
H. & H. R. Pettée, cement	56 70
Daniels & Co., nails	1 01
Haines & Wallace, lumber	27 20
Joseph L. Smith, "	6 00
Oliver Gay, cesspool covers	42 00
Police Station, for brick,	217 99

To George W. Thayer, rubber boots,	\$14 25
James Patten, superintendent,	33 00
Garrett Murray, for labor	87 99
William Griffin, " . .	125 99
John Kelley, " . .	11 25
Thomas Edwards, " . .	21 75
Patrick McDonough, " . .	55 87
David Collins, " . .	9 00
Patrick Fox, " . .	74 25
Timothy Quinn, " . .	28 12
Edward Bonner, " . .	32 62
Patrick Cronan, " . .	45 37
Eli Perry, " . .	24 37
John Daley, " . .	29 25
Peter Haggerty, " . .	62 62
Thomas Fox, " . .	12 00
John Kearns, " . .	36 75
John Fenof, " . .	61 50
John Nolan, " . .	84 00
Amasa Goddard, " . .	18 75
Frank Shiatt, " . .	25 12
Michael Lamundy, " . .	20 25
Michael Baldwin, " . .	11 25
John Murphy, " . .	51 75
Michael Reardon, " . .	33 75
John Manna, " . .	12 75
Elias Webber, " . .	3 75
John Pike, " . .	49 50
Almon Come, " . .	34 50
John Mahoney, " . .	103 50
Michael Shea, " . .	42 75
Thomas Carrigan, " . .	94 50
Jerry Ragin, " . .	76 50
Hugh Murphy, " . .	9 00
Peter Shiley, " . .	32 25

To Zeb. Howard, for labor . . .	\$1 50
Patrick Craigley, " . . .	75
Thomas Moran, " . . .	13 37
Joseph Taylor, " . . .	43 50
Lewis Raiche, " . . .	35 25
Napoleon Charran, " . . .	2 25
William Maxwell, " . . .	7 50
Michael Mullen, " . . .	44 25
Charles McCarty, " . . .	12 75
Robert Barrett, " . . .	21 00
Thomas Bannon, " . . .	18 00
James Fitts, " . . .	69 75
Patrick Meagher, " . . .	15 75
Thomas Moran, " . . .	12 00
Charles Brunell, " . . .	35 62
Morris Horan, " . . .	63 37
Joseph Gardner, " . . .	17 25
Peter Scanlan, " . . .	7 50
Patrick Finn, " . . .	7 50
Levi Woodman, " . . .	6 00
Samuel Brown, jr., " . . .	52 00
Joseph Gaggin, " . . .	32 25
Peter Bedford, " . . .	28 50
Julius Jointre, " . . .	30 37
James Dowd, " . . .	32 62
Octavius Deget, " . . .	31 87
Robert Greenhalgh, " . . .	21 74
James McCabe, " . . .	12 75
Joseph Berham, " . . .	9 37
Peter Jointre, " . . .	9 00
Robert McMann, " . . .	27 00
Michael Stewart, " . . .	9 00
Peter Connor, " . . .	12 00
James Mahen, " . . .	48 00
Dennis Keefe, " . . .	27 75

To Barr & Clapp, for labor . . .	\$0 55	
David H. Young, laying pipe,	120 80	
J. S. Kidder & Co., cement . . .	2 70	
Charles E. Moulton, making cen- ters	1 85	
Josiah Harvey, teamster	8 00	
City Double Team No. 3	12 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,900 78

RESERVOIRS.

By Balance from Old Account	\$9 16	
Appropriation	\$1,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,509 16

EXPENDITURES.

To D. A. Wilson, for laying brick	\$4 00
Abbott & Reynolds, for wrench,	3 90
William H. Kennedy, for care of reservoirs	37 50
James Eastman, for cleaning out and repairing	70 00
Daniels & Co., for nails and bolts	4 13
Charles Bunton, for gate handle and repairs	4 00
Charles E. Moulton, for gate covers	31 40
Temple McQueston, laying pipe from Merrimack Square	278 40
H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement,	13 50
Haines & Wallace, for lumber,	5 20
John L. Bradford, for carpenter work	5 62

To D. C. Hutchinson, stone work,	\$8 00
Charles Canfield, care of reser- voirs	16 50
Warren Harvey, for labor	20 00
	49 50

ERRATA.

On page 86, in fifth item of expenditures, To H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement on Merrimack Square, \$709.25, read To H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement on Merrimack Square, \$11.00. At bottom of page should be D. W. Garland & Co., for stone work, \$698.25.

In the expenditures of the Fire Department, strike out the words, for coal, whenever they occur after the name of Albert Allen.

On page 331, for 289 read 280.

On page 230, the last paragraph should be as follows:
Permit us in closing to commend our schools to your care. In them your children are educated; upon them rest—etc.

Balance to New Account

855 13

————— \$1,509.16

To Barr & Clapp, for labor	\$0 55
David H. Young, laying pipe,	120 80
J. S. Kidder & Co., cement	2 70
Charles E. Moulton, making cen-	

H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement,	13 50
Haines & Wallace, for lumber,	5 20
John L. Bradford, for carpenter work	5 62

To D. C. Hutchinson, stone work,	\$8 00	
Charles Canfield, care of reser- voirs	16 50	
Warren Harvey, for labor	20 00	
William Griffin, "	13 50	
James Fitts, "	11 25	
Garrett Murray, "	10 50	
Levi Woodman, "	11 25	
John Nolan, "	11 25	
Michael Mullen, "	11 25	
Patrick Donough, "	6 75	
Patrick Connor, "	5 25	
Morris Horan, "	12 75	
Joseph Gardner, "	11 25	
Charles Brannen, "	9 75	
Joseph Taylor, "	5 25	
Thomas Murphy, "	10 50	
David Gibbons, "	3 00	
Peter Haggerty, "	7 50	
John Mahanna, "	4 50	
Patrick Fox, "	7 50	
Robert Greenhalgh, "	38	
Samuel Brown, jr., "	50	
Joseph Gaggen, "	38	
Peter Bedford, "	38	
Julius Jointre, "	38	
James Dowd, "	38	
Octavius Deget, "	38	
John F. Woodbury & Co., black- smith work,	2 85	
	<hr/>	
	\$654 03	
Balance to New Account	855 13	
	<hr/>	
		\$1,509 16

COMMONS.

By Balance from Old Account	\$115 76	
Appropriation	2,500 00	
City Farm, for grass (1869)	70 00	
John H. Maynard, for liberty pole	20 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred)	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,205 76

EXPENDITURES.

To Charles T. Brown, engineering, Merrimack Square	\$19 87
Geo. H. Allen, engineering, Mer- rimack Square	75 50
Josiah Hosford, for pointing wall on Merrimack Square	38 70
M. S. Gay, coping stone on Mer- rimack Square	182 00
H. & H. R. Pettee, for cement on Merrimack Square	709 25
Bodwell & Clark, stone for Mer- rimack Square	15 75
O. Gay, for coping stone for Mer- rimack Square	104 40
I. C. Flanders, for laying stone on Merrimack Square	39 93
Eli Badger, for laying stone on Merrimack Square	29 25
Parker M. Stevens, for laying stone on Merrimack Square,	2 00
Napoleon Badger, for laying stone on Merrimack Square,	19 50
John H. Farnum, for laying stone on Merrimack Square,	1 38

To Michael Devine, for laying stone on Merrimack Square . . .	\$9 38
Horace Quimby, for laying stone on Merrimack Square . . .	13 00
Lamson & Marden, for stone for Merrimack Square . . .	9 00
John C. Hoyt, concreting on Merrimack Square . . .	137 70
Elmon L. Brown, concreting on Merrimack Square . . .	324 22
Elmon L. Brown, concreting on Concord Square . . .	260 60
John C. Hoyt, concreting on Concord Square . . .	241 65
Daniels & Co., for nails . . .	6 18
T. P. Heath, for hauling lumber,	1 00
William W. Hubbard, for posts,	15 00
William Kimball, for whitewash- ing fences	60 00
David Wells, for lumber . . .	63 50
Haines & Wallace, for lumber .	44 19
John F. Woodbury & Co., for ironwork	32 75
Daniel Flanders, resetting and repairing fence	123 38
Joseph L. Smith, for lumber . .	2 20
Daniel W. Garland, paving on Concord Square	76 26
James Patten, Supt.	12 00
Warren Harvey, foreman . . .	15 00
John Nolan, for labor	3 75
Sylvester Donohoe, for labor . .	9 00
James Victory, "	6 00
Michael Hanley, "	9 00
William Griffin, "	9 75

To Michael Scanlan, for labor . . .	\$9 00
Thomas Fox, " . . .	5 25
Lawrence McCarty, " . . .	8 25
H. M. Bailey, " . . .	25
John Cunningham, " . . .	2 25
Michael Mullen, " . . .	3 75
Matthew Owen, " . . .	3 75
Terence Donnell, " . . .	3 00
Edward Bresnahan, " . . .	9 75
Charles Brunell, " . . .	7 50
Francis Cahill, " . . .	6 75
Patrick Broderick, " . . .	4 30
Murty Mahoney, " . . .	3 00
Patrick Mannahan, " . . .	6 75
Peter Cannon, " . . .	3 00
James Fitts, " . . .	13 50
Patrick McCabe, " . . .	3 00
John Larkin, " . . .	4 50
John Murray, " . . .	24 37
Thomas Moran, " . . .	5 25
Robert McMan, " . . .	3 00
Dennis Keefe, " . . .	3 75
John Daley, " . . .	3 00
Morris Horan, " . . .	15 00
Jerry Ragan, " . . .	2 25
Patrick Connor, " . . .	9 00
Patrick Donough, " . . .	12 00
Dominic Gibbins, " . . .	7 50
James Mahen, " . . .	25 87
John Mahanna, " . . .	4 50
Patrick Fox, " . . .	35 24
Garret Murray, " . . .	16 50
Thomas Shea, " . . .	11 25
Thomas Cannon, " . . .	15 00
George Carlton, " . . .	9 00

To Josiah Harvey, teamster . . .	\$10 00	
George W. Butterfield, teamster,	6 50	
A. F. Quimby, teamster . . .	8 00	
Lewis Laflot, " . . .	9 00	
City Double Team, No. 1 . . .	9 75	
" " " No. 2 . . .	12 00	
" " " No. 3 . . .	3 75	
City Single Team, No. 1 . . .	12 00	
" " " No. 2 . . .	12 00	
George W. Merriam, for iron work	1 00	
Charles E. Moulton, for repairing fence	4 75	
John L. Bradford, building fence on Hanover Square . . .	52 88	
		\$3,163 70
Balance to New Account . . .	42 06	
		<u>\$3,205 76</u>

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$515 82	
Schools, for wood	98 10	
Lots sold	450 00	
		<u>\$1,063 92</u>

EXPENDITURES.

To Joseph B. Sawyer, salary . . .	\$25 00
" " plans, survey- ing, &c.	99 42
John B. Varick, for pump . . .	9 75
Joseph L. Smith, for lumber . . .	14 31
Daniels & Co., for scythes . . .	3 55
Abbott & Kelley, for painting . . .	1 08
John G. Coult, for trees . . .	80 50

To Kadmiel Haselton, for labor	\$264 05	
Albert B. Chase, "	277 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$775 16	
Balance to New Account	\$288 76	
	<hr/>	\$1,063 92

VALLEY CEMETERY.

By Appropriation	\$300 00	
	<hr/>	
To Joseph B. Sawyer, Treasurer		\$300 00

LIGHTING STREETS.

By Balance from Old Account	\$21 93	
Appropriation	3,200 00	
Reserved Fund (transferred)	800 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,021 93
Overdrawn		1 67
		<hr/>
		\$4,023 60

EXPENDITURES.

To Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	\$2,294 75
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for lighting lamps	1,010 92
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for repairing lanterns	25 87
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for new lamp posts	428 92
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for burners	119 25

To Abbott & Kelley, for repairing lanterns	\$25 05	
J. J. Abbott, for repairing lanterns	16 75	
Hartshorn & Pike, for repairing lanterns	26 70	
Pike & Heald, for repairing lanterns	7 14	
Charles E. Adams, for lanterns,	16 12	
H. H. Noyes, for lighting lamps, Ward 7	30 00	
Barr & Clapp, for oil, chimneys and wicks	22 13	
	<u> </u>	\$4,023 60

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By Balance from Old Account	\$1,445 93	
Appropriation	7,500 00	
Overdraft refunded	5 00	
Old ladders sold	7 00	
Old hose sold	16 00	
Coal sold	24 00	
	<u> </u>	\$8,997 93

EXPENDITURES.

To Transferred to Account of City Teams	\$1,000 00
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AMOSKEAG COMPANY NO. ONE.

To salaries of members	\$573 50
George W. Butterfield, monthly allowance	63 17

To Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	\$37 32	
Edwin Branch, for horse blank- ets	13 25	
H. M. Bailey, for lantern	1 67	
D. S. Ames, repairing harnesses,	76 67	
J. W. Whittier, for repairing hose	35 62	
Amoskeag Ax Co., for axes	4 00	
Albert Allen, for coal	5 00	
Amoskeag M'f'g Co., for repairs and waste	445 20	
Pike & Heald, for repairs of lan- tern	25	
Lewis Raich, for labor	97	
Alex Lupin, for sawing wood	2 00	
H. C. Fisher, for wood	2 00	
G. H. Kimball, "	16 10	
E. E. Smith, "	12 87	
John Flemming, sawing wood	1 63	
A. D. Colby,	3 00	
A. H. Paige, engraving plate	3 00	
John Larkin, for sawing wood	8 13	
George E. Wilson & Co., for oil,	40	
Daniels & Co., hose and coup- ling &c.	9 55	
	<hr/>	\$1,315 00

FIRE KING COMPANY NO. TWO.

To salaries of members	\$579 00
Albert F. Quimby, monthly al- lowance	60 00
P. C. Young, for clipping horse,	4 50
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	46 35

James Chambers, for wood	\$4 21	
Caleb C. Stowell, "	4 25	
H. C. Fisher, "	2 00	
Daniels & Co., for rotten stone, oil, baskets &c.	24 14	
Edwin Branch, for blankets	15 00	
Hartshorn & Pike, for basin and pan	1 75	
Hoyt & Cox, for repairing chairs	7 25	
J. Stickney, for chamois skin	1 75	
E. P. Johnson & Co., for coal	4 25	
Albert Allen, "	5 00	
H. C. Fisher, for wood	2 00	
Gilman H. Kimball "	16 10	
E. E. Smith, "	11 87	
J. W. Whittier, for repairing hose	47 93	
Amoskeag M'f'g Co., for waste	30 00	
George E. Wilson & Co., for oil, &c.	4 00	
Pike & Heald, repairing stoves,	4 45	
Wm. G. Hoyt, repairing chairs,	7 25	
Lewis Raiche, for sawing wood,	67	
Alex. Lupin, " "	2 00	
John Flemming, " "	1 63	
John Larkin, " "	3 90	
	<hr/>	\$892 25

E. W. HARRINGTON COMPANY NO. THREE.

To salaries of members	\$571 75
Haines & Wallace, for team	75 00
Haines & Wallace, for wood	8 00
H. C. Fisher, "	2 00
G. H. Kimball, "	9 50
Albert Allen, coal	5 00

To J. W. Whittier, repairing hose,	\$26 62	
H. Fradd & Co., sponge, soap, &c.,	1 83	
Wm. P. Scott, carting hose	2 00	
John B. Varick, hardware	7 40	
Pike & Heald, repairing stoves,	4 65	
Manchester Gas-Light Co., gas,	14 33	
	<hr/>	\$728 08

N. S. BEAN COMPANY NO. FOUR.

To salaries of members	\$223 36	
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	4 26	
Hartshorn & Pike, for oil-can, &c.,	3 73	
John B. Varick, bar, shovel, stone, &c.,	3 29	
H. M. Bailey, grate	2 50	
Randall Page, painting	30 00	
Albert Allen, coal	50 25	
H. C. Fisher, wood	2 00	
Gilman H. Kimball, wood	16 10	
E. E. Smith, "	12 88	
Alex Lupin, sawing wood	2 00	
John Flemming, "	1 62	
John Larkin "	4 06	
Daniels & Co., spirits, duster, &c.,	14 15	
L. T. Randall, job team	1 00	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., waste and repairs	20 23	
J. W. Whittier, hose	904 00	
Geo. E. Wilson & Co., pail	60	
Pike & Heald, stove repairs	1 45	

To J. B. Saunders, repairs of harness	\$12 50	
H. C. Merrill, supplies	6 58	
	<hr/>	\$1,316 56

PENNACOOK HOSE COMPANY NO. ONE.

To salaries of members	\$1,032 87	
T. P. Heath, for hauling hose carriage	8 00	
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	6 39	
Daniels & Co., for oil	1 25	
Amoskeag Ax Co., for axes	13 51	
Wm. P. Scott, for carting	1 00	
Albert Allen, for coal	15 00	
Amoskeag M'f'g.Co., repairs and waste	12 50	
J. W. Whittier, repairing hose	32 63	
Gilman H. Kimball, wood	12 05	
Geo. E. Wilson, pail, oil, &c.,	2 35	
Alex Lupin, sawing wood	1 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,140 05

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. ONE.

To salaries of members	\$908 86	
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	14 08	
Henry Moulton & Co., ladders	20 60	
G. T. Stevens, ladders	4 80	
Josiah Gates & Sons, ladder straps	15 00	
A. W. Sanborn, repairing carriage	4 00	
Daniels & Co., rope, &c.	7 40	

To Joel Daniels, painting ladders	\$4 50	
Fogg & James, for team	1 50	
Henry French, repairing ladders	7 65	
Gilman H. Kimball, for wood	12 05	
Alex Lupin, sawing wood	1 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,001 94

ENGINEERS' SALARIES TO MARCH 1, 1870.

Edwin P. Richardson, Chief Engineer	8 33	
Benjamin C. Kendall, Clerk	8 33	
Elijah Chandler, Assistant	4 16	
Wilberforce Ireland, "	4 16	
Andrew C. Wallace, "	4 16	
	<hr/>	\$29 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Daniels & Co., for tools and nails,	\$7 98
S. S. Moulton, for work on coal box	7 50
M. V. B. Richardson, lettering supply wagon	4 00
Henry French, for repairs	2 00
George W. Cheney, horse to fire,	2 00
C. F. Livingston, for printing regulations	21 50
Henry A. Hall, repairs	6 00
Patriek Healey, wood	2 75
Hezekiah H. Noyes, repairs	14 00
Edwin P. Richardson, examining buildings	21 00
Edwin P. Richardson, expense to Worcester, Cambridge, &c.,	6 45
Benjamin C. Kendall, expense to Worcester, Cambridge, &c.,	6 45

To Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,		
for waste	\$3	00
J. V. Sullivan, paper	2	45
Kidder & Chandler, supplies	1	50
J. W. Whittier, repairing hose,	2	50
Peter Haggerty, labor	2	00
George Varnum, "	2	00
D. W. Morse, "		40
Hill & Co., expressage		40
Marshall Jenkins, carting	1	15
Maxim McGovern, watching fire,	2	00
J. W. Abbott, carting	1	75
A. A. Weston,	1	75
Palmer & Co., pipes, coeks and labor	34	35
Dennis Murphy, labor	4	00
B. E. Crawford, carting hose		50
Cowan Brothers, refreshments,	10	50
Dr. McDerby, doctoring horses,	5	00
Plumer & Chandler, oil suit	4	50
Henry A. Hall, hose	234	00
Albert Allen, coal	234	00
	<hr/>	\$649 38
		<hr/>
		\$8,072 40
Balance to New Account		925 53
		<hr/>
		\$8,997 93

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

By Balance from Old Account	\$1,139	36
Appropriation	10,000	00
Costs and fines	4,242	78
	<hr/>	\$15,382 14

EXPENDITURES.

To Samuel Upton, Police Justice,		
salary	\$1,000	00
Samuel Upton, rent of office . .	52	50
Elijah M. Topliff, Associate Jus-		
tice	49	00
William B. Patten, Marshal, sal-		
ary	800	00
William B. Patten, Marshal, wit-		
ness fees paid	209	71
William B. Patten, use of team,	11	00
Eben Carr, Assistant Marshal,		
salary	650	00
Eben Carr, for use of horse and		
wagon	237	50
Eben Carr, cash for feeding pris-		
oners	59	17
	<hr/>	\$3,068 88

NIGHT WATCHMEN.

To John D. Howard	\$528	00
Thomas L. Quimby	730	00
Patrick Doyle	730	00
James Duffy	730	00
William T. Fogg	722	00
Hugh Ramsay	716	00
John C. Colburn	706	00
David Thayer	706	00
Hezekiah H. Noyes	730	00
William H. Newhall	730	00
Henry Bennett	31	00
Horatio W. Longa	36	50
William D. Perkins	32	00
Lucien B. Richards	60	50

To John Cassidy	\$86 00
Ezra D. Cilley	4 00
Albert F. Quimby	2 00
William Stevens	12 00
Hollis C. Hunton	15 00
Samuel Clark	6 00
Andrew J. Dickey	17 00
Leonard Shelters	11 00
Benjamin W. Robinson	2 00
B. B. Aldrich	9 00
Uriah A. Carswell	2 00
Henry W. Powell	17 00
Stephen C. Amsden	5 00
Justus N. Tuck	7 00
Erastus Cutting	71 00
Timothy Connors	8 00
C. Walker	6 00
Cyrus Sanborn	4 00
A. Jenkins	4 00
W. Forsaith	8 00
Thomas Howe	4 00
Russell O. Burleigh	4 00
Charles Canfield	2 00
Albert H. Merrill	3 00
Page S. Griffin	2 00
John Marshall	2 00
E. W. Abbott	6 00
Moses O. Pearson	2 00
Christopher C. Colby	4 00
Joel Daniels	2 00
L. M. Valcour	6 00
Charles H. Patten	4 00
T. J. Sanborn	4 00
W. P. Hazen	8 00
W. P. Farrington	4 00

To J. E. Rand	\$4 00	
J. H. Keyes	4 00	
M. Batchelder	4 00	
A. B. Smith	4 00	
James E. Bailey	3 00	
Gustavus M. Sanborn	2 00	
		<hr/> \$7,563 00

DAY POLICE.

To Horatio W. Longa	\$718 00
Henry Bennett	500 00
John D. Howard	226 50
Hugh Conroy	1 00
Albert F. Quimby	5 00
James Duffy	30 50
Hezekiah H. Noyes	17 00
Thomas L. Quimby	20 00
James E. Clough	5 00
Patrick Doyle	26 00
William T. Fogg	20 00
William H. Newhall	17 00
Hugh Ramsay	22 50
John C. Colburn	27 50
David Thayer	22 00
Samuel Clark	16 00
Charles H. Patten	10 00
B. B. Aldrich	11 00
Lucien B. Richards	4 00
Timothy O'Connor	9 50
W. P. Hazen	8 00
John Sanborn	3 00
Elbridge G. Woodman	4 00
Leonard Shelters	12 00
T. J. Sanborn	8 00
Stephen C. Amsden	6 00

To Justus N. Tuck . . .	\$9 00
Erastus Cutting . . .	2 00
Hollis C. Hunton . . .	7 00
Hugh Conroy . . .	2 00
William D. Perkins . . .	6 00
P. Connors . . .	2 00
A. Jenkins . . .	11 00
W. P. Farrington . . .	8 00
J. E. Rand . . .	8 00
J. H. Keyes . . .	8 00
M. Batchelder . . .	8 00
Gustavus M. Sanborn . . .	6 00
J. C. Cram . . .	8 00
Henry W. Powell . . .	6 00
C. Walker . . .	8 00
Cyrus Sanborn . . .	8 00
William Rourke . . .	1 50
Russell O. Burleigh . . .	8 00
John Cassidy . . .	8 00
Andrew J. Dickey . . .	6 00
Albert H. Merrill . . .	8 00
Page S. Griffin . . .	6 00
John Marshall . . .	4 00
Moses O. Pearson . . .	8 00
Cristopher C. Colby . . .	6 00
Joel Daniels . . .	8 00
B. W. Robinson . . .	8 00
Uriah A. Carswell . . .	5 00
L. M. Valcour . . .	6 00
Charles Canfield . . .	8 00
Stephen M. Bennett . . .	8 00
David Alden . . .	8 00
George W. Nichols . . .	8 00
J. P. Nelson . . .	8 00
James E. Clough . . .	8 00

To Simon Dodge	\$8 00	
Levi Andrews	8 00	
Adam Dickey	8 00	
Ephraim G. Hastings	4 00	
J. Catlin Smith	2 00	
Orrin D. Carpenter	8 00	
James W. Preston	7 00	
Ezra D. Cilley	8 00	
Henry Colby	2 00	
G. W. Chandler, Detective	33 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,076 00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

To F. B. Eaton, mucilage and twine,	\$4 21
John B. Clarke, printing	51 05
C. F. Livingston, "	1 25
William H. Fisk, "	17 09
William G. Everett, stationery,	13 50
John V. Sullivan, "	40
A. W. Brown, pitchwood	5 00
James Collins, "	1 50
John G. Colt, wood	15 05
M. N. Garland, wood	8 25
C. E. Dudley, "	22 83
John G. Dodge, "	7 98
J. T. Garland, wood	8 63
James W. McCannis, sawing wood,	1 75
John McIntire, " "	4 82
George Britner, " "	4 00
E. P. Johnson & Co., coal	12 53
L. B. Bodwell & Co., "	217 89
Lorenzo Chase, carrying in coal,	2 50
Bridget Riley, washing rooms,	7 30
Margaret Clancy, " "	2 00
Hannah Murphy, " "	4 90

To Margaret Haley, washing rooms,	\$2 30	
John Connors, cleaning lobby,	1 50	
William Connor, " " .	1 50	
G. F. Boshier, for comforters .	4 00	
Wm. G. Hoyt, repairing chairs,	4 50	
Merrill & Aldrich, " " .	3 00	
Straw & Lovejoy, repairing clock,	1 25	
Gilman B. Fogg, keys	9 97	
B. Frank Fogg, repairing pipe .	4 25	
Hartshorn & Pike, repairing stove,	5 50	
Pike & Heald, for stove and re- pairing	30 57	
William Stevens, setting glass .	6 00	
Charles Bunton, repairing lobby,	3 00	
William Parker, pails	94	
Dr. Fitzpatrick, for medical at- tendance on prisoners	5 00	
Albert Brigham, crackers . . .	5 50	
Daniels & Co., oil, locks, &c. .	9 64	
William C. Chase, burying nui- sance	1 00	
William Campbell, burying dogs,	2 00	
Patrick Finn, burying dog . . .	1 50	
Hezekiah H. Noyes, killing dogs,	2 50	
John L. Kennedy, painting signs,	9 00	
R. C. Hall, posting notices . . .	2 85	
S. S. James, for teams	23 50	
H. D. Corliss, for meals for offi- cers at Fair time	26 40	\$575 60
		<hr/>
		\$13,283 48
Balance to New Account		2,098 66
		<hr/>
		\$15,382 14

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

By Balance from Old Account	\$1,139 36	
Appropriation	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$6,139 36

EXPENDITURES.

To Henry N. Howe, for repairing pump on Hanover street	\$18 67
D. L. Stevens, serving writ	4 34
Isaac W. Smith, for contesting election of Mayor	80 51
Isaac W. Smith, for revising Ordinances	150 00
M. V. B. Richardson, for letter- ing scales	6 50
John G. Lane, damage to person and team by defect in high- way	500 00
Charles F. Horr, damage by dis- continuing part of old Falls road	330 60
Manchester Post-Office, for pos- tage	27 08
Joseph E. Bennett, for making Annual Report	125 00
Joseph E. Bennett, team to noti- fy land owners	3 50
Joseph E. Bennett, paid register of deeds	1 41
Joseph E. Bennett, paid express, Caleb Gage, damage to garden, Jonathan Woodman, for damage to crop	4 69
	5 00
	12 00

To Joseph B. Sawyer, for survey for water works	8133 00
Ann Donovan, washing No. 5 Ward room	3 50
Joanna Rourke, gratuity	100 00
D. W. Fling, witness fees in case of Mrs. Moulton	13 84
Clark & Huse, counsel in Goffs- town road case	22 00
Andrew J. Mayhew, for rent of Merrimack Hall	24 00
Daniel Wheeler, wood for No. 4 Ward room	3 00
Julia Finnegan, for washing No. 5 Ward room	2 50
C. A. Sulloway, for taking depo- sitions	4 55
U. S. & Canada Express Co., for express on ordinances	2 20
L. A. Proctor, for trees	111 00
S. S. James, for teams for Mes- senger	5 00
S. S. James, for Legislative Committee	9 00
Leonard French, returns of births and deaths	13 75
William W. Brown, returns of births and deaths	12 50
William Kimball, whitewashing tree boxes	47 25
Elvin P. Corning, cleaning vaults, J. Q. A. Sargent, work on water pipe	47 44
Hackett & Taylor, for concrete west of Merrimack Square	299 60

To A. G. Fairbanks, refreshments for firemen	\$16 41
Geo. H. Dudley, repairs at pest- house	11 63
Hill & Co., express	2 70
Horace Gordon, for watering trough	22 00
Josiah Hosford, pointing wall at the Center cemetery	20 50
Daniels & Co., nails for tree boxes, &c.	1 93
Daniels & Co., fuse for salutes	4 90
E. L. Brown, concreting in front of No. 6 Ward room	16 53
Mrs. Salter, gratuity	17 00
Chas. E. Moulton, making tree boxes	20 63
J. H. Andrews, serving notice on Samuel Andrews	3 00
Haines & Wallace, lumber for tree boxes	18 09
James A. Morse, meals for team- sters at Fair time	10 00
Lamson & Marden, edge stone and landmarks	33 37
Pike & Heald, for pump and dippers	20 38
John S. Webber,	7 00
Charles E. Moulton, work on pump	13 88
E. W. Harrington, laying side- walk Market street	25 00
Kidder & Chandler, for powder for salute	44 00

To Wm. G. Everett, for team on committees	\$3 00
Waite Brothers, flannel for cartridges	6 52
Cyrus W. Wallace, for gravel lot, Concord Railroad, freight on sprinkler	1,537 50
William Shepherd, for coach	2 70
Charles G. Sherer, care of small pox patients	2 00
James A. Weston, use of team (1870)	127 29
Pike & Heald, rep. water pipe	100 00
Jasper P. George, postage	3 42
Chas. Bunton, rep. water pipe	83
G. S. Chandler, fitting up No. 8 Ward room	4 00
National Bank Reporter	5 00
James B. Gove, copying non-resident taxes	1 50
J. E. Clough, cleaning vault	8 00
Dana W. King, recording deeds, S. S. James & Co., teams at Fair time	10 00
David Wells, lumber for cemetery fence, Ward 8	7 01
H. J. Poor, for nails, for cemetery fence, Ward 8	6 75
Frank F. Dearborn, lumber for cemetery fence, Ward 8	21 00
W. H. Newhall, making cemetery fence, Ward 8	10 00
John B. McCrillis, iron work for tree boxes	141 36
Joseph B. Sawyer, engineering,	41 00
	8 00
	46 00

To Haines & Wallace, lumber for cemetery fence	\$8 75
Geo. W. Merriam, iron work for tree boxes	1 50
James A. Weston, 100 copies of map of Manchester	500 00
Edward Wyman, for damage to well	32 00

WALL AT WEST END OF HANOVER SQUARE.

I. C. Flanders	24 38
Horace Quimby,	17 88
John H. Farnham	17 88
Eli Badger	16 50
Napoleon Badger	10 00
Patrick Fox	11 38
Michael Devine	5 25
Bodwell & Clark, for stone	132 36

\$5,315 14

Balance to New Account 824 22

\$6,139 36

CITY HALL AND STORES.

By Balance from Old Account	\$1,580 46
Rent of Police Court Room	151 18
Rent of City Hall	251 11
Rent of stores	1,688 00

\$3,670 75

EXPENDITURES.

To James Collins, for pitchwood	\$4 12
Geo. W. Clark, "	3 00

To A. W. Brown, pitchwood . . .	\$2 00
David Thayer, " . . .	1 00
John G. Coult, wood . . .	10 91
John McIntire, for sawing wood,	2 60
T. D. Chase, for wood . . .	6 00
L. B. Bodwell & Co., for coal . .	106 51
E. P. Johnson & Co., " . . .	16 28
Lorenzo Chase, for carrying in fuel	2 00
Henry J. Willey, for carrying in fuel	50
T. Ramsay Cochran, for wood . .	7 88
John Sullivan, for sawing wood,	1 25
Matthew Owens, " " . . .	1 75
Michael Harrington, " " . . .	1 54
Merrill & Aldrich, for repairing chairs &c.	24 50
John Q. A. Sargent, for repair- ing gas pipe and shade . . .	14 40
M. G. Hoyt, for repairing chairs,	3 50
David Libby, for brooms . . .	9 10
Charles A. Smith, for duster and pitcher	4 22
Daniels & Co., for oil, nails, punch, tacks &c.	11 91
Charles Williams, for magnet . .	3 40
National Bank Reporter for 1869	1 51
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	493 01
Gideon Flanders, for ice, 1870 . .	5 90
" " " 1869	5 85
Bridget Riley, for washing . . .	37 25
Mary Donohoe, "	5 00
Mary E. Mason, "	10 10
Margaret Haley, "	1 80

To Hannah Murphy, washing	2 10
Geo. H. Dudley, for repairs	3 00
N. S. Clark, for tape	40
John P. Brock, for repairing stove	6 00
Hartshorn & Pike, for repairing stove	1 30
Pike & Heald, for repairing stove,	29 13
Chas. Bunton, for repairing city clock &c.	16 50
Neal & Holbrook, for repairing roof	3 00
True Dudley, for repairing draw- ers	75
Alfred G. Fairbanks, for repair- ing chairs	3 75
Natt & Wm. F. Head, for brick,	84 00
Concord Railroad, for freight on brick	7 00
Dickey, Carpenter & Co., for re- pairing sidewalk	46 37
Dickey, Carpenter & Co., for re- pairing chimney	8 50
P. I. Boyd, for making awning	16 00
Abbott & Kelley, for setting glass,	4 50
John L. Kennedy, for setting glass	8 21
John L. Kennedy, for painting signs	54 75
Barton & Co., carpet for school committee room	93 65
Johnson & Stevens, for pails	1 05
C. E. Clark, for gas burners	7 50
J. Peabody, for fans	1 00

To Thomas P. Clough, for cleaning carpets	\$1 25	
J. J. Abbott, for setting glass	8 00	
J. E. Clough, for cleaning vault,	20 00	
William Parker, for sprinkler	1 00	
S. F. Murry & Co., for copper- as, fly-paper, &c.	5 90	
Zelotes L. Place, moving settees	2 50	
William Stevens, " "	3 75	
G. W. Adams & Son, matches	1 85	
Straw & Lovejoy, clock for treasurer	35 00	
Straw & Lovejoy, rep. clocks	28 20	
" " reporting time	16 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,321 54	
Balance to New Account	2,349 21	
	<hr/>	\$3,670 75

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

By Balance from Old Account	\$99 21
Appropriation	2,000 00
Reserved Fund (transferred)	600 00
Overdraft refunded	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,701 21

EXPENDITURES.

To Wm. E. Moore, for printing	\$36 75
John B. Clarke, printing Ordi- nances	354 36
John B. Clarke, printing Annu- al Reports	704 52
John B. Clarke, printing Mayor's Valedictory	43 45

To John B. Clarke, printing . . .	\$249 98	
R. J. P. Goodwin, stationery . . .	1 50	
B. F. Bennett & Co., surveyors' and weighers' and other blank books	119 50	
McFarland & Jenks, advertising non-resident taxes	20 25	
H. W. Herrick, cuts for Re- port	83 85	
C. A. Alvord, printing cuts for Report	38 50	
C. F. Livingston, printing May- or's Address, check-lists, &c.	138 75	
H. R. Chamberlin, stationery . . .	1 72	
A. Quimby, "	11 67	
Campbell & Hanscom	152 08	
Wm. G. Everett, blanks and blank books	22 00	
Henry A. Gage, printing	29 00	
John V. Sullivan, stationery . . .	5 87	
Geo. W. Quimby, jr., "	24	
Wm. H. Fisk, for binding Ordi- nances	397 46	
Wm. H. Fisk, blank books	150 55	
F. B. Eaton, ink and pens	4 87	
Daniel S. Holt, advertising Ordi- nances	6 25	
Manchester Post-Office, for post- age stamps	5 00	
Silas R. Sleeper, for stationery . .	4 00	
John D. Powell, "	1 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,583 12	
Balance to New Account	118 09	
	<hr/>	
		\$2,701 21

BRIDGE ACROSS COHAS BROOK,
NEAR CLOUGH'S MILLS.

By Appropriation \$974 71

EXPENDITURES.

To Clough & Foster, for lumber	\$185 37	
I. T. Webster, Superintendent,	300 77	
Moses Tracy, for labor	75 41	
John S. Webster, "	37 50	
Frank E. Foss, "	27 37	
Ezekiel Foss, "	17 62	
James M. Webster, "	64 16	
Amos C. Webster, "	43 11	
Ebenezer C. Webster, labor,	3 00	
Gilman Clough, "	30 87	
John Dickey, "	11 37	
Daniel H. Dickey, "	4 75	
Lyman A. Dickey, "	7 37	
Charles Emerson, "	3 25	
George B. Emerson, "	3 50	
James Emerson, "	6 00	
James Wiley, "	12 62	
John B. Varick, spikes	4 35	
Daniels & Co., spikes and nails,	20 68	
Dutton Woods, building bridge,	92 31	
	<hr/>	
	\$951 38	
Balance to New Account	23 33	
	<hr/>	
		\$974 71

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS.

By Balance from Old Account	.	\$40	98	
Appropriation	.	2,000	00	
Reserved Fund (transferred)	.	100	00	
				<hr/>
				\$2,140 98

EXPENDITURES.

STABLES ON MANCHESTER STREET.

To Samuel M. Nutt, for mason work.		\$14	53	
David H. Nutt.	"	14	52	
D. A. Wilson,	"	6	00	
Neal & Holbrook, lumber and work	.	972	03	
Daniels & Co., nails	.	4	00	
Haines & Wallace, lumber	.	11	95	
Daniel Flanders, carpenter work.	.	50	00	
H. & H. R. Pettee, cement.	.	5	50	
Charles E. Moulton, labor	.	14	44	
A. H. Lowell, gutters	.	11	00	
Temple McQueston, cement pipe.	.	9	25	
J. L. Kennedy, painting	.	28	51	
J. Q. A. Sargent, gas piping	.	20	53	
Wm. Kimball, whitewashing	.	4	00	
Wm. Griffin, labor,	.	2	25	
Thomas Carrigan, labor	.	3	00	
Patrick Burke,	"	1	50	
Timothy Connor	"		75	
				<hr/>
				\$1,173 76

PEST-HOUSE.

To Charles G. Sherer, for work	\$30 30	
John V. Sullivan, paper hangings	5 51	
	<hr/>	\$35 81

ENGINE-HOUSE AND STABLES, VINE STREET.

To Haines & Wallace, for lumber	\$235 03
W. W. Hubbard, "	28 00
John L. Bradford, carpenter work	183 40
Neal & Holbrook, carpenter work,	25 34
T. R. Hubbard, doors and windows	3 25
Daniels & Co., hardware	90 53
Lamson & Marden, stone-work,	7 75
Wm. H. Kennedy, "	3 00
C. R. Colley, painting	10 00
Joel Daniels, "	13 06
B. Frank Fogg, gas piping	5 30
James Eastman, mason work	2 75
H. & H. R. Pettee, cement	2 75
Palmer & Co., gas piping	27 50
Hackett & Taylor, concreting basement	154 68
William McPherson, cement pipe,	14 25
Pike & Heald, tin and labor	23 15
Charles E. Moulton, labor	13 00
James Patten, "	3 00
Patrick Finn, "	3 50
James Kearns, "	1 75
John Larkin, "	1 50
John Collins, "	1 50
Patrick McCabe, "	1 50

To Peter Haggerty, for labor . . .	\$1 50	
William Griffin, " . . .	3 00	
Lawrence McCarty " . . .	1 50	
H. N. Howe, pump-work . . .	13 54	
C. Sanborn, stone-work . . .	1 75	\$876 78
	<hr/>	
		\$2,086 35
Balance to New Account . . .		54 63
		<hr/>
		\$2,140 98

COURT-HOUSE.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$35 50	
Appropriation	500 00	
Grass sold	1 00	
	<hr/>	\$536 50

EXPENDITURES.

To Josiah Hosford, pointing stone work	\$22 50	
H. & H. R. Pettee, lime . . .	1 45	
Neal & Holbrook, repairing win- dows	2 50	
Hartshorn & Pike, repairing pipes	6 50	
John B. Varick, duster . . .	3 00	
B. Frank Fogg, putting up foot rods	19 86	
Wm. McPherson, putting in well,	22 00	
Hoyt & Cox, repairing chairs .	2 00	
Daniels & Co., wrench, nails, &c.	4 21	
J. Q. A. Sargent, piping . . .	7 05	
Manchester Gas-Light Co., gas .	17 10	
	<hr/>	
	\$108 17	
Balance to New Account . . .	428 33	
	<hr/>	\$536 50

POLICE STATION.

By Haines & Wallace, for brick . . .	\$133 51	
Sewers and drains, " . . .	217 99	
Paving, " . . .	41 40	
Concord Railroad, " . . .	12 60	
	<hr/>	\$405 50

EXPENDITURES.

To Jos. B. Sawyer, for plan of cells, . . .	\$7 50	
Jesse Gault, brick	318 00	
Concord Railroad, for freight on bricks	53 00	
Charles Colby, hauling bricks	27 00	
	<hr/>	\$405 50

INSURANCE.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$174 25	
Appropriation	1,000 00	
E. P. Richardson, insurance div- idend	7 50	
Overdraft refunded	32 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,214 25

EXPENDITURES.

To Equitable Insurance Co.	\$35 00
Company of North America	15 00
Phenix Insurance Co.	95 25
Ætna Insurance Co.	268 00
National Insurance Co.	30 00
Home Ins. Co., New York	30 00
Manhattan Insurance Co.	18 75

To Howard Fire Insurance Co.	\$39 75	
N. E. Morrill	36 25	
E. P. Richardson	200 00	
Springfield Fire Insurance Co.	45 50	
Isaac W. Smith,	104 25	
B. P. Cilley	60 00	
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.,	125 00	
George A. French	37 50	
	<u>\$1,141 25</u>	
Balance to New Account	73 00	\$1,214 25

SALARY OF OFFICERS.

By Balance from Old Account	\$419 51	
Appropriation	8,000 00	
	<u>8,419 51</u>	\$8,419 51

EXPENDITURES.

To James A. Weston, Mayor	\$1,000 00	
Joseph E. Bennett, City Clerk	1,000 00	
Henry R. Chamberlin, Treasurer and Collector	1,483 33	
Elbridge D. Hadley, Clerk of Common Council	100 00	
James O. Adams, Clerk pro tem of Common Council	58 33	
David Thayer, Messenger	6 67	
William Stevens, "	600 00	
C. A. Sulloway, Solicitor, 1869	100 00	
	<u>\$4,348 33</u>	\$4,348 33

HEALTH OFFICERS.

To George A. Crosby, 1869 . . .	\$25 00	
Eben Carr, " . . .	25 00	
William B. Patten, " . . .	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$75 00
Ebenezer H. Davis, 1870 . . .	\$25 00	
William B. Patten, " . . .	25 00	
Eben Carr, " . . .	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$75 00
Oscar D. Abbott, Physician . . .		50 00

ASSESSORS.

To Moses O. Pearson	\$143 00	
Horace P. Simpson	161 00	
John F. Woodbury	260 00	
Isaac D. Palmer	133 00	
Timothy Sullivan	131 00	
Isaac Whittemore	183 00	
Joseph N. Prescott	121 00	
Joseph E. Bennett, for writing . . .	210 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,342 00

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

To Samuel S. Moulton	\$25 00	
Sayward J. Young	25 00	
Nahum Baldwin	25 00	
Moses E. George, Clerk	75 00	
Hugh Conroy	25 00	
John Morse	25 00	
Horatio Fradd	25 00	
George H. Colby	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$250 00

SCHOOL BOARD.

To Joseph G. Edgerly, Supt. . \$1,500 00

COMMITTEE.

To Henry C. Sanderson . . .	\$10 00	
Marshall P. Hall, Clerk . . .	35 00	
Thomas Borden	10 00	
Samuel Upton	10 00	
Patrick A. Devine	10 00	
Ephraim S. Peabody	10 00	
James Dean	10 00	
DeLafayette Robinson	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,605 00

MODERATORS.

To John P. Currier	\$3 00	
Timothy W. Challis	3 00	
Henry C. Tilton, 1868 and 1869	6 00	
George Holbrook	3 00	
Elbridge G. Haynes	3 00	
C. C. Favor	3 00	
William H. Newhall	3 00	
	<hr/>	\$24 00

CLERKS.

To James M. House	\$5 00	
John D. Powell	5 00	
George W. Quimby, jr.	2 50	
L. B. Bodwell	5 00	
Jasper P. George	5 00	
Silas R. Sleeper	5 00	
Luther E. Wallace	5 00	
George H. Gerry	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$37 50

SELECTMEN.

To S. C. Clatur	\$5 00	
Sylvanus B. Putnam	5 00	
Edward L. Carpenter	5 00	
M. A. Hunkins	5 00	
Elbridge G. Woodman	5 00	
Joseph Simonds	5 00	
Thacher M. Conant	5 00	
B. L. Hartshorn	5 00	
Henry French	5 00	
Moses Eastman	5 00	
John V. Sullivan	5 00	
Ira P. Fellows	5 00	
Harrison D. Lord	5 00	
James W. Lathe	5 00	
Hosea E. Sturtevant	5 00	
D. J. Warren	5 00	
Carrol Riddle	5 00	
James Richardson	5 00	
Milo W. Harvey	5 00	
George S. Chandler	5 00	
Damon Y. Stearns, 1869	5 00	
		<hr/>
		\$105 00
		<hr/>
		\$7,906 83
Balance to New Account		512 68
		<hr/>
		\$8,419 51

CITY LIBRARY.

By Balance from Old Account	\$183 30	
Appropriation	2,500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$2,683 30

EXPENDITURES.

To Appropriation, for books	\$1,000 00	
S. N. Bell, for rent	250 00	
“ “ cash for freight	7 00	
Charles H. Marshall, Librarian	600 00	
“ “ cash paid	3 00	
Charles A. Smith, duster	2 25	
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	95 94	
Henry A. Gage, printing	3 00	
Chas. F. Livingston, printing catalogues	78 00	
William E. Moore, printing	2 00	
E. P. Johnson & Co., coal	12 00	
William Parker, grate	1 46	
John Q. A. Sargent, gas burners	1 45	
Pike & Heald, repairing stove	8 00	
James A. Weston, for map of Manchester	6 00	
Etna Insurance Co., for insur- ance	32 50	
Phoenix Insurance Co., for insur- ance	25 00	
William H. Fisk, for binding	220 48	
	<u>\$2,348 08</u>	
Balance to New Account	335 22	
	<u> </u>	\$2,683 30

LIBRARY BUILDING.

By Balance from Old Account	\$696 07	
Appropriation	7,780 77	
	<u> </u>	\$8,476 84

EXPENDITURES.

To Daniels & Co., for oil, lampblack &c.	\$27 58
John J. Bennett, for cleaning brickwork	62 00
A. H. Lowell, castings	7 80
Josiah Hosford, pointing stone- work	25 00
Moses D. Stokes, steps	680 72
Lamson & Marden, stone work,	3 00
Gilman H. Kimball, edge stone and posts	184 62
John F. Woodbury & Co., for iron work	8 05
E. L. Brown, for concrete work,	148 15
H. & H. R. Pettee, cask cement,	2 70
David H. Young, drain pipe	51 40
Haines & Wallace, lumber	32 02
John L. Bradford, building fence,	26 89
John B. Clarke, advertising	8 13
Peter Haggerty, labor	1 50
Dennis Gibbons "	9 00
Patrick Connor, "	12 00
Joseph Taylor "	3 00
John Mahoney "	9 00
Patrick Donough "	7 50
Warren Harvey "	5 00
James Fitts, "	3 00
Garret Murray "	3 00
Charles Brennan "	2 62
Joseph Gardner "	2 62
Michael Mullen "	3 00
Morris Horan "	3 00
John Nolan "	3 00

To Patrick Fox, for labor	\$1 50	
Pike & Heald, furnaces	228 97	
E. Roper, running cornice	87 22	
John J. Bennett, for brick and work	75 50	
	<u>1,727 99</u>	
Balance to New Account	6,748 85	
	<u>8,476 84</u>	

SUNCOOK VALLEY RAILROAD.

By Balance from Old Account	\$25,000 00
To cash	\$25,000 00

CEMENT PIPE FROM HANOVER SQUARE.

By Balance from Old Account	\$154 77
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EXPENDITURES.

To Alanson Walker, for stone	\$10 00	
Balance to Reserved Fund	144 77	
	<u>154 77</u>	

STATE TAX.

By Appropriation	\$50,562 00
To State Treasurer's receipt	\$50,562 00

COUNTY TAX.

By Appropriation	\$15,947 47
To County Treasurer's receipt	\$15,947 47

INTEREST.

By Balance from Old Account	\$1,442 99	
Appropriation	25,000 00	
Accrued interest on bonds,	109 75	
		<u>\$26,552 74</u>

EXPENDITURES.

To Cyrus Hazen	\$54 00
Estate of Ira B. Osgood	15 00
Estate of N. Hunt	426 00
William F. Harvey	16 22
Rebecca W. Smith	69 00
S. E. Burnham	12 00
Caroline B. Peterson	8 08
Henry Kelley	12 00
D. Hunt	68 51
Amoskeag National Bank	77 50
Manchester National Bank	77 50
S. J. & M. K. Wilson	22 50
Harrison D. Lord	6 60
James A. Weston	20 00
John M. Harvey	50 25
Alonzo F. Carr	60 40
William P. Merrill	42 00
N. B. Hall	12 18
Alvin Pratt	6 00
Rhoda Flanders	30 00
Mary P. Harris	240 00
Solomon Whitehouse	30 00
John Ordway	1 67
Merrimack River Savings Bank,	39 03
William McDonald	264 00
Amos S. Tallant	57 00

To John C. Colburn	\$25 50	
Samuel S. Moulton	30 00	
Coupons on bonds	22,134 00	
		<hr/>
	\$23,906 94	
Balance to New Account . .	2,645 80	
		<hr/>
		\$26,552 74

TEMPORARY LOAN.

By amount of loan, Jan. 1, 1870 .	\$28,001 00	
Cyrus K. Hazen	1,000 00	
William McDonald	8,000 00	
Manchester National Bank . .	5,000 00	
Amoskeag " "	5,000 00	
M. K. & Sarah J. Wilson . . .	1,500 00	
Charles E. Moulton	500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$49,001 00

EXPENDITURES.

To William F. Harvey	\$700 00
Cyrus K. Hazen	800 00
Caroline B. Peterson	500 00
D. Hunt	25 00
Alonzo F. Carr	1,000 00
Alvin Pratt	200 00
John Ordway	5,000 00
Moody K. Wilson	700 00
Sarah J. Wilson	800 00
Amoskeag National Bank . .	5,000 00
Manchester " "	5,000 00
William McDonald	8,000 00

To Samuel S. Moulton	\$500 00	
John C. Colburn	50 00	
		<hr/>
	\$28,275 00	
Amount of loan, Jan. 1, 1871	20,726 00	
		<hr/>
		\$49,001 00

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

By Balance from Old Account	\$2,800 00	
Appropriation	10,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$12,800 00

EXPENDITURES.

To Merrimack River Savings Bank, balance on Hallsville school- house	\$700 00	
Loan of April 1, 1865	8,800 00	
		<hr/>
	\$9,500 00	
Balance to New Account	3,300 00	
		<hr/>
		\$12,800 00

LAND SOLD FROM FARM.

By Balance from Old Account	\$662 40
B. F. Farnum	276 81
J. R. Hanson	320 25
Mrs. Laura Boutelle	365 43
Benj. W. Robinson	117 07
Charles H. Robinson	127 96
Henry M. Preston	101 25
A. A. Bunton	65 93
D. P. Beattie	65 93
Waterman Smith	1,901 62

To Thomas W. Lane . . .	\$126 56	
Daniel H. Maxfield . . .	126 56	
Hazen Davis . . .	126 56	
	<u> </u>	\$4,384 33

EXPENDITURES.

To Jos. B. Sawyer, running lines and setting bounds . . .	\$3 00	
City Farm, for building streets .	206 00	
Jerry L. Fogg, building streets .	27 25	
	<u> </u>	\$236 25
Balance to New Account . . .	4,148 08	
	<u> </u>	\$4,384 33

DOG TAX 1870.

By amount collected . . .	\$168 00
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EXPENDITURES.

To Isaac Huse, for damage to sheep,	\$22 00	
Balance to New Account . . .	146 00	
	<u> </u>	\$168 00

DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

By Balance from Old Account . . .	\$30 02	
Appropriation	5,500 00	
	<u> </u>	\$5,530 02

EXPENDITURES.

To Sundry persons	\$4,953 96	
Balance to New Account	566 06	
	<hr/>	\$5,530 02

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

By Balance from Old Account	\$4,031 82
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List of 1867.

To William K. Roby, paid in Brighton,	\$4 91
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List of 1868.

To E. S. Peabody, for maintaining watering-trough	3 00	
Chas. F. Whittemore, paid in Massachusetts	3 15	
Mitchell Ledue, minor	3 15	
Louis Desilitts, "	3 15	
John K. Cross, died before collec- tion	3 15	
M. M. Bartlett, did not own stock,	6 30	
Eastman & Putney, had no cow,	95	
Wm. H. Humphrey, could not pay	25 20	
D. A. Messer, had no carriage,	1 47	
Caleb W. Haselton, insane,	1 63	
William Whittle	21 00	
	<hr/>	\$72 15

List of 1869.

To E. S. Peabody, for maintaining trough	\$3 00
A. J. Young, for maintaining trough	3 00
Littlefield & Hayes, overtaxed .	12 40
John H. Wales, " .	3 96
John D. Riddle, " .	2 48
Louise M. Prince, " .	2 48
E. W. Harrington, no dog .	1 00
Geo. W. Morrison, " .	1 00
Michael J. McDonald, no dog .	1 00
William E. Greeley, " .	1 00
C. Porter, " .	1 00
Frank D. Hanson, " .	1 00
T. D. O'Connor, " .	1 00
Charles W. Barker, " .	1 00
Oliver B. Elliott, " .	1 00
John B. Larkin, " .	1 00
D.W. Garland, paid in Hooksett,	3 72
H. S. Batchelder, " " .	3 72
Loami Searle, overtaxed . .	4 96
John Ferguson, " . .	3 72
J. P. Brock, " . .	49 60
Henry W. Herrick, overtaxed .	9 92
Clarissa H. Carr, taxed wrong,	1 74
Edwin L. Hill, did not own house	44 64
Thomas Moran, over 70 . .	3 72
William Carr, " . .	3 72
Patrick Keher, " . .	3 72
Joseph Wainwright, minor .	3 72
Fred Gagnon, " . .	3 72
Charles W. Clough, " . .	3 72

To Levi Snow, minor	\$3 72
Daniel Hill, "	3 72
William H. Wyman, minor	3 72
Benjamin Emerson, "	3 72
William M. Junkins, died before collection	3 72
John K. Cross, died before col- lection	3 72
Caleb W. Haselton, insane	5 71
John Conley, poor	3 72
William Plumb, name wrong	3 72
Sherburn D. Smith, did not own bank stock	4 96
Chas. F. Whittemore, paid in Massachusetts	3 72
Henry W. Hazen, paid in Deer- field	3 72
Amos I. Pollard, paid in Hook- sett	3 72
Roswell G. Eaton, paid in San- bornton	3 72
Robert McQueston, paid in Litch- field	3 72
William French, paid in Pitts- field	3 72
Albert Young, paid in Nashua	3 72
O. J. Poor, " Raymond,	3 72
R. W. Flanders, paid in London- derry	3 72
George Atwell, paid in Canaan,	3 72
Benjamin Stewart, paid in Au- burn	3 72
Loami Searle, paid in Hooksett,	3 72
Henry R. Demary, paid in Bos- ton	3 72

To Carlos F. Humphrey, lost an arm	\$3 72	
Edson G. Stark, no horse	2 48	
Lot No. 49 Park street taxed twice	60	
Godfrey Mason, taxed twice	5 71	
Rodnia Nutt, jr., not here	3 72	
Cyrus K. Foss, overtaxed	1 24	
Ann M. Long, taxed twice,	2 48	
	—	\$290 40

List of 1870.

To Silas McIntire, over 70	\$3 27
Thomas Reynolds, "	3 27
John Marsh, "	3 27
Edward Stanton, "	3 27
Henry M. Kellogg, minor	3 27
Edward Bishop, "	3 27
Charles Turner, "	3 37
John F. Moore, "	3 27
Frederick Quinn, "	3 27
Edward C. Paul, "	3 27
Gilman B. Fogg, no dog,	1 00
John M. Chandler, "	1 00
John P. Rowell, "	1 00
George Smith, "	1 00
Joseph Goodwin, "	1 00
Daniel Haley, "	1 00
Lyman W. Colby, paid in Dunbarton	3 2
Charles R. Foss, paid in Candia	3 27
D. O. Danforth, " Amherst,	3 27
John Danforth, " "	3 27
Edward Fortier, nearly blind,	3 27
Addison P. Sawyer, taxed twice,	3 27

To Frank Brigham, taxed twice	\$3 27	
Lyman Colby, wrong name	3 27	
Amos E. Hurley, " "	3 27	
Caleb W. Haselton, insane	4 80	
Chas. P. Griffin, died before col- lection	3 27	
S. N. Robie, died before collec- tion	3 27	
Amos Spofford, cow died	87	
John Smith, lost an arm	3 27	
Nancy F. Goodwin, maintaining watering trough	3 00	
William Campbell, maintaining watering trough	6 00	
William Whittle, no horse,	1 09	
" " interest money did not have	21 80	
	<hr/>	\$115 50
		<hr/>
		\$482 96
Balance to New Account		3,548 86
		<hr/>
		\$4,031 82

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES AND LOTS.

By balance from Old Account	\$3,838 88	
Appropriation	15,000 00	
Cash for old house at Goffe's Falls	50 00	
	<u> </u>	\$18,888 88

EXPENDITURES.

GOFFE'S FALLS HOUSE.

To John B. Clarke, for advertising,	\$9 25	
Geo. H. Allen, engineer	14 50	
J. Edwin Stearns, "	14 00	
W. W. Patterson, "	4 00	
Natt Head, for erecting building,	2,700 00	
Geo. H. Dudley, for work	15 62	
Thomas P. Clough, for cleaning,	2 55	
Joseph W. Ross, for ink wells	5 60	
Joseph L. Ross, for furniture	195 50	
Joseph G. Edgerly, for cash paid for freight &c.	5 05	
John L. Kennedy, for painting,	5 75	
Wm. McPherson, for finishing black-boards	8 50	
John P. Moore, grading &c.	42 00	
John B. Varick, for hooks, cord &c.	3 11	
	<u> </u>	\$3,025 43

MAIN STREET HOUSE.

To Campbell & Hanscom, for adver- tising	\$4 00
J. L. Smith, for lumber	11 56

To Natt Head, on account of construction	\$5,500 00	
Temple McQueston, for well and drain	24 33	
E. Cutting, stone work	52 37	
Haines & Wallace, lumber	60 96	
Joseph L. Ross, furniture	366 50	
Concord Railroad, freight on furniture	15 40	
Amoskeag M'f'g Co., for lot	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,035 12

LINCOLN STREET HOUSE.

To Gilman H. Kimball, on account of foundation	\$2,582 40	
Gilman H. Kimball, for setting underpinning	156 74	
John B. Clarke, advertising	4 50	
Haines & Wallace, lumber	129 09	
George W. Stevens, architect	200 00	
Hartshorn & Pike, pump	11 50	
John J. Bennett, work	5 06	
C. H. Hodgman, hauling brick	180 00	
J. L. Smith, lumber	8 00	
H. & H. R. Pettee, lime and cement	11 00	
Charles E. Moulton, building sheds	42 50	
James Patten, grading lot	24 00	
John Fenof, " "	6 37	
James Fitts " "	6 37	
Michael Scanlan, " "	6 37	
William Griffin, " "	6 37	
John Daley, " "	9 37	

To John Mahoney, grading lot .	\$9 37
John Larkin, " " .	4 50
Lawrence McCarty, grading lot,	4 50
Edward Bresnahan, " " .	4 50
Thomas Moran, " " .	4 50
Patrick Mannahan, " " .	4 50
Thomas Carrigan, " " .	4 50
Frank Currier, " " .	7 50
James Kerrin, " " .	8 75
Geo. W. Butterfield, " " .	2 00
Albert F. Quimby, " " .	3 00
Josiah Harvey, " " .	6 00
Single Team No. 1, " " .	8 50
" " " 2, " " .	8 50
Double Team No. 1, " " .	3 00
" " " 2, " " .	4 50
" " " 3, " " .	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,486 76

FRANKLIN STREET HOUSE.

To Amoskeag M'f'g Co., for land .	\$1,775 00
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SPRUCE STREET LOT.

To Amoskeag M'f'g Co., for land .	\$600 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,922 31
Balance to New Account .	2,966 57
	<hr/>
	\$18,888 88

REPAIRS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

By Appropriation	\$5,000 00
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EXPENDITURES.

To transferred to Appropriation for	
Schools	\$2,014 20
Abbott & Kelley, for painting	64 46
John L. Kennedy, "	243 74
John L. Kelley, "	14 67
Joel Daniels, "	5 45
L. A. Proctor, setting trees	22 50
Daniels & Co., hardware	78 17
Geo. W. Merriam, iron work	2 50
George H. Dudley, joiner work,	656 67
John H. Maynard, raising up house	10 00
A. A. Bunton & Co., lumber	163 27
Joseph L. Smith, "	27 00
Haines & Wallace, "	292 44
Thomas R. Hubbard, "	91 01
Hartshorn & Pike, "repairing stoves	89 81
Pike & Heald, repairing stoves,	34 91
Thomas P. Clough, for cleaning house	3 00
Marshall J. Kendrick, teaming,	2 25
William Kimball, whitewashing fences	16 42
E. Cutting, setting edge stone	25 00
E. Cutting, building vault	11 25
Kidder & Chandler, hardware	1 65

To Dickey, Carpenter & Co., laying sidewalk	\$117 05	
Amos Spofford, for digging well	50 00	
Fogg & James, team	1 50	
John B. Varick, hardware	1 62	
Wm. McPherson, whitewashing Bakersville house	23 00	
Wm. McPherson, digging well at Amoskeag house	245 12	
Neal & Holbrook, joiner work	7 25	
Columbus Wyman, stone work	4 00	
Samuel Brown, jr., grading about house on Center street	101 49	
Levi M. Green, for painting blackboards	6 00	
Wm. O. Haskell & Son	8 00	
E. G. Haynes, repairing plastering	27 00	
E. L. Brown, repairing concrete, Augustus Proctor, painting shed, John H. Proctor, grading lot	3 50	
	8 80	
	110 00	
John S. Furber, pump	9 50	
American Tablet Co., for blackboard	54 70	
John Q. A. Sargent, piping	22 45	
Joseph L. Ross, furniture	161 88	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,833 23	
Balance to New Account	166 77	
	<hr/>	\$5,000 00

SCHOOLS.

By Balance from Old Account	\$14 22	
Appropriation	42,000 00	
Repairs of School-houses (trans- ferred)	2,014 20	
	<hr/>	\$44,028 42

EXPENDITURES.

REPAIRS.

To Brown & Fellows, for gate irons.	\$1 50
John L. Kennedy, painting and glazing	97 79
John Q. A. Sargent, repairing furnace	12 35
Samuel Brown, grading yard	20 00
George H. Dudley, joiner work.	369 25
Wm. McPherson, mason work	18 00
James A. Eastman, " "	4 75
E. G. Haynes, " "	25 20
M. J. Kendrick, job team	1 25
C. Aldrich,	18 00
C. H. Hodgman, job team	75
David Libby, repairing chairs.	2 95
Neal & Holbrook, carpenter work	25 83
E. P. Cogswell, 2d, carpenter work	52 44
W. H. Elliott, repairing clocks.	5 75
Straw & Lovejoy, " "	9 25
B. F. Martin, pump	6 00
H. M. Bailey, for stove-pipe and register	10 77
Thomas R. Hubbard, for lumber.	45 00

To Daniels & Co., hardware . . .	\$27 64
John B. McCrillis, bands for tree boxes	6 00
Jewett B. Eastman, work . . .	3 00
American Tablet Co., for black- boards	78 00
A. H. Lowell & Co., castings for seats	96 25
Charles C. Campbell, repairing Stark House	7 10
Levi M. Green, painting black- boards	2 50
Abbott & Kelley, painting . . .	16 67
Joseph L. Ross, seats and desks,	1,100 00
Hartshorn & Pike, repairing stoves	12 28
Joseph W. Ross, ink wells . . .	70 00
Concord Railroad, freight on furniture	13 50
Leonard Stratton	88
G. C. Cox, glazing, &c.	5 10
Gilman B. Fogg, keys and re- pairing locks	22 64
Barton & Co., carpet	56 18
	<hr/> \$2,244 07

FUEL AND SAWING WOOD.

To J. H. Proctor, for wood . . .	\$60 00
B. L. Hartshorn, "	5 00
H. E. Ryder, "	33 75
Daniel B. Eastman, "	14 00
Kimball & Hall, "	187 29
Thos. R. Hubbard, "	4 00

To H. Richards, for wood	\$38 25
Pine Grove Cemetery, wood	98 10
Gilman Clough, "	90 00
B. F. Locke, "	27 00
Simon B. Hill, "	13 12
George W. George, "	15 00
J. Preston, "	28 00
Nehemiah Preston, "	21 00
L. B. Bodwell & Co., coal	3,152 91
E. P. Johnson & Co.	243 84
Highway District No. 2, hauling wood	21 80
Charles E. W. Clough, hauling wood	3 00
J. W. Abbott, hauling wood	3 00
John McIntire, for sawing wood,	56 00
Chadburne George, " "	1 00
Edmund Burke, " "	2 00
Thomas E. Clough, " "	1 87
Eben Carr, " "	9 00
William C. Chase, " "	6 00
E. Stearns, " "	10 76
Charles Aldrich, " "	7 50
P. Connor, " "	3 00
J. G. Edgerly, " "	4 00
L. H. Dutton, " "	3 50
Moses Lull, " "	6 50
John Flemming, " "	1 50
Thomas Corcoran, " "	12 00
Leonard Stratton, " "	3 87
Michael Lane, " "	2 50
G. W. Clark, pitchwood	3 00

 \$4,193 06

FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES.

To W. W. Colburn, for minerals	\$10 00
Barton & Co., carpet	10 58
Hoyt & Cox, chairs	2 50
A. O. Parker, "	31 00
Charles A. Smith, duster	2 10
Wm. H. Elliott, clocks	6 50
Joseph W. Ross, ink wells	9 58
J. L. Hammett, erasers, blocks, &c.,	54 50
Scott & Jewell, pails	4 32
John S. Hayes, chair cushion	1 25
David Libby, brooms	26 33
Joseph L. Ross, desks and seats, Daniels & Co., hardware	38 50
Vance & Goodwin, pail	66 86
Leonard Stratton, tongs, brush, &c.,	25
John B. Varick, hardware	1 10
C. E. Clough, carting furniture, G. F. Boshier, chairs	11 67
Pike & Heald, dusters, dippers, &c.,	5 00
H. C. Tilton, black-board brush- es	13 50
Hartshorn & Pike, dippers, &c., Straw & Lovejoy, clocks	18 39
Wm. Parker, brushes and dip- pers	179 00
David Urech, baskets	16 88
Nichols & Hall, paper	48 00
Geo. W. Adams & Son, pail	15 15

 \$584 41

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

To Brewer and Tileston, charts, cards, &c.,	\$83 16
A. W. Williams & Co.,	2 66
Thompson, Bigelow and Brown, geographies	50 34
Manchester Post Office, postage,	13 77
M. P. Hall, stamps and envel- opes	5 72
B. F. Bennett & Co., blank rec- ords	260 00
John S. Hayes, paper	5 75
J. L. Hammett, charts, pencils, &c.,	14 58
Nichols & Hall	41 41
F. B. Eaton, paper	94 05
I. S. Whitney, charts	41 75
Wm. G. Everett, blank books	15 00
W. A. Wilde & Co.,	15 53
Woodworth, Ainsworth & Co.,	15 00
Wm. Henshaw, maps	12 00
John V. Sullivan, books	9 02
H. M. Cable	1 25
William H. Fisk	54 12
Antiquarian Bookstore, books for indigent children	32 30
J. G. Edgerly	8 00
Alfred Quimby, books for indi- gent children	88 60

 \$864 01

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

To Wm. E. Moore . . .	\$86 25	
Wm. H. Fisk . . .	89 75	
Campbell & Hanscom . . .	57 35	
Chas. F. Livingston . . .	164 80	
John B. Clarke . . .	245 80	
	<hr/>	\$643 95

CARE OF ROOMS.

To Etta M. George . . .	\$12 50
Addie M. Chase . . .	18 00
Mary J. Reid . . .	12 50
Clara N. Brown . . .	11 00
Kate W. Osgood . . .	3 00
Mary A. Richardson . . .	1 50
Abbie E. Abbott . . .	10 50
Emily J. Parker . . .	9 50
Georgianna Dow . . .	15 00
Annette McDoel . . .	10 50
Sarah J. Greene . . .	6 50
Eugene O. Locke . . .	8 00
J. G. Edgerly . . .	1 50
Alice G. Lord . . .	8 50
Alpha Messer . . .	42 00
Lana S. George . . .	8 00
Isaac L. Heath . . .	6 00
Nellie J. Sanderson . . .	10 50
William E. Buck . . .	6 00
Hattie L. Jones . . .	10 50
Thomas B. Conant . . .	4 00
Maria H. Hildreth . . .	32 20
Georgianna Patterson . . .	10 00
Andrew Farry . . .	6 00
John F. Chase . . .	6 00

To Nellie F. Cheney	\$9 00
Charles C. Campbell	6 50
John Farrar	4 00
L. H. Dutton	132 00
Charles B. Dexter	114 00
Volney W. Fairbanks	216 00
E. P. Cogswell, 2d.	311 00
Thomas P. Clough	8 75
Leonard Stratton	151 50
Charles Aldrich	482 70
Thomas Coreoran	82 00
Emma F. Bean	2 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,789 65

INCIDENTALS.

To Cheney & Co., for express . .	\$7 90
Moses Lull, cleaning vault . . .	1 00
S. S. James & Co., teams	48 00
Fogg & James, "	106 00
J. G. Edgerly, cash paid	9 75
L. S. Whitney, rent of pianos . .	134 66
J. M. Sanborn, " "	50 00
Hill & Co., express	6 15
Manchester Gas-Light Co., for gas	22 98
J. W. Abbott, for teaming	7 25
John C. McIntire, for cleaning privies	50 00
J. H. Johnson, moving pianos . .	10 05
L. H. Dutton, for washing house,	25 80
Thomas P. Clough, for work on yards	10 44
Mary J. Reid, for washing	2 50
Alice Denyon "	5 00

To J. C. Nichols, for team . . .	\$3 50	
E. P. Cogswell, 2d, . . .	88	
E. G. Richardson, for tuning piano	1 50	
	<hr/>	\$503 36

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To William W. Colburn . . .	\$1,800 00
C. Augusta Gile	800 00
Mary E. Clough	450 00
Emma J. Ela	367 50
William E. Buck	1,440 00
Mary F. Cutler	270 00
Martha B. Dinsmore	378 75
Fannie E. Porter	435 00
Isaac L. Heath	1,500 00
Lucretia E. Mannahan	500 00
Lottie R. Adams	435 00
Carry E. Reid	435 00
L. H. Dutton	1,147 50
B. F. Dame	210 00
Kate L. Porter	435 00
Julia A. Baker	435 00
Clara E. Davis	350 00
Daniel A. Clifford	1,170 00
Emma A. Cross	245 00
L. D. Henry	660 00
Mary A. Parker	120 00
Alpha Messer	860 00
Weld C. Scates	192 50
Eugene O. Locke	258 50
Sarah J. Greene	412 50
Mary E. Ireland	435 00
Mary L. Sleeper	435 00
Annette McDoel	435 00

To Eliza J. Young . . .	\$350 00
Nancy S. Bunton . . .	485 00
Hattie G. Flanders . . .	367 50
C. Augusta Abbott . . .	435 00
Harry C. Hadley . . .	270 00
Lizzie P. Gove . . .	435 00
Georgianna Dow . . .	435 00
Emily J. Parker . . .	435 00
Abbie E. Abbott . . .	435 00
Addie Hutchinson . . .	198 75
Mary J. Fife . . .	435 00
Helen M. Morrill . . .	442 50
Mintie C. Edgerly . . .	363 75
Marianna Clough . . .	225 00
Adelaide B. George . . .	255 00
Mary A. Richardson . . .	435 00
Sarah D. Lord . . .	435 00
Hattie A. Mack . . .	392 50
Kate W. Osgood . . .	210 00
Rebecca Hall . . .	420 00
Clara N. Brown . . .	360 00
Mary J. Reid . . .	410 00
Maria H. Hildreth . . .	500 20
Mary B. Lane . . .	350 00
Martha W. Hubbard . . .	392 50
Addie M. Chase . . .	421 25
Etta M. George . . .	404 12
Emma F. Soule . . .	111 87
Addie A. Marshall . . .	256 88
Alice G. Lord . . .	335 00
Mary E. Page . . .	135 00
I. S. Whitney . . .	1,040 00
J. D. Jones . . .	690 00
Laura A. Montgomery . . .	411 25
Isabella G. Mack . . .	155 00

To Clara E. Davis	\$7 50	
Charles R. Treat	10 00	
Emma F. Bean	135 00	
Mary A. Buzzell	141 00	
Mary A. Barnes	150 00	
Gertrude W. Borden	127 50	
Nellie J. Sanderson	315 00	
Georgianna Patterson	280 00	
Lana S. George	300 00	
Hattie L. Jones	255 00	
Lizzie M. Tolles	15 00	
George H. Allen	2 00	
Ellen B. Rowell	168 75	
Anstrice G. Flanders	168 75	
Henry Wight	5 00	
Susie A. Page	6 00	
Nellie Pearson	10 50	
Ella Saulsbury	12 00	
Henry W. Hazen	30 00	
John F. Chase	198 00	
Nellie F. Cheney	135 00	
Mattie S. Miller	460 00	
Martha N. Mason	279 50	
	<hr/>	\$33,196 82
		<hr/>
		\$44,019 83
Balance to New Account		8 59
		<hr/>
		\$44,028 42

EVENING SCHOOLS.

By Appropriation	\$1,000 00
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EXPENDITURES.

To Elbridge D. Hadley, for teaching	\$72 50	
J. B. Priou, for teaching	90 00	
John F. Chase, "	54 00	
Henry Wight, "	78 00	
D. A. Clifford, "	123 00	
L. H. Dutton, "	67 50	
Eugene O. Locke, "	92 00	
Thomas F. Butler, for rent of room	10 56	
Frank Hiland, for teaching	9 00	
Susie A. Page, "	8 00	
Charles F. Morrill, "	18 00	
Daniel Clark, for rent of room,	32 61	
Henry C. Merrill, for oil &c.	17 94	
Lewis Perry, for sawing wood	1 25	
Charles A. Smith, for lamps &c.,	15 30	
Cyrus Dunn, for oil	2 03	
Johnson & Stevens, for oil	4 25	
Hall & Kimball, for wood,	9 55	
Moses Lull, for sawing wood	1 50	
Bridget Riley, for washing	75	
Haines & Wallace, for lumber	16 26	
Geo. H. Dudley, for joiner work,	16 50	
J. G. Edgerly,	50	
Campbell and Hanscom, for printing	3 75	
C. F. Livingston, for printing	2 50	
J. B. Clarke, "	15 25	
	<hr/>	
	\$762 50	
Balance to New Account	237 50	
	<hr/>	
		\$1,000 00

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

List of 1867.

Amount Jan. 1, 1870 . . . \$7,569 25

Amount collected and abated . . . 478 97

Amount Jan. 1, 1871 . . . \$7,090 28

List of 1868.

Amount Jan. 1, 1870 . . . \$8,169 61

Amount collected and abated . . . 1,645 85

Amount Jan. 1, 1871 . . . \$6,523 76

List of 1869.

Amount Jan. 1, 1870 . . . \$36,229 49

Amount collected and abated . . . 25,573 39

Amount Jan. 1, 1871 . . . \$10,656 10

List of 1870.

Amount committed . . . \$234,047 63

Amount collected . . . \$192,766 48

Amount discounted . . . 4,953 96

Amount abated . . . 115 50

 197,835 94Amount Jan. 1, 1871 . . . \$36,211 69

Total Outstanding Taxes, Jan. 1,

1871 . . . \$60,481 83

VALUATION, TAXES, &C.

YEAR.	Valuation.	Taxes.	No. Polls.	Poll Tax.
1838	\$555,270	\$2,235.49	244	\$1.66
1839	604,963	3,029.84	427	2.14
1840	946,200	3,986.56	772	2.20
1841	1,229,054	9,563.74	892	3.49
1842	1,430,524	12,952.44	1,053	2.76
1843	1,598,826	13,764.32	1,053	2.60
1844	1,873,286	13,584.72	1,053	2.25
1845	2,544,780	19,246.27	1,561	2.30
1846	3,187,726	22,005.95	1,808	2.10
1847	4,488,550	24,953.54	2,056	1.68
1848	4,664,957	39,712.53	2,688	2.58
1849	5,500,049	44,979.92	2,518	2.47
1850	5,832,080	48,974.23	2,820	2.37
1851	6,906,462	51,798.47	2,910	2.25
1852	6,795,682	54,379.45	2,745	1.92
1853	6,995,528	61,545.81	2,907	1.82
1854	8,237,617	62,022.44	2,814	1.80
1855	8,833,248	71,952.09	3,725	1.94
1856	9,244,062	114,214.08	3,760	2.96
1857	9,983,862	84,862.98	3,695	2.04
1858	10,259,080	78,210.85	3,695	1.83
1859	9,853,310	81,368.01	3,495	1.92
1860	9,644,937	86,804.87	3,651	2.16
1861	9,343,254	99,104.96	3,974	2.40
1862	8,891,250	84,827.45	3,071	2.21
1863	9,597,786	96,233.86	2,995	2.40
1864	9,517,512	142,815.98	3,168	3.50
1865	9,478,368	209,696.20	3,176	5.18
1866	10,050,020	245,567.19	4,114	5.50
1867	10,101,556	207,457.39	4,170	4.61
1868	9,929,072	208,783.07	4,583	2.85
1869	10,205,303	254,022.43	4,709	3.72
1870	10,710,252	234,047.63	4,959	3.27

CITY DEBT.

Date of Notes.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Principal.
July 1, 1847	City Bonds.	July 1, 1872	\$20,000 00
Feb. 28, 1852	Nehemiah Hunt.	Feb. 26, 1872	3,800 00
July 1, 1854	City Bonds.	July 1, 1874	20,000 00
Jan. 1, 1856	" "	Jan. 1, 1880	10,000 00
July 1, 1857	" "	July 1, 1877	22,500 00
July 9, 1858	Nehemiah Hunt.	July 9, 1878	2,400 00
July 22, 1858	" "	July 22, 1878	1,100 00
Jan. 1, 1861	City Bonds.	Jan. 1, 1871	6,000 00
July 1, 1862	" "	July 1, 1882	22,500 00
Jan. 1, 1863	" "	Jan. 1, 1888	35,000 00
Oct. 31, 1863	" "	Nov. 1, 1893	70,000 00
April 1, 1864	" "	April 1, 1884	70,000 00
July 1, 1864	" "	July 1, 1894	50,000 00
April 1, 1865	" "	April 1, 1885	10,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1872	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1873	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1874	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1875	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1876	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1877	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1878	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1879	10,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1880	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1881	10,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1882	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1883	5,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1884	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1885	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1886	5,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Feb. 1, 1887	3,500 00

Amount of Funded Debt, Jan 1, 1871	\$393,100 00
Temporary Loan, Jan. 1, 1871	20,726 00
	<hr/>
	\$413,826 00
Interest due Jan. 1, 1871	9,000 00
Outstanding Bills, Jan. 1, 1871,	22,802 75
	<hr/>
Total Debt and Interest	\$445,628 75

Cash in the Treasury, Jan 1, 1871.	\$36,321 02
Notes due the city	5,460 53
Interest on the same	307 92
	————— \$42,089 47
Net indebtedness Jan. 1, 1871	\$403,539 28
Net indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1870	\$425,510 70
Net indebtedness Jan. 1, 1871	403,539 28
	—————
Decrease of debt during the year	\$21,971 42

NOTE. From the net indebtedness should be deducted about \$50,000.00 for out-
standing taxes that may be regarded good.

CITY PROPERTY.

City Library Building	\$18,700 00
Iron Fence on Commons,	8,500 00
City Hall and lot, at cost	35,815 00
City Farm and permanent improvements	17,980 00
Stock, tools, furniture and provisions at city farm	4,924 25
Engines, hose and apparatus	28,108 00
New engine-house and stable on Vine street	15,900 00
Reservoirs, at cost	10,000 00
Hearses, houses, tomb, new cemetery, at cost,	4,900 00
Court-House lot, at cost	9,500 00
Court-House,	41,000 00
Common sewers, at cost	56,000 00
Safe, furniture and gas fixtures at City Hall	2,500 00
Street lanterns, posts, pipes and frames	1,970 00
Water works	3,500 00
Horses, carts, plows and tools	3,000 00

Engine-house and ward-room on Manchester street	\$3,000 00
Ward room and lot on Park street	600 00
Engine-house and lot in Ward Seven	1,000 00
Water-pipe, wagon and apparatus for watering streets	2,000 00
Stock in Suncook Valley Railroad	50,000 00
Gravel lot, Lowell street	1,500 00
“ “ Hanover street	1,000 00
“ “ Ward Seven (one-half acre)	50 00
“ “ Bakersville (1 acre)	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$321,547 25

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Blodgett street school-house and lot, \$3,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, charts, etc. 150 00	\$3,150 00
Bridge street house and lot	500 00
Old High school-house and lot	6,000 00
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	200 00
New High school-house	45,000 00
Movable furniture, books, maps, charts and apparatus	2,000 00
Concord street house and lot	1,000 00
Towlesville house and lot	800 00
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	30 00
Wilson Hill house and lot	3,300 00
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	125 00
Merrimack St. house and lot	15,000 00
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	350 00
Manchester St. house and lot	8,000 00
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	300 00
Park St. house and lot	8,000 00
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	400 00

Franklin St. house and lot	\$17,700 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	400 00	18,100 00
Spring St. house and lot	14,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	400 00	14,400 00
Stark House and lot	200 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	25 00	235 00
House and lot, Bakersville	\$2,800 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	75 00	2,875 00
House and lot at Goffe's Falls	3,600 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	100 00	3,700 00
House and lot near Harvey's	2,500 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	50 00	2,550 00
House and lot near Webster Mills	500 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	50 00	550 00
Hallsville house and lot	2,300 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	75 00	2,375 00
Massabesic house and lot	1,400 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	40 00	1,440 00
Mosquito Pond house and lot	1,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	50 00	1,050 00
Center St. house and lot	4,700 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	125 00	4,825 00
Bridge St. lot		2,300 00
Lincoln St. lot		6,000 00
South house and lot, Piscataquog	2,800 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.	60 00	2,860 00
Amoskeag house and lot	3,700 00	
Movable furniture maps, etc.	125 00	3,825 00
Main St. house		7,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$168,240 00
		321,547 25
		<hr/>
Total Property		\$489,787 25

REPORT OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City
of Manchester.*

In compliance with the ordinances of said city, the Overseers of the Poor herewith present their annual report.

The whole number of families which have received more or less assistance during the past year is twenty-six, consisting of ninety-five persons, of which number twenty families and seventy-five persons have a settlement in this city, and the remaining six families and twenty persons in other towns in the State. Seven of the above number have died, four belonging to this city, and three to other towns in the State.

The whole number of persons at the almshouse during the year is thirty-two; average number for the year, eight and one-third. There have been five deaths at the almshouse, one belonging to this city, and four to the County of Hillsborough.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. WESTON, Chairman *ex officio*.
S. S. MOULTON,
S. J. YOUNG,
NAHUM BALDWIN,
M. E. GEORGE,
HUGH CONROY,
JOHN MORSE,
HORATIO FRADD,
G. H. COLBY,

Overseers of the Poor

Inventory and appraisal of Personal Property at the City Farm, December 23, 1870, by the Joint Standing Committee on City Farm.

2 pairs working oxen	\$320 00
8 milch cows	320 00
2 two-year-old heifers	40 00
2 bulls	65 00
1 calf	6 00
1 horse	150 00
1 boar	25 00
10 pigs	60 00
2 shoters	35 00
3 breeding sows	90 00
1 fattening sow	30 00
24 bushels wheat	48 00
50 bushels corn	50 00
25 bushels oats	18 75
8 bushels beans	20 00
110 bushels potatoes	66 00
8 bushels beets	4 00
80 bushels carrots	40 00
175 pounds pop corn	8 75
15 bushels turnips	3 75
10 dozen cabbages	7 50
21 tons No. 1 hay	630 00
13 tons No. 2 hay	351 00
3 tons No. 3 hay	45 00
3 tons corn fodder	30 00
2 1-2 tons straw	37 50
10 barrels cider	30 00
4 1-2 barrels soap	22 50
1-3 barrel salted cucumbers	2 00
47 barrels apples	70 50

7 1-2 barrels salt pork	\$187 50
112 pounds salt beef	12 32
56 pounds fresh pork	6 72
40 pounds fresh beef	4 40
117 pounds cheese	20 00
77 bushels barley	96 25
92 pounds butter	36 80
146 pounds lard	26 28
138 pounds sugar	16 56
Salt fish and mackerel	7 50
112 pounds dried apple	11 20
34 pounds tobacco	20 40
Molasses barrel	1 00
21 gallons molasses	10 50
Preserved tomatoes and ketchup	2 00
44 gallons boiled cider	22 00
3 gallons apple sauce	2 00
15 doz. candles	3 50
60 pounds nails	3 00
31 pounds drills and 12 wedges	6 50
1 meat saw	2 00
2 ox carts	100 00
6 ox sleds	60 00
1 hay cart	20 00
1 hay wagon	75 00
1 horse hay fork	20 00
1 one-horse tip cart	100 00
2 single wagons	75 00
1 single sleigh	12 00
1 single sled	15 00
3 harnesses	30 00
1 lead harness	3 00
Curry combs and brushes	2 00
Bridle, halter and blankets	6 00
1 drag rake	1 00

8 hand rakes	\$2 00
11 hay forks	5 00
4 sickles	1 00
2 grain cradles	3 50
20 scythes	7 50
10 scythe snaths	3 00
1 cross-cut saw	4 00
1 string bells	1 00
1 stone digger	24 00
7 ox-yokes and bows	25 00
8 plows	80 00
1 corn sheller	2 00
25 fowls	13 20
24 meal bags	6 00
4 bushels salt	3 00
7 baskets	3 50
2 buffalo robes	25 00
2 stone drags	7 00
2 cultivators	4 00
3 scalding tubs	1 00
1 rope and block	3 00
Scales and steelyards	12 00
1 winnowing mill	8 00
2 hay cutters	6 00
1 hay knife	2 00
25 tie-chains	6 00
2 grindstones	4 00
1 wheelbarrow	10 00
1 horse rake	25 00
1 trowel	33
1 chest tools	17 00
3 wood saws	3 00
1 shaving horse	1 00
1 vise and saw set	3 00
7 axes	5 25

5 ladders	\$5 00
8 shovels and spades	8 00
6 manure forks	5 00
3 barrows	12 00
2 bog hoes	2 00
1 bush hook	1 00
1 set measures	1 00
2 gravel scrapers	7 00
Balls and chains	17 00
2 set fetters	7 00
2 pairs handcuffs	3 00
11 cider barrels	11 00
9 cook and other stoves	45 00
12 tables	15 00
2 clocks	5 00
2 rocking chairs	2 00
40 common chairs	12 00
5 looking-glasses	3 50
23 window curtains	5 00
9 boxes	1 00
5 stone pots	5 00
20 earthen pots	2 00
11 water pails	2 20
7 wash tubs	3 00
5 butter tubs	75
Milk cans and measures	2 00
7 milk pails	1 40
60 milk pans	8 00
6 sugar buckets	1 50
1 churn	3 00
1 cream pot	75
1 pie cupboard	2 00
1 cheese press	2 50
2 cheese safes	5 00
1 pair cheese tongs	

3 cheese hoops	2 00
1 cheese tub and basket	3 00
1 curd cutter	1 00
9 cheese cloths and strainers	3 00
Coffee and tea-pots	2 00
Tin ware :	6 00
12 flat irons	3 00
Mixing trough	2 50
Salt mortar and coffee-mill	1 00
Castor, pepper boxes and salt dishes	1 00
13 chambers and bed-pan	3 00
Shovels and tongs	2 00
Knives, forks and spoons	12 00
4 lightstands	2 00
1 dinner-bell	25
Rolling-pin and cake board	1 00
2 clothes horses	2 00
Wash boards and benches	2 00
School and other books	5 00
1 tape measure	75
12 roller towels	2 00
30 common towels	3 00
12 table cloths and 1 table cover	10 00
20 bedsteads and cords	15 00
16 feather beds and bedding	200 00
Thread and needles	50
Floor brushes and brooms	1 00
Clothes lines and pins	1 00
13 baking pans	4 00
5 butcher and carving knives	1 00
3 trays or waiters	75
8 jugs	2 00
12 candlesticks	1 50
4 flails, cops and pin	2 00
6 muzzle baskets	1 50

Window glass	\$1 00
10 pounds dried pumpkin	1 00
14 bushels ashes	2 80
1 clothes wringer	7 00
1 cider mill	55 00
1 seed sower	6 50
2 gauging rods	1 00
1 washing machine	5 00
Feed and mixing boxes	5 00
8 hoes	5 00
6 stone hammers	10 00
4 iron bars	5 00
4 picks	4 00
6 large chains	15 00
3 stake chains, 1 spread and 2 whiffletree chains	4 50
1 kerosene oil can	75
1 FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY	2 00
Watering pot and oil can	1 00
4 bushels corn meal	4 00
2 bushels rye meal	2 25
Candle moulds, sieves and knife-tray	1 00
Coffee-boiler	2 00
Chopping-knife and skimmers	1 00
2 lanterns and 3 lamps	4 00
Dress-table and bureau	4 00
Reel, swifts and spinning-wheel	1 75
2 chests of drawers and 2 trunks	5 00
Dining set and crockery ware	20 00
3 1-3 barrels vinegar	40 00
2 pounds of hops	50
16 pounds of tea	16 00
3 pounds of sage	1 00
Medicines	2 50
2 garden rakes	1 00

2 stub scythes	\$3 00
1 mowing-machine	20 00
1 meat-bench	1 25
60 dry casks	6 00
3 cart spires	3 00
Pine lumber	30 00
Oak lumber	8 00
1 cask lime	1 60
6 wrenches	3 00
3 clothes-baskets	1 50
Cant-hook	1 00
52 pounds bar soap	4 68
1 3-4 barrels flour	15 75
2 pounds coffee	66
1 suction pump	5 00
1 beetle and 5 wedges	2 00
New clothing on hand	19 00
New boots on hand	24 00
21 yards cotton cloth	3 15
6 skeins yarn	1 80
6 pounds gunpowder	1 50
14 pounds sole leather	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,924 25

City of Manchester in account with City Poor Farm, DR.

To Stock on hand Dec. 24, 1869, .	\$5,845 53	
Expenditures the current year .	2,811 30	
Interest on farm	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$9,656 83

CONTRA.

CR.

By Stock on hand Dec. 23, 1870	\$4,924 25	
Stock and produce sold from farm	2,019 87	
Clothing for paupers	69 55	
Clothing for prisoners	22 65	
435 5-7 weeks' board of prisoners and 266 weeks' board of pau- pers, at an average cost per week of \$3.73	2,620 51	
	<hr/>	\$9,656 83
Average number of paupers for 1870		5
Average number of paupers for 1869		6 1-4
Average number of prisoners for 1870		8 1-3
Average number of prisoners for 1869		5 5-8

JAMES A. WESTON,
H. P. WATTS,
JOHN K. McQUESTON,
HENRY H. FULLER,
D. L. JENKINS.

J. S. Committee on City Farm.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

The Mayor and the Joint Standing Committee on Lands and buildings, having been charged by your Honorable Boards with the execution of various important orders, beg leave to submit the following Report :

By an order of the City Councils adopted May 3d, your Committee were directed to erect a school-house at Goffe's Falls, in accordance with the plans adopted for the same last year. Your committee found the foundation of the house already completed, and the underpinning set. This was done and had been paid for under the order of the city councils of last year. The contract for completing the house and the necessary out-buildings was awarded to Messrs. Natt Head & Co., who proceeded to the execution of the work, and on the 14th of Sept. the building was accepted by us and turned over to the school department. That section of the city now has a convenient and attractive house. It is substantially a copy of the house in the Harvey district, which has heretofore been declared, by competent authority, one of the finest buildings to be found in any rural district in the State. The cost of the work done on this house the present year has been \$3,025.43.

Under the order of June 7th, authorizing the purchase of several school-house lots, and the erection of a brick school-house on Main street, in Piscataquog, your committee have bought of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company the following described lots :

A lot on the west side of Main street, in Piscataquog, containing 24,900 square feet.

An addition to the lot on which the Franklin street house stands, containing 7,100 square feet.

A lot on the northeast corner of Maple and Spruce streets, containing 15,000 square feet.

The total cost of these lots is \$3,375.00.

Plans were prepared and a contract entered into with Messrs. N. Head & Co., for the erection of a brick school-house, two stories in height and containing accommodations for four schools, on the Main street lot. It was understood that only two rooms would be needed at present for the accommodation of the schools, and therefore the contract contemplated the finishing of but two rooms. The house is now rapidly approaching completion. It is a plain brick building, 36 by 50 feet, with two additions or wings for entries, &c., each 12 by 24 feet. It has a cellar extending under the whole house, and a slated roof. The payments thus far made on this house amount to \$6,035.12, and the total cost of the house and outbuilding, together with that of grading and fencing the lot, will probably amount to about \$10,000.

The same order authorized your committee to exchange the school-house lot at the north-west corner of Concord and Beech streets for a lot at the corner of Amherst and Maple streets. This exchange has not been made for the reason that no party has been found ready to indemnify the city for the expense to be incurred in grading and otherwise improving the Amherst-street lot, in order to make it as valuable to the city as the Concord-street lot now is.

Under your order to cause a police station or lock-up to be constructed in the City Hall building, your committee proceeded to purchase bricks and make other arrangements for the work, but by a subsequent order we were directed to delay further action in the premises, and to select a lot of land for such a station near, but not on Elm street, and report at a future meeting of the City Councils the terms upon which the same could be purchased. Your committee thereupon selected the lot upon which the American House on Manchester street formerly stood, and reported the terms on which it could then have been purchased, and there, so far as your committee is concerned, the matter rests.

Still your committee believe that it is entirely practicable to so alter the City Hall building as to make a police station which shall be at once convenient for the officers and healthful to the prisoners, and to construct a fire-proof room for the city archives and secure greatly increased and beautified accommodations for the various city officers; and that all this can be done for a fraction of the cost of a new building for the police department alone.

By an order adopted July 18, your committee were authorized to contract for materials for the Lincoln-street school-house. We have therefore contracted with Jesse Gault, Esq., of Hooksett, for brick, and with Messrs. Haines & Wallace for lumber, to be delivered in season to allow of commencing the work of erecting the building when the season for such work shall arrive in the spring.

JAMES A. WESTON,
HORACE P. WATTS,
SAMUEL BROOKS,
JOSEPH B. SAWYER.

Committee.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CEMETERIES.

To the City Councils :

The Committee on Cemeteries respectfully submit their annual report.

During the year now closing it has, as heretofore, been the aim of your committee to keep the two cemeteries committed to our care in as good order as the means at our disposal have permitted. Mr. Wm. C. Chase has, under the immediate direction of His Honor Mayor Weston, been employed constantly in The Valley ; and Mr. A. B. Chase, with assistance from Mr. K. Haselton, most of the time in Pine Grove, under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Sawyer. Their duties have been faithfully performed.

Nothing requiring special notice in this report has occurred in either cemetery.

By the report of our treasurer, which we transmit, the Honorable Councils will be reminded that hereafter an annual appropriation from the city treasury will be required for The Valley.

The Pine Grove will, it is expected, be self-sustaining.

S. N. BELL,
NATHAN PARKER,
J. F. JAMES,
W. D. BUCK,
WATERMAN SMITH,
D. H. MAXFIELD,
GEO. H. HUBBARD,
WILLIAM BURSIEL,
D. O. WEBSTER,
J. L. KENNEDY,
E. W. HARRINGTON,
JAMES A. WESTON,
JOSEPH B. SAWYER,

Committee on Cemeteries.

Manchester, Dec. 31, 1870.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Committee on Cemeteries :

The Treasurer makes the following annual report of the receipts and expenditures of The Valley and Pine Grove Cemeteries :

THE VALLEY.

The Receipts for the past year have been as follows :—

Appropriation	\$300 00
Lots sold	207 00
Hay sold	20 00
Leaves sold	1 50
C. S. Fisher, tomb rent	43 50
W. C. Chase, work done for sundry persons	145 25
	<hr/>
	\$717 25

The Expenditures have been :—

Balance overdrawn last year	\$76 59	
C. F. Livingston, for printing	10 50	
Wm. H. Fisk, for binding record book	1 75	
Wm. Howe, for labor	14 00	
Dennis Donnelly, "	12 00	
A. B. Chase "	6 00	
Wm. C. Chase "	488 00	
" " money paid out	37 66	
Joseph B. Sawyer, treasurer 1869	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$656 50
Balance, cash on hand		\$60 75

PINE GROVE.

All the moneys of this cemetery pass through the city

treasury, and the items of expenditure will consequently appear in detail in the accounts of the City Treasurer.

Cash in city treasury Jan. 1, 1870,	.	.	\$515 82
Cash in hands of your Treasurer	.	.	154 67
			<hr/>
			\$670 49
Cash received for 21 8-10 cords wood sold			98 10
Cash received for tree sold			50
“ “ lots “			677 55
			<hr/>
			\$776 15
			<hr/>
			\$1,446 64

The Expenditures have been :—

To J. B. Sawyer, for services as treasurer for 1868		\$25 00
J. B. Sawyer, for surveying &c.		49 67
“ “ horse hire		9 50
“ “ plan of grounds for Supt. of burials		40 00
K. Haselton, for chopping wood,		21 80
“ “ labor		242 25
A. B. Chase, for labor		255 00
“ “ teaming		22 50
J. G. Colt, for trees and shrubs,		80 50
J. B. Varrick, for grindstone and fixtures		9 75
Abbott and Kelley, for painting,		1 08
Daniels & Co., for tools		3 55
J. L. Smith & Co., for lumber and stakes		14 31
J. B. Sawyer, blank book		25
		<hr/>
		\$775 16
		<hr/>
Balance, cash on hand		\$671 48

Of this sum \$288.76 is in the city treasury, and \$382.72 is in the hands of your Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH B. SAWYER,
Treasurer.

Manchester, Dec. 31, 1870.

I certify that I have examined the foregoing account of J. B. Sawyer, Treasurer of the Committee on The Valley and Pine Grove Cemeteries, and I find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT,
City Clerk and Auditor.

Manchester, Jan. 2, 1871.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL-HOUSE REPAIRS.

To the City Councils of Manchester :

The committee appointed on the third day of May last with authority to take charge of the general repairs and improvements of school buildings and grounds, submit the following report :

An appropriation of \$5,000 was made for repairs of school buildings, but your committee found that the school committee had expended \$2,014.20 previous to the first of May for repairs of school buildings. This was done in accordance with an understanding between the members of the School Board and other city officers to the effect that the School Committee had charge of such repairs. The repairs made by the School Committee were such as were needed, and for which the Finance Committee upon the recommendation of the School Committee had made provision. Your committee therefore recommended to the City

Council that a transfer of \$2,014.20 be made from the account of Repairs of School Buildings to that of Schools, which was accordingly done, leaving the sum of \$2,985.80 to be expended by ourselves.

The Grammar school-house in Ward 7 has been repainted, a new fence built in front of the house, and the yard graded. A new room has been fitted up in the lower house in the same ward.

A well has been dug in the yard of the brick school-house in Ward 8, and a pump placed there; the yard around the same house has been enlarged, and a new fence built on the front side of it.

A new out-house has been built at the Intermediate school building, and the out-houses at the old High school building have been repaired.

A new fence has been built on the back side of the Spring street building, and inside blinds put upon eight windows in the building.

A well has been dug at the school-house in Harvey's District, and some repairs made upon that building, and also upon some of the other buildings in the rural districts.

The yard around the school-house in Youngsville in Masabesic district has been considerably enlarged.

John H. Proctor, who resides near the last named school-house, generously offered to give to the city over an acre of land; his liberal offer was accepted, and your committee have received from Mr. Proctor a deed of the same, and have enclosed the area thus received. A well has also been dug in the yard, and the school as well as persons living in the neighborhood have for the past three months been supplied from it.

Minor repairs have been made at several of the school buildings, of which your committee cannot speak in detail. The repairs made by the School Committee will be found

noticed in the report of the Superintendent of Schools. The items of the above named expenditures will be found in the forthcoming Annual Report of the city for 1870.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. WESTON,
H. P. WATTS,
SAMUEL BROOKS,
JOHN W. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH B. SAWYER,
WILLIAM M. SHEPARD,
JOSEPH G. EDGERLY,

Committee.

Manchester, Dec. 20, 1870.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY LIBRARY.

To the City Council of the City of Manchester :

The Trustees in making their Seventeenth Annual Report of the condition and affairs of the Library respectfully submit, that no unusual circumstance has occurred in the administration of its affairs; while the interest felt in its continued prosperity is clearly shown by the continued and increasing use made by all classes of the community of the volumes contained on its shelves.

A comparison of the number and character of the volumes taken from the library during the past year with that for a series of years preceding, shows that there has been a steady increase both in the number of persons making use of the library and of the volumes in circulation. It is at the same time gratifying to note that the use of works of standard merit is likewise constantly increasing, as the contents of the library become more generally known.

The trustees regret that the practice of marking in the books, by those using the library, although diminished since attention was called to that subject in the last report,

has not wholly ceased. It is not, however, supposed that this is done generally with any intention wantonly to injure the books but rather from thoughtlessness, and the trustees are of the opinion that the impropriety of thus defacing the books needs only to be fully brought to the attention of our citizens to cause it to cease entirely.

Losses of books to a small extent have occurred from time to time by the volumes becoming too much worn for further use, and in a few instances it has been impossible to secure the return of the books taken out by the persons using the library. It has been deemed proper to replace as far as possible all such deficient volumes in cases where they had become worn out, or where there seemed to be no prospect of recovery, in order that the works represented on the catalogue as having been in the library should be in fact found on the shelves as fully as practicable.

The number of volumes thus replaced has been two hundred and fifty-eight. A small number of inconsiderable value it has been found impossible to replace at present, but they can no doubt be obtained at some subsequent time. In the purchase of new books, the trustees have, as heretofore, endeavored to make a proportional increase in all the different departments of learning, and to make the library as perfect in that respect as the means at their command would admit.

The rooms now occupied for the library have for some time been considered inadequate for its proper care and preservation. The new library building erected by the city being nearly completed, it has not been deemed expedient to make any changes in the arrangements of the library, but to leave that matter to be done, if required, when the library shall have been removed to the new and commodious rooms in the library building.

It was expected that this building would have been finished ready for occupancy before the end of the present

year, arrangements and contracts having been made to that effect.

By reason of the extensive fire in July last, and from other causes, it has been found by the committee having charge of the construction of the library building impracticable to have the work completed as early as was originally anticipated; but there seems now no doubt that the building will be ready for the reception of the library early in the ensuing spring, when the library may at once be removed.

The report of the librarian shows that at the time of the last report, there were in the library fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four volumes. That there have been added the past year eight hundred and six books and pamphlets, making the total number of books and pamphlets now in the library, fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Of the additions, one hundred and forty-nine pamphlets and two hundred and three books have been presented. Three hundred forty-nine have been purchased, and one hundred five volumes of periodicals have been bound.

Sixty different periodicals have been regularly received for use at the library rooms. Whenever the volumes have been completed, they have been bound and placed on the shelves for general circulation.

The library has been open for the delivery of books two hundred fifty-two days, exclusive of the time when the library is necessarily closed for the annual examination.

During this period there have been taken out upwards of thirty thousand volumes, all of which have been duly accounted for at the end of the year, with the exception of ten volumes, which have not yet been returned. These will undoubtedly be returned soon after the re-opening of the library.

The treasurer's report shows that there has been ex-

pended for books, including the replacing of those worn out, the sum of eight hundred nineteen dollars fourteen cents; for periodicals, the sum of two hundred sixteen dollars twenty-four cents, and that there is on hand unexpended, the sum of six hundred ninety-two dollars twenty-five cents. It also presents a summary of the expenses incident to the care of the library, amounting to thirteen hundred forty-eight dollars eight cents.

The appropriation made the past year for the support of the library has been sufficient to defray the expenses of its organization, leaving unexpended a balance sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures until another appropriation shall be made.

Under ordinary circumstances a like amount would be sufficient for the succeeding year, but as considerable expense must necessarily be incurred in procuring furniture and in the removal of the library to the library building, an additional amount will be required to defray the expenses incident to such removal, and to place the library on a permanent basis and to provide the fixtures and furniture necessary for the accommodation of the public.

A proper and reasonable expenditure in this respect is required to enable the trustees to protect the property in their charge, and to carry out the original design of the City Council in promoting its establishment.

In board of Trustees, Dec. 31, 1870.

Read and approved.

JAMES A. WESTON, *Mayor*.

WM. C. CLARKE, *Clerk*.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the City Library :

The Treasurer of the Board makes the following report of the receipts and expenditures by the Board of the funds received by them on account of the City Library.

1870.		Dr.
Jan. 1.	To balance as per last report	\$722 88
Jan. 24.	cash of Librarian	2 75
Sept. 5.	“ “	2 00
Oct. 12.	“ of City Treasurer	200 00
21.	“ “	100 00
Dec. 29.	“ “	700 00
		\$1,727 63

1870.		Cr.
Jan. 10.	By paid N. E. News Co.	\$17 07
Feb. 7.	“ “	21 24
Mar. 7.	“ “	19 10
30.	H. B. Dawson	5 00
Apr. 4.	N. E. News Co.	11 05
9.	Temple Prime	2 00
22.	A. Chandler	3 75
May 11.	N. E. News Co.	28 00
18.	W. S. West	8 00
June 2.	Dawson Bros.	23 67
6.	N. E. News Co.	47 94
27.	Dawson Bros.	20 46
July 5.	N. E. News Co.	35 39
Aug. 8.	N. E. News Co.	27 25
13.	Lee & Shepard	53 24
23.	Lee & Shepard	226 82

Aug. 23.	By paid R. Hills	\$3 75	
Sept. 5.	N. E. News Co.,	13 07	
26.	Lee & Shepard	156 48	
Oct. 3.	N. E. News Co.	22 18	
12.	N. E. News Co.	156 48	
29.	Lee & Shepard	76 89	
31.	N. E. News Co.	21 55	
Nov. 10.	C. B. Poor	4 00	
28.	B. Chase	5 00	
Dec. 5.	N. E. News Co.	25 90	
31.	Balance	692 25	
			<hr/> \$1,727 63

The expenditures for incidental expenses of the Library, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, the items of which appear at large in the Annual Report of the city, are as follows :

Librarian's salary	\$600 00	
Rent	250 00	
Incidentals	34 16	
Gas	95 94	
Catalogue	78 00	
Fuel	12 00	
Insurance	57 50	
Binding	220 48	
		<hr/> \$1,348 08

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation		\$2,683 30
Paid Trustees for purchase of books,	\$1,000 00	
Paid incidental expenses	1,348 08	
Balance	335 22	
	<hr/>	\$2,683 30

Respectfully submitted.

S. N. BELL,

Treasurer of the Trustees of the City Library.

Dec., 1870. We have examined the above report and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

JAMES A. WESTON,

WM. P. NEWELL,

Committee of Accounts for the City Library.

I certify that I have examined the several items of receipts and expenditures embraced in the foregoing report of the Trustees of the City Library, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT,

City Auditor.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees :

The following is a report of the practical workings of the Library for the year 1870, also of its present condition, and is respectfully submitted.

By report of last year there were in the library fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four volumes. During the year the accessions have been eight hundred and six, including pamphlets, making the total number at present fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty volumes. The additions are more than for any year since 1864, and nearly double those of last year. Of this increase, one hundred and five volumes are periodicals, which have been regularly received, and are now bound and placed on the shelves; three hundred and fifty-two are donations,—of which one hundred and forty-nine are pamphlets,—and three hundred and forty-nine were by purchase. A list of the donations, with names of the donors, is appended to this report.

In the last report mention was made of those volumes withdrawn from circulation by reason of being too much worn for use, of which there are, including those lost, four hundred and eleven. Two hundred and ninety-one of these now stand on shelves assigned them. Forty-four have been laid aside since the last report. During the year, effort has been made to replace as many of these volumes as possible, resulting in the purchase of two hundred and fifty-eight, leaving one hundred and fifty-three which cannot probably be obtained.

The number of periodicals regularly received the past year, for use at the library, is sixty. Since November 1st four others have been added to the list, viz: "The Builder"

and "The Alpine Journal," published in London; and "The Technologist" and "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," published in New York. The "Hours at Home" and "Putnam's Magazine" have been merged in one, and now published under the name of "Scribner's Monthly." For three years past the "Lake Village Times" has been regularly received, being sent by the publishers, Messrs. Stanton and Haynes. Since last May Mr. J. M. Sanborn has furnished the library with the "Western Home Journal," a weekly published in Lawrence, Kansas.

The library has been opened for delivery of books two hundred and fifty-two days. The number of volumes loaned during the time is nearly thirty thousand. Largest number delivered in any one day was two hundred and twenty-one, on Friday, April 8. Only six are unaccounted for. These cannot be considered as lost, but owing to delinquencies on the part of borrowers, they have not, as yet, been returned. By the last report ten were missing: eight of these have been returned, and the other two are juvenile, and can be readily replaced.

The practice of defacing books by pen and pencil marks has not yet ceased, but think the inclination less than in some years past. In order that this be wholly done away with, more assistance will be required, so that every book can be examined before being placed on the shelves. If this duty was faithfully attended to it would be easy to detect any one practicing this evil. It may not, however, be thought best to adopt this plan at present.

The whole number of guarantees received to date is seven thousand one hundred and twenty-two. Number received during the year is four hundred and seventy-three. Eighteen persons have deposited money for use of books.

The amount of money received for fines, on hand Jan. 1, 1870, was twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents. During

the year there has been received forty-one dollars and forty-nine cents. Have paid for stationery, postage, express charges, and other incidentals, in all, twenty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents, leaving a balance of forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

C. H. MARSHALL,
Librarian.

December 31, 1870.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY IN 1870.

- By HON. A. F. STEVENS, Nashua.
Annual Report Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution. 1868. 8vo.
Reply of Joint Committee on Ordnance Department. 1869. 8vo.
- By HON. A. H. CRAGIN, Lebanon.
Commercial Relations of the United States. 1863-68. 7 vols. 8vo.
Report on Commerce and Navigation. 1867-68. 2 vols. 8 vo.
Executive Documents. 1868-69. 6 vols. 8vo.
- By HON. J. W. PATTERSON, Hanover.
Set of Executive Documents. 1868. 36 vols. 8vo.
Set of Executive Documents. 1868. 40 vols. 8vo.
Miscellaneous Reports—Paris Exposition. 1867. 6 pamphlets.
- By HON. JOHN LYNCH, Portland, Me.
Water Power of the State of Maine. 1870. 8vo.
- By PROF. BENJ. PEIRCE, Washington.
Report of Superintendent Coast Survey. 1867. 4to.
- By GEN. O. O. HOWARD, Washington.
Report on Schools for Freedmen. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By J. W. ALVORD, Washington.
Report on Schools for Freedmen. 1869. Pamphlet.
Letter on Condition of Freedmen. 1870. Pamphlet.
- By G. P. RANDALL, Chicago, Ill.
Hand-book of Designs on Architecture. 1868. Pamph.
- By HON. JACOB F. JAMES, Manchester.
Report of Hillsborough County Commissioners. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By JOSEPH E. BENNETT, Manchester (in behalf of City).
New Hampshire Provincial Papers. 1623-1822. Boston. 1869. 3 vols. 8vo.

- Public Laws United States. 1857-58. 2 vols. 8vo.
 Acts and Resolutions of 37th Congress. 3 vols. 8vo.
 Ordinances of City of Lynn, Mass. 1865. 8vo.
 Charter and Ordinances of City of Manchester. 1870.
 8vo.
 Laws of New Hampshire. 1826-28-37. 3 vols. 8vo.
 Acts of U. S. Congress. 7 vols. 8vo.
 Collection of Pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects. 38
 pamphlets.
- By JOSEPH B. SAWYER, Manchester.
 Report on Water Supply for City of Manchester. 1869.
 2 pamphlets.
- By A. H. DANIELS, Manchester.
 Executive Documents. 1867. 8vo.
 Report Secretary of Connecticut Board of Agriculture.
 1869. 8vo.
 Treatise on Dyeing and Calico Printing. New York.
 1846. 8vo.
- By CHARLES H. BROWN, Manchester.
 Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United
 States, I. O. O. F. 1867-70. 4 pamphlets.
- By CHARLES F. LIVINGSTON, Manchester.
 Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, F.
 & A. M. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By GEORGE W. HANCOCK, Manchester.
 Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse. Dadd. 1857.
 8vo.
- By WM. E. MOORE, Manchester.
 Memorial of the Class of '49, Dartmouth College. 1869.
 8vo.
- By ARTHUR G. FITZ, Manchester.
 Catalogus Collegii Dartmuthensis. 1867. Pamphlet.
- By WILLIAM LEES, Manchester.
 Hungary and Kossuth. Tefft. 1857. 12mo.

- Sketches of Bunker Hill Battle and Monument. 1843.
18mo.
- Bryant & Stratton's Book-keeping. 1864. 8vo.
- By PATRICK McDONOUGH, Manchester.
Collection of Pamphlets on State Affairs. 12 pamphls.
- By MRS. H. C. SANDERSON, Manchester.
Catalogue of the Manchester Athenaeum. 1845. Pamph.
- By U. S. CONGRESS, Washington.
Set of Executive Documents, 40th Congress. 47 vols.
8vo.
- By SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington.
Annual Reports Board of Regents. 1864-65. 2 vols.
8vo.
- Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 16. 1869. 4to.
- Miscellaneous Collections. Vols. 8-9. 1869. 8vo.
- By COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, Washington.
Report of the Commissioner. 1867. 4 vols. 8vo.
- By the COMMISSIONERS, Columbus, Ohio.
Report on Reform Schools in Ohio. 1863. Pamphlet.
- By the PUBLISHERS.
Scriptural Question Books. 3 vols. 24 mo.
- Reply in case of Gen. FitzJohn Porter, Baltimore.
1863. Pamphlet.
- Catalogue of Scientific Books. Van Nostrand. New
York. 1870. Pamphlet.
- Philosophical Magazine, Jan. 1863. London. Pamph.
- Journal of Horticulture, Feb., 1867. Boston. Pamph.
- By EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.
Report of Young Men's Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
1869. Pamphlet.
- Report of Young Men's Institute, Hartford, Conn.
1869. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Boston.
Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.
- Annual Report. 1869-70. Pamphlet.

- Bulletins Public Library. 1870. 4 pamphlets.
 By BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, Boston.
 Annual Reports. 1865-69. 5 pamphlets.
- By BOSTON ATHENÆUM, Boston.
 Catalogue of Books. 1827. 8vo.
 Lists of Books of Athenæum. 13 pamphlets.
 By-Laws and Rules of Athenæum. 2 pamphlets.
- By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, New Bedford, Mass.
 Catalogue of Books. 1858. 8vo.
 Supplement to Catalogue. 1869. 8vo.
 Annual Reports. 1853-69. 15 pamphlets.
- By TRUSTEES PEABODY INSTITUTE, Peabody, Mass.
 Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES HOLTON LIBRARY, Brighton, Mass.
 Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Brookline, Mass.
 Catalogue of Books. 1865. 8vo.
 Annual Reports. 1868-69. 2 pamphlets.
- By DIRECTORS PUBLIC LIBRARY, Lowell, Mass.
 Catalogue of Books. 1861. 8vo.
 Supplement to Catalogue. 1870. Pamphlet.
 Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By DIRECTORS PUBLIC LIBRARY, Newburyport, Mass.
 Annual Reports. 1857-69. 13 pamphlets.
- By DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, Springfield, Mass.
 Annual Report. 1869-70. Pamphlets.
 Annual Report of School Committee, Springfield. 1868.
 Pamphlet.
- By DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, Worcester, Mass.
 Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By DIRECTORS OF MERCANTILE LIBRARY, New York.
 Constitution and By-Laws. 1870. Pamphlet.
 Supplement to Catalogue. 1869. 8vo.
 Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.

- By DIRECTORS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, O.
Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By DIRECTORS OF M. L. ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.
Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Pittsburg, Pa.
Annual Report. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By Y. M. INSTITUTE, Hartford, Conn.
Annual Report, 1869-70. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, Manchester.
Supplement to Catalogue. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By N. H. STATE LIBRARY, Concord.
Journals of the Legislature. 1827-28. 2 vols. 8vo.
- By SECRETARY OF STATE, Concord.
N. H. Provincial Papers. 1869. 3 vols. 8vo.
General Statutes of New Hampshire. 1869. 8vo.
Laws Passed June Session, 1870. 8vo.
Report of Board of Education. 1869-70. Pamphlet.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Gen. No.		No. Shelf
14,125	Our Boys and Girls. 1869. 8vo.	45 167
14,126	Our Young Folks. Vol. 5. 1869. 8vo.	47 166
14,127	Student and Schoolmate. Vols. 23-24, 1869. 8vo.	54 164
14,128-9	Littell's Living Age. Vols. 102-3, 3-4, 1869. 8vo.	72 165
14,130	Putnam's Magazine. Vol. 4, 2, 1869. 8vo.	65 174
14,131	Atlantic Monthly. Vol. 24, 2, 1869. 8vo. . .	48 186
14,132	Harper's Monthly Magazine. Vol. 39, 2, 1869. 8vo.	50 153
14,133	Eclectic Magazine. Vol. 10, 2, 1869. 8vo.	57 183
14,134	The Galaxy. Vol. 8, 2, 1869. 8vo.	62 176
14,135	Chambers's Journal. 1868. 8vo.	35 253
14,136	Hours at Home. Vol. 9, 2, 1869. 8vo. . . .	51 185
14,137	Arthur's Home Magazine. Vol. 34, 2, 1869 . .	44 193
14,138	Peterson's Magazine. Vol. 56, 2, 1869. 8vo.	38 194
14,139	Godey's Lady's Book. Vol. 79, 2, 1869. 8vo.	73 173
14,140	Leslie's Magazine. Vol. 25, 2, 1869. 4to. . .	34 161
14,141	Cornhill Magazine. Vol. 20, 2, 1869. 8vo. . .	20 85
14,142	Temple Bar. Vol. 27, 2, 1869. 8vo.	50 197
14,143	Blackwood's Magazine. Vol. 106, 2, 1869. . .	52 175
14,144	Leisure Hour. 1869. 8vo.	52 171
14,145	Every Saturday. Vol. 8, 2, 1869. 8vo. . . .	75 172
14,146	Westminster Review. Vol. 92, 2, 1869. . . .	50 172
14,147	London Quarterly Review. Vol. 127, 2, 1869.	63 172
14,148	North British Review. Vol. 50, 2, 1869. 8vo.	48 173
14,149	Edinburgh Review. Vol. 130, 2, 1869. 8vo.	62 173
14,150	London Lancet 1869. 8vo.	40 171
14,151	Merchants' Magazine. Vol. 61, 2, 1869. 8vo.	66 175
14,152	Horticulturist. Vol. 24, 1869. 8vo.	49 204
14,153	American Journal of Science and Arts. Vol. 98, 2, 1869. 8vo.	48 176
14,154	N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 23, 1869.	30 265
14,155-6	National Quarterly Review. Vol. 17, 2, 1868.	57 19

14,157	North American Review. Vol. 108, 2, 1869. Svo.	51 177
14,158	Annual Reports Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution. 1868. Svo.	54 336
14,159	Report Committee of Ordnance Department. 1868. Svo.	53 368
14,160	Annual Report Trustees Public Library, Boston. 1869. Pamph.	1-45 351
14,161-2	Report on Water Supply for Manchester. 1869. Pamph.	2-43 351
14,163	Report on Freedmen, etc. 1869. Pamph.	13-47 351
14,164	Popular Science Review. Vol. 8, 1869.	42 164
14,165	Scientific American. Vol. 21, 2, 1869. 4to.	26 J
14,166	Harper's Weekly. Vol. 13, 1869. 4to.	17 G
14,167-9	Provincial Papers—Records of Province N. H. 3 vols.	43 242
14,170	Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse. Dadd. 1857. 8vo.	42 222
14,171-7	Commercial Relations of United States. 1863-'69. 7 vols. Svo.	20 365
14,178-80	Report of Commissioner on Commerce and Navigation of the U. S. 1867-'68. 3 vols.	18 364
14,182-4	Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States. 1868. 4 vols. Svo.	21 364
14,185-7	Report Secretary of the Interior. 1867-'68. 3 vols.	25 364
14,188-91	Report Secretary of War. 1867-'68. 3 vols.	28 364
14,192-3	Report Secretary of Navy. 1867-'68. 2 vols. Svo.	32 364
14,194-5	Report Postmaster General. 1867-'68. 2 vols. Svo.	34 364
14,196	Commercial Relations of United States. 1868. Svo.	27 365
14,197	Report Commissioner on Agriculture. 1868. Svo.	35 355
14,198	Report Board of Regents Smithsonian Institution. 1868. Svo.	55 336
14,199	Report Superintendent of Coast Survey. 1866. 4to.	31 322
14,200-3	Reports Department of Agriculture. 1866-'69. 4 vol. Svo.	55 206
14,204-7	Report Commissioner of Patents. 1867. 4 vols. Svo.	32 366

14,208-9	Laws of United States. 1857-'58. 2 vols.	40 324
14,210-12	Acts and Resolutions of Congress. 1862-3. 3 vols. 8vo.	37 6
14,213	Revised Ordinances City of Lynn, Mass. 1865. 8vo.	79 265
14,214	Memorial of the Class of 1849. Dartmouth College. 1870. 8vo.	25 307
14,215	Report on Water Supply for City of Provi- dence, R. I. 1868. Pamph.	10-31 351
14,216	Report on Water Supply for City of Chelsea, Mass. 1868. Pamph.	11-31 351
14,217	Specifications for Sewerage of Piedmont Dis- trict, city of Worcester, Mass. 1869. Pamph.	12-31 351
14,218	Report Prof. J. A. Bassett on Monitor Gas Works, Salem, Mass. 1867. Pamph.	13-31 351
14,219	Description of Wrought-Iron Cement- Wired Water-Pipe Manchester. 1869. . Pamph.	14-31 351
14,220	Rules and Regulations Trustees of Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass. 1869. Pamph.	5-32 351
14,221	Claims, Description and Testimonials of Steam Fire-Proof Safe, Boston. 1868. Pamph.	6-32 351
14,222	Report on Public Schools City of Worcester, Mass. 1868. Pamph.	1-61 351
14,223	Report School Committee City of Chelsea, Mass. 1868. Pamph.	2-61 351
14,224-5	Report on Public Schools, City of Concord, 1866-69. Pamph.	3-61 351
14,226	Congressional Directory, 2d Sess. 40th Cong. Poore. 1868. Pamph.	2-62 351
14,227	Opinions on the Robins' Wood-Preserving Process. Boston. 1868. Pamph.	1-63 351
14,228	Description, Opinions, etc., American Gas- Light Co. Boston 1868. Pamph.	2-63 351
14,229	Advantages of Stafford Pavement. Boston, 1869. Pamph.	3-63 351
14,230	Mode of Construction Nicolson Wooden Pave- ment. Boston. 1869. Pamph.	4-63 351
14,231	Report of State Treasurer. 1868. Pamph.	1-64 351

14,232	Report Directors Concord R. R. Corporation, 1868. Pamph.	2-64	351
14,233	Annual Report City of Concord, 1867. Pamph.	3-64	351
14,234	Revised Ordinances City of Macon, Mo. 1867. Pamph.	4-64	351
14,235	Annual Report City of Bath, Me. 1868. Pamph.	5-64	351
14,236	Municipal Register, City of Bath, Me. Pamph.	6-66	351
14,237	Annual Reports City of Rockland, Me. 1867. Pamph.	7-64	351
14,238	Inaugural Address of Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Mayor, Boston. 1868. Pamph.	1-65	351
14,239-41	Inaugural Address of Chas. Saunders, Mayor, Cambridge, Mass. 1867. Pamph.	2-65	351
13,243	Annual Report City of Taunton, Mass. 1868. Pamph.	6-65	351
14,244	Municipal Register City of Springfield, Mass. 1868. Pamph.	7-65	351
14,245	Annual Report City of Portsmouth, 1869. Pamph.	8-65	351
14,246	Annual Reports City of Lynn, Mass. 1868. Pamph.	1-66	251
14,247	Annual Reports City of Worcester, Mass. 1866. Pamph.	2-66	351
14,248	Annual Report City of Lewiston, Me. 1869. Pamph.	3-66	351
14,249	Annual Report City of Dover. 1868. Pamph.	4-66	351
14,250	Annual Reports City of Biddeford, Me. 1868. Pamph.	5-66	351
14,251	Annual Reports Town of Keene. 1868. Pamph.	6-66	351
14,252	Annual Report City of Salem, Mass. 1867. Pamph.	7-66	351
14,253	Letter of N. G. Ordway to Geo. G. Fogg. 1869. Pamph.	5-63	351
14,254	Catalogue of Tilden Ladies' Seminary, Leb- anon. 1869. Pamph.	1-67	351
14,255	Journal of Proceedings R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of New Hamp. 1869. Pamph.	2-67	351

14.256	Report Adjutant-General of New Hampshire. 1868. Pamph.	9-29	351
14.257	Reports Trustees, Treasurer, etc., of N. H. Asylum for the Insane. 1869. Pamph. .	10-29	351
14.258	Report Trustees N. H. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. 1869. Pamph. .	11-29	351
14.259	Report of State Treasurer. 1869. Pamph. .	12-29	351
14.260	Report Trustees N. H. College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts. 1869. Pamph. .	13-29	351
14.261	Report of the Insurance Commissioners. 1869. Pamph.	14-29	351
14.262	Reports of Warden and Inspector of State Prison. 1869. Pamph.	15-29	351
14-263	Report Hillsborough County Commissioners. 1868. Pamph.	16-29	351
14.264	Annual Report City of Manchester. 1869. Pamph.	3-51	351
14.265	Supplement to Catalogue of City Library, Lowell, Mass. 1869. Pamph.	3-35	351
14.266-81	Annual Report Trustees Holton Library, Brighton, Mass. 1869. Pamph. . . .	18-27	351
14.267	Annual Report Y. M. Mercantile Library As- sociation. Pittsburgh. Penn. 1869. Pamph.	19-27	351
14.268	Annual Report Directors City Library. Low- ell, Mass. 1869. Pamph.	20-27	351
14.269	Annual Report Directors Public Library, Newburyport. Mass. 1867-69. 13 Pamphs.	2-54	351
14.282	Annual Report Trustees Public Library, New Bedford. 1869. Pamph.	19-55	351
14.283	Villa Eden: or Country-House on the Rhine. Auerbach. Part 3. 1869. 8vo.	39	133
14.284-5	Reports Board of Regents Smithsonian Insti- tution. 1864-65. 8vo.	56	336
14.286	Supplement to Catalogue of N. Y. Mercantile Library. 1869. 8vo.	23	313
14.287	Report Postmaster-General. 1867. 8vo. .	36	364
14.288-9	Diplomatic Correspondence of United States. 1868. 20. 8vo.	37	364
14.290-1	Report Secretary of Interior. 1867. 2 vols. 8vo.	39	364
14.292-3	Report Secretary of War. 1867. 2 vol. 8vo.	41	364

14,294	Report Secretary of Navy. 1867. 8 vo.	43 364
14,295	Report Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution. 1868. 8vo.	60 336
14,296	Charter and Revised Ordinances City of Manchester. 1870. 8vo.	80 265
14,297	A Battle of the Books. "Gail Hamilton." 1870. 12mo.	71 105
14,298	Hedged In. Phelps. 1870. 16mo.	72 105
14,299	An Old Fashioned Girl. Alcott. 1870. 12mo.	73 105
14,300	Hospital Sketches: and Camp and Fire-side Stories. Alcott. 1870. 12mo.	74 105
14,301	Society and Solitude. Emerson. 1870. 12mo.	84 190
14,302	Lectures on Application of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture. Johnston. 12mo.	43 228
14,303	Woodward's National Architect. Woodward & Thompson. 1869. 4to.	32 C
14,304-7	Reports Board of Regents Smithsonian Institution. 1862-65. 4 vols. 8vo.	63 336
14,308	Report Superintendent Coast Survey. 1859. 4to.	18 42
14,309-14	The Congressional Globe. 2d Session, 40th Congress. 1867-68. 6 vols. 4to.	14 341
14,315-20	The Congressional Globe. 2d Session 40th Cong. 1867-68. 6 vols. 4to.	25 341
14,321-23	The Congressional Globe. 2d Session 39th Cong. 1866-67. 3 vols. 4to.	31 341
14,324-29	The Congressional Globe. 2d Session 40th Cong. 1867-68. 6 vols. 4to	34 341
14,330-32	The Congressional Globe. 3d Session 40th Cong. 1868-69. 3 vols. 4to.	40 341
14,333	The Congressional Globe. 1st Session 41st Cong. 1869. 4to.	43 341
14,334	Annual Report Y. M. Association, Buffalo, N. Y. 1869. Pamph.	14-21 351
14,335	Catalogue of Manchester Athenæum. 1845. Pamph.	12-40 351
14,336	Report Hillsborough County Commissioners. 1869. Pamph.	4-43 351
	Report on Public Schools, St. Louis, Mo. 1869. Pamph.	
14,338	Political Document. Letter to the President. Carey. 1869. Pamph.	6-67 35

14,339	New Hampshire in the Rebellion. Otis, 1870. 8vo.	54 254
14,340-1	Diplomatic Correspondence of U. S. 1867-68. 2 vols. 8vo.	35 374
14,342-3	Report Secretary of War. 1867-68. 2 vols. 8vo.	37 374
14,344	Report Secretary of Interior. 1867-68. 8vo.	39 374
14,345	Reports Secretary of Navy and Postmaster-General. 1867-68. 8vo.	40 374
14,346	Report Secretary of Treasury. 1867-68. 8vo.	41 374
14,347	Report Comptroller of Currency and Commissioner Internal Revenue. 1867-68. 8vo.	42 374
14,348	Miscellaneous Documents. 1867-68. 8vo.	43 374
14,349	Trial of Henry Wirz. 8vo.	44 374
14,350	Miscellaneous Documents. 1867-68. 8vo.	45 374
14,351-54	Report Commissioner of Patents. 1867-68. 4 vols. 8vo.	26 375
14,355-82	Miscellaneous Documents. 2d Session 40th Cong. 1867-68. 28 vols. 8vo.	46 374
14,383-5	Report Commissioner of Patents. 1866. 3 vols. 8vo.	23 375
14,386	Report Superintendent of U. S. Coast Survey. 1866. 4to.	4 372
14,387	The Soprano. "Miss Kingsford." 1869. 12mo.	60 134
14,388	Stepping Heavenward. Prentiss. 1869. 12mo.	61 134
14,389	Under Two Flags. "Ouida." 1869. 12mo.	71 107
14,390	Vashti. Evans. 1869. 12mo.	55 107
14,391	Down the Rhine. "Optic." 1869. 12mo.	73 179
14,392	Andes and the Amazon. Orton. 1869. 12mo.	58 77
14,393	Woman Who Dared. Sargent. 16mo.	72 106
14,394	On the Wing. Bustead. 1869. 16mo.	18 178
14,395	Pre-Adamite Earth. Harris. 1869. 12mo.	6 29
14,396	Meet for Heaven. 1869. 16mo.	36 36
14,397	Life in Heaven. 1868. 16mo.	37 36
14,398	Heaven Our Home. 1869. 16mo.	38 36
14,399	Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America. Downing. 1869. 8vo.	51 203
14,400	Sketches of Creation. Winchell. 1870. 12mo.	44 228
14,401-2	History of Rome. Mommsen. 2 vols. 1870. 8vo.	60 267
14,403-4	Life of Mary Russell Mitford. 2 vols. 1870. 12mo.	41 305

14,405	Catalogue of Public Library, New Bedford, Mass. 1868. 8vo.	24	313
14,406	Supplement to Catalogue of Public Library, New Bedford. 1869. 8vo.	25	313
14,407	Proceedings on occasion of Laying Corner-Stone Library Edifice, New Bedford, Mass. 1856. Pamph.	1-55	351
14,408-20	Annual Reports Trustees Public Library, New Bedford, Mass. 1853-'68. 13 vols. Pamph.	18-55	351
14,421	By-Laws of Washington Lodge, No. 61, F. and A. M., of Manchester. 1870. Pamph.	7-32	351
14,422	Constitution and By-Laws Hillsboro' Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. of Manchester. 1870. Pamph.	26	329
14,423-5	Report Commissioners of Patents. 1867. 3 vols. 8vo.	37	366
14,426	Report on Commerce and Navigation. 1868. 8vo.	41	365
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14,806	Rag Picker. Leslie. 1863. 16mo.	82 158
14,807-18	Hans Christian Andersen Library. 12 vols. 1869. 16mo.	65 168
14,819	Guide-Board to Health, Peace, and Compe- tence. Hall. 1870. 8vo.	28 35
14,820	Science of Thought. Everett. 1870. 12mo.	30 27
14,821-2	Friends in Council. Helps. 2 vols. 1869. 12mo.	88 188
14,823	Nationality: or, Law Relating to Subjects and Aliens. Cockburn. 1869. 8vo.	41 5
14,824	Scientific Results of a Journey in Brazil. Agassiz. 1870. 8vo.	43 76
14,825	History of Gloucester, Mass. Babson. 1860. 8vo.	43 245
14,826	Rebellion Record. Vol. 11. Moore. 8vo.	46 263
14,827	Lost Daughter. Lee Hentz. 1870. 12mo.	37 115
14,828-9	Modern Women. 2 vols. 1870. "Optic."	87 189
14,830	Bear and Forbear. "Optic." 1871. 12mo.	60 180
14,831-2	Geology of New Jersey. Cook. 2 vols. 1868. 8vo.	24 211
14,833	Arcadian Geology. Dawson. 1868. 8vo.	25 211
14,834	Annual Report Hartford (Conn.) Y. M. In- stitute. 1870. Pamphlet.	22-27 351
14,835	Constitution and By-Laws Mercantile Library Association, New York. 1870. Pamphlet.	8-32 351
14,836	List of Periodicals received at Public Library, Boston. 1870. Pamphlet.	20-46 351
14,837	Class List of Poetry, the Drama, etc., in Pub- lic Library, Boston. Pamph.	1-68 351
14,838	Annual of Boston Society of Natural History. 1868-9. Pamph.	2-60 351
14,839-43	Condition and Doings Boston Society of Nat- ural History. 1865-69. Pamph.	3-60 351
14,844	Catalogue of American and Foreign Scientific Books. Van Nostrand. 1870. Pamph.	6-67 351
14,845	London Philosophical Magazine, Jan. 1863. Pamph.	6-63 351
14,846	American Journal of Horticulture. Feb., 1867. Pamph.	7-63 351
14,847	Report Board of Commissioners of Ohio Reform Schools. 1863. Pamph.	8-63 351

14,848-50	Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of United States, I. O. O. F. 1867-69. 3 phs.	1-1	384
14,851	Catalogus Senatus Academici Collegii Dart- mouthensis. 1867. Pamph.	7-67	351
14,852	Over Yonder. Marlitt. 1869. 8vo.	66	133
14,853	Edinburgh and its Neighborhood. 16mo.	2	79
14,854	Hungary and Kossuth. Tefft. 1852. 12mo.	31	288
14,855	Water-Power of Maine. Wells. 1869. 8vo.	25	224
14,856	History of Old Chester. Chase. 1869. 8vo.	44	245
14,857-76	Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery. Braithwaite. 20 vols. 1860-69. 8vo.	28	214
14,877	Report on Musical Instruments. Stevens. (Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.) 1869. Pamph.	4-40	351
14,878	Report on Silk and Silk Manufactures. Cou- din. (Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.) 1868. Pamph.	5-40	351
14,879	Report on the Fine Arts. Leslie. (Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.) 1868. Pamph.	6-40	351
14,880	Report on Preparation of Food ; Manufacture of Pressed Coal, etc. (Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.) 1868. Pamphs.	7-40	351
14,881	Report on Buildings and Building Materials. (Paris Universal Exposition, 1867. 1869. Pamph.	8-40	351
14,882	Report on Mining and Preparation of Ores (Paris Universal Exposition, 1867). 1870. Pamph.	9-40	351
14,883	Typee. Melville. 1846. 12mo.	26	122
14,884	The Betrothed and Talisman. Scott. 1850. 12mo.	28	126
14,885	Alice. Bulwer. 1853. 12mo.	32	137
14,886	Tales and Novels. Edgeworth. 1860. 12mo.	28	143
14,887	Young Yagers. Reid. 1865. 16mo.	66	156
14,888	Gulliver's Travels, etc. Swift. 1850. 12mo.	67	156
14,889	Life of Jack Downing. Smith. 1834. 12mo.	68	156
14,890	Four Years in the Saddle. Gilmor. 1866. 12mo.	69	156
14,891	Beechnut. Abbott. 1850. 18mo.	76	170
14,892	Nellie and her Friends. Franklin. 1861. 16mo.	77	170

14,893	Harpers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. 27, 2, 1863.	23	141
14,894	Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F. 1870. Pamph.	1-2	384
14,895	Sketches of Bunker Hill Battle and Monument. 1843. 18mo.	66	160
14,896	Reports of Board of Education and Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Hampshire. 1869-70. Pamphlet.	—	385
14,897	Laws of New Hampshire, June session. 1870. 8vo.	44	4
14,898	General Statutes of New Hampshire. 1867. 8vo.	11	324
14,899	Does Protection Protect? Grosvenor. 1871. 8vo.	50	16
14,900	Pear Culture for Profit. Quinn. 1869. 16mo.	61	229
14,901	History of New France. Charlevoix. 1870. Vol. 4. 4to.	25	241
14,902-5	Report of Commissioner of Patents. 1867. 4 vols. 8vo.	40	336
14,906-8	Provincial Papers, Documents and Records of Province of New Hampshire. 1623-1722. 3 vols. Bouton. 1869. 8vo.	46	242
14,909	Counting House Book-keeping. Bryant, Stratton and Packard. 1864. 8vo.	52	203
14,910-13	Cincinnati Lancet and Observer. 1858-64. 4 vols. 8vo.	24	141
14,914	American Monthly. 1865. New York. 8vo.	28	141
14,915-16	Cincinnati Medical Observer. 1856-57. 2 vols. 8vo.	29	141
14,917	Cincinnati Lancet and Observer. 1861. 8vo.	31	141
14,918	Map of the City of Manchester, N. H. 1870. Weston.		
14,919	Constitution and By-laws of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F. Manchester. 1870. 24mo.	27	320
14,920	Constitution and By-Laws of Wildey Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F. Manchester. 1870. 24mo.	28	320
14,921	Constitution and By-Laws of Wonolanset Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F. Manchester. 1870. 24mo.	29	320

14,922	Man and Wife. Collins. 1870. 8vo. . . .	69 84
14,923	Courtesies of Wedded Life. Leslie. 1869. 12mo.	26 145
14,924	Juliette. Leslie. 1869. 12mo. . . .	27 145
14,925	Berkeley, the Banker. Martineau. 1853. 24mo.	21 130
14,926	Settlers in Canada. Marryat. 1856. 12mo.	70 156
14,927	Gabriel Vane. Loud. 1856. 12mo. . . .	26 128
14,928	Life of Oliver Cromwell. Southey. 1852. 18mo.	36 300
14,929	Foot-Prints of the Creator. Miller. 1856. 12mo.	28 215
14,930	Single-Entry Book-keeping. Marsh. 8vo.	53 203

SCHOOL REPORT .

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

IN BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE, }
December 31, 1870. }

The Superintendent presented his Annual Report, which was read and accepted.

Mr. Upton, Special Committee to prepare the Annual Report, presented the accompanying, which was adopted by the Board, and, together with the Report of the Superintendent, ordered to be presented to the City Council.

M. P. HALL, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }
Jan. 2, 1870. }

Read, accepted and ordered to be printed in the Annual Reports.

J. E. BENNETT, City Clerk.

IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, }
Jan. 2, 1870. }

Read, accepted and ordered to be printed in the Annual Reports.
In concurrence.

E. D. HADLEY, Clerk.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1870.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office, No. 5 City Hall.

Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., school days.

JAMES DEAN,

Chairman Board of Education.

MARSHALL P. HALL,

Clerk Board of Education.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Ward 1.—Henry C. Sanderson.

Ward 2.—Marshall P. Hall.

Ward 3.—Thomas Borden.

Ward 4.—Samuel Upton.

Ward 5.—Patrick A. Devine.

Ward 6.—Ephraim S. Peabody.

Ward 7.—James Dean.

Ward 8.—DeLafayette Robinson.

Regular meetings of the Board alternate Friday evenings, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Finance, Accounts and Claims.—Messrs. Dean, Peabody, Sanderson and Robinson.

Fuel and Heating.—Messrs. Robinson, Peabody, Edgerly and Devine.

Text-books and Apparatus.—Messrs. Upton, Edgerly and Dean.

Repairs, Furniture and Supplies.—Messrs. Edgerly, Devine and Hall.

Printing and Stationery.—Messrs. Sanderson, Borden and Edgerly.

Examination of Teachers.—Messrs. Hall, Borden, Upton and Edgerly.

Truancy.—Messrs. Hall, Devine and Edgerly.

Employment of Children in Manufacturing Establishments. Messrs. Peabody, Dean and Edgerly.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Upton, Dean and Borden,—High school.

Messrs. Sanderson and Dean,—Schools on Spring street.

Messrs. Hall and Borden,—Schools on Franklin street.

Messrs. Borden and Robinson,—East Grammar school.

Messrs. Upton and Devine,—Schools on Merrimack street, and Suburban schools Nos. 6 and 8.

Messrs. Devine and Peabody,—Schools at Towlesville, on Bridge street, and Suburban schools Nos. 4, 5 and 8.

Messrs. Peabody and Upton,—Schools in Intermediate building, at Wilson Hill, and Hallsville.

Messrs. Dean and Hall,—Schools in Piscataquog, and Bakersville.

Messrs. Robinson and Sanderson,—Schools at Amoskeag, on Blodgett street, and Suburban school No. 1.

Messrs. Sanderson and Hall,—Evening schools.

Messrs. Upton and Robinson,—Music.

REPORT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To the City Council of the City of Manchester :

The School Committee for the year 1870 submit the following report.

The amount of money received for the support of schools during the year has been as follows :

Balance on hand	\$14 22
Appropriation	42,000 00
	\$42,014 22.

The expenditures have been as follows :

For Teaching	\$33,196 82
Care of rooms	1,789 65
Fuel	4,193 06
Books and stationery	864 01
Printing and advertising	643 95
Furniture and supplies	584 41
Repairs	230 37
Incidentals	503 36
	\$42,005 63
Leaving an unexpended balance	
of	\$8 59

In addition to the appropriation for the support of schools the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for repairs of school buildings. Early in the year the rooms of the North Grammar school were re-seated and various repairs made at several of the school-houses, the expenses for which

amounted to \$2,014.22, and we expected this expenditure to be charged to this appropriation. It was charged and paid from the school fund, and to correct the error a like sum was transferred from the appropriation for repairs. Adding this sum of \$2,014.22 to the amount properly charged to school fund, \$42,005.85, and it gives the total of \$44,019.85—the expenditure of the school department as given in the financial report of the city.

It has been the practice, heretofore, to purchase sometime in the summer a year's supply of coal, and as the larger portion of it would be consumed in the year following, to leave the bill to be paid from that year's appropriation. Last year the committee, deeming a change in this practice desirable, purchased the usual quantity of coal and paid for that portion of it consumed within the year, leaving the balance to be paid from the appropriation for this year. This balance we have paid and have purchased and paid for a year's supply in addition. This change will enable the committee hereafter to take advantage of the market and buy at lowest cost prices, and relieve them from approving and paying so large a bill contracted by their predecessors.

The amount paid this year for fuel purchased last year is \$1,711.42. Deducting this, the total expenditure for schools during the year would be \$40,294.21.

Forty-seven schools have been supported during the year, requiring the services of sixty-five teachers, as follows: Four in the High school, two in the Intermediate, fifteen in the Grammar, twelve in the Middle, twenty-one in the Primary, and eleven in the Suburban. Two evening schools have also been kept during the season for them, requiring four teachers; and a school for the accommodation of children discharged from employment in the mills, requiring one teacher, has been in operation about two

months. Two teachers of music have also been employed through the year.

The salaries of teachers vary from \$300 to \$1,800. Female teachers receiving for the first term of service at the rate of \$300 per annum, and for the rest of the year at the rate of \$350. For the second year \$375, for the third year \$400, and after that \$450. The Grammar masters receive \$1,500 each, and the principal of the High school \$1,800. These salaries are lower than those paid in most other cities. Worcester pays its female teachers \$500 to \$1,200, its Grammar masters, \$1,800, and the principal of its High school, \$2,300. Lawrence pays its female teachers \$500, and its male teachers from \$2,250 to \$3,000. Lowell pays its female teachers \$500, and its male teachers from \$1,700 to \$2,200. Even the small city of Dover pays the principal of its High school \$2,000. We have raised the salaries of the female teachers fifty dollars per annum, and made no increase in the salaries of the male teachers. The services rendered are a full equivalent for the pay. No city is more exacting and no one has been more fortunate in the results. As a general rule the teachers love their profession and devote themselves to their work. By earnest, well-directed efforts, thorough instruction and constant study of the best methods they have raised our schools to a high standard of excellence, and secured to themselves an enviable reputation. Such teachers we ought to keep. They are worth as much to us as to any one. But too often their success is our loss. Better positions are offered them and we lose them. Every change demonstrates the propriety and the wisdom of increased compensation, of paying for a good article the market value. A change, even if it be of one good teacher to another as good, is detrimental to the progress of the school. This fact is apparent in a comparison of the South Grammar school with the North. The former is orderly, systematic and thorough, working

harmoniously in its several departments, and attaining the highest results in its studies. It has been visited during the year by the State Superintendent, and others connected with educational interests, and their opinion is ours, that it is one of the best schools of its grade to be found anywhere, and one of which this city may well be proud. We believe very much of its success is due to the fact that it has had comparatively few changes in its corps of teachers. Its principal has been there five years, one of his assistants has been there eight years and another four years.

The North Grammar school has equally good material in its scholars. Its teachers are, and have been, equally competent, but the school has not made equal progress. The instruction has not been as systematic and complete, nor have the scholars advanced as far in their studies or mastered as thoroughly the subjects they have studied. More time must be given them, or a lower standard of scholarship accepted. This school has had, within three years, three principals; three assistants in its second division, and now wants another; four in its third division, and five in its fourth. Amid such changes it has done well to be where it now is. Permanency in its corps of teachers can alone place it where it should be, and this can be secured only by the payment of such salaries as shall induce good teachers to remain with us. It should be remembered that the clergyman, physician and lawyer can follow their profession through life, but the teacher soon reaches the age which, in popular estimation, disqualifies him for the labors of the school-room. He may spend there the best years of his life, and then leave with an experience that is of no practical use to him in any other calling, and if his compensation has not been such as to enable him to save something, his future is not such as to encourage others to follow his footsteps.

We are fortunate in having so many competent teachers

remain with us so long. Local considerations have prevented their acceptance of better positions elsewhere. We have made their necessity our opportunity, but is it right to ask them to labor for less than their services are worth? We do not advocate extravagance, but we believe the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that, in this city at least, no good teacher has ever been overpaid.

For the number of scholars attending school, and for the statistical information required by the statute to be furnished by us, we refer you to the tables accompanying the report of the Superintendent. In addition to the facts there presented, the law requires us to report the number of children between the ages of four and fourteen not attending school, and the number of persons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one who cannot read and write. We have no means of obtaining this information, and can form no opinion of the number included in the two classes except as facts incidentally coming to our knowledge may enable us. For instance, we know that from five to eight hundred children under fifteen years of age are employed in the manufacturing establishments of this city, many of whom have never attended school. We meet almost every day a large number of boys, blacking boots and selling papers upon the street, who should be in the school-room, and too frequently persons fifteen or sixteen years of age are found who can neither read or write. Generally parents regard it a duty and a pleasure to send their children to school, but many, especially of foreign birth, care nothing for educational privileges, and allow their children to grow up in ignorance, or, worse, educate them in those schools of vice, the street and the saloons of the city. We have tried to remedy these evils by the enforcement of the laws against the employment of children in manufacturing establishments and against truancy, and though our efforts in this direction have been attended with good results,

they have fallen far short of the desired end. The change made by the last Legislature in the law respecting the employment of minors in manufacturing corporations is as efficient as any law can be, and, aided by the cheerful coöperation of agent and overseers, this evil may be corrected. But the truant law is inadequate to accomplish its purpose. It makes truancy a synonym of idleness and vagrancy, and has no provision for that class of children who, through the thoughtless indifference or criminal neglect of parents, are kept from school for the sake of their labor. The State compels the raising of a revenue for the support of schools. The principle that justifies it in the exercise of this authority would justify it also in compelling attendance in those schools of all within certain ages; and, in our judgment, any law on the subject of truancy that fails to recognize this principle, and to enforce it, is fatally defective. If the number of children in the city between four and fourteen years of age who do not attend school, and the number of persons over fourteen who cannot read and write were known, there would be less hesitancy in stringent legislation and more efficiency in the enforcement of the law as it now is, or hereafter may be, and we would suggest the propriety of making it the duty of the assessors to take this census in connection with their annual canvasses of the city.

One year ago a new school-house was built at Goffe's Falls. This year one has been erected in Ward Seven, and the early completion of the Grammar school house on Lincoln street, is demanded. Grammar school scholars are now accommodated in Middle schools, crowding those schools with scholars and the teachers with classes; and a large number of Grammar scholars are in the school at Hallsville. The removal of the East Grammar School to Lincoln street would enable the Committee to transfer these scholars to that school, thus securing to them better advan-

tages, relieving those schools of their surplus numbers, and saving to the city the expense of one teacher, now employed in the Hallsville school. It would also enable the Committee to establish new schools in the old High school building for the accommodation of the scholars now crowding the rooms of the North Grammar school building, and furnish better accommodations for the school now located in the old house on the corner of Bridge and Union streets, a house vacated three years ago as unfit for school purposes, and used again with its increasing unfitness simply because no better room could be had.

This house can hardly be completed before other new ones will demand attention. One is now needed in District No. 1, and another in district No. 6. Additional school room is needed in Ward 8. Two years ago a Primary school was established in the old house in that ward. It was then supposed the city owned the building, but it has since appeared that it is the property of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. The school remains there and probably no action will be taken by the Company to remove it, but the location is bad and the room unsuitable. A new house should be erected or such additions made to the brick house as shall accommodate this school.

A new house with accommodations for two schools is needed in place of the old house now occupied on the corner of Lowell and Jane streets, and the rapidly increasing population of the city will require the early building of a new house in the vicinity of Harrison and Union streets, and another in the vicinity of Spruce and Beech streets.

We have been gratified with the practical workings of the Training school. Thirteen young ladies have been admitted to it, seven of whom are now engaged as regular teachers. The advantages of this school are manifest. It offers encouragement to the best female talent of the city by preparing them for the duties of the school-room. In

case of the temporary absence of a teacher, it furnishes a substitute who is familiar with the system of teaching, and it tends to create a corps of instructors who have the attachments of home to induce them to excel in their profession, and to remain permanently with us. Some of the best primary schools of the city are under the charge of those who have been in this department, and their success is due in no small degree to the experience there had. Necessity demands some place for the instruction of teachers, and in the absence of a Normal school we believe such advantages as the Training school affords indispensable.

Vocal music has been taught in the schools for several years, with increasing interest and success. It has now become so well established as one of the regular branches of study, that we have required an examination in the elements of music of those who have applied for positions as teachers, and of the scholars desiring promotion into higher grades of schools, and we have also placed it in the course of study to be completed in the Grammar schools. The satisfactory progress made in this department the past year is due to the efficient labors of the Music teachers, Messrs. Whitney and Jones, and to the cheerful coöperation with them of the regular teachers of the schools. Pianos have been placed in several of the schools. The High school, the North Grammar and South Grammar schools own their instruments. The East Grammar, Intermediate, 'Squog Grammar, 'Skeag Grammar, Bakersville, and Hallsville schools are supplied by hiring from term to term.

Experience has shown that an instrument once placed in a school-room becomes a fixture there. It is of great assistance in singing, in gymnastic exercises, and in securing order and system in the school-room. It is an incentive to musical genius; creates musical taste, and develops musical talent. In each school some scholar is found who can

play upon it, and others are prompted to learn. Parents believe it worth the money it costs, and whenever the city fails to procure one, they hire, and pay for it by contribution. It may be accepted as a settled fact that the schools now supplied with instruments will hereafter have them. How shall they be supplied? Clearly not by the contributions of the scholars or parents. One school is as much entitled to the free use of an instrument as another. The city must supply them. Shall it be by hiring or buying? We believe it cheaper and better every way to purchase, and we recommend that such an appropriation be made as shall enable the committee to purchase an instrument for each school now supplied by hiring.

We would take this occasion to call the favorable attention of our citizens to the High School. It is too valuable an institution to have its privileges limited. There should be at least three hundred scholars there. We feel confident more would be there were its advantages known and appreciated. Previous committees have spoken of the school in terms of praise. They have not given more than it deserved. We have had some knowledge of similar schools elsewhere and we know of none where the higher branches are more intelligently taught, where discipline is more thoroughly maintained, or where teachers and scholars are more worthy of commendation. We are glad to see a growing interest in its favor. Scholars from different sections of the city are seeking admission to it. The number in the school has increased during the year, and, compared with former years, more of those who have been admitted remain.

The course of study in this school should be enlarged, and more time required before graduation. It needs a scientific department, in which young men and women having completed the regular course of study as now required might be prepared to enter into some useful employment.

Linear drawing, surveying, engineering and mechanics should be more thoroughly taught. This would require additional apparatus and the services of another teacher, but we think it would add to the practical advantages of the school, and more than compensate for the increased expenditure.

By an amendment to the City Charter passed at the last session of the legislature, the Mayor of the city and the President of the Common Council become members of the School Board, and have all the powers and privileges to which other members are entitled. This change brings the school department into more direct communication with the other branches of the government, and will lead, we trust, to a better appreciation of its wants and to greater liberality in its support.

In them your children are educated ; upon them rest the hopes of the future ; their improvement is an occasion of joy, and their prosperity a prophecy of good. Strengthen them by the liberality of your appropriation, and encourage them by the frequency of your visits. There is no place in the city into which an intelligent stranger can be taken with so much of interest to himself as into the school-room, and the citizen who is often there will find less to criticise and more to praise.

SAMUEL UPTON, for the Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the School Committee:

I submit to you my fourth annual report of the schools of this city.

The first subject to which I desire to call attention is that of

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

In some sections of the city there are more pupils than can be properly accommodated in the school buildings of their respective divisions, while in the school buildings of other localities there are a sufficient number of seats to accommodate more than are enrolled in the schools of those sections.

As pupils cannot be easily transferred from schools in one section to those in a distant part of the city, some of the schools are necessarily crowded.

Some of the schools in the Spring street building have been unusually large during the past term, and there will be a lack of accommodations in that section until the East Grammar school is removed from the old High school building. This building is needed to accommodate pupils now attending school upon Spring street and Blodgett street.

The lower grade schools in these sections are now well filled, and many children employed in the mills will properly belong to some of these schools when discharged.

The East Grammar school can accommodate no more, so that Middle schools sending pupils to this school will be obliged to retain their pupils next year.

If the East Grammar school could be placed in a different building from that which it now occupies the old High school building could be used for schools of a lower grade, thereby relieving the schools on Spring street and Blodgett street, and also providing room for children now employed in the mills.

The section of the city proper lying east of Elm street, and north of Amherst street, is not well provided with buildings for schools of lower grades.

There are two rooms in the house on Blodgett street, and two in the lower story of the new High school building, which can be used for such schools.

A Primary school is also kept in the house at the corner of Jane and Lowell streets, and one in the house at the corner of Bridge and Union streets.

Neither of the wooden houses opposite the High school building has been occupied during the past year.

The other sections of the city proper are well provided with rooms for schools of lower grades, and the Lincoln street house will furnish ample accommodations for pupils belonging to Grammar schools.

The old house at Amoskeag has been repaired during the year, and the school-room considerably enlarged.

The house in Piscataquog will be ready for use some time in January, thus providing room sufficient for all the children in that ward.

A new house has been erected at Goffe's Falls the past year, displacing the uncomfortable one which has been used in that district for so many years.

A new building is needed in the Stark district to take the place of the one in that district now used for school purposes.

REPAIRS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

This matter was placed in charge of the Committee on Lands and Buildings, together with the Mayor and Superintendent of Schools.

A report has been made by that committee so that it is unnecessary to make any statement in relation to the repairs made by them.

Some repairs were made by the school committee previous to the appointment of the Committee on Repairs of School Buildings.

The four rooms of the North Grammar school were furnished with single desks, the old house at Amoskeag was repaired, and various repairs were made at several of the school buildings in the city proper and in the rural districts.

In November a transfer of \$2,014.20 was made from the appropriation on Repairs of School-Houses to that of Schools, to meet the expenditures incurred by the School Board for repairs.

 SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1870.

1. Whole number different pupils enrolled during the year	3,200
2. Average number pupils belonging to the schools,	2,159
3. Average daily attendance	1,987
4. Number of visits by members of School Board,	495
5. Number of visits by Superintendent	1,185
6. Number of visits by citizens and others	4,394
7. Number of diplomas conferred at High school,	19
8. Number of diplomas conferred at Grammar schools	33
9. Salary of Principal of High school	\$1,800

10. Salary of First Assistant of High school	. \$800
11. Salary of Second Assistant of High school	. 600
12. Salary of Principal of Grammar schools	. 1,500
13. Salary of Assistants of Grammar schools	. 450
14. Salary of Middle and Primary school teachers,	450
15. Number of weeks in school year	. . . 40
16. Number of schools	. . . . . 45
17. Number of teachers	. . . . . 61
18. School appropriation for past year	. . 42,000

NOTE. The First Assistant at the South Grammar school receives \$500.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.

The following list contains the names of those teachers who have served in the different schools of the city within the past year :

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—W. W. Colburn.
 Assistant—C. Augusta Gile ;
 “ Mary E. Clough ;
 “ Emma J. Ela.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

Principal—Daniel A. Clifford.
 Assistant—Emma A. Cross.

Miss Mary A. Buzzel served as substitute in the school a portion of the fall term, and the remainder of the term in the North Grammar school.

NORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal—William E. Buck.
 Assistant—Martha B. Dinsmore ;

Assistant—Fannie E. Porter ;
 “ Mary F. Cutler, 2 terms ;
 “ Anstrice G. Flanders, 1 term.

SOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal—Isaac L. Heath.
 Assistant—Lucretia E. Manahan ;
 “ Lottie R. Adams ;
 “ Carrie E. Reid.

EAST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal—L. H. Dutton.
 Assistant—Julia A. Baker ;
 “ Kate L. Porter ;
 “ Clara E. Davis.

PISCATAQUOG GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal—L. D. Henry, 2 terms ;
 “ Harry C. Hadley, 1 term.
 Assistant—Mary A. Parker, 1 term ;
 “ Kate W. Osgood, 1 term ;
 “ Isabella G. Mack, 1 term.

AMOSKEAG GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Alpha Messer.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

No. 1, Blodgett street, Sarah J. Green.
 “ 2, Beech street, Mary E. Ireland.
 “ 3, “ “ Mary L. Sleeper.
 “ 4, Wilson Hill, Annette McDoel.
 “ 5, Merrimack street, Eliza I. Young.
 “ 6, “ “ Nancy S. Bunton.

- No. 7, Franklin street, Hattie G. Flanders.
 " 8, " " C. Augusta Abbott.
 " 9, Spring street, Mattie S. Miller.
 " 10, " " Lizzie P. Gove.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

- No. 1, Blodgett street, Ellen B. Rowell, 1 term ;
 Emma F. Soule, 1 term ;
 Emma F. Bean, 1 term.
 No. 2, Spring street, Emma F. Bean. *
 " 3, Bridge street, Georgianna Dow.
 " 4, Towlesville, Emily J. Parker.
 " 6, Wilson Hill, Abbie E. Abbott.
 No. 7, Merrimack street, Mary A. Barnes, 1 term ;
 Addie L. Hutchinson, 2 terms.
 " 8, " " Mary J. Fife.
 " 9, Manchester street, Helen M. Morrill.
 " 10, " " Mintie C. Edgerly.
 " 11, Franklin street, Martha N. Mason, 2 terms ;
 Addie A. Marshall, 1 term.
 No. 12, Franklin street, Marianna Clough, 2 terms ;
 Martha W. Hubbard, 1 term.
 No. 13, Spring street, Adelaide B. George, 2 terms ;
 Gertrude W. Borden, 1 term.
 No. 14, Spring street, Mary A. Richardson.
 " 15, Piscataquog, Sarah D. Lord.
 " 16, " Hattie A. Mack.
 " 17, " Alice G. Lord, 2 terms ;
 Kate W. Osgood, 1 term.
 No. 18, Amoskeag, Rebecca Hall.
 " 19, " Laura A. Montgomery.
 " 20, Piscataquog, Clara N. Brown.
 " 21, " Mary C. Page. *

* In session only one term.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.

No. 1, Stark District.

W. C. Scates, 1 term ;

Nellie I. Sanderson, 2 terms.

No. 3, Bakersville.

Principal—Eugene O. Lock, 1 term ;

“ Georgianna Patterson, 1 term ;

“ Addie M. Chase, 1 term.

Assistant—Martha W. Hubbard, 2 terms ;

“ Addie A. Marshall, 1 term.

No. 4, Goffe's Falls.

John F. Chase, 1 term ;

Lana S. George, 2 terms.

No. 5, Harvey District.

Hattie L. Jones, 2 terms ;

Nellie F. Cheney, 1 term.

No. 6, Webster's Mills.

Mary J. Reid.

No. 7, Hallsville.

Principal—Maria H. Hildreth.

Assistant—Mary B. Lane.

No. 8, Massabesic.

Addie M. Chase, 2 terms ;

Georgianna Patterson, 1 term.

No. 9, Mosquito Pond.

Etta M. George.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Central District,

I. S. Whitney.

Amoskeag, Piscataquog, and Suburban Schools,

J. D. Jones.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

E. D. Hadley,	John B. Priou,
John F. Chase,	Eugene O. Locke,
Henry Wight,	L. H. Dutton,
Daniel A. Clifford,	Frank Hiland,
Charles F. Morrill,	Susie A. Page.

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of the diploma scholars at the various schools :

NORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nellie E. Brown,	Ida W. Stowell,
Ella F. Clement,	Nellie A. Wilson,
Ida F. Gee,	Fred S. Bean,
Clara I. Kenniston,	Everett C. Colburn,
Nellie B. Kibby,	Frank Davis,
Helen G. Kimball,	George H. Durant,
Emma H. Plumer,	Charles S. Stevens.

SOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Ella Brock,	Kate F. Graham,
Etta J. Carley,	Nellie Senter,
Addie Caswell,	Frank H. Challis,
Imogene Caswell,	Fred James,
Jennie Graham,	Eddie Brooks.

EAST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Minnie C. Abbott,	George C. Bunton,
Carrie A. Cook,	Willie C. Clarke,

Rose E. Heald,	Allen E. Herrick,
Gertrude F. Smith,	James W. Hill,
Samuel A. Page.	

HIGH SCHOOL.

Full Course, comprising Latin, French and English.

Mattie J. Boyd,	Hattie S. Tozer,
Maria F. Kidder,	Mattie E. Clough,
Lizzie S. Campbell,	Nellie M. Whitney,
Emma H. Perley,	Louis C. Merrill,
Hattie E. Child,	W. Byron Stearns.

French and English Course.

May E. Brooks,	Ella F. Smith,
A. Matilda Russell,	Cora F. Nichols,
Celia M. Chase,	Annabelle Tubbs,
Sarah Tubbs.	

College Class.

Joseph S. Haines,	Charles H. Pettee.
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The class at the High school received their diplomas Friday, December 23d, at the High school-room.

Hereafter classes will graduate at the close of the summer term, a time more appropriate for such exercises.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE EXHIBITION OF MANCHESTER
HIGH SCHOOL, FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1870.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. SINGING, | | By the School. |
| 2. SALUTATORY, | | Mattie J. Boyd. |
| 3. RECITATION, “ <i>Legend of Bregenz,</i> ” | | May E. Brooks. |
| 4. ESSAY, “ <i>After the night, the morning
Breaketh,</i> ” | | Ella F. Smith. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. DECLAMATION, " <i>The Destiny of America</i> ," | Louis C. Merrill. |
| 6. RECITATION, " <i>Old Simon Dole</i> ," | Cora F. Nichols. |
| 7. SONG, " <i>Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep</i> ," * | Hattie H. Wilbur. |
| 8. ESSAY, " <i>My Spectacles</i> ," | Sarah Tubbs. |
| 9. RECITATION, | A. Matilda Russell. |
| 10. ESSAY, " <i>The Advantages of a High School Education</i> ," | W. Byron Stearns. |
| 11. DUET, " <i>Les Dames de Seville</i> ," | Cora F. Nichols and
Maria F. Kidder. |
| 12. ESSAY, " <i>Social Astronomy</i> ," | Hattie E. Child. |
| 13. RECITATION, " <i>Nothing to Wear</i> ," | Emma H. Perley. |
| 14. ESSAY, " <i>Climb, but heights are cold</i> ," | Annabelle Tubbs. |
| 15. MUSIC, " <i>Le Dernier Sourire</i> ," | Viola J. Palmer. |
| 16. RECITATION, | Mattie Clough. |
| 17. ESSAY, " <i>The wall must wear the weather stain before it grows the ivy</i> ," | Celia M. Chase. |
| 18. CHRONICLES, | Nellie M. Whitney. |
| 19. MUSIC, " <i>Ronde de Nuit</i> ," | Mary Spofford. |
| 20. CLASSICS, | Hattie E. Tozer. |
| 21. MUSIC, " <i>Fantaisie Russe</i> ," | Emma H. Perley. |
| 22. POEM, " <i>King of the Winds</i> ," | Lizzie S. Campbell. |
| 23. VALEDICTORY, | Maria F. Kidder. |
| 24. ODE, | { Words by Mattie Clough,
{ Music arranged by Emma H. Perley. |

I.

As the sun is slowly sinking,
 And the day glides from our sight;
 O, Our Father, grant thy blessing,
 To our classmates here to-night.
 Grant thy mercy,
 Grant thy favor,—
 May we nobly choose the right.

II.

If, while sailing on life's ocean,
 Dangers all around us lie,
 May we, O our Heavenly Father,
 Feel that thou art ever nigh;
 Make us hopeful, •
 Make us trustful,
 And in thee alone rely.

III.

Then whene'er our journey's ended,
 Safely on the other shore,
 We'll proclaim our Father's triumphs.
 Sing his mercies o'er and o'er;
 We will thank him,
 We will bless him,
 And will praise him evermore.

25. PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

The exercises at the High School Exhibition were of a high order, and our citizens may well congratulate themselves that such classes can be graduated from that school.

At this time I deem it appropriate to make some suggestions connected with the subject of awarding diplomas the various schools.

There is a desire on the part of many of our citizens that their children shall complete the course of study in our schools and graduate with the class to which they have belonged so many terms. Many feel a pride in saying that their children have been *members* of the High school, and a still greater pride in saying that they are *graduates*. A great many of those who do not intend that their children shall enter the High school, are anxious to have them graduate at the Grammar schools.

In former reports, allusion has been made to the fact that such a large number have left school before reaching the higher divisions of the Grammar schools. Within the

past two years there has been a marked change in this respect, and now in the lower divisions of the Grammar schools there are many pupils desirous of completing the course and receiving diplomas. It is well to hold out some inducement to the pupils in order that more may avail themselves of the benefits of a full course. We should be careful not to make the diploma the main object; but what is often regarded by pupils as irksome in the school can be better done by them if there is something placed before them for which they can strive.

I have spoken heretofore unfavorably of the prize system, as the rewards are limited to a few, but a diploma can be secured by all who will spend the time and make the exertion.

Pupils look forward with hope to the day when they shall graduate, and the thought of that day stimulates them and lightens their labors. They cannot always understand the importance of all the studies they are pursuing, and are often impatient under the restraint of school life, and if we can encourage more of them to remain by any such inducements it is our duty to do it.

I have spoken sometimes disparagingly of exhibitions as they frequently have been conducted. Too often the time which should have been devoted to the regular studies of the school has been occupied in preparing for such exercises. Not so much time has been spent in preparing for exhibitions at our schools for the past few years as formerly, and in another respect there has been an improvement, and that is in the character of the exercises.

This objection has been urged regarding exhibitions, viz: only a few of the best pupils are allowed to participate in the exercises, totally debarring from the exercises many worthy pupils who have labored faithfully during the whole course. At the recent exhibition of the High school a part was assigned to each pupil of the graduating class, so that

there was no ground of complaint that the exhibition was only for the best scholars. This policy of selecting a few choice pupils for such occasions discourages many who are really worthy, and deters others in the lower classes from completing the course. If it is understood that the schools are for *all* children, and not for the most brilliant ones, we shall have a larger number of graduates each year, a class of pupils that need the discipline of the schools, and by whom the community will be benefited.

Although the exercises upon public days may not be quite as entertaining as though only the best are selected, yet our schools will better serve the interests of community, by sending into the world a class of pupils better able to bear the burdens of life than many of those who are remarkably brilliant at school upon exhibition day, but are never heard of in after life. The display made upon such occasions and the expense attending such displays have been noticed by many, and are regarded as objections. I know it is an important era in the lives of the scholars and teachers. Scholars and parents are extremely anxious that everything should be done better than it has been done formerly. But we must bear in mind that great sacrifices are made by many parents in order that their children may remain the full time in the schools, and many are not able to bear the expense attending such a display. The complaint is often made that the expenses attending the graduation of some classes are more than the cost of books for a full course of four years. Many parents feel that they cannot afford this, and they have a right to complain when extravagance in dress compels them to withdraw their children from school.

These things have a tendency to deter people of moderate means from allowing their children to complete the course, and thus we shall lose the very pupils we ought to retain. If the custom is adopted of making such displays, no parent will consent to have a child participate in such

exercises, unless that child is dressed as well as the others, although the expense cannot be afforded.

I know we cannot prescribe the dress that shall be worn on such occasions, nor can we prevent any expense to which parents may subject themselves, but we can convey the impression that all will have the same privilege in our schools and be honored at graduation not for extravagance in dress but for real merit. If parents understand that this is the feeling of school authorities it will tend to create a right public sentiment upon this subject and the matter of display will not be regarded as of the first importance. It may be said that there has not been any such display or extravagance in our city as to call for any such criticisms on the part of any one. Whatever may have been the facts with regard to these things, there certainly has been much criticism, and there also has been much complaint, and under these circumstances I have called attention to what are regarded by many as evils. Some parents have said that they were entirely opposed to these things, but contrary to their own better judgment they have acquiesced, not wishing to appear obstinate. They have borne the expenses attending the graduating exercises, but there will be many who cannot afford it, and it will be likely to lead to serious difficulty in the future.

Near the close of the year it was decided to give diplomas to those pupils in the High school who should be examined in music. There was an examination in this branch Wednesday, Oct. 26th, at the lecture room of the High school, and also one on Wednesday Dec. 6th, at the same place. This branch has not been considered in the examination of candidates for the High school until the past year, and consequently no members of the school—excepting those just admitted—had been examined in that branch.

Of this subject I shall have occasion to speak in another part of the report.

ROLL OF HONOR.

One hundred and sixteen pupils in the various schools have not been absent or tardy during the past year. At the close of the year certificates were awarded to these pupils.

During the past year there has been a great effort made at many of the schools to secure a more punctual attendance. There has been a decided improvement in this respect from term to term, and the percentage of attendance at many of the schools during the term just closed has been higher than during any previous term. There were over five hundred children in the schools not absent or tardy once during the last term of the year. The following list contains the names of those not absent or tardy during the year 1870:

HIGH SCHOOL.—Josie A. Boshier, Rosa E. Heald, Maria F. Kidder, Gertrude F. Smith, Sarah F. Stevens, Hattie H. Wilbur, Abbie D. Wilson, Luther C. Baldwin, Fred S. Bean, Perry H. Dow, Charles R. Dustin, Allen E. Herriek, James W. Hill, Harry H. Ladd, Samuel A. Page, Frank W. Patten, Henry L. Webb.

NORTH GRAMMAR.—Sarah J. Kidder, Annie M. Nowell, Annie M. Wilson, Ida J. Stanton, Ella A. Brown, Annie E. Furlong, Effie M. Annis, Emma L. Stokes, Annie E. Kidder, Emma Little, Willis C. Patten. (Miss Annie M. Wilson has not been absent or tardy once during the last four years.)

SOUTH GRAMMAR.—Metta J. Lord, Ida J. Bartlett, Annie Parker, Addie Stevens, Annie C. Caswell, Cora Bond, Lizzie M. Dodge, Hattie I. Andrews, George E. Tewksbury, George F. Canis, Joseph Knowlton, Howard Holt, Arthur Heath, Willie Stark, John Sanborn, Willie C. Merrill, Eddie F. Eastman, Walter B. Mitchell, Frank Bond, Willie H. Sullivan.

EAST GRAMMAR.—Ella Kimball, Josie Brigham, Allie Hubbard, Josie M. Wilson, Annie Butman, Mary Watts, Vesta M. Tuck, Waldron Chase, Fred J. Kennard, Willie S. Moody, Frank Sutcliff, Herbert Thayer, Ed. S. Kimball.

AMOSKEAG GRAMMAR.—Eva J. Norton, Emma C. Fuller, Elva J. Norton, Clara Harwood, Nettie Newhall.

MIDDLE, No. 4, Wilson Hill.—Lillian E. Cutler, Walter Roper, William G. Roper, William H. Rowe.

MIDDLE, No. 5, Merrimack street.—Herman B. Neal.

MIDDLE, No. 6, Merrimack street.—Lillie C. Hardy, Carrie B. Brigham.

MIDDLE, No. 7, Franklin street.—Lizzie M. Chase.

MIDDLE, No. 8, Franklin street.—Bertha A. Graves, Ashton Willand.

MIDDLE, No. 9, Spring street.—Charles H. Philbrick, Hattie D. Cooley, Nellie J. Clough, Emma C. Marston.

MIDDLE, No. 10, Spring street.—Ellen G. Kenney.

PRIMARY, No. 4, Towlesville.—Jennie E. Morgan, Willie F. Chamberlain.

PRIMARY, No. 6, Wilson Hill.—Jennie Noyes, William Stone.

PRIMARY, No. 7, Merrimack street.—Clara Alden, Willie Hunkins.

PRIMARY, No. 8, Merrimack street.—Willie Hardy, Frank Hunkins, Aldah C. Whitney.

PRIMARY, No. 10, Manchester street.—Fannie E. Sand-
oorn, Andrew Farley.

PRIMARY, No. 12, Franklin street.—Alice Plummer.

PRIMARY, No. 13, Spring street.—George Dodge.

PRIMARY, No. 14, Spring street.—George W. Lindley,
Charles H. Gage.

PRIMARY, No. 16, Piscataquog, Center street.—Noill
Caouette, Mary Caouette.

PRIMARY, No. 17, Piscataquog, River Road.—Walter F.
Prince, Eddie Sanszourie, Mena Wermers, Carrie M. Stev-
ens, Nellie A. Hastings.

PRIMARY, No. 18, Amoskeag, lower house.—Andrew S.
Fantome, De Lafayette Robinson, Fannie E. Newhall.

PRIMARY, No. 19, Amoskeag upper house.—Dora Brock,
Maria Stearns, Minnie Stearns, Nettie Woodward.

PRIMARY, No. 20, Piscataquog, River Road.—Louis
Prince.

WEBSTER MILLS, No. 6.—Hattie L. Webster, Sidney A.
Webster.

HALLSVILLE.—Mattie M. Hayes, Sarah M. Vance.

MOSQUITO POND.—Lillian C. George.—116.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

An appropriation of \$1,000 was made for these schools for the year 1870.

Last winter two schools were kept in the old buildings on the corner of Concord and Beech streets, and one in the old building on the corner of Bridge and Union streets. The attendance at these schools was 150.

In October a school was opened in Merchants' Exchange, and placed in charge of Eugene O. Locke, assisted by Henry Wight. Mr. Locke left the city early in December and was succeeded by Charles F. Morrill. This school has numbered 75, most of whom have attended very constantly.

Another school was opened in October in the old High school building. This school was taught for a few weeks by L. H. Dutton, Principal of the East Grammar school, until he left the city, since which time it has been under the charge of Daniel A. Clifford, Principal of the Intermediate school.

When these schools were first opened children thirteen and fourteen years of age were admitted to them, but recently none under fifteen have been admitted.

There are in the city many young persons who would like to attend evening schools and review their English studies, but heretofore there has been difficulty in obtaining suitable rooms for evening schools.

This subject, I think, deserves the attention of those interested in the education of all classes. The benefits derived from attending an evening school will, in some measure, compensate for the lack of advantages on the part of many in their early days.

It would be a good plan to arrange two rooms in some building so that they could be used for such a purpose. Two rooms in the old High School building, or in some other school building might be fitted up for that purpose

by putting in gas and making some changes in the seats and desks. It would be an arrangement that would amply repay the expenditure.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In 1848 the first law, as far as I have been able to learn, was enacted in New Hampshire upon this subject. It was as follows :

SECTION 1. No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed to labor in any manufacturing establishment unless such child shall have attended some academy, high school or public or private day school, where instruction is given by a teacher competent to instruct in the branches usually taught in district schools. at least twelve weeks during the year next preceding the time when such child shall be so employed.

SEC. 2. No child under the age of twelve years shall be employed as aforesaid unless such child shall have attended some academy or school aforesaid at least six months during the year next preceding the time when said child shall be so employed: provided, however, that in case such child, when not prevented by sickness, shall have attended the district school in the district where such child had its residence during the whole time such school was kept in the district during the said year such child may be employed as aforesaid, in the same manner as if the child had attended an academy or school as aforesaid for the full term of six months.

SEC. 3. The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment who shall employ any child to labor in such establishment, unless a certificate is lodged with the agent or clerk thereof, signed by the teacher under whose charge such instruction was received, or by the prudential committee of the district in which such child attended school as aforesaid, certifying that said child has attended school as provided by the first and second sections of this chapter, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by indictment to the use of the complainant.

This law, I think, remained in force without any change until the revision of the Statutes in 1867, when the law was arranged as follows :

LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[General Statutes, Chapter LXXXIII, Sects. 11, 12, and 13.]

SECTION 11. No child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment unless he has attended some public school or private day school, where instruction was given by a teacher competent to instruct in the branches taught in common schools, at least twelve weeks during the year preceding.

SEC. 12. No child under the age of twelve years shall be employed, as aforesaid, unless he has attended school, as aforesaid, at least six months during the year preceding, or has attended the school of the district in which he dwelt the whole time it was kept during such year.

SEC. 13. The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment who shall employ such child without requiring a certificate, signed by the teacher of such school or prudential committee of the district in which it was kept, that such child has attended school as aforesaid, shall be fined fifty dollars.

In 1869 the following act was passed :

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE ATTENDANCE ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the school committee of every town in which any manufacturing corporation is located shall have power to enforce the provisions of the General Statutes, chapter eighty-three, relating to the employment of children by manufacturing corporations, under the ages of twelve and fifteen years respectively, and their attendance on the public schools; and all necessary expense arising from prosecutions instituted by the school committee in enforcing the provisions of the existing law with reference to the employment of children by manufacturing corporations shall be audited, and paid for out of the town treasury.

At the last session of the legislature the following law was enacted :

The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, or any person connected therewith, who shall employ in such establishment any child under the age of fifteen years, without having a certificate signed by the majority of the school committee of the town or city in which the child resides, or by such person or persons as they may designate for that purpose, that such child has attended school as required by sections eleven and twelve of chapter eighty-three of the General Statutes, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

On the 12th of September last the Superintendent was authorized to give certificates to children desiring employment in the mills in accordance with the act passed at the last session of the legislature.

September 23d the following vote was passed, at a regular meeting of the School Committee :

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to confer with those persons employing children in the mills, and request them not to employ any after this date without the proper certificates, and that he make some arrangement in relation to those now in their employ, and report to the Board, as soon as practicable, his action in the premises.

September 27th I issued a circular to the overseers, informing them of your action and requesting them to send to my office all children in their employment, so that I could ascertain for what number it would be necessary to provide school accommodations whenever they should be discharged from the mills. It was also desirable to know to what grade of schools they would belong and in what sections of the city schools should be provided for these children.

I received assurances from the overseers that none should be employed after the first of October without the proper

certificates, and with regard to those already at work that they should be discharged as soon as others could be found to supply their places, and in return I assured them that ample time would be allowed them in order that they might make arrangements for other children.

This arrangement was made because it was not practicable for the overseers at that time to discharge many from their rooms, and if they had been discharged at that time there would not have been accommodations sufficient for them in the schools then established.

The overseers readily consented to this request, and by their assistance I was enabled to ascertain somewhat accurately the number of children employed, their residences, and something with regard to their attainments, so that as many of them have since come from the mills there has not been much difficulty in assigning them to the proper schools.

Of course it was impossible to find each child employed, and from some who came to me I was not able to ascertain all the facts desired, but sufficient information was obtained to furnish a field of operations.

Four hundred and two children, at that time employed in the mills, presented themselves at my office, of which number ninety-nine had attended school as the law of the State required; the remaining three hundred and three were allowed to remain until some arrangement could be made for their discharge. Fourteen of those children resided in Ward 8, sixty-one in Ward 7, one hundred and ten in the city proper north of Amherst street, two hundred and twelve south of Amherst street, and the remaining five outside of the city proper.

This number included only those actually at work in the mills whose names and residences could be correctly ascertained; others were discharged and afterwards attended schools while others probably did not present themselves at my office.

Allow me at this time to say that I had the hearty co-operation of agents and overseers in this work.

I entered upon the performance of the duties you had seen fit to impose upon me with some misgivings, fearing that there might be some opposition on the part of some of those connected with the mills, but on the contrary they rendered me valuable assistance in ascertaining the facts with regard to these children.

I addressed a letter to each agent in the city, asking his views on the subject, and received the following replies :

MANCHESTER, N. H., October 14, 1870.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY:

Dear Sir,—In response to your letter of yesterday, I would say that the law in relation to the employment of children in manufacturing establishments I think is a good one.

Children under 15 years of age ought to attend school a portion of the year, and I will render you such assistance as I can in your efforts to secure their attendance.

There are but few children employed on this corporation, and my orders to the overseers are to see that all have the proper certificate.

Respectfully yours,

WM. L. KILLEY,

Agent Lanydon Mfg Company.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 21, 1870.

J. G. EDGERLY:

Dear Sir,—In answer to your note of the 13th, in which you wish me to state my views on the subject in relation to schools for children now in the mills, I will briefly state, I think it a good and worthy object; that you have my sympathies and co-operation. I have given orders to my overseers to see that the laws relative to employing minors be strictly observed.

In order that your system be successfully carried out there should be unanimity, among all those who employ minors, in regard to the laws.

Yours respectfully,

A. P. OLZENDAM,

Agent Hosiery Manufactory.

MANCHESTER, October 15, 1870.

J. G. EDGERLY:

Dear Sir,—I am much pleased with the present arrangements in regard to public instruction, and the requirements of the law.

I have given orders to all my overseers not to employ any children under 15 years of age, except they have a legal school certificate, signed by you. Yours respectfully,

JOHN BRUGGER,

Agent Hosiery Manufactory.

MANCHESTER, N. H., October 12, 1870.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY:

Dear Sir,—In regard to the statute regulating the employment of children in the mills, I would say, that it meets my hearty approval.

Herewith please find copy of an order issued this day to each overseer in the employment of the Stark Mills.

Yours very truly,

PHINEAS ADAMS,

Agent Stark Mills.

OFFICE OF STARK MILLS,

MANCHESTER, N. H., October 12, 1870.

TO — OVERSEER OF STARK MILLS:

The laws of the State of New Hampshire provide that no child under twelve years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, unless he has attended some school at least six months during the year preceding. And also that no child under fifteen years of age shall be thus employed, unless he has attended some school at least twelve weeks during the year preceding; and it makes the individual employing any such child, without a certificate from the proper officer that he has attended school as required by law, SUBJECT TO A FINE NOT EXCEEDING TWENTY DOLLARS FOR EACH OFFENCE.

Every overseer in the Stark Mills, employing any person for the corporation, MUST pay strict attention to this requirement of the law, or they will render themselves personally liable for its violation.

The proper certifying officer in this city is the Superintendent of Schools, and you must have his certificate, as above, before setting at work any person under fifteen years of age; and in case any child is sent out of your room in consequence of not having attended school as required by law, you will leave their name and residence at the office.

No child to be employed under the age of twelve years.

P. ADAMS, *Agent.*

MANCHESTER, N. H., October 1, 1870.

J. G. EDGERLY:

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry as to my views of the State law requiring children under fifteen years of age, who are employed in manufacturing establishments, to attend school a certain portion of the year, I have to say, that I think the law to be one absolutely needed, and believe it should be strictly enforced. I believe it to be the duty of the State to see that all its children receive a good common school education.

I do not think any difficulties will be found, in this city, in enforcing the law.

Yours very truly,

E. A. STRAW,

Agent Amoskeag Mfg Co.

At that time Mr. Straw issued an order similar to the one of Mr. Adams.

MANCHESTER, N. H., October 19, 1870.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY:

Dear Sir,—I have received your note of the 13th inst., in relation to children employed upon this corporation, and their attendance at school.

When I received your circular of September 27, setting forth the action of the School Committee, I was pleased that you had adopted this plan. The matter has been long neglected.

I have given my subordinates instructions to comply strictly with the requirements of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to children employed.

I shall give you my support in the matter.

WATERMAN SMITH,

Agent Manchester Print Works.

The following order was issued by Mr. Smith a few weeks later:

MANCHESTER PRINT WORKS,
MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 18, 1870.

TO OVERSEER, MANCHESTER PRINT WORKS:

Sir,—You are hereby notified that the above law* is now in force, and you are required to discharge at once all those who have not furnished certificates according to law, and not employ any unless they furnish the certificate required. You will also be held personally responsible for a strict compliance with this notice.

WATERMAN SMITH, *Agent.*

* A copy of the State law was sent to each Overseer.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 21, 1870.

J. G. EDGERLY:

Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 13th inst. is received, and in reply would say, I think the law is a just and good one; and I have given orders to my overseers not to employ children under fifteen years of age without a certificate from you.

Yours truly,

W. B. WEBSTER,

Agent Namaske Mills.

These letters and orders are of value to us, and indicate that the agents of this city have an interest in the educational welfare of the State.

As was stated in the last annual report there are questions of importance connected with this subject which it is our duty carefully to consider.

The subject involves the whole question of compulsory attendance at school, a question which, more than any other educational question at the present time, interests the civilized world.

Prussia is teaching the whole world the value of public schools and the importance of educating each child in the State.

Our system of public instruction, excellent as it is, is deficient in this respect, that it does not make provision for the poorest and those who have not a just appreciation of the value of an education, or rather, I might say, that it does not compel them to accept the provisions which have been made.

It is urged by many that the schools of New England reach only the children of the better class,—those whose parents will see to it that their children are educated whether there is a good system of *public* schools or not: that it leaves uncared for and without sufficient attention a large class that cannot avail themselves of its benefit or will not, unless stimulated to it by others.

We boast much—and we have reason for so doing—of our schools, but we are allowing hundreds in every State in the Union to grow up without attending school, fitting themselves, not to become useful citizens, but dead weights upon community. It was well said by Chancellor Kent: “The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated defrauds the community of a lawful citizen and bequeaths to it a nuisance.”

There are, in all large places, Primary schools, where children pass from the freedom of home-life to the restraint and discipline of the school, where they are taught to recognize authority, where they first learn those lessons so essential to their progress in after life. There are Grammar schools, where the greater portion of pupils are fitted for the active duties of life and some for higher institutions of learning. There are High schools, where young men are prepared for the best colleges of the land. All these grades of schools are found in our cities. These schools are supported by taxes levied upon all citizens; schools that are free to all, and yet the census of 1860 showed that in New England, the boasted land of intelligence, there were upwards of 30,000 persons over twenty years of age unable to read and write. It may be said that the greater portion of these were foreigners who came to our shores at an age when they could not receive the benefits of our schools, and consequently in speaking of our schools we ought not to draw any inferences from these statistics. If this is true it only proves to us that the state should make extraordinary efforts to educate the children of those people, and that unless special effort is made by school authorities in their behalf they will be neglected, as people who have not received the benefits of the schools themselves will not be likely to retain their children in school for a great length of time unless urged to do so.

In this connection it may be gratifying to know [that in

1860 the number of people in New Hampshire over twenty years of age unable to read and write was less, according to the number of inhabitants, than in any other State in the Union, it being less than two and one-half per cent. of the entire population, but from present indications another census will exhibit statistics less favorable for us.

The Commissioner of Education has recently issued a circular showing the number of persons over twenty years of age in the different states of the Union unable to read and write at the time of taking the census in 1860. The percentage is given in each state as follows:

1. New Hampshire	2.46
2. Maine	2.92
3. Connecticut	3.29
4. Wisconsin	4.52
5. Michigan	4.99
6. Vermont	5.09
7. Minnesota	5.67
8. Pennsylvania	5.68
9. Ohio	5.74
10. New York	5.81
11. Kansas	5.88
12. Oregon	5.95
13. Rhode Island	6.07
14. Iowa	6.26
15. Massachusetts	6.55
16. New Jersey	6.58
17. Illinois	7.37
18. California	7.56
19. Indiana	10.41
20. Missouri	19.76
21. Maryland	22.10
22. Delaware	25.30
23. Kentucky	31.61

24. Texas	35.73
25. Tennessee	38.09
26. Arkansas	39.42
27. Virginia	41.74
28. North Carolina	47.34
29. Florida	52.53
30. Georgia	52.65
31. Louisiana	53.25
32. Alabama	54.61
33. South Carolina	60.67
34. Mississippi	60.85

Although New Hampshire stands better in the list than the other states, it does not present such a favorable record as it ought, and it will be lower in the scale, unless the truant law and the law regarding the employment of children in the mills are more strictly enforced than they have been.

The common school system of this country is founded upon the idea that the state should provide for the education of every child irrespective of color, condition or nationality. Truant laws have been enacted in many of the states authorizing certain persons to compel children to attend school. Laws have been enacted by many states forbidding manufacturing establishments from employing children under certain ages, unless such children attend school a certain portion of the year. And yet in our large cities, and also in many smaller towns, a great many children may be found not attending any school, the law in many instances being practically disregarded.

It is not my province to inquire why this state of things exists in Manchester; why there have been so many children employed in the mills contrary to the law of the state, or why so many have been allowed to idle away their time in the streets or in haunts of vice.

The question for us now to consider is not why has it been so in the past, but should this state of things continue? The fact stares us in the face that over three hundred children under fifteen years of age have this year been employed in the mills of this city, who ought according to the laws of New Hampshire to have been in school. Many of them have lived in this city for years and have not attended school a single day. Many of these children know very little of the subjects taught in our lowest Primary schools, are unable to tell their ages, or to spell their own names. And yet the parents of many of these children are extremely anxious that their children should remain in the mills; in fact some of them have told me that their children should remain there until they were discharged, and then they should endeavor to obtain situations for them elsewhere, not intending to place them in school.

I have witnessed these things within a few months, and know the importunities and vexations to which overseers are subjected, but the law of the state leaves the employer no discretion in this matter. The law distinctly states that all employers shall obtain certificates from some one authorized by the School Committee to give them, before setting at work any children under fifteen.

I need not say anything of the class of citizens our city will be likely to have if these things are suffered to continue. Besides those employed in the mills, there are many — a great many — who at times are working elsewhere, at other times not at work at all, but spending their time in the streets and in haunts of vice, infinitely worse for themselves and for the city than though they were employed in the factories.

I am satisfied that there have been at least eight hundred children in this city between the ages of five and fifteen whose names have not been upon the registers of any public or private school in this city during the past year.

I bring the matter before you at this time to ask that if in this age—(in this country) and particularly in this section of the country that boasts so much of the common school system, and lays so much stress upon the importance of educating the masses—there is not a great deficiency in a system of public instruction when one-sixth of the children of school ages are not enrolled in any school.

It may be that there will be an effort on the part of many to evade the law by engaging in some other employment, so that the truant ordinance can be evaded and a few dollars put into the pockets of parents.

In Boston there is an ordinance requiring boot-blacks and news-venders to have a license, and one of the conditions of the license is that each child so licensed shall attend school a portion of the year.

If many in this city endeavor to avoid going to school would it not be well to ask the City Council to pass an ordinance similar to the one in Boston?

There is another subject in this connection to be considered, viz.: If the law is strictly enforced it must be somewhat severe in individual cases.

There are some children at work in the mills who have no father or mother, and who, if discharged from the mills, would be at the mercy of the world; others belong to families that are dependent for support on the wages of these children, and it will add to their privations if the children are denied the means of support.

The law makes no distinction with regard to the circumstances of children or parents, but I submit to you if it is just to compel such children to leave the mills unless there is some provision made for their support.

Of what use is it to endeavor to educate a child if he has not the means to sustain life while attending school?

One writer has said that "People perishing of hunger need bread first and teaching afterwards."

Gen. Oliver, in speaking upon this point, says that, "Men and children in rags need clothing more than spelling-books. Meet them at the point where they need assistance and then they can be instructed. It would be uphill work to try to fill the empty minds of such poor starvelings, whose thoughts, if forced into school and placed before a black-board would dwell with hankering earnestness upon bread and milk and porridge, to the utter neglect of alphabetical or arithmetical symbols."

Timothy Titecomb says, "If you would do good to the soul of a starving child you must first put food into his mouth and clothes upon his back."

Ought not such children to be assisted, at the public expense, during the few months they are at school? It is cheaper for the city to feed and clothe them while they are at school than to allow them to grow up in ignorance.

The child of to-day is to be the citizen of the future, and shall his voice and vote be on the side of right?

The common school will exert an influence upon him in this respect. If the child is at school to-day he will bring more into the coffers of the state when he arrives at manhood, and will then repay the state for the expenditure in his behalf.

It is the duty of the state to supervise these matters. The welfare of each child is its own welfare.

The child of the foreigner and of the "native born" need the same encouragement, the same assistance. If any have come to us from foreign soil they need our help, for they are to be with us and of us. The old Latin poet has said :

" They change the sky, but not the soul,
Who pass beyond the sea."

If some are allowed to remain in the mills, on account of poverty, there will be difficulty immediately as to

who shall be discharged and who shall remain, and the only course to pursue is to execute the law impartially.

The obligation of an employer ceases when he discharges the child. It is not his duty to see that the child attends school or that he is cared for while attending; these are matters that devolve upon others. If children are sent from the mills to attend school, and do not attend, the fault is not with overseers but with the officers of the city, whose duty it is to provide schools for *all* children in the city, or with the truant officers, whose duty as defined in the City Ordinances is: "To look after all such children between the ages of six and sixteen years who do not regularly attend school, and after absentees and truants therefrom, and to report their names to the Superintendent of Schools, and upon the request of the Superintendent to make complaint of such persons to the Police Court and cause such complaint to be prosecuted, and the penalty or punishment enforced."

There is another class of children to be considered, viz.: those whose parents compel them to labor when the parents can support them and keep them at school. Too often the greed or the laziness or the bad habits of parents drive young children to work, while their earnings are received and squandered by the parents. The money which a child earns in the mills should be used to purchase the comforts of life, and not to provide whiskey for a drunken father or mother. There may be cases where it will not be necessary for children to labor in the mills, provided the parents do not waste their money upon that which "makes them poor indeed."

These practical questions will arise in the enforcement of the law and I call attention to them at this time in order that some preparation may be made to meet them.

It is evident, as was stated in the last report, that these children, varying from nine to fourteen years of age, with but little education, ought not to be placed in schools with

children five and six years of age, but that separate schools should be established for them, or at least for the oldest of them. These schools should be in session the entire year, so that children need lose no time but might be able to return to the mills, if necessary, as soon as they had been twelve weeks from their employment. In these schools could be taught reading, writing, and such branches as are most needed, without requiring the pupils to pursue a regular course of study.

Such schools have been in successful operation, in other places, and in some places certain schools are in session during vacations to accommodate not only those who are discharged from the mills to attend school but others whose parents cannot send them into the country and do not wish them to run in the streets during a long vacation.

Those discharged from the mills need not attend one of these special schools, but if more convenient might attend some of the regular graded schools for which they might be qualified. The names and residences of those discharged will be known, so that the children can be found by the truant officers and sent to school if they are not disposed to do so as soon as they are discharged. But there is not much to fear in regard to their remaining away from school for a long time if it is understood that they cannot be re-employed till they have been in school twelve weeks.

Thus I have at some length expressed my views upon this subject, and have given such statistics as I could gather.

It is a subject to which I have given much thought; one which, more than any other, interests me at the present time; a subject which, as I view it, affects not only a few children now employed in the mills, but the city and state at large. I speak the more earnestly of it because to me, more than to any one else, the citizens are looking to see if the provisions of the law are faithfully carried out.

It has been well said that "if testimony and experience prove anything they prove that a healthy, vigorous and industrious population is the most valuable treasure a country can possess, and that it is a most wise policy to keep that population in a happy condition of willing and cheerful industry."

Said a Prussian school officer, "I promised God that I would look upon every Prussian peasant child as a being who would complain of me before God, if I did not provide for him the best education as a man and a christian which it was possible for me to provide."

I regard it as the chief duty of those intrusted with the care of the schools of any place, to make special provision for the poor and unfortunate children of that place; those whose parents have not the means or inclination to give their children an education; those children who, having been deprived of parents, are left with no one specially to assist them in obtaining an education. The orphan should be placed upon a level with the favored child of wealth, so that each may start evenly in the race. It is our duty to care for such, and as for myself I shall endeavor, while I have the supervision of the educational interests of this city, to see that they are not neglected, even if the appropriation for schools is obliged to be increased ten, twenty, or even one hundred per cent.

TRUANCY.

I have spoken of this subject in connection with the foregoing, but some report needs to be made of the working of the law for the past year.

The City Marshal, Assistant Marshal, the two Day Police, and one of the Night Police, were appointed Truant Officers last January.

There has not been much difficulty in keeping pupils at

school after they have once been regularly enrolled as members thereof. There have been those, however, who have not presented themselves at the schools, and when they have been found out of school it has been difficult to determine whether or not they had any regular occupation.

Over one hundred children have been brought in by the officers, but only nine of these have been brought before the Police Court. Of this number seven have been sentenced to the Reform School, and the other two allowed to attend school in the city.

In this connection, it is but just to state, that Rev. Mr. Clark, the City Missionary, has rendered valuable assistance, during the year, in securing the attendance of a large number of children at school. He has brought into the schools over forty children, who otherwise would not have attended school; and has been instrumental in keeping others at school, for which labor he is entitled to the thanks of the school department, and all friends of education in our city.

The Truant ordinance needs revising so that officers shall have more authority, and there should be a special school established for truants, as the most of those arrested are from ten to sixteen years of age, and the same difficulty exists with regard to classifying them as has been mentioned in connection with those discharged from the mills. There should be a truancy police, whose whole duty, at certain seasons of the year, should be to arrest children roaming our streets. The amount of good they could do would more than compensate for the extra expense. As it now is the arresting of truants is only a secondary matter with truant officers, their main business being that usually devolving upon police officers where no truant laws exist, and consequently they cannot be expected to look up absentees from school like those officers specially appointed for that purpose.

I do not suppose that in this land the people are prepared for such stringent laws regarding compulsory education as exist in some of the European countries, but all must see the need of a general truancy law to prevent children with no lawful employment from spending their time in the streets.

Every citizen in community is taxed to support the schools of that community. This is just, but if the state takes a person's money to support schools has not that citizen a just right to demand that each child shall receive the benefits of the schools for which he pays his money?

The state, as a protection to itself, should compel every child to attend some public or private school, so that no one could become a voter without being able to read and write.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Since the establishment of this department one year ago last October, sixteen young ladies have been admitted to these schools, eight to the Middle school and eight to the Primary school. Of this number three have been elected to permanent positions in Grammar schools, one in a Middle school, and four in Primary schools, while four others have been teaching the entire portion of the past term in place of teachers granted leave of absence.

At one time during the past year six teachers were absent on account of sickness, and their places were supplied by young ladies from these two schools.

It often happens that there are sudden calls for teachers, vacancies sometimes occurring without any previous notice. In such cases, if a training school is in successful operation, a teacher can at any time be selected, one who is familiar with the system of schools in this city.

All are aware how difficult it is for a new teacher to

understand the needs of a school, but if there are those in the training department who are intending to teach, one can be selected some days or weeks before the change occurs, and can thus obtain much information before the other teacher leaves the school, which will cause much less disarrangement to any school than to select a teacher unacquainted with the system, however successful such a teacher may have been elsewhere.

It would be much better if the two training schools could be in one building, where all the young ladies fitting for teachers could have the benefit of any suggestions that might, from time to time, be made by members of the School Board, the Superintendent, or others. I would recommend that when the old High School building is at your disposal—after the removal of the East Grammar school—that building be used for this purpose, one teacher having charge of the two upper rooms, and one of the two lower. With this arrangement from four to eight young ladies might be preparing for teaching in our city. They could pursue the same plan that has been pursued here for the past year, and in addition to that some of them could be away from that school at times, visiting other schools.

Besides, many of the graduates of our High school have not attended to English branches for several years, and need an opportunity to review them. At least twice a week there might be an exercise in some branch of study for them, thereby enabling them to review their studies while they were learning to discipline a school and witnessing the methods of instruction in the several schools.

The building named seems to be well arranged for such a purpose, as the two upper rooms are connected, as are also the two lower ones, and pupils belonging to one room oftentimes are obliged to pass from one room to the other in entering or leaving their respective school-rooms.

It may be deemed best, however, to use some Grammar

school building for this purpose, where those intending to teach can have the advantage of the three grades of schools, viz: Primary, Middle and Grammar.

The main object should be to bring all the sub-teachers into the same building. With some building set apart for this purpose, and with the plan proposed, no doubt need be entertained of the success of the school.

A teacher of experience—the best the city can afford—ought always to be in charge of each school.

An objection is sometimes urged against Training schools that the interests of the children belonging to such schools suffer in consequence of the arrangement of the schools, viz: by having so many different teachers in one room. The testimony of all who have watched the progress of these schools in other places is that the pupils in such schools make as good progress as those of other schools, and oftentimes better.

In our city during the past year, no Primary or Middle schools have sent pupils to the higher grades better qualified than the pupils from these schools; if we judge of the schools from the pupils promoted, it would be a good reason for establishing several Training schools in our city. The results sought to be accomplished by these schools are well set forth in the report of the Superintendent of Schools in New Haven, viz:

1. *To secure thorough instruction for the children of the school.* A principal of experience, whose capability is undoubted, is placed in charge of each school, whose first duty is to see that the children receive the best of instruction. The leading purpose of the young teachers placed under her direction is to become acquainted at once with the best methods of teaching and governing a school. The entire time of the principal is devoted to a supervision of the instruction and discipline of the classes throughout the building. If any defect or weakness is detected, immediate attention is given to it and a corrective applied. It is obvious, therefore, that the desire of the principal to secure success for the school, and the

hope of future employment on the part of the teachers, depending on a development of capability here, conspire to insure the best efforts of all parties employed. Unfaithfulness, want of interest in the duties required, or incapacity to perform them, would be deemed sufficient cause for immediate removal of any teacher. None but those who are earnestly devoted to the work, and have all needful qualifications, both mental and physical, are desired to assume the duties of the position. Past experience leaves no doubtful testimony of what can be accomplished for the improvement of the children.

2. A second object is, to put the inexperienced teacher in possession of all the best methods of teaching and governing children in the shortest time possible. For this purpose³ the principal, who has spent years in gathering her own experience and made full records of valuable results reached by others, observes how the beginner instructs her classes and secures order, in the room placed under her care. She corrects errors, advises how to overcome difficulties, as they occur, suggests improved methods, expresses approbation and encouragement of successful efforts, at just that period where failure begins, and ends in sad disappointment to multitudes who take upon themselves the responsible duties of the teacher without the friendly aid of a judicious adviser. It is not easy for any one unacquainted with the trials and difficulties that beset the teacher to appreciate the difference between the rapid preparation thus made to meet the requirements of the vocation, and the difficult position in which the individual is compelled to struggle alone, without experience, groping in the dark, trying fruitless experiments, with no one to advise or sympathize, without standard or guide to determine whether any right progress is made, or how near an approach is already made to a disastrous termination of an attempt to perform duties requiring skill and experience of the highest order.

Since the opening of the Fair street school, Jan. 1867, thirty-two young ladies, having passed through a period of preparation for teaching in the training schools, have received appointments to positions in the public schools of this city. Nearly all of them received previous instruction in the public schools, and a large proportion had been members of the High school. Of the whole number not one can be regarded as having made a failure, while some are taking rank with the best teachers in our schools, receiving honorable promotion and largely increased compensation. There are now nearly twenty in a course of preparation to fill va-

cancies that may hereafter occur. Of this number, nine were graduates of the High school class of 1870.

Who can tell how many of these young teachers would not have made a total failure, if they had been placed in schools without preparation; and how many children by fifties would have suffered at least temporary disaster!

3. A third object is, to give courses of lessons on various subjects, and instruct the teachers how to teach them. However well our pupils may be taught in the various branches of school studies, they are not prepared to teach others without special instruction on principles and methods. During a portion of the past year, the teachers of the two schools met once or twice a week and received special instruction from the principals.

Mr. Johnson gave a full course of lessons, with practice, in penmanship, illustrating with blackboard exercises the principles and analysis of letters, accompanied with particular directions for teaching.

Miss Walker gave a minute and elaborate course of instruction in drawing, accompanied with methods of teaching. She also gave the young ladies much practice in phonics, or spelling by sound, which will be particularly valuable in securing distinct articulation.

Many familiar lectures were given by the principals and superintendent on the general duties and qualifications of teachers. Critical essays were written and read by the teachers; and class exercises with the pupils of the training schools, in various studies were given in turn by the teachers to exhibit their methods and style of teaching. Members of the High school senior class united in these exercises, in preparation for active services in teaching. At the opening of the Summer term all the members of the class with one exception, which graduated in April, received appointments to the training schools and are performing their duties very satisfactorily.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

In the last report allusion was made to an organization of the teachers of this city.

This association held regular meetings during the winter term, and the first part of the spring term, after which

time it seemed to lose its vitality, for what reason I am unable to state, as the last meetings held were as fully attended and the exercises as interesting and profitable as the earlier ones.

Most of the teachers of the city attended these meetings, though of course there are in this place, as in all others, teachers who think their work is done when the school is closed for the night. Of this class of teachers I have nothing to say, as their interest in their duties is evinced by their attendance at these meetings as well as in other ways.

At the meetings of the Association the exercises were as follows :

January 24. Mr. Dutton read an Essay on the subject of "Discipline," followed by a discussion by the gentlemen of the Association, on the same subject.

January 31. Discussion by the gentlemen of the Association. Question : "Are the results of a four years' course in our Grammar schools what we have a right to expect?"

February 14. Essay on Spelling, by Miss Porter, of the the East Grammar school, and Miss Miller; Essay on Reading, Mr. Clifford.

February 28. Discussion upon the merits of the Grammar used in the schools.

March 9. A class exercise in Mental Arithmetic, conducted by Mr. Henry.

March 21. Paper by Mr. Messer, subject : "Relations of Teacher and Scholar;" paper by Mr. Locke, subject : "The best time for commencing the studies of the prescribed course, and the order in which they should be taken up." Mr. Dutton made some suggestions upon the method of teaching history.

May 9. A talk upon Natural History, by Mr. Colburn; paper by Miss Morrill, subject : "Object Teaching."

May 23. Continuation of the subject of Natural History,

by Mr. Colburn : paper by Mrs. Fife, subject : " Oral Instruction."

At the beginning of the fall term the committee appointed a series of meetings to be held on alternate Monday evenings, and subjects were assigned to teachers for the various meetings. Some of the teachers at these meetings read papers, while others with their classes gave illustrations of the method of teaching the different branches.

There have been the following exercises :

Writing, Mr. Dutton, class ; Reading Charts, Miss Morrill, class ; Arithmetical Charts, Miss Porter, of the North Grammar school, class ; Object Lesson, Miss Porter, of the East Grammar school, class ; Governmental Instructor, Mr. Buck, essay ; Geography, Miss Dinsmore, class ; Reading, Mr. Heath, essay ; Physical Geography, Mr. Colburn, essay.

In addition to these meetings during the week of the Teachers' Institute for this county the State Superintendent and members of the Institute spent one forenoon in visiting the schools of this city for the purpose of witnessing class exercises.

The exercises in the Franklin-street building were as follows :

Reading, Mr. Heath ; Writing, Miss Manahan ; Written Arithmetic, Miss Adams ; Mental Arithmetic, Miss Reid ; Music, Mr. Whitney, classes in the Primary schools.

The importance of such meetings has been noticed so much in previous reports that it may seem superfluous to dwell upon the subject at this time, but there are so many who seem to carry the impression that nothing can be learned from any such meetings, or by discussion with other teachers, that the subject must continually be noticed in order that all may feel an interest in the subject.

STUDIES PURSUED.

The course of study has not been materially changed since the adoption of the general course in 1868. Governmental Instructor has been taken from the High school course and placed in the list of Grammar school studies. This is a subject that has not in our schools received sufficient attention. A great portion of the people receive in the schools what information they ever obtain upon this subject, and it is not right that our schools should send pupils into the world to assume the duties of citizens without some knowledge of national, state or municipal government.

Townsend's Civil Government has recently been adopted as a text-book on this subject. There is need of a work upon the constitution and government of our own state, so that the pupils in our common schools may be able to understand more of the government of the state in which they live.

The study of Natural History has been introduced into the High school within the past year, Hooker's Natural History having been adopted as a text-book upon that subject. This subject is now receiving, in many places, more attention than formerly, and there is no doubt that the study of it in our schools will be attended with pleasure and profit.

There should be in the High school a more extended course in English literature, a subject that has not received the attention its importance demands.

Some work like *De Vere's Studies in English*, or *Swin-ton's Rambles among Words* might be adopted for use in the schools, which would be of great benefit to the pupils in bringing to their notice the elements of which our language is composed, and leading them to pursue the study to a greater extent.

What is needed is more thorough study of the English language, its composition, the derivation and real meaning of many of its words and phrases. After a class has studied Latin for several terms the members of it can profitably spend some time upon the English language, and by that means make clear to their minds some of those subjects which they *learned*, but could not *understand* in the Grammar schools.

In this connection it may be well to suggest that several of the studies pursued in the Grammar schools might be reviewed at some time in the High school course.

Pupils enter the High school at an age when they cannot fully understand the subjects to which they have given their attention in the Grammar schools. Many things must at that time be memorized merely, the explanations being deferred till later. After they have pursued the Grammar school studies several terms a few months review of the Grammar school studies would be of great benefit to them. Let one term of the last year in the High school be devoted to a review of geography, history, grammar and arithmetic, and I hesitate not to say it would be one of the most profitable terms in the school.

Declamation and composition need more attention both in the Grammar and High schools. I think it would create an interest in these exercises if two or three times a term a half day should be set apart for these exercises; pupils would then regard these branches as important, and more preparation would be made for them. This plan would, in a great measure, relieve these exercises of their irksomeness.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the results in spelling are excellent, compared with those of former years. The spelling-book is not neglected, yet teachers now feel the need of having pupils spell other words than those found in the spelling book. The words misspelled by pupils are

not always those long words found in the spellers, but the common words used in daily conversation ; and in order to secure good results it is necessary that they frequently be called upon to spell these words, and those occurring in the lessons of the day. Whether the recitation be in geography or arithmetic, many words will be found that will not be correctly spelled unless the attention of pupils has been called to them ; words too that are used daily by teachers and pupils. If the lesson is in arithmetic, ask a class to spell such words as *division, denomination, decimal, multiple* etc. ; if in grammar, such words as *nominative, participle, preposition* etc., and unless a class has been drilled outside of the spelling-book there will be more failures than any one would naturally suppose. There is need of constant drill in this branch, and in no other way can good results be secured ; there must be a constant use of the spelling-book, and constant practice upon words found in the lessons of the day, and upon words used in every-day life.

Pupils in Primary schools need much practice in calling words at sight. Ability to do this is a very great assistance in reading ; phonic spelling greatly assists in this respect, and this method of spelling needs to be taught as the pupils are learning to spell by letter.

Throughout the year there has been considerable interest in the subject of reading ; there has been a decided improvement in pronunciation and enunciation, subjects that require constant attention. Primary schools should make these matters of especial importance, even if they are obliged to leave to the other schools some of the other branches.

The practice of requiring pupils to pronounce at sight difficult words from the spelling-book and other text-books is of great benefit to them in reading. We all know that hesitation in reading is oftentimes due to the fact that a pupil cannot pronounce words at sight, whereas if he has been

accustomed to phonic spelling as well as to pronounce difficult words at sight, reading would be greatly improved. It is not sufficient for a reading exercise that the members of a class each rise and read a paragraph, that a few mistakes are noticed and the class dismissed for the day. Pupils in the Primary and Middle schools should have that practice in reading that will enable them to read fluently from a book or a newspaper at home. With regard to this subject in the higher grades, not enough is read, but there is some excuse for this in the fact that so much attention is paid to articulation and kindred subjects, which should have received more attention in the lower grades.

A class in a Grammar school ought not to be kept for days practicing upon a single paragraph or upon a single page. This was once thought to be a good plan, but such is not now the case.

All the reading which many classes have had in a whole term could be contained in the columns of a daily newspaper, and then there would be space enough in the paper to advertise the wares of half the traders on Elm street. Is it not true that some of the reading books which pupils have used for several years contain pieces that the pupils never have read, and of which they know as little as they do of the Hebrew language?

Classes in the higher grades should read several pages in a day, not only from the reading book, but from other books, from the Governmental Instructor and the History, so that the pupils may be familiar with different styles of reading. Many of the important facts in history could be fixed in the minds of the pupils better by reading the pages containing these facts two or three times, than by terms of dry study.

Is it not true that the whole matter which some classes in the higher divisions of a Grammar school have read in a whole term of twelve weeks would not amount to twenty

pages of an ordinary sized reading book? Certainly a class needs practice in articulation and pronunciation, but it can have that practice, and in addition to that some classes can read many times twenty pages in a term. It may not all be from the reading book, but may be from some book, paper, or magazine. In some schools extracts are frequently read from papers by members of the classes. The practice should begin in the lower grades and continue through the various grades.

Walton's Primary and Intellectual Arithmetics are now used in nearly all the schools in the city. Walton and Cogswell's Charts are used in all schools where mental arithmetic is taught, and the constant use of these charts has done much to give the pupils a readiness in the use of numbers that enables them to solve practical questions rapidly.

Much has been said of grammar in former reports, and it has been thought that pupils might learn to speak and write correctly before they learn the technical rules of the text-books.

Pupils need practice in various grades so that they may not have that difficulty so common in the schools of giving expression to their ideas. This study ought not to be delayed till pupils have formed so many bad habits in the use of language; what the pupils need is such knowledge of their own language as will enable them to give correct expression to their ideas, and also to read and understand works of interest. In conversation and in recitation they should be taught to speak correctly, the words they use being well understood. Daily practice in writing sentences and in correcting errors will aid them. Pupils are accustomed to expressions that are incorrect, and it is the province of the schools to make the corrections; but if in the schools the same expressions are used in recitations which they are accustomed to hear outside of the school-room,

they cannot be expected to improve in their use of language. If these errors are noticed and corrected, the pupil will know what it means to speak and write correctly.

Let the corrections be made, even if it is left for other grades to give the reasons for so doing. At the close of an exercise, errors that have been noticed can be corrected, and thus pupils can be taught to detect errors and correct them daily and hourly.

We talk of errors in regard to the use of language which children learn at home and in the street, but they also use other incorrect expressions in the schools, and oftentimes such expressions are not corrected.

Many errors in pronunciation as well as violations of grammatical rules are heard in the recitations, and too often is this the case if the recitation is in grammar. How often in conversation do they violate the very rules they have been reciting and repeat the same errors they have been correcting.

These errors should be carefully noticed in all the grades of schools. Something can be done to remedy these faults by teaching pupils to express their thoughts upon paper as soon as they can write.

Is it not true that some pupils who have studied grammar for years are unable to write an ordinary business letter or to give a description of some place which they have seen? We must endeavor to put into practice the lessons that pupils learn, and thus make grammar a *practical* study.

As the course of study is now arranged, two years are allowed for geography in the Middle schools and two years in the Grammar schools, with one or two terms for a review of the subject in the first division of the Grammar school. It seems to me that geography and history might be studied together more than they have been, and at the

same time allow all the time necessary for finishing the two geographies now used in the schools.

Campbell's History was put into the schools last spring, since which time it has been used in the third divisions of the Grammar schools as a reading book, in accordance with the suggestions made upon the subject of reading. The progress made in this branch with this arrangement has been as good as in classes where pupils have been obliged to commit to memory the language of the book; in fact, I do not know of any that have made more commendable progress in any of the studies, or have used their time to better advantage than those classes that have used their history as a reading book for the past two terms.

The pupils applying for admission to the High school, last summer, were examined in Governmental Instructor and Music in addition to the studies formerly required of them.

Mention has already been made of the subject of music, but I desire to call your attention more particularly to the subject. This branch of study is now systematically taught in all of our schools, and pupils in the various schools are examined in it the same as in other studies.

It seems to be the opinion, or the opinion is gaining ground, that all of the children—with here and there an exception—can be taught to sing if they commence at an early age. Scholars in many of our Primary schools can read music in two parts quite readily, and can explain the characters used in the singing book as readily as they can the punctuation marks or abbreviations. In the last annual report of the Cleveland schools the Superintendent said, "If this system of instruction be continued for a few years there will be few regular attendants at school of from ten to fifteen years of age who will not readily sing,

at sight, any ordinary piece of music. The influence which such an accomplishment will have upon the amusements of the fireside, and our life as a people, cannot easily be estimated."

Many of the teachers now in the schools of this and other cities never had the benefit of instruction in music while they attended school, and of course cannot feel so well prepared to give instruction in this branch as they can in other departments, yet many teachers who have never learned to sing give good instruction in the rudiments of music.

It makes a vast difference whether a teacher gives instruction in this branch merely as a pastime, when nothing else can be found to do, or takes up the subject and makes it a regular branch of study, in which there shall be the same method of instruction as in spelling or arithmetic. When the pupils now in the Primary schools shall have passed through the different grades of the school, receiving in each grade regular, systematic instruction in music, but very few will be graduated at the High school not as competent to teach this as any branch. It will not then be regarded as such a difficult task, and in fact it is not at the present time considered to be such a difficult task, as it was a few years ago.

The state owes it to every child to give him a fair knowledge of all the branches taught in the schools, and the extract copied from the Cleveland report shows the importance attached to it elsewhere.

Let us not regard it as one of the *special* subjects to be taught in the schools, but consider it a part of the regular course of study, not compel children to attend special schools of instruction in order to learn the rudiments of music, but place it where it belongs within the reach of every child in the land, viz.: in the list of studies for the common schools.

By far the greater portion of children receive all their education in the common schools, as they have not the means to attend any other place of instruction, not even a singing school. Many others, with the means, have not the inclination, and thus unless music is taught in the common schools only a very small portion of the community will understand anything of this subject, and therefore should it be placed where *every* child can have instruction in this branch. To the objection that may be urged, that if this is taught in schools other branches will be neglected, I reply that experience has proved to me that in those schools where regular, systematic instruction is given in this branch, pupils are as proficient in other departments as in those schools where this subject is neglected.

I would not urge the importance of this branch, or of giving undue prominence to it, on the ground that other studies will be better learned by studying thoroughly this subject, but it is a fact that in our city schools arithmetic, geography and other branches are better understood where thorough drill is given in music.

The written examinations in the higher classes show a marked progress in penmanship. In many of the lower grades writing is taught successfully, the main objection being that in some instances pupils acquire bad habits in regard to the position of the body, and also in holding pencils, it causing some trouble in the higher classes as attempts are made to remedy these faults.

As has been repeatedly stated in reports, so many children leave the schools before reaching the division where they naturally receive instruction in this department, it is well to commence writing at an early age, so that all can have some instruction in this branch. It seems to be a sensible idea that a child can profitably attend to this branch as soon as he can hold a pen or a pencil properly.

Too much importance, however, cannot be attached to

the proper position of the body, and the correct method of holding the pen or the pencil.

The results in a copy-book are not always such good indications of progress in this branch as copies of notes, bills and letters, or the written examinations in the several branches.

In all exercises in writing pupils should be taught that the rules and principles of the copy-book should be applied. Children in the Primary schools can be taught to write upon the slate, great care being taken to see that they sit in a proper position, and hold their pencils properly, so that when they use pen and ink they will have that control of their muscles which will be of much advantage to them.

Drawing has been taught in many of the schools during the past year. In many schools where it has received attention good results have been experienced, but I do not think it can be introduced into all the schools immediately, but it will come gradually into all as teachers feel the need of it, and think that they can teach it.

In the schools where drawing has been taught there have been better results in writing. I have no doubt that in all the schools it will aid in teaching penmanship. An ease in handling the pencil is gained from the drawing lesson which will prove beneficial to the children who are learning to write.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

The regulations of the schools require that in each school some time be devoted each day to these exercises.

Much has been said in school reports, from all sections of the country, of the benefits arising from gymnastic exercises in schools. No one can be convinced of their importance by reading what may be said in any report concerning them. If teachers are not disposed to practice them in

school much, they can conduct them in such a manner as to excite the ridicule of pupils and defeat the object aimed at in the exercises; and with such teachers it is not well to require the practice.

I am thoroughly convinced, not only from what I have read upon the subject, but from my observation and experience in the school-room, that the importance of these exercise is underrated by many teachers and parents. As this subject has reference to the health of pupils, I defer further remarks upon it until the subject of the health of children is specially considered.

VENTILATION.

I desire to call attention to this subject in order that members of the School Board and members of Building Committees may investigate the subject.

There is no doubt that the progress of many schools is hindered on account of poor ventilation, yet as many of our school buildings are constructed there is no method of ventilation except to open the windows.

In many of the rooms the pupils sit with their backs to the windows, and oftentimes the windows are closed until the children become listless on account of impure air in the rooms, when the windows are opened and the cold air blows upon their necks, which often leads to injurious results.

The regulations of the schools require teachers to observe these matters, as will be seen by the following, viz. :

[School Regulations, Chapter III.]

“Teachers must, at all seasons of the year, make the *ventilation and temperature* of their school-rooms an essential object of attention. The air in the room must be sufficiently changed at every recess, and at the close of every session. Pupils shall in no case be allowed to sit in a draught of air. *Every school-room must be supplied with a*

thermometer, which will be furnished upon the application of any teacher to the Superintendent. The thermometer should be placed so as to indicate, as nearly as possible, the average temperature of the rooms."

Windows at the backs of children ought not to be opened in cold weather ; if there is no other method of ventilating, the pupils can be allowed a few minutes' recess each hour, and at these times the windows can be opened so as to change the air in the rooms.

In many rooms windows opening into the halls can be arranged over the doors, thus allowing air from the halls to pass into the rooms, and the cold air coming into the faces of the children would not subject them to so much danger.

Too often the air in a school-room is allowed to become impure, when the temperature is too low, under the mistaken idea that cold air is always pure, and that unless the room is too warm there is no trouble.

As several school buildings will be erected (in this city) within a few years, this subject ought to be kept prominently before the minds of those authorized to erect such buildings. It is better to have less ornamental buildings and have those well ventilated ; better to provide for the health and comfort of the children intrusted to our care, than to make any attempt at display in the erection of buildings.

I do not propose to attribute all the poor health of children in the schools to poor ventilation, but no doubt it has its effect.

While speaking in relation to the health of children in the schools, allow me to quote from a report made by members of the Providence school committee upon this subject.

"The special Committee to whom was referred certain parts of a late Report, made by the Superintendent of Public Schools, beg

leave to say, that in their judgment, Health, in its relation to Education, is among the most important subjects that can engage the attention of parents, teachers, and the friends of the young. A sound body for the abode of a sound mind is of vital consequence; and a careful regard or a careless neglect of this fact will affect the individual and the State for good or for evil. The intellectual nature is of too much consequence to itself to overlook or undervalue its connection with physical life; and is of too much importance to the State to authorize a disregard of the laws that govern them both. The State cannot afford to lose the services of a superior intellect for the want of well compacted muscles and sinews to do its promptings; nor, for a similar reason, can society spare an ornament to its social fabric.

“That the young, and especially females, are less vigorous now than in former years, is a fact generally acknowledged. That this depreciation of vigor is still going on is also a painful, as it is an alarming, truth. Why it is so will be well for parents and the guardians of youth to inquire. Our public school system has sometimes been severely criticised as tending to undermine the health of pupils in the schools. As a general answer, it may be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that facts do not justify the criticism or imputation. It is true, enfeebled health is to be sometimes found in connection with school life, but the schools, as a rule, are not responsible for the infirmities and diseases complained of. A careful examination of the subject will show that the ill health from which pupils suffer originates, usually, outside of the school-room. The sources from which it is derived will be found in false home habits; in the changed modes of living; in an abuse of the organs of digestion; in the loss of rest consequent upon keeping unseasonable hours; in the styles of dress which fashion, with relentless law, enforces; in the excitements of sensation literature; and in a frequent violation of physiological laws.

“We have referred to the keeping of late hours as one of the causes that increase debility among the young. To this reference we would add a word. Sleep is as essential to the health of the body as it is to mental equanimity. Yet, no demand of nature is more frequently disregarded than the one requiring in this form for children, uniform and undisturbed seasons of quiet. The entire period of infancy is often made the season for sacrificing a sound nervous organism on the altar of maternal vanity. A visitor calls, and the slumbers of the cradle must be broken to exhibit some

remarkable quality that daily delights the discerning eyes of a fond mother ; and even in its waking hours, when it should be left as much as possible to itself, the helpless victim is constantly excited by efforts to extort from it a bewitching smile or " the cunningest little laugh."

" As life unfolds, the child of ten or twelve years—we speak now of girls—is stimulated with ideas in advance of its age. To the studies of the school is added music, dancing and evening parties. To music, as a home study and recreation, we raise no objection. Were this the only addition to school studies, no harm would follow. But the accomplishment of dancing as generally acquired, no less than evening parties, involves late hours, insufficient clothing, especially in winter, and a large amount of intense excitement. It is unnecessary to argue the point that a child of tender years who leaves a heated hall or a private circle, at ten or eleven o'clock at night, all aglow with physical exercise, will not be in good preparation for study on the following day ; and if dull recitations, heavy eyes and drooping spirits shall constitute the day's experience, as doubtless it will, succeeded in time by failing health, no one need feel surprised. The effect will partake of the nature of the cause. It is to this and to other domestic irregularities, that the Committee wish to call the attention of parents who complain that their children are overworked in the school-room. Before such complaints are reiterated, let the necessary home precautions for the preservation of health be preserved ; and, above all, let mothers see to it that their children under fourteen years of age habitually retire to rest at an early hour.

" With regard to sensational reading as a demoralizer of mental, moral and physical health, we believe there is but one opinion among all educators and other persons of observation. It is a nuisance that an intelligent public opinion should abate. We are not to be understood as opposed to all light reading. We believe that reading of this kind, of a cheerful character, is salutary to health of mind and body while used in moderation. To a girl weary of Mathematics or Philosophy, nothing can be more refreshing than " *Lady of the Lake*," " *Kenilworth*," " *Ivanhoe*," " *The Task*," " *The Sketch Book*," Miss Muhlbach's works, and similar writings, unless it be the sensible, spirited conversation of agreeable, cultivated people. But exciting fiction, like many of the translations of sensational French novels, and not a little of English and American, is pernicious in the highest degree. One of the most experienced teachers in our country, and the head of a principal nor-

mal institution, in reply to an inquiry on this topic, writes : ‘ The light reading now so common among children, I regard as one of the greatest curses of the times, intellectually and morally. Much of this kind of reading is positively immoral in its tendency, and much of the better sort tends to dissipate the mental energies, and to create a distaste for honest school work and for really valuable reading.’ Another says that the positive effects of such reading ‘ are almost all bad ; but the negative effects in preventing our children from reading history, &c., &c., are absolutely appalling. Light, trashy books should all be eliminated from our libraries and burned up. These infest our houses like the frogs of Egypt, and I find it very difficult to induce a child to read a sober history.’ A third writes that ‘ the excess of light reading, so much indulged in, which unduly excites the imagination and inflames the appetites of pupils of twelve years of age and upwards, is productive of much ill health, and often of habits which destroy the health, and bring premature death. The life of many a young soul is blasted forever before the parent is aware of it, by this excess.’ Many more testimonies like the foregoing might be added, but enough has been said, we think, to ensure from parents the watchful supervision of the reading of their children.

“ But besides reading of the pernicious character here mentioned, dress should also be held responsible for a share of the evil now charged upon our system of instruction. In this, not less than in allowing other habits already spoken of, mothers are faulty to a degree that many would be reluctant to confess. Yet the fact is undeniable, that hundreds of mothers send their young children to school in winter in a manner wholly unsuited to the season. We have seen girls of eight and ten years of age in the school-room on a winter day, wearing low-necked dresses with short sleeves, and trembling with cold ; and when subsequently we have been informed of the prevalence of croup and lung fever, we have felt that it would be blasphemy to pronounce the mortality that followed an ‘ inscrutable Providence.’

“ In a Mortality Report for October, 1869, made by Dr. Edwin M. Snow, the City Registrar of Providence, he speaks on this subject in the following words:—

‘ Children are killed by the manner in which they are dressed and by the food that is given them, as much as by any other causes. Infants of the most tender age, in our changeable and rough climate, are left with bare arms and legs and with low-necked dresses. The mothers, in the same dress, would shiver and suffer with the

cold, and would expect a fit of sickness as the result of their culpable carelessness. And yet the mothers could endure such treatment with far less danger to health and life than their tender infants.

'A moment's reflection will indicate the effects of this mode of dressing, or want of dressing, on the child. The moment the cold air strikes the bare arms and legs of the child, the blood is driven from these extremities to the internal and more vital organs of the body. The result is congestion, to a greater or less extent, of these organs. In warm weather the effect will be congestion of the bowels, causing diarrhœa, dysentery, or cholera infantum. We think this mode of dressing must be reckoned as one of the most prominent causes of summer complaints, so called. In colder weather congestion and inflammation of the lungs, congestion and inflammation of the brain, convulsions, &c., will result. At all seasons, congestion, more or less, is caused, the definite effects depending upon the constitution of the child, the weather, and various other circumstances.

'It is painful, extremely so, to one who reflects upon the subject, to see children thus decked like victims for sacrifice, to gratify the insane pride of foolish mothers. Our most earnest advice to all mothers is to dress the legs and arms of their children warmly, at all events. It would be infinitely less dangerous to life and health to leave their bodies uncovered than to leave their arms and legs bare as is the common custom.'

"These several points are abundantly and sadly illustrated in the history of individual life, and demand a consideration they have not heretofore received. Particularly should parents and guardians feel their responsibilities in this matter. Let parental duty be faithfully discharged in the home, and seldom or never will there be cause to complain of our public school system as undermining health. Those who know most of the workings of that system know full well that it is not unreasonable lessons and the hard driving of pupils which cause premature decay of health. They know, too, that if the studies pursued and the lessons required were all that injuriously affect pupils, medical treatment for our school population would seldom be required.

"But without attempting to eliminate this subject under each appropriate head, it may be asked, what may be done in the school-room to promote the health, and impart physical vigor to pupils? The answers are plain and brief.

1. Secure to each room perfect ventilation at whatever pecuniary cost. On this almost everything depends.* Where ventila-

* It may be stated without fear of contradiction, that there is no one subject of greater sanitary and therapeutic importance than the subject of ventilation. The injury which the human system receives from miasmatic poisons on the free air, whether blown over marshes or collections of organic matter, is insignificant in

tion is imperfect, the noxious gases act as a sort of poison. The lungs are filled with that which cannot serve the purposes of breathing; the blood, returning from its circulation, is not purified by its contact with impure air in the lungs, and consequently is obliged to renew its circulation in a partially impure condition. This causes languor and other unpleasant sensations in various parts of the body, especially in the head, which regularly receives a large proportion of the circulating fluid. The pupil, if of sensitive organization, may be troubled with nausea, dizziness or headache, and compelled to lose the benefit of the school. Any one who has visited the Thayer Street Grammar school in the middle of a forenoon or afternoon session in the winter, and has perceived how closely the purity of the air within approximates to the atmosphere without, will appreciate this plea for what is so little considered in the construction of public halls and of sleeping apartments, where much of the disease attributed to other causes is engendered. At each inspiration and expiration of the lungs about twenty cubic inches of air passes through this organ, or not far from three hundred and sixty cubic feet in twenty-four hours. According to the best authorities, the least quantity which should be allowed for dwelling houses, shops and schools, should be eight hundred feet to each person, in order to supply a sufficient amount of oxygen. This requirement applies with even more force to sleeping apartments at night than to school-rooms, where the frequent opening of doors and the occasional opening of windows, during the session, may partially supply the needed element of oxygen.

To thorough ventilation should be added such an arrangement of the seats in the school-room as will secure pupils from the discomfort of sitting facing the light, or of suffering the dazzle of cross lights. Light in this way, especially when unduly strong, strains the optic nerve. This affects the brain—the brain affects the stomach which sympathizes with it—and the whole affects injuriously the entire nervous system. Let the light, in due proportion, always strike upon the pupil's desk from the left, so that the hand in writing may never be in the shade; and, for the blackboard, let a moist sponge be used to absorb the dry chalk dust, which, when removed with a dry brush, fills the room with impalpable particles, injurious to sensitive lungs.

comparison with that which lurks in human habitations, whether in germs of disease or in the widespread prostration and suffering which result from breathing an atmosphere incapable of duly supporting the vital functions.—*Dr. Slater, in Sanitary Report.*

“ And here we would call the attention of teachers to a matter of great importance, which is often undesignedly overlooked in the school-room. We refer to Myopia, or near-sightedness in children, which, without constant care on the part of teachers, may become an aggravated evil. This defect in the visual organs should not for a moment be forgotten in the daily assignment of lessons, and the pupil suffering from it should be put upon shorter and less exhaustive tasks than another whose vision is perfect.

“ 2. Let physical exercise be made a part of the daily routine of the school. Light gymnastics may be practiced twice each day, with great advantage. This exercise should not be spasmodic, as has sometimes been the case, but regular through each successive term during the entire school years. When the various motions of the body are directed by music, as they should be in all possible cases, a double benefit is achieved ; the muscular powers are well developed, and the mind enjoys a pleasant and healthful recreation.

“ The brief outline here presented indicates the views of the committee on this momentous subject.* They have used all the brevity that the nature of the topic assigned them will allow. They have done so from a conviction that they would thus most readily gain the eye and interest of those for whom their words are designed. They are anxious to witness a hearty co-operation of the Home and the School in the work of physical and intellectual development. They desire, in all that pertains to the social life of the young, that the Home may be what it should be, that the School may become what it ought to be—the nursery of generations of strong, healthy and thoroughly cultured bodies and minds.”

I have occupied considerable space with the quotation, but the subject is such an important one that I desire to keep it prominently in view.

* While this report was passing through the press a translation of an able and interesting paper by Dr. R. Virchow, of Berlin, Prussia, on “ School-Room Diseases ” was placed in the hands of the committee. It shows that the subject of this report is attracting careful attention in Europe. Dr. V’s. paper treats of eye diseases, congestion of the cerebral circulation, spinal diseases, diseases of the respiratory organs, organs of digestion, contagious diseases, wounds and other injuries, &c. So far as the topics treated and the facts stated have a bearing upon the views presented by the committee they find them unqualifiedly sustained.

DISCIPLINE.

Not much has ever been said in our school reports concerning corporal punishment and kindred subjects. The general idea has been this: that the discipline of a school should be intrusted to the teacher, and the teacher held strictly responsible for it, and in case any privilege should be abused, there should be change of teachers.

No one would attempt to justify frequent and indiscriminate use of the rod, but it is best to leave the matter in the hands of the teachers, rather than to dictate to them the particular method in which they should govern their schools. If a teacher cannot be allowed to exercise his judgment as to *when* and *how* he shall punish, he is not the proper person to have charge of a school, and another should be found to whom this power could be intrusted.

It has been repeatedly stated that teachers are not sufficiently thoughtful with regard to the order in the entries, on the stairways, in the yards, at recess time, before and after school. Much mischief has its origin at recess, and while pupils are congregated in the rooms before school opens. The efficiency of a school depends very much upon the notice taken of these matters; more so than teachers are apt to think.

When the city hall bell rings, all school buildings are opened for the admission of pupils; and when they enter the school-rooms they should take their seats and pursue their studies the same as in school hours, instead of spending the time boisterously about the building, or performing gymnastic feats among the desks and chairs of the school-rooms.

Base ball is regarded as a fine game, but the school-room is hardly the place for practicing it, nor should promiscuous dancing be allowed in the halls, while jumping,

leaping and wrestling can better be done out of doors than upon the stairs, while passing from the school. Boys should not undertake foot races while passing into the school or out of it. Where attention is paid to these matters there will be better discipline in the school-room.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

There has been no change of teachers in the High school during the year. At the North Grammar school there have been but two changes during the year, an unusually small number for that school. No change has occurred at the South Grammar school or at the Amoskeag Grammar school.

Mr. Dutton, Principal of the East Grammar school, resigned near the close of the year and was succeeded by Mr. B. F. Dame, being the only change in that school.

A new Principal was elected to the Piscataquog Grammar school at the beginning of the fall term. There has been a change of assistants in this school each term during the year. No change has occurred at the Intermediate school, excepting that the assistant was granted leave of absence for the greater portion of the fall term. The ten Middle schools have retained the same teachers throughout the entire year. There have been more frequent changes in the Primary schools, although several of them have retained the same teachers for the year.

During the fall term a new Primary school was established in the upper story of the Spring street building, and another one in the lower building at Piscataquog. These schools were for the accommodation of children discharged from the mills.

There has been no change of teachers in the Suburban schools at Hallsville, Webster's Mills, or Mosquito Pond.

In regard to the progress made at the several schools I have made report from time to time, and deem it unnecessary to speak of that at this time.

GENERAL MATTERS.

I desire to renew several suggestions, made in the last report, among which are the taking of a school census, and the naming of the school buildings.

The law of the state requires that the School Committee of each place shall report each year the number of children in that place, between the ages of four and fourteen, that have not attended school, and the number of persons over twenty-one years of age not able to read and write. Such a report cannot be made by the School Committee of this city, unless there is some plan adopted for taking the school census.

The revision of the course of study in our High school, in order to meet the wants of the community better, is a subject that will soon demand attention.

The trades, mercantile life, and similar pursuits absorb the greater portion of the boys who leave our schools, and we must arrange for them a course of study which shall fit them for these various pursuits.

It should be the chief aim of the schools to prepare the pupils in them for the active duties of life in the different spheres of practical affairs.

The wants of the many must be regarded, and the common school must furnish to the world pupils well trained in those things which will be of service to the pupils themselves, and will benefit the community at large.

In speaking of these matters I would not be understood as urging that any study now in the High school course be taken from it, or that anything should be done whereby

any boy can be prevented from obtaining a classical education as good as he now receives there, but I would urge that mechanical drawing, and such studies as our young men need to prepare them for the varied pursuits in which our community is engaged, be added to the studies already pursued in the school.

Thus I have endeavored to make such suggestions regarding the common schools of this city as to me seemed appropriate.

In reviewing the work of our schools, for the past year, I think we can safely say that much improvement has been made, but this is only an incentive to renewed exertion.

The common school system of our country is undergoing a severe test, and it is for those who are realizing the benefits that this system has conferred upon them in the past to assist in raising the standard of common school education, in order that the public schools may meet the wants of a growing Republic. The common school should have the sympathy of every citizen, the support of every lover of our civil institutions. To these schools must we look for that which is to make the men and women of our land an honor to the age in which they live.

If anything needs correcting, let it be done with a firm belief that, back of all the tumult and discord that tend to impair the school system, there is in the hearts of the American people a faith in that school system which has contributed so much to the wealth and glory of the nation.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 31, 1870.

TABLE SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AT THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS
THE PAST YEAR.

SCHOOLS.	Whole number belonging.			Average number belonging.	Average daily attendance.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
High school	66	95	161	113	106
Intermediate school	94	44	138	49	46
North Grammar school	100	125	225	154	148
South Grammar school	103	135	238	161	157
East Grammar school	104	130	234	179	172
Piscataquog Grammar school	56	68	124	80	68
Amoskeag Grammar school	36	35	71	41	38
Middle school No. 1	42	29	61	35	31
“ “ No. 2	41	36	77	44	40
“ “ No. 3	26	39	65	38	35
“ “ No. 4	22	23	45	26	24
“ “ No. 5	30	57	87	38	37
“ “ No. 6	34	33	67	40	38
“ “ No. 7	46	37	83	36	34
“ “ No. 8	34	42	76	38	37
“ “ No. 9	39	51	90	46	43
“ “ No. 10	37	33	70	43	41
Primary school No. 1	37	43	80	33	28
“ “ No. 2	34	3	37	20	19
“ “ No. 3	29	33	62	30	25
“ “ No. 4	41	47	88	41	38
“ “ No. 5*					
“ “ No. 6	37	29	66	33	32
“ “ No. 7	55	41	96	45	41
“ “ No. 8	44	22	66	41	39
“ “ No. 9	63	47	110	50	44
“ “ No. 10	37	34	71	34	32
“ “ No. 11	37	43	80	38	34
“ “ No. 12	33	32	65	35	33
“ “ No. 13	58	39	97	45	40
“ “ No. 14	39	41	80	37	31
“ “ No. 15	81	77	158	57	51
“ “ No. 16	58	41	99	44	40
“ “ No. 17	38	31	69	35	32
“ “ No. 18	33	42	75	37	30
“ “ No. 19	33	33	66	35	31
“ “ No. 20	75	50	125	40	33
“ “ No. 21	20	14	34	21	19
Suburban school No. 1	19	13	32	24	21
“ “ No. 3	54	63	117	59	52
“ “ No. 4	16	15	31	18	16
“ “ No. 5	19	13	32	18	16
“ “ No. 6	16	13	29	21	20
“ “ No. 7	42	30	72	52	47
“ “ No. 8	28	28	56	35	30
“ “ No. 9	21	17	38	20	18
Total				2159	1987

The whole number reported from each school, if added together, would be more than the whole number in all the schools, as some scholars are reported from two different schools. The whole number of different pupils attending all the schools last year was, as near as can be ascertained, 3,200.

*Discontinued.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES FOR
ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL AT THE
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, JUNE 20 AND 22,
1870.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Two persons are 600 miles apart and traveling toward each other; one travels 78 miles, the other twice as far; how far apart are they?
2. A piece of ground, containing four acres, is 8 rods wide; how long is it?
3. How many ways of expressing division? Illustrate.
4. Give the table of square measure.
5. If 6 horses can plow 22 acres in 10 days, how many horses will it take to plow 33 acres in 9 days?
6. Add 8 tenths, 6 hundredths, 433 thousandths, and 116 millionths.
7. Divide 72 hundredths by 36 thousandths.
8. If the divisor be three-fifths and the quotient one and one-half, what is the dividend?
9. A pile of wood is 15 feet long, 10 feet high, and 8 feet wide what is it worth at \$7.75 per cord?
10. What part of one-half an acre is a piece of land 121 feet long, and 36 feet wide?
11. A room is 18 feet 8 inches long, and 10 feet 6 inches wide; one kind of carpeting three-fourths of a yard wide, can be obtained for \$2.00 per yard; another kind a yard wide, can be obtained for \$1.75 per yard; which kind is the more expensive, and how much more will it cost to carpet the room with this kind, than with the other?
12. What is the interest of \$64.25, from October 10, 1869, till the present time?
13. A man bought a lot of land for \$1,200; he paid \$125 for fencing it, \$3,500 for building a house, and \$75 for some shade

- trees; he afterwards sold the house and lot for \$5,390; what per cent. did he gain, and for how much should he have sold it to have gained twelve and one-half per cent?
14. A man bought 6000 bushels of wheat at \$1.60 a bushel; he sold 10 per cent. of it at 3 per cent. loss, 50 per cent. of it at 10 per cent. gain, and the remainder at 5 per cent. gain; what was gained by the transaction?
 15. What principal will amount to \$110 in 1 year, 8 months, at six per cent.?
 16. What is the cube root of 117649?
 17. What is the square root of .001764?

GRAMMAR.

1. Give the plural of mouse, sheep, statesman, child, goose, lady, spoonful, sister-in-law, woman, and brother.
2. Give the feminine of lion, hero, bear, king, male, husband, and master.
3. What is a participle? Write a sentence containing a participle.
4. Give the principal parts of do, go, say, eat, fall, cast, bind, let, pay, put, slide, rise, grow, wear, steal, speak, and think.
5. (a) Make a list of *nouns* in the following extract, naming the cases of the first *three*; (b) a list of pronouns, and decline the first *two*; (c) a list of adjectives, and compare the first *two*; (d) a list of *adverbs*; (e) a list of the prepositions:
 "I yield to nobody in the world in reverence and respect to the immortal memory of Washington. His life and his principles were the guiding star of my life; to that star I look up for inspiration and advice, during the vicissitudes of my stormy life. Hence I drew that devotion to my country and to the cause of national freedom, which you, gentlemen, and millions of your fellow-citizens, and your national government, are so kind as to honor by unexampled distinction."
6. Write a sentence containing a noun in the objective case; one containing an adjective in the superlative degree; one containing a personal pronoun in the nominative case; one containing a relative pronoun in the objective case.
7. What is conjugation?
8. What is declension?
9. What is the object of the verb gave, in the sentence, "Where is the knife I gave you?"

10. What is a regular verb? Give example.
11. What is an irregular verb? Give example.
12. Parse each verb in the following sentence, viz.: "He has forgotten much that he once knew."
13. Correct the following sentences where corrections are needed:
 (a) He built a new cottage house. (b) I haint got no book.
 (c) You darsen't do it. (d) Charles and i have took them things.
 (e) May him and i go home. (f) When he raised up to go he seen the books fell on the floor. (g) Who had I ought to give this to? (h) Let that remain a secret between you and I. (i) Tell them boys to go quickly.
14. Write a description of the Manchester Post Office.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define horizon.
2. What and where are the tropics?
3. Describe the Amazon river.
4. What is foreign commerce? Domestic commerce?
5. What are some of the imports of the United States?
6. What are the principal tributaries of the Mississippi?
7. Locate and describe a city in each of the New England States.
8. State *what* and *where* are the following, viz.: Biscay, Sicily, Borneo, Mozambique, Panama, Danube, Cuba, Gibraltar, Alps, and Nile.
9. How does the surface of the New England States compare with that of the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico?
10. What are some of the leading commercial cities of this country?
11. Define a river basin; a system of rivers; a water-shed.
12. What is a zone? What is the entire breadth in degrees of the Torrid zone? Of each Temperate zone?
13. Describe the Hudson river.
14. Name some river on which are located several manufacturing cities. Name some of the cities on its banks.
15. What are some of the largest places of New England?
16. Which of the New England States extends farthest north?
17. Give the boundaries of New England.
18. Through what waters would you pass in going by sea from New York to Boston?

HISTORY.

1. Who was the first President, and who composed his Cabinet?
2. In what States were battles fought during the late rebellion?
3. From whom did Columbus receive aid to make his discoveries?
4. Who were the Hessians?
5. Give an account of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
6. How long was Harrison President? How long was Lincoln?
7. When and how was negro slavery introduced into this country?
8. Name some persons who made voyages of discovery to this country?
9. Name the Presidents in order, with the length of time each served.
10. What can you say of Aaron Burr?
11. What can you say of the Hartford Convention?
12. What were some of the prominent events of Jackson's administration? What of Van Buren's?
13. What were some of the battles of the Mexican war?
14. What was the Fugitive Slave Act, and when was it passed?
15. What were some of the leading events of Pierce's administration?
16. Name four of the prominent Confederate generals in the rebellion. Name four Union generals.
17. What can you say of the Fenian organization?
18. Give an account of Sherman's march to the sea.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is the difference between an organic and an inorganic body?
2. Define fibre: muscle; tissue.
3. How many bones in the human body? Name them.
4. Describe the heart.
5. Give the names of the permanent teeth.
6. Into how many parts are the teeth divided?
7. What is the treatment of wounds caused by the bite of rabid animals?
8. Why should a school-room and all public rooms and sleeping-rooms be well ventilated?
9. Describe the bronchia.
10. Describe the trachea.

MUSIC.

1. Upon which line of the staff do you commence the scale of G?
2. What is the signature for the key of G? A? D?
3. How many steps has the scale? How many large steps? How many small steps? In what order must these steps be placed to form the scale?
4. What do the following letters signify, viz.: p, pp, f, ff, mf?
5. What characters denote silence?
6. Describe the staff.
7. Name the notes.
8. What do you understand by the key of C?
9. What is meant by transposition of the scale?
10. What is meant by double measure?

GOVERNMENTAL INSTRUCTOR.

1. How may a bill become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President?
2. How many Senators has New Hampshire in Congress? How many Representatives?
3. Which State has the largest number of Senators? Which the largest number of Representatives?
4. How is the President elected?
5. How are United States Senators chosen?
6. How are Representatives to Congress chosen?
7. Of how many members does the New Hampshire Senate consist? Who is President of that body at the present time?
8. What officers compose the Cabinet of the President?
9. Who appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for how long a time do they hold their office? How many Judges compose the Court?
10. Who performs the duties of Vice-President on the death of that officer?
11. What is the pay of members of Congress?
12. What is the salary of the President? Vice-President?
13. When does the Legislature of New Hampshire assemble?
14. How many members of the Legislature are there from this city?
15. Of how many members does the Governor's Council in this State consist?

COURSE OF STUDY
IN THE
MANCHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SECOND PRIMARY.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Elementary sounds; names of letters, learned from cards and tablets; words and sounds repeated after the teacher; commence Hillard's First Reader.

Arithmetic.—Commence counting; develop the idea of numbers to ten by the use of objects; count to fifty on the numeral frame.

Oral lessons on form, color, etc., illustrated by objects in the school-room.

Hillard's Charts.—No. 1, names and sounds of letters; No. 3, to be spelled by letters and sounds.

Singing and physical exercises each half day in all Primary schools.

Repeating verses and maxims in all Primary schools.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Hillard's First Reader completed; Worcester's Primary Speller, to twentieth page; printing small letters so as to form monosyllables.

Arithmetic.—Counting to one hundred, with the use of the numeral frame; counting by twos to fifty.

Oral lessons on form, size, color, and on plants and animals.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—No. 5, the pupils to name and point out the lines and plane figures; No. 19, entire; No. 20 to X.

Hillard's Charts.—No. 1, analyze the forms of capital letters, and tell what lines compose each; No. 4, syllables spelled by sounds; No. 3, words spelled by sounds and by letters. Calling words at sight.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Hillard's Second Reader; Primary Speller to forty-fifth page; spelling words from reading lessons by sounds; questions on the meaning of pieces read; printing words on slates; exercises in drawing on slates, to secure right method of holding pencil, etc.

Arithmetic.—Miscellaneous exercises in adding small numbers: counting by twos to one hundred.

Oral lessons on objects, with their parts, qualities and uses.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—No. 24, to L; Nos. 17 and 18, names of punctuation marks learned; review of those prescribed for second class.

Hillard's Charts.—No. 2, entire; Nos. 4 and 5.

FIRST PRIMARY.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Second Reader completed and reviewed; words from reading lessons spelled by letters and sounds; Primary Speller, to sixty-first page; printing capitals and small letters on the slate.

Arithmetic.—Exercises in adding and subtracting small numbers; counting by threes, fours, etc., to one hundred and back, in all classes of this grade, and also in Middle schools; the idea of multiplication developed by the use of the numeral frame.

Oral instructions upon common objects.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—Nos. 19 and 20 reviewed entire, with exercises in writing Roman and Arabic figures on the slate and board; No. 5 reviewed in connection with No. 6, with exercises in drawing on the slate.

Hillard's Charts.—Nos. 5, and 6.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Third Reader; Primary Speller, from the sixty-eighth to the seventy-ninth page; frequent exercises in calling words at sight from cards and charts, and afterwards spelling the same; words from reading lessons printed upon the slate.

Arithmetic.—Addition, subtraction and multiplication taught orally; miscellaneous questions under each rule; Primary Arithmetic commenced.

Geography.—Names of the counties in the state, with some oral instruction in regard to our own city, etc.

Oral lessons on parts, form and color, illustrated by common objects; on plants and animals — those with which children are familiar.

Penmanship.—Writing a few capitals and small letters.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—Review of Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20; use of punctuation marks commenced; No. 7, drawing, and oral lessons on the objects.

Hillard's Charts.—Nos. 7 and 8.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling. — Third Reader; Primary Speller completed and reviewed, omitting page sixty-first to sixty-seventh, inclusive, and eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth and eighty-ninth pages; questions on punctuation, use of capitals, and marks indicating the pronunciation; commence abbreviations; words from reading and spelling lessons spelled by sounds and by letters.

Penmanship.—Writing capitals and small letters, also words from reading and spelling lessons; letters copied from Payson and Dutton's Charts.

Arithmetic.—Primary Arithmetic to fifty-seventh page; miscellaneous exercises in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; tables of multiplication and division to 10×10 , and $100 \div 10$. on slates and blackboards.

Geography.—Exercises from maps and the board.

Oral lessons on objects, trades, occupations, etc.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—No. 18, uses and definitions of points and marks used and applied in reading lessons; Nos. 7 and 8.

Hillard's Charts.—Frequent drills on Nos. 2 and 5.

SECOND MIDDLE.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Third Reader completed; Comprehensive Speller, to fifty-fourth page, with special attention to sounds of letters; in reading and spelling, careful attention given to enunciation, pronunciation, illustrations and definitions, with particular

care that the words of the definitions are not more difficult to understand than the words defined.

Penmanship.—Writing upon slates; letters copied from Payson and Dunton's Charts.

Drawing.—Drawing on slates; review of tablets Nos. 5 and 6; attention given to lines and angles; different kinds of each; meaning of *straight, oblique, curved*, etc., as applied to lines, and *right, obtuse*, etc., as applied to angles, thoroughly understood.

Arithmetic.—Primary Arithmetic completed; Walton's Tables in all classes in the Middle and Grammar schools; exercises in combinations of numbers in Middle and Grammar schools; multiplication and division tables thoroughly studied; 12×12 , and $144 \div 12$, frequently placed on the slate and board; notation to 1000.

Geography.—Primary Geography to twenty-ninth page, with considerable oral instruction; map drawing; general geography taught by use of globes; geography of New Hampshire and Hillsborough county, by use of maps.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Fourth Reader; Comprehensive Speller, from fifty-fourth to sixty-second page; words spelled generally from reading lessons.

Writing and Drawing.—Continued.

Arithmetic.—Occasional exercises in notation and numeration; Intellectual Arithmetic to the thirty-ninth page; frequent exercises in combination of numbers, so varied as to combine accuracy with rapidity. These exercises continued through the Middle and Grammar schools.

Geography.—Primary Geography continued to the sixty-first page; map-drawing, as in the second class.

History.—Oral instruction.

FIRST MIDDLE.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Fourth Reader; Comprehensive Speller, from ninety-first to one hundred and second page.

Arithmetic.—Written Arithmetic; oral instruction; notation to 1,000,000; Intellectual Arithmetic to sixty-first page.

Geography.—Primary Geography completed and reviewed; map-drawing continued.

Penmanship.—Payson, Dunton & Scribner's series of writing books commenced; careful attention given to position of body, etc.

History.—Historical sketches; discovery of America; war of the Revolution, etc.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Fourth Reader; Comprehensive Speller, from one hundred and second to one hundred and tenth page, with review of whole book, excepting what is included between the sixty-second and ninety-first pages; review of punctuation marks; the use of capitals and abbreviations; words in reading lessons defined; pupils to repeat in their own language the subject of the reading lessons.

Arithmetic.—Written Arithmetic continued through division; Intellectual Arithmetic, to seventy-fourth page.

Penmanship.—Writing continued.

History.—Oral instruction, continued; historical sketches; Columbus, King Philip, and others.

Geography.—Intermediate Geography, to nineteenth page, and from fifty-second page—United States, to fifty-seventh page—Nature of New England; map-drawing continued.

Hillard's Charts.—No. 2, used in Middle schools.

Walton & Cogswell's Arithmetical Charts used in all classes where Mental Arithmetic is taught.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Reading.—Intermediate Reader.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller, to one hundred and thirtieth page.

Arithmetic.—Practical Arithmetic, to one hundred and sixteenth page; Intellectual Arithmetic, to one hundred and eighth page.

Geography.—Intermediate, from fifty-seventh to eighty-fifth page.

History.—Oral instruction.

Penmanship.—Book No. 2, of Payson, Dunton and Scribner's series.

Grammar.—False Syntax corrected; oral exercises.

THIRD DIVISION.

Reading.—Intermediate Reader.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller, from sixty-second to ninety-first page; oral and written exercises.

Arithmetic.—Practical Arithmetic, to one hundred and ninety-fifth page; Intellectual Arithmetic, to one hundred and thirty-ninth page.

Geography.—From nineteenth to fifty-second page.

History.—Oral instruction; Campbell's History used as a reading book through the American Revolution.

Penmanship.—Book No. 3.

Grammar.—Same as in fourth division.

SECOND DIVISION.

Reading.—Fifth Reader.

Spelling.—Miscellaneous exercises; words from reading book and speller.

Arithmetic.—Practical Arithmetic, to two hundred and fifty-ninth page; Intellectual Arithmetic completed.

History.—Campbell's History completed.

Grammar.—Text-book commenced; exercises in writing.

Penmanship.

FIRST DIVISION.

Reading.—Fifth Reader.

Spelling.—Miscellaneous.

Arithmetic.—Practical Arithmetic completed.

Geography.—Reviewed.

History.—Seavey's.

Physiology.—Cutter's.

Grammar.—Continued, with analysis and parsing.

Penmanship.

Declamations and Compositions throughout the course.

LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS USED IN THE PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Hillard's series of reading books with charts.

Worcester's Primary and Comprehensive Spellers.

Walton's Primary and Intellectual Arithmetics.

Robinson's Practical Arithmetic.
 Quackenbos's Grammars.
 Seavey's History.
 Campbell's History.
 Guyot's Intermediate and Elementary Geographies.
 Cutter's Physiology.
 Hohman's Practical Course in Singing, parts I, II, III, and IV.
 Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Writing Books.
 Bartholomew's Drawing Books and Cards.

The course of study for the High School is not published at this time as changes are soon to be made in it.

MUSIC.

SECOND PRIMARY.

1. Pupils to sing by *rote* all the exercises and songs of the first fifteen pages of Hohman's Practical Course in singing, Part 1. In schools where these books are not used, such other songs and exercises as are dictated by the teacher of music.

2. Sing the scale ascending and descending by numbers, letters and syllables.

3. Musical notation, taught from the black-board—the pupils to copy the notes and other characters upon their slates to the following extent :

(a) Notes, short and long.

(b) Measures, Bar and Double Bar.

(c) Rests, short and long.

(d) The Staff Degrees, Lines and Spaces.

(e) The G Clef.

(f) The significations of the following letters, viz : *p*, *pp*, *f*, *ff*, *mf*; also the repeat.

4. Music Charts for daily exercise.

5. Other songs and exercises at the discretion of the teacher.

FIRST PRIMARY.

1. Continuation of songs through Hohman's, Part 1st, by *rote*; also the following additional characters in musical notation :

(a) Eighth and sixteenth notes; half and quarter rests.

(b) Dotted notes.

(c) Sharps, flats, naturals and the hold.

3. Double, triple, quadruple and sextuple time, including accentuation and manner of beating the same.

4. Music Charts for daily exercise; miscellaneous exercises and songs at the discretion of teachers.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

INCLUDING FIRST AND SECOND.

1. Sing exercises and songs in Hohman's Practical Course, part 2, by NOTE.

2. Describe by its intervals the major diatonic scale.

3. Describe double, triple, quadruple and sextuple time.

4. Write at dictation, whole, quarter and eighth notes, and their corresponding rests.

5. Write the staff and G clef in its proper place upon the staff.

6. Write at dictation upon the staff with the G clef, the notes representing the following sounds. viz: *g, a, b,*

————— = = = = =
c, d, e, f, g, a, b, c, d, e, f, g.

7. Music Charts for daily exercise.

8. Sing at sight simple melodies in the key of C, and G and F major.

9. Write the scales of C, G and F major upon the staff with the G clef, and their proper signatures; also name the pitch of the sounds composing these scales in their order.

10. Explain the use of sharps, flats and naturals.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1. Write, at dictation, exercises upon the slate and blackboard.

2. Transpose the scale into all keys.

3. Read simple tunes by syllables, at sight, in one, two and three parts.

4. Sing different numbers of the scale at dictation.

5. Mark time correctly in double, triple, quadruple and sextuple time.

6. Music Charts for daily exercise.

7. Songs and exercises selected by teachers.

Pupils in the higher division should be familiar with the principles laid down in Parts 3 and 4 of Hohman's Practical Course.

R U L E S
OF THE
S C H O O L C O M M I T T E E
AND
R E G U L A T I O N S
OF THE
P U B L I C S C H O O L S .

CHAPTER I.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Mayor of the city shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

SEC. 2. At each meeting the chairman shall cause the proceedings of the last meeting to be read, and business taken up in the following order :

1st. Petitions, applications and notices.

2d. Reports from the Superintendent.

3d. Reports of standing committees.

4th. Reports of select committees.

5th. Unfinished business.

6th. New and miscellaneous business.

SEC. 3. At the beginning of the year the chairman shall appoint the following committees, subject to the approval of the Board :

1st. Finance, accounts and claims.

2d. Repairs, furniture and supplies.

3d. Text-books and apparatus.

4th. Printing and stationery.

5th. Fuel and heating.

6th. Examination of teachers.

7th. Truancy.

8th. Employment of children in manufacturing establishments.

9th. Sub-committees for the various schools.

SEC. 4. The School Committee shall meet in their room in the City Hall on the evening of the first Tuesday in each year.

SEC. 5. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Friday evenings of each month, and special meetings at the call of the Chairman, at his discretion, or whenever requested by two members of the Board in writing.

SEC. 6. A majority of the existing members of the Board shall be requisite to constitute a quorum, except for the purpose of adjourning; a majority of the whole Committee, voting in the affirmative, shall be necessary to give validity to any vote or act of the Board.

SEC. 7. The election of teachers for the year shall be made on such day or days in the month of February or March as the Board shall specially assign for that purpose. All teachers shall be subject to removal at any time by the Board.

SEC. 8. All applications for schools shall be made in the applicant's own hand-writing, and shall state the age, experience in teaching, and the residence of the applicant, together with references as to moral character.

SEC. 9. The salaries of all the teachers shall be fixed by the Board at the time of the election, but may be increased or decreased at any time at the discretion of the Board.

SEC. 10. The annual report to the city, and the preparation of the report required by the State, shall be made by a special committee chosen by the Board. Each sub-committee shall make a report of the condition of their schools at the close of the year.

SEC. 11. The length of the school year, the date of the commencement, and the duration of each term, and the length of vacations, shall be fixed by special vote of the Committee.

SEC. 12. The Secretary shall have charge of the records of the Board, and of all papers directed by them to be kept on file. He shall keep a fair and full record of all the proceedings of the Board. He shall give notice in writing, to every member of the Board, of all its regular and special meetings, and in case of the absence from the city of the Chairman, he shall have power to call special meetings of the Board in the same manner as the Chairman.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The committee on finance, accounts and claims, shall, in the month of January or February, make an estimate of the expenses for the year and report to the Board. They shall examine and audit all accounts against the school department; all propositions for change of salaries shall be referred to the committee and they shall report to the Board for final action upon the subject.

SEC. 2. The committee on employment of children in manufacturing establishments and the committee on truancy shall use their efforts to secure the enforcement of the laws relating to these subjects, and shall report their action to the Board and make such recommendations as they deem expedient.

SEC. 3. The sub-committees shall examine the classes in the respective schools, and visit them at discretion without previous notice to the teachers. They shall, conjointly

with the Superintendent, give their advice to the teachers on any emergency, and take cognizance of any difficulty which may occur between instructors and pupils, or parents of pupils, or between the instructors themselves, relative to the government or instruction of the school. An appeal, however, to the whole Board is not hereby precluded to any citizen, pupil or instructor.

Each sub-committee shall make a report of the condition of their schools at the close of the year.

SEC. 4. Although the various interests of so many schools require the division of the Board into sub-committees, yet each member shall consider it his duty to watch over the literary and moral improvement of all the schools, to afford his personal assistance in their regular visitations and examinations, and to visit them at other times according to his ability.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent shall devote himself entirely to the duties of his office. He shall study the public school system, and keep himself acquainted with the progress of instruction and discipline in other places, in order to prescribe the most appropriate means for the advancement of the public schools of the city; and shall take especial care that all the orders and regulations of the School Committee are carried into full effect.

SEC. 2. He shall, under the direction and control of the School Committee, as far as practicable, have the care and supervision of all the public schools; he shall visit each school as often as his other duties will reasonably permit, and carefully examine into its progress and condition; he shall pay particular attention to the classification of the

scholars, and shall equalize, as far as may be, the attendance upon the different schools.

SEC. 3. He shall advise with the teachers in reference to the course of instruction and discipline in their respective schools, see that the prescribed studies are carefully pursued, and that no books are used except such as are adopted by this Board. He shall have power to appoint stated or occasional meetings of all the teachers in the employment of the Board, for the purpose of instructing them in respect to their duties, and for mutual consultation in all matters connected with the prosperity of the schools; and all orders issued by him shall be binding upon all teachers unless revoked by the Board.

He shall investigate all cases of discipline or difficulty reported to him by the teachers or by the parent or guardian of a scholar, and shall take such action in the matter as he, in connection with the sub-committee, may deem expedient. He shall exert his personal influence to secure as general and regular attendance as possible, endeavor to raise the character of every scholar, and keep himself acquainted with the general progress of each school, and, as far as practicable, of each scholar.

SEC. 4. He shall be a member of all standing committees except Finance. He shall receive from the teachers of the several schools their monthly reports, and shall classify and present them to the Board at its next meeting; and shall also receive and classify, at the beginning of each term, the order of exercises of each school in the city. He shall annually prepare a written report for publication, in which report he shall give such information relating to the condition of the schools, and present such plans for their improvement, as he may have to communicate.

SEC. 5. He shall furnish to the order of teachers all necessary blanks, registers, blank-books, and text-books. He shall use his influence to secure the observance of the

law concerning the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, and shall carefully inquire and ascertain the names of all scholars of non-resident parents and guardians, and report the same to the Board. He shall have authority to cause all such ordinary repairs to be made as are immediately needed, either for the school-houses, furniture, or heating apparatus.

SEC. 6. He shall have the direction and control of the transfer of scholars from one school to another of the same rank, and all certificates of transfer shall be signed by him. Upon every application for a transfer he shall carefully investigate the reasons therefor, and shall especially regard the numbers in the schools and the residence of the scholar. In doubtful or difficult cases he shall consult the appropriate sub-committees, or refer the case to the Board.

SEC. 7. He shall aid in the examination of teachers, and conduct all public and private examinations of schools appointed by the Committee. He shall examine, or cause to be examined, the most advanced classes in the different schools, or so many of them as may be candidates for the next higher grade of schools, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Board, and make a selection of such as are prepared for promotion, and cause the proper transfers to be made, provided such candidates and transfers shall receive the sanction of the respective sub-committees.

SEC. 8. He shall take cognizance of all cases of truancy or non-attendance upon school which may be reported to him by teachers, or which may otherwise come to his knowledge, and shall, in every instance, strive to reform the child. In case his efforts are unsuccessful, he shall report the name of any habitual truant or absentee to the officer whose duty it is to make complaint in such cases. He shall also report to the School Committee every case of delinquency, tardiness, or violation of any of the rules, on the part of teachers.

SEC. 9. He shall have his office in the School Committee room, in the City Hall, shall keep regular office hours, and shall be in his office one hour each day before either the morning or afternoon session of the schools. In case of temporary absence from the city, or of sickness, he shall notify the Chairman of the Board, and make such arrangements for his office business as he may think proper.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

SECTION 1. Teachers must be in their respective school-rooms at least fifteen minutes before the time for opening their schools, for the purpose of admitting the scholars and preserving order.

School-rooms are not to be opened for the admission of pupils until the arrival of the teacher, unless some provision has otherwise been made satisfactory to the Superintendent or sub-committee.

When pupils enter their respective rooms before the time for opening school, they shall take their seats the same as during school hours. *No playing must be allowed in the school-buildings.*

When pupils are filing in and out at the opening and closing of the school, and at recesses, the teachers are expected to give their personal attention to the preservation of order in the halls, and on the stairs, *and not rely upon the aid of monitors.*

At each recess every pupil shall pass out in an orderly manner, unless permission is obtained to remain in the school-room; pupils remaining in the school-room during recess shall not be allowed to communicate with each other or to run about the room.

Pupils shall not be allowed in the entries at recess, but shall remain in the yards or the basement until the bell is struck, when they shall pass into the school-rooms in an orderly manner; they shall not, however, be required to remain out when the exposure would be injurious to health.

SEC. 2. The morning exercises of all the schools shall commence with the reading of the Scriptures, followed by the Lord's Prayer.

SEC. 3. In all schools above the Primary grade, each session shall be of three hours' continuance; in the Primary schools the afternoon session shall be two hours; all schools shall be dismissed at the appointed time, and the pupils shall at once leave the premises in an orderly manner, unless detained by the teacher or permission is granted them to remain.

SEC. 4. Teachers shall not be engaged in any employment not connected with their duties during school hours, but must faithfully devote themselves to the interest of their scholars; they shall give their pupils constant employment, and endeavor by judicious and diversified modes to render the schools pleasant as well as profitable; they shall use all suitable means to promote good morals and manners among their pupils; they shall maintain firm, prudent, and vigilant discipline, and shall as far as practicable govern by mild and persuasive measures.

SEC. 5. For violent opposition to authority in any particular instance, or for the repetition of any offense, the teacher may exclude a child from school for the time being, for the purpose of reflection and consultation; and shall forthwith give information of the measure to the parent or guardian, and apply to the Superintendent or sub-committee for advice and direction. Any child under this censure, who shall express sincere regret for the offense, as openly and explicitly as the nature of the case may seem

to the teacher to require, and shall manifest full proof of amendment, shall be re-instated in the privileges of the school.

SEC. 6. When the example of a scholar is very injurious, and in all cases where reformation appears to be hopeless, and the scholar manifests an habitual neglect of studies, the teacher shall report such scholar to the School Committee for expulsion, through the Superintendent or sub-committee.

SEC. 7. No book or tract designed to advocate the tenets of any particular sect or party shall be permitted in any of the schools, nor shall any sectarian or partisan instruction be given by any teacher in the same.

SEC. 8. Teachers in the public schools shall not be allowed to keep private schools of any description, or attend to the instruction of any private pupils before 6 o'clock, P. M., except on Saturdays, or be engaged in any avocations incompatible with their school duties.

Teachers may be allowed one half-day each term to visit other schools, to observe modes of discipline and instruction, permission to make such visits being obtained from the Superintendent. Visiting other schools without permission will be regarded as a resignation on the part of any teacher. No advertisement shall be read or distributed in any of the public schools, nor shall any public entertainment be announced in any school without special permission.

No books shall be studied in the schools other than those authorized by the School Committee; and all teachers are required to follow the principles and modes of instruction laid down in the text-books used.

SEC. 9. No person not having a legal residence in the City of Manchester shall be admitted to the public schools, except by special vote of the School Committee.

SEC. 10. Pupils shall attend such schools as they may

be assigned by the Committee or Superintendent. No pupil shall be allowed to study out of school during school hours, or leave school for the purpose of taking music or other lessons, or take less than the required number of studies without permission from the Board.

SEC. 11. When application for admission to any school is made to a teacher by a pupil, the teacher shall, in every doubtful case, after ascertaining the residence of the applicant, refer him directly to the Superintendent.

With the consent of the Superintendent or sub-committee, teachers may suspend the connection of pupils with their schools, when not provided with the necessary books and slates, or when they come to school otherwise than in a neat and clean condition. No scholar shall be permitted to attend any school in the city who has not been duly vaccinated; nor shall any scholar affected with any contagious disease, or residing in a family with any such disease, be permitted to attend until he has produced a certificate from some regular physician, stating that there is no danger to be apprehended from the same.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of teachers to exercise a general care and inspection over their pupils as well out of school as within, and they shall require them to go directly to and from school. They shall also exercise suitable vigilance with regard to the school-buildings by them respectively occupied, and the appurtenances of the same, including fences, trees and yards, that they may sustain no unnecessary injury from the pupils by cutting, disfiguring, or other improper usage, and every teacher shall be required to ascertain, if possible, by whom the injury was done.

SEC. 13. The teachers of the several schools shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yards and out-buildings connected with the school-houses as shall insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition, and shall ex-

amine them as often as may be necessary for such purpose, and they will be held responsible for any want of neatness or cleanliness about their premises. Any pupil who shall cut, or otherwise injure, any public school-house, or injure any fences, trees, or out-buildings belonging to the school-grounds, or shall write any profane or obscene language, or make any obscene pictures or characters on any public school premises, shall be liable to suspension or expulsion.

It shall be the duty of the Principals of the High school, of the Intermediate and Grammar schools, to see that all the regulations respecting the school rooms, in their respective buildings, are enforced, and that order be maintained in and around the school buildings.

SEC. 14. Whenever any scholar is absent from school, the teacher shall immediately ascertain the reason; and if such absence be continued, and is not occasioned by sickness, or other sufficient cause, he shall report such absence to the Superintendent, or the Committee for enforcing the truant law.

SEC. 15. Teachers must, at all seasons of the year, make the *ventilation and temperature* of their school-rooms an essential object of attention. The air in the room must be sufficiently changed at every recess, and at the close of every session. Pupils shall in no case be allowed to sit in a draught of air.

Every school-room must be supplied with a thermometer, which will be furnished upon the application of any teacher to the Superintendent. The thermometer should be placed so as to indicate, as nearly as possible, the average temperature of the rooms.

SEC. 16. All the pupils shall have a recess of *ten* minutes in each half-day, for recreation and exercise in the open air, under the direction of the teachers. Teachers may, however, forbid certain pupils from having their recess with the school, allowing them sufficient time by them-

selves. Any special arrangement with regard to recesses may be made by the Superintendent and sub-committees of the various schools.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the teachers of the several public schools to see that their respective rooms are kept properly swept and cleaned. Unless other provision is made, the teacher shall appoint some suitable person to build fires and take care of the school-house, whose compensation shall be fixed by the School Committee.

SEC. 18. All the teachers shall be required to keep registers, furnished at the public expense, in which they shall record the names, residences, ages and attendance of their pupils, and such other particulars as shall give a correct idea of the state of the school. These registers shall be returned to the Superintendent at the close of each term, unless otherwise directed; and all blanks in these registers shall be filled out each term, in order that teachers may be legally entitled to receive their pay.

Teachers shall not receive from the treasurer any pay for their services without presenting to him a certificate from the Superintendent, stating that they have complied with these requirements. All work upon class-books and reports, except the making out of the daily records, shall be made out of school hours.

SEC. 19. The teachers of the several schools shall send their reports to the Superintendent on the first day in each month, which reports shall show the whole number and the average number of males and females in the respective schools, together with the average daily attendance, and the percentage of daily attendance for the month ending on the preceding Friday, or such part thereof as has not been embraced in a prior report.

The average daily attendance is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of marks of presence of all the scholars by the number of half-days in the time specified; and

each scholar shall be considered a member of the school during any temporary absence in the term, unless such absence be more than five consecutive days.

The average number belonging to the school is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of marks of absence of all the scholars belonging to the school by the number of half-days in the time specified, and adding the result to the average daily attendance. Teachers shall send to the Superintendent, as early as the second Monday of each term, the order of exercises in their respective schools, and shall keep a copy of the same in some conspicuous part of the school-room.

Teachers shall also be required to fill out all blanks furnished them by the direction of the Board, or by the Superintendent; and these blanks shall be returned at the time mentioned in the request.

SEC. 20. The following holidays shall be granted to the schools: every Saturday, Fourth of July, Fast-Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and 22d February. No other day shall be allowed except by special permission of the Board.

SEC. 21. Any teacher desiring to be absent from school shall make the desire known to the Superintendent or sub-committee, who alone are authorized to fill such temporary vacancy; and no bill for services performed without their consent shall be approved. The absence of any teacher for one week or more, shall cause a corresponding deduction from the salary of said teacher, and for a less period the teacher shall pay the substitute provided by the Superintendent or sub-committee.

If any teacher is absent or tardy without being excused by the Superintendent or sub-committee, or dismisses school before the end of the term, without such permission, it will be considered by them as a resignation on the part of such teacher.

SEC. 22. Teachers shall attend all meetings appointed

by the Board, or by the Chairman of the Board, or by the Superintendent, and any absence from such meetings by any teacher who has been duly notified shall be regarded the same as absence from school during school hours.

Any sub-committee may call together the teachers in his sub-division at such time and place as he may designate, and each teacher in the sub-division shall be required to attend.

SEC. 23. Teachers shall have a copy of these regulations at all times at their respective school-rooms, and shall, from time to time, read to their respective schools so much thereof as will give the pupils a correct understanding of the rules by which the schools are to be governed.

“The school committee may prescribe suitable rules and regulations for the management, studies, classification and discipline of the schools, whenever they deem the same necessary; and the same being recorded by the town clerk, and a copy thereof given to the teachers and read in the schools, shall be binding upon scholars and teachers.”—*N. H. General Statutes, Chapter 81, Sec. 10.*

CHAPTER V.

RULES FOR GRADED SCHOOLS.

SECTION 1. Pupils shall attend the schools for which they are fitted, in their respective divisions as heretofore defined by the school committee, except when otherwise directed by the Board.

SEC. 2. Principals shall examine the pupils under the care of their assistants as often as they can consistently with proper attention to those whom they have immediately in charge.

SEC. 3. Singing, physical exercises, and vocal gymnastics, shall form a part of the exercises of each day.

SEC. 4. In the relation existing between the instructors in the Grammar schools, and also in the High school, the

Principals shall hold priority; and their directions shall be followed by the other instructors, in the business of the schools.

SEC. 5. The morning session of the school shall be from 9 to 12 throughout the year. Afternoon session from 1st Monday in November to the 1st Monday in February, from 1 1-2 to 4 1-2, and from the 1st Monday in February to the 1st Monday in November from 2 to 5, unless special permission is given to change them.

SEC. 6. Candidates for admission to the High school must give evidence of a fair moral character, and be able to pass a rigid examination in the studies of the Grammar schools before the Committee or the Superintendent. Every scholar completing the prescribed course of study in the High or Grammar schools shall be entitled to a diploma from the Board, provided the attendance, deportment and scholarship be satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI.

SCHOOL GRADES AND COURSE OF STUDY.

SECTION 1. The schools of this city shall be classed as follows:—Ungraded, Partially Graded, 1st and 2d Primary, 1st and 2d Middle, Intermediate, Grammar, and High schools; children five years of age may be admitted to the schools of this city.

SEC. 2. Ungraded schools shall be maintained in such districts as have not a sufficient number of scholars to allow the establishment of the several grades. Partially Graded schools may exist in such localities as cannot be accommodated by the Graded schools. The studies shall be such as the pupils are qualified to pursue, and are authorized by the laws of the State. The text-books shall be the same as are prescribed for the Graded schools.

SEC. 3. The Intermediate school is not regarded as one in the regular grade, but is designed to afford special advantages to such pupils as shall attend school for less than two terms in the year, or such as, from mental or physical inability, cannot maintain a fair position in the Grammar or High school, or are not easily managed in a Middle or Primary school. No pupil shall be admitted to this school who can profitably attend the graded schools.

The studies pursued shall correspond, as nearly as possible, with those in the Grammar grade, though it is not required that they be taken up in the same order. nor that every pupil attend to every branch.

SEC. 4. The course of study in the other schools shall be such as the Board may from time to time determine.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of furnishing the schools in Manchester with experienced and qualified teachers, the committee may from time to time elect such applicants as upon examination they may judge suitable to become teachers, and place them in any of the schools of this city; such persons elected shall be styled sub-teachers, and shall serve in such schools as the School Committee or Superintendent may determine, under the guidance and direction of the principals thereof, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed best for the interests of the schools and in such way and manner as may fit them to become to teachers.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1871.

HON. JAMES A. WESTON, *Mayor*,

EX OFFICIO CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM R. PATTEN,

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, EX OFFICIO.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office—No. 5 City Hall; residence, No. 68 Beech St.; office hours, from 8 to 9 A. M., school days.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WARD 1—Henry C. Sanderson,	WARD 5—Patrick A. Devine,
WARD 2—Marshall P. Hall,	WARD 6—William P. Merrill.
WARD 3—Thomas Borden,	WARD 7—James Dean,
WARD 4—Samuel N. Bell,	WARD 8—DeLafayette Robinson

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Finance, Accounts and Claims.—The Mayor, Messrs. Dean, Sanderson, Robinson and Patten.

Fuel and Heating.—Messrs. Robinson, Edgerly, and Merrill.

Text-Books and Apparatus.—Messrs. Dean, Edgerly, Bell, and Patten.

Repairs, Furniture, and Supplies.—Messrs. Edgerly, Devine, and Hall.

Printing and Stationery.—Messrs. Sanderson, Borden, and Edgerly.

Examination of Teachers.—Messrs. Borden, Hall, Merrill, and Edgerly.

Truancy.—Messrs. Devine, Edgerly, and Hall.

Employment of Children in Manufacturing Establishments.—Messrs. Bell, Dean, Edgerly, and the Mayor.

 SUB-COMMITTEES.

High School.—Messrs. Dean, Borden, and Bell.

Schools on Spring and Blodgett streets.—Mr. Sanderson.

Schools on Franklin street.—Mr. Hall.

East Grammar School.—Mr. Borden.

Schools on Merrimack street.—Mr. Patten.

Schools in Intermediate Building and Suburban School No. 3.—Mr. Devine.

Schools at Towlesville, Wilson Hill, and Bridge street.—Mr. Bell.

Schools at Amoskeag, and Suburban School No. 1.—Mr. Robinson.

Schools in Piscataquog.—Mr. Dean.

Suburban Schools Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.—Mr. Merrill.

Evening Schools.—Messrs. Sanderson and Hall.

Music.—Messrs. Robinson and Devine.

 NAMES AND LOCATION OF SCHOOLS.

1. High School, Beech street.
2. Intermediate School, Manchester street.
3. North Grammar School, Spring street.
4. South " " Franklin street.
5. East " " Lowell street.
6. Piscataquog Grammar School, Centre street

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|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 7. | Amoskeag Grammar School, Amoskeag. |
| 8. | Middle School No. 1, Blodgett street. |
| 9. | " " " 2, Beech street. |
| 10. | " " " 3, Beech street. |
| 11. | " " " 4, Wilson Hill. |
| 12. | " " " 5, Merrimack street. |
| 13. | " " " 6, Merrimack street. |
| 14. | " " " 7, Franklin street. |
| 15. | " " " 8, Franklin street. |
| 16. | " " " 9, Spring street. |
| 17. | " " " 10, Spring street. |
| 18. | Primary " " 1, Blodgett street. |
| 19. | " " " 2, Spring street. |
| 20. | " " " 3, Bridge street. |
| 21. | " " " 4, Towlesville. |
| 22. | " " " 6, Wilson Hill. |
| 23. | " " " 7, Merrimack street. |
| 24. | " " " 8, Merrimack street. |
| 25. | " " " 9, Manchester street. |
| 26. | " " " 10, Manchester street. |
| 27. | " " " 11, Franklin street. |
| 28. | " " " 12, Franklin street. |
| 29. | " " " 13, Spring street. |
| 30. | " " " 14, Spring street. |
| 31. | " " " 15, Piscataquog, Main street. |
| 32. | " " " 16, Piscataquog, Main street. |
| 33. | " " " 17, Piscataquog, River road. |
| 34. | " " " 18, Amoskeag, South. |
| 35. | " " " 19, Amoskeag, North. |
| 36. | " " " 20, Piscataquog, River road. |
| 37. | " " " 21, Piscataquog, Centre street. |
| 38. | Suburban " " 1, Stark District. |
| 39. | " " " 3, Bakersville. |
| 40. | " " " 4, Goffe's Falls. |
| 41. | " " " 5, Harvey District. |
| 42. | " " " 6, Webster's Mills. |
| 43. | " " " 7, Hallsville. |
| 44. | " " " 8, Massabesic. |
| 45. | " " " 9, Mosquito Pond. |



REPORT OF CITY REGISTRAR.

OFFICE OF CITY REGISTRAR, Feb. 16, 1871.

To the City Councils of Manchester:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present herewith the Report of the deaths in the city of Manchester for the year 1870.

The whole number of deaths, males	223
“ “ “ females	289
	<hr/>
Total	503

The deaths in each month were as follows:

January	44	July	59
February	22	August	50
March	41	September	52
April	28	October	42
May	39	November	36
June	36	December	54
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	210		293

The birthplaces of those who died were as follows:

Born in the United States	362
“ Ireland	65
“ Canada	46
“ England	10
“ Scotland	2
“ Germany	2
Unknown	16
	<hr/>
	503

For a particular statement of the causes of death, I refer you to the accompanying table.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. BENNETT, Registrar.

ANALYSIS OF WATER TAKEN FROM STEVENS' POND, AUGUST 9, 1870.

BOSTON, September 7, 1870.

JOSEPH B. SAWYER,

Civil Engineer, Manchester, N. H.

Sir.—The sample of water in a sealed glass demijohn, marked "Stevens Pond," and received from you, has been analyzed with the following results:

It is clear, transparent, and free from unusual color, odor, or taste. It does not decompose after standing in a warm place for ten days, and is free from animal matter. This water contain:

	In one U. S. gallon.	In 100,000 parts
Vegetable organic matter,	1.10	1.83
Mineral matter	1.17	1.95
	<u>2.27 grains.</u>	<u>3.78 parts.</u>

Its degree of hardness, on Dr. Clark's scale, is 88-100; and its action on lead pipe is barely perceptible, less than usual.

This water is uncommonly pure, and suitable for general distribution in a large city, being very much purer than that derived from wells in inhabited districts, and above the average of pond water.

Respectfully,

S. DANA HAYES,

State Assayer, Massachusetts.

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