1865

City of Gardiner. Mayor's Address, and Annual Reports, March, 1865.

Gardiner (Me.).
CITY OF GARDINER.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS,

AND

ANNUAL REPORTS.

MARCH, 1865.

GARDINER:
PRINTED BY H. K. MORRELL, HOME JOURNAL OFFICE.
1865.
ADDRESS OF EX-MAYOR NASH.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

In concluding the business of the municipal year now drawing to a close, it may not be considered out of place to review in a brief manner, some of the important interests to which our attention has been called in connection therewith.

The first impulse and duty of those who consent to serve the City in this capacity, should be to see that the interests of those who place them here are properly cared for. It has been considered heretofore, of the utmost importance that our municipal affairs should be managed, not only economically, but any increase of our City debt should be avoided as much as possible. But a great change has apparently taken place in the feelings of the people in this respect, within the last two or three years; and if we find our City liabilities to-day, to be eighty-thousand dollars instead of twenty-five, as they were four years ago, it does not necessarily follow that those who have had the management of them have been forgetful of their trust, or wanting in prudence in the discharge of their duties.

The principal business which has claimed our attention, and which, so far as the interest of the city is concerned, has exceeded all others, has been to meet the demands of the Government for men, in the prosecution of the war. It would have been of but little consequence to have stopped and inquired whether the method adopted, was the most judicious, or patriotic that could be devised, in responding to the calls of the Government—one thing we were made sensible of, and that was, that the citizens wished the quotas filled with volunteers, and that a bounty should be offered which would induce the men to enlist.

The first call was March 14th, one year ago, for 300,000 men, our quota of which was 36; which we obtained for a bounty of
$300 each, amounting to $10,800. The next was July 18th, for 500,000, giving us 57 to raise; which cost $400 each, amounting to $22,800. The last was Dec. 19th, for 300,000, under which our quota was 42, about all of whom have been obtained for $300 bounty, amounting to $12,600—making in round numbers, $46,600, paid for men the past year. Notwithstanding this large expenditure, increasing our City debt as it does, we have really been fortunate in filling our quotas for the bounties paid; being in many instances much less than the towns and cities around us were offering. And had the city authorities listened to the urgent appeals made by our fellow-citizens from time to time, to offer higher bounties, our city liabilities to-day would have been many thousand dollars more than they are.

It will be seen, by our Finance report, that most of the Departments have over-drawn their appropriations, to some extent, the last year. This is to be regreted, and nothing but the most urgent necessity should warrant an officer in so doing. Pay as you go, should be the motto in managing the ordinary affairs of the city; but I think an examination will convince any reasonable person, that, with the appropriations made, it was morally impossible to make them meet the demands of some of the Departments the last year.

The inquiry of the City Council, in making provision for the wants of the City at the commencement of the year, is too apt to be: How little money can we get along with? and in carrying out this principle of economy, it is often a real damage to the City, in embarassing the different Departments through the whole year, for the want of means to manage their affairs.

It will be perceived that no allowance was made for the great advance in the price of Labor, Material, and everything called for in the different Departments, in making the appropriations for the past year.

In the Highway Department, our Lumber bills for the building and repairing of Side-walks and Bridges, has always been an important and indispensable item—the cost of which, a few years ago, with the same appropriation, was eleven dollars per thousand. We have been obliged to pay on an average, twenty-four dollars per thousand for it, during the past year. Nails which formerly cost four dollars per hundred, we have paid ten or twelve for; and Teaming, a large amount of which is required, has nearly doubled, and everything else in proportion; and last, though not
least, our Snow bills, which last year were nothing, have amounted to over six hundred dollars the past winter; which we think should satisfy every person that the Street Commissioner, in over-drawing his appropriation, has not squandered his money or made any unnecessary expenditures.

The Poor Department is one of the most important in our City Government, and what has been said in relation to the Highways, applies equally to this. No man expects to support his family now, for the same that it cost him four years ago, and how can we expect the Poor Department to be an exception to this rule? The State Law, giving aid to the families of volunteers, was changed soon after the appropriation was made in the spring, cutting off the brothers and sisters of the volunteer from assistance, which made quite a difference in the expense of the Department, from the estimate made by the overseers in their annual report. On the whole, with the small appropriation made, the only wonder is that they have succeeded in managing it as well as they have.

The lesson to be derived from the experience of the past year, should be to see that liberal provisions are made for the expenses of the City Government, and that good and competent men are placed at the head of the different Departments.

JAMES NASH.
Gentlemen of the City Council:

It is with diffidence I present myself before you as Chief Magistrate, knowing my inability to perform the duty devolving upon me. With the friendly assistance I ask of you, gentlemen, I hope that I may be enabled to act in accordance with the requirements of my situation. The selection of the Council is much more judicious than that of Mayor. Had not the citizens more confidence in my ability than I have myself, never should I have been placed in this position.

The crisis of establishing a free government over our whole country, is already past. Nations ready to destroy this great and glorious government, have retreated with fear and trembling; and in an humble attitude now seek to regain lost friendship. We have reason to be encouraged, notwithstanding the vast destruction of life and property in consequence of the war. It has developed resources of the country, sufficient to pay all the debt, which would not have been brought out in half a century without the war. This great National Government, with a united people can dictate the National policy of every nation in the known world. The time is not far distant when the people of the southern States in rebellion, will hurrah with as much enthusiasm for the old flag of our country, as the heroes that replaced it upon the tattered walls of Fort Sumter. In view of such
facts, the large debt of our city should give no occasion for despondency. The general Government will no doubt pay the part which has accumulated in consequence of the war. The report of the Finance Committee and of the different departments, you have before you, presenting the financial condition of the city. In round numbers, the whole debt is eighty-five thousand dollars; sixty thousand of which has been made by reason of the war. The interest of this debt it will be necessary for you to provide for. I am of the opinion that it is best not to obtain a loan on a long time, on account of the present high rates of interest. I think the rates will be less in a short time. In making up the appropriations it is necessary to use economy, as much as possible, in view of the large liabilities of the city. It is for you to appropriate all the money to be used, by any department; not one dollar should be used without your sanction. Therefore, it will be necessary to make up the appropriations with much care.

The Fire Department should receive your special attention. Fortunately, our city has been favored. We have had but few fires requiring the labors of the Fire Companies the past year. The engines should be put in good working order, with good and efficient companies to operate them. Allow the men liberal pay, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining such. The small engine on Plaisted's Hill, is very much out of repair. It would be of good service in time of fire, if in good working order.

The Primary and Grammar schools are in prosperous condition, in as good, or better standing than ever before. The High school, for the past year has been of but little benefit. The appropriation is not sufficient to secure a good and permanent teacher. To make the school what it should be, would require thirteen or fourteen hundred dollars for the ensuing year. I will refer you to the able report of the School Committee for information in detail.

The expense of providing for the Poor has been much more than was anticipated, owing no doubt to the increased price of provisions. Fuel for the fires is a large item of ex-
pense. A great saving might be made by purchasing a wood lot in the vicinity of the Farm. It would be well for you to look into that matter. I understand a wood lot could be purchased at this time near the Farm, at a reasonable price. The Highways are in good condition, and I would suggest the appropriation being made sufficient to keep them so, without the Street Commissioner being under the necessity of overdrawing. I would call your attention to the propriety of widening the Grist Mill Bridge. It should be as wide as the old one was, to answer the convenience of the public travel.

The Police is an important department at this time. Intemperance has increased to an alarming extent since the war commenced. All places open for the encouragement of immorality, especially on the Sabbath day, contrary to law and good order, should be closed. Parents who allow their children to congregate about the streets, instead of attending some place of religious worship during the hours of Divine service, have sadly degenerated since the days of the Puritan Fathers.

I hope that all the business we have been elected to transact may be done in harmony, and satisfactory to all our citizens.

N. O. MITCHELL.
TREASURER'S REPORT.

City of Gardiner in account with J. M. Colson, Treasurer for 1863.

By balance due the city Feb. 29, 1864, $14,061 36
For Abatements for 1863, $161 33
   Paid John Berry, Treasurer, 11,742 96
   " Warrants, while Treasurer, 696 75
   Balance due the city, 1,460 30

$14,061 36

City of Gardiner in account with John Berry, Treasurer.

Temporary Loans.

F. M. Haughton, April 8, 1864, $350 00
Mary A. Ayer, April 11, 1864, 300 00
Matthew Harley, April 11, 1864, 1,000 00
D. G. C. Trott, April 16, 1864, 1,000 00
L. Lennan, June 17, 1864, 400 00
R. M. Newell, July 2, 1864, 600 00
Stephen Young, Aug. 15, 1864, 14,800 00
Isaac Lapham, Jr., Sept. 27, 1864, 1,000 00
Hugh W. Smith, Sept. 28, 1864, 500 00
Charles A. Hooker, Sept. 29, 1864, 600 00
Nathaniel Stone, Oct. 3, 1864, 4,000 00
Geo. Jackson, Oct. 4, 1864, 280 00
Edward Brush, Oct. 5, 1864, 350 00
Jordan Libby, Oct. 1, 1864, 500 00
Caroline P. Gowell, Oct. 10, 1864, 1,000 00
D. P. Gay and O. Worcester, Oct. 1, 1864, 1,000 00
E. Lawrence, Jan. 5, 1865, 1,000 00
C. C. Bank, Jan. 7, 1865, 2,000 00
" " Feb. 20, 1865, 4,000 00
Sundry persons, 2,600 00 37,280 00
For cash rec'd of State for aid to Families of Soldiers, 6,018 61
Cash received of State for Bounties, 1863-4, 12,235 00
For cash received of State for School Fund, 1863, 560 60
Cash received of State on account of Insane Pauper, 39 28 18,853 49
Cash received of Plimpton & Blake, for Rent of Stable, 30 00
Cash received of Johnson & Pease, for Rent of basement City Hall, .28 00
Cash received of C. McFarland, for Rent of Shop, 15 00 37 00
Cash rec'd of J. M. Colson, taxes 1863, 11,742 96
“ “ J. M. Larrabee, taxes ’64, 13,907 74
“ “ S. Amee, Street Com., ’64, 15 46 25,666 16

$81,872 65
Balance due Treasurer, 2,358 40
$84,231 05

Credit by payments the past year as follows:

Temporary Loans.
City note, C. C. Bank, $12,000 00
Interest on same, 273 33
City note, Harriet Rogers, 100 00
Interest on same, 3 81
City note, Wm. Cowell, 550 00
Interest on same, 90 97 13,018 11
Stephen Young, interest, 756 00
Savings Institution, interest, 147 00
C. C. Bank, interest and discount, 173 00 1,076 00

Mayor's Warrants.
Wm. Peacock, damages, 570 58
Hearse House, 67 00
New School House, Ward 6, 675 10
Burying Ground, 1 75 1,814 43
Recruiting expenses, 829 49
Bounties, call of Feb. 1864, 6,300 00
“ “ July “ 18,900 00
“ “ Dec. “ 9,700 00
Bounties to Drafted Men, 1,720 50 37,449 99
State, Aid, 8,537 62
Balance State tax, 1863, 1,947 79 10,485 41
City Bonds, 4,500 00
Interest on Funded Debt, 2,004 00 6,504 00
Highways and Bridges, 4,221 98
Poor and Insane, 2,581 17
Police, 439 25
Fire Department, 687 27
High School, 621 33
TREASURER'S REPORT.

Schools, 4,218 52
Salaries, 686 25
Common, 196 89
Contingent, 730 45 14,383 11

Errors excepted.

JOHN BERRY, Treasurer.

GARDINER, March 11, 1865.
OVERSEERS' REPORT.

The Overseers of the Poor and Insane herewith submit the following report:

**FIRST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To amt. received from other towns,</td>
<td>$280 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; from other sources,</td>
<td>97 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mayor's Warrants,</td>
<td>2,359 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,786 91</strong></td>
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</table>

By amount paid by overseers to March 1, 1865, $2,788 40

**SECOND.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To balance undrawn, March 1, 1864,</td>
<td>$266 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am't of appropriation, March 1864,</td>
<td>2,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rec'd from other towns,</td>
<td>280 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from other sources,</td>
<td>97 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,103 24</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By disbursements by Overseer, $2,738 40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Superintendent,</td>
<td>19 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mayor, viz:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Superintendent bal. due Mar. 1, '64,</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 3 quarters' Salary,</td>
<td>252 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due other towns,</td>
<td>97 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent's Salary to March 1, 1865,</td>
<td>84 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding bills, unpaid,</td>
<td>775 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,015 65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance against the Department of $912 41

There remains undrawn of the appropriation of March 1, 1864, $18 59

Good claims against other towns, 221 21

Deficiency, $672 71
OYESEE'S REPORT.

THIRD.

To amount of expenses at Almshouse to March 1, 1865, $1,061 67

By Wood taken from Farm to supply Paupers, $86 25
Butter and Calf sold, 19 25
Old Iron " 12 82
Excess of appraisal this year over last year, 4 18 122 00

Cost of Poor at Almshouse, $939 67

Expense of Poor outside of the Almshouse, $2,409 25
From this sum should be deducted two claims:
One against the State, and one against
Miss Martha E. Bigger, both amounting to about 60 00

Actual expense, $2,349 25

being an excess of $796,66 over last year, which with the numerous calls, and the extreme high price of provisions and wood, is not more than could reasonably be expected. The overseers, in their report last spring, recommended an appropriation of twenty-four hundred dollars, based upon the price of provisions at that time, and with the expectation of being relieved of five families which we were then providing for, by reason of the enlistment of the fathers and sons of those families. It was reasonable to suppose that with the bounties they received, together with the State aid, they would be able to support them without any further charge to the city; but it was a sad mistake, for they returned in a short time, and as many more with them who had never before asked any assistance from the city. Causes combined, not within the control of the overseers, have brought our Department in debt this year.

1st. The great advance in the price of provision, which was not anticipated.

2d. The Legislature reduced the amount of State aid.

3d. The soldiers came home in the summer sick and wounded, on furlough, without any pay; hence, the State aid was not sufficient to support their families, and there was no other course for them to pursue but to call on the city for help.

4th. The way and manner in which the State aid has been paid during the past year, to our mind has been a source of great expense to the Poor Department, when it should, as was contemplated, have been a great relief. The paying of State aid from three to five months ahead, and very often to persons who make
an improvident use of the means, has without doubt cost the city hundreds of dollars more than it would have cost, if it had been paid once a month, when due.

We would once more call the attention of the city authorities to the importance of purchasing a wood-lot for the use of the Farm. It would be a great saving in expense to the city. There is one now offered for sale which we think might answer, and the only one to be had near the city. The subject is worthy of consideration.

There have been twenty-five inmates at the Almshouse during a part of the year. Five have been discharged, and four have died, viz: Gideon Goodwin, Barzillai Dorr, Samuel Hutchinson and James Scott. The insane paupers remain the same, and are at the Hospital.

The number of outside persons assisted during the year has been two-hundred and seventeen, besides travelling paupers whom we have to help along the road, which does not cost less than thirty dollars a year.

In consideration of the large number of calls upon the Poor Department, we would recommend an appropriation of $3000 for the ensuing year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WEBB,\[ Overseers of Poor.\] J. M. LARRABEE, JOSEPH BOOKER,
STREET COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To his Honor, the Mayor of the City of Gardiner:

I herewith submit my annual report, embracing the expenditures for the past year, the condition of the streets, &c.

As soon as I had accepted the appointment, I commenced to examine the condition of the streets, and found them much out of repair, the side-walks especially. I concluded that some thousand feet in length must be removed. I commenced to do so as fast as I could replace it with new and safe walks. In consequence of the price of materials, and to provide something for winter use, as my former custom has been, I concluded it would draw hard upon the appropriation placed at my disposal, if I should continue our former mode of making walks. I therefore concluded to adopt the mode pursued by other cities and towns, by which I could save 50 per cent. in first cost. The average prices paid have been, for pine Lumber, $24, Hemlock, $15, and Spruce, $18 per thousand; Spikes and Nails, $10 per 100 lbs; and Labor has been about 25 per cent. above last year. I think all the streets belonging to the city have had more or less labor done upon them the past year. There has been an excess of expenditures in breaking roads the past year, over the year before of $600. There have been laid over 6000 feet in length, by 4 feet in width of new side-walk. There has been Gravel hauled to a considerable amount, and there is now in the Moore's Bank paid for, probably as much as will be used the coming season. I would call the earliest attention of my successor to the condition of the South Causeway Bridge. It is difficult for me to make a very correct estimate of the amount needed the coming year; but I would recommend $3500 for ordinary repairs of Highways, Bridges, &c.

The financial condition of the Highway Department is as follows:
STREET COMMISSIONER’S REPORT.

To paid for bills rendered for Labor, $2,839 25
- " " " Lumber, 1,088 22
- " " " Iron and Nails, 132 33
- " " " Gravel, 46 20

4,106 00

By appropriation, $3,000 00

Materials sold, 15 46 3,015 46

3,030 54

Materials on hand more than last spring, $165 00

Cash due from B. Johnson, 80 00 245 00

325 00

There has been expended for which there was no appropriation, as follows:

For New bridge on Causeway, $419 00
- " Street to Cemetery, 150 00

569 00

$276 54

The schedule of tools is as follows:

2 Large Cast Iron Ploughs, $20 00
2 " Scrapers, 20 00
6 " Triangular Snow Ploughs, 30 00
3 Wheelbarrows, 5 00
2 Cross-cut Saws, 6 00
3 Iron Bars, 4 00
2 Pickaxes, 3 00
2 Hammers, 1 75
1 Derrick and Wrench, 160 75

$250 50

Respectfully submitted,

SAM’L AMEE, Street Commissioner.
CITY MARSHAL’S REPORT.

To his Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Common Council:

I herewith submit to you the following report for the municipal year ending Feb. 28th, 1865.

The whole number of cases commenced and tried in the Police Court, from March 1st, 1864, to Feb. 28th, 1865, is 95; and for the following causes:

Drunkenness, 24—imprisoned 15, fined 6, discharged 3.
Assault and battery, 22—fined 12, imprisoned 5, discharged 5.
Adultery, 6—ordered to recognize 2, discharged 4.
Larceny, 9—fined 3, committed to Reform School 2, discharged 4.
Malicious mischief, 3—fined 2, discharged 1.
Night walking, 9—imprisoned 6, discharged 3.
Disturbing the peace, 6—ordered to recognize 5, discharged 1.
Obtaining goods by false pretences, 3—ordered to recognize 2, discharged 1.
Common Runaway, 1—committed to Reform School.
Search Warrants, 2.
Keeping House of ill Fame, 2—imprisoned.
Selling intoxicating liquors, 4—fined 2, discharged 2.
Passing counterfeit money, 2—ordered to recognize.
Peddling, 1—ordered to recognize.
Profane swearing, 1—fined.

I have endeavored to use all vigilance to prevent violation of law, and in prosecuting violations whenever sufficient testimony for conviction was produced, and when I judged that the public would be benefitted thereby. I think that the quiet and good order of the city the past year will compare favorably with former years. Intoxicating liquors are no doubt sold in many places in
our city, in violation of law; but inasmuch as the City Council have taken no action in this matter the past year, I have deemed it next to useless for me to undertake the enforcement of the liquor law single handed.

The amount of rent received for City Hall, is $85.00; for grass crop of Common, $10.25. Our City Lockup has been very much improved, at an expense of about $38.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. COLSON, City Marshal.
CITY SOLICITOR'S REPORT.

To the City Council:

The undersigned City Solicitor for the year ending March 1865, respectfully submits the following report:

There are two suits still pending: one in Kennebec County, and one in Sagadahoc County against the city, for interest on bonds of Ken. & Port. Railroad Company. These have been in court for a number of years, waiting for the new R. R. Company to adjust, which they have agreed to do.

The suit in favor of Wm. R. Gay vs. the City Council, to reverse the doings of said Council in laying out the road over Gay's wharf, has been determined in favor of the city.

The action against the town of Monmouth, to recover for supplies furnished the family of C. K. Witham, a pauper, is still pending. Also the action against the town of Jefferson, for supplies furnished Mrs. Cunningham, an insane pauper.

At the last August term of the Supreme Judicial Court, an indictment was found against the city, for causing the death of Thomas M. Douglass, on account of alleged incumbrances in the street, near the Gas works.

At the November term of said Court, that indictment was quashed for informality, and another found for the same cause, which was tried at said November term, and a verdict obtained in favor of the city.

A suit has recently been commenced and entered at the present March term, in favor of Edward Tasker and wife, against the city, for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the female defendant, in Oct. last, by means of the wagon in which the defendants were riding, coming in contact with a log on the Causeway near the bridge, while the bridge was being re-built.

LORENZO CLAY, City Solicitor.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Gardiner:

Since my last report, there has been a large drain upon that class of men who make up our Fire Department, so that it is almost if not quite impossible, to organize a good Fire Company for either engine.

Unless more interest is taken by the citizens, in forming companies for the engines, the time is not far distant when the city will be without a Fire Department. In the event of a fire at the present time, (as was the case at the fire of N. K. Chadwick's barn, March 6th,) there are not men enough belonging to the Engine Companies to work the engines any length of time without assistance; and as it is of the greatest importance that at the first breaking out of a fire, the engines should be worked quick and strong, it should be the duty of every man who is present, to render his assistance.

It is not a very pleasant position for the officers of the Fire Department to be constantly calling for assistance on the engines, and have no response but insulting language.

The law makes it imperative for any man who may be called upon by the proper authorities, to render his assistance; and if he refuses to do so, he is liable to be prosecuted; and if convicted, fined.

I think the time has come when some different organization of the Fire Department should be made; and I would here call your serious attention to the propriety of substituting a Steam Fire Engine, in lieu of the "Fire King." Would it not remedy many of the evils of our present system? I have seen a Steam Fire Engine worked in the city of New York, with twelve men, without any assistance of horse power in getting to or from the fire.
I learn that our neighboring city, Augusta, is to have a Steam Fire Engine; and I would suggest to your honorable bodies, the propriety of choosing a committee to visit that city at an early day, and examine the operation and cost of the machine.

I would call your serious attention to the necessity of having a reservoir on or near Washington Street.

The location of the “Fire King” Engine House, demands a passing notice. The location of the present House is favorable to but a small portion of the city; whereas, if it was in the vicinity of the Common, the engine could be got to all parts of the city easier and earlier, than from the present location.

If a fire should occur at, or in the vicinity of the Grist Mill Bridge, an engine could be got to the fire from a point near the Common—especially if in the winter—earlier and easier than from the present location of the “Fire King.”

I would recommend that a lot of land be procured for the location of an Engine House for the “Fire King,” at some point near the common.

The “Washington” and “Fire King” each, require one hundred feet of new leading Hose.

The Engines are in good order and repair, and also the Hooks and Ladders.

An appropriation of twelve hundred dollars will be required for the Fire Department for the ensuing year.

The following is a correct list of fires that have occurred during the year ending March 10, 1865:

1864.
April 9. Wm. R. Gay, Dwelling House, partial loss; $400.
Dec. 20. Elbridge Berry, Saw Mill, total loss; $1000.
“ “ Drake & Noyes, Shingle Machine Manufactory, total; $800.

1865.
Jan. 28. Matthews & Son, Dwelling house, total; $1300. Insured, $1300.

B. A. NEAL, Chief Engineer.

GARDINER, March 10, 1865.
SCHOOL REPORT.

The Superintending School Committee submit their annual report:

HIGH SCHOOL.

The City High School continued through the spring and fall terms in charge of its former Principal, Mr. John T. Magrath. He then tendered his resignation to engage in other pursuits, and was followed by Mr. Jonathan Soule. Miss Isabella D. Godding, who has been the assistant for eleven consecutive terms, continued through the year; and it is but a simple act of justice to say, that she has performed her duties with conscientious fidelity. Since she entered the school, there have been no less than six different Principals, the success of some of whom has not been at all flattering. But whatever may have been the laxity of discipline in the lower room, Miss G. has always succeeded in maintaining order in her department. She is herself thoroughly prepared for every recitation; and if her pupils do not make good progress in their studies, it is no fault of hers.

Of the condition of the High School, we cannot speak in so encouraging terms as we could wish. There has been a growing disinclination on the part of some of the scholars to submit to wholesome discipline. Their demeanor has not been uniformly respectful, nor their habits studious. These evils were more apparent during the last term than for many years before. The Directors cannot themselves govern the school; they can only co-operate with and sustain the Principal, in the enforcement of the rules. If he fails in either tact or decision, their only resource is to discontinue his services and make the trial of another. In performing these duties, not uniformly pleasant, while sincerely endeavoring to act with fidelity to their trust, they need the sympathy and co-
operation of the citizens. The interests of the school require, we think, a little more readiness in the homes of the scholars to second the endeavors of the Directors in its behalf.

Mr. Soule, at his own suggestion was relieved of his duties two weeks before the close of the regular term. His health is insufficient for the labors of so hard a school; and he has returned to his former position in Hartland Academy.

Grammar Schools.

Of the Grammar Schools we can speak much more encouragingly. All three are in most excellent condition, and the work that is done in them is far more satisfactory than at any other period since our knowledge of them began.

The High Street School was given in charge of Miss Emma J. Clark at the beginning of the spring term. Miss Clark had been thoroughly tried, both as a teacher and disciplinarian, in the Primary schools and as an Assistant here. Still it was with much hesitancy that we ventured upon the experiment of having her attempt the task of managing a school in which so many men had failed. She proved herself fully equal to the position. For several terms the habit of talking in a low, deep undertone had prevailed among the scholars, and all the efforts of the teachers had failed to correct the evil. It soon disappeared under Miss Clark's persistent rule. Whispering was abolished. The scholars began to be studious, and to give good attention to the exercises in the class. The labors of the year were brought to a most satisfactory termination, at the final visit, at the close of the last term. We have seldom been so highly gratified with the appearance of any school; and we are glad to set old No. 2 down as one of the best schools in the city. The credit is due to Miss Clark, and her Assistant, Miss Mary O. Ring, formerly of the New Mills School, whose services were alike acceptable.

The change that has been wrought in this school shows what may be accomplished by a steady purpose, not to be discouraged by one or two, or even many defeats. The reward of our efforts has come at last.

The Lincoln street Grammar School was commenced in the spring by Mr. D. H. Pulcifer. Mr. P. had just closed a very successful term in a difficult school in Pittston village; he was one of the Superintending School Committee of that town; and in employing him here we felt entire confidence in his success. The school opened auspiciously. The scholars spoke of their teacher
in the highest terms; and not one word of complaint was wafted to our ears, till the report burst forth, that a scholar had been badly cut and scarred in the face, with a green-hide, in the hands of the teacher. Mr. Pulcifer immediately reported the case to one of the Committee, and expressed his regret that, in a moment when his patience was severely tried, he had permitted himself to inflict blows where his better judgment told him he should not have done. The Committee advised him to immediately see the aggrieved party, and make whatever reparation the case demanded. Before he could do this, he was followed to his boarding-place by two parties, one of whom had no personal interest in the matter, and an attempt was made to assault him. There was great excitement in the city; a great many rumors were afloat, and one of the streets leading to the school-room was the next morning paraded by a man armed for violence. The teacher, however, wisely refrained from going to his school, and the disgrace of a street encounter and fight was happily avoided. The law was appealed to by the parent, and the teacher bound over to appear at a higher court; but the case, as we understand, was afterward settled by the defendant paying the cost of the preliminary proceedings.

At the advice of the Committee, Mr. P. resigned his place in the school. We did this because, however much we might desire the authority of the teacher to be supported, we could not justify one in inflicting such injury upon a pupil. Mr. P. did not attempt to justify himself; and we could not, from the spirit he manifested, but sympathize with him in the unfortunate occurrence. We endeavored to be just towards all parties, and acted in accordance with what we regarded as the best interests of the school.

The remainder of the term was kept by Mr. C. H. Clay, who came to us well recommended, but who failed to obtain the mastery of the scholars.

Mrs. R. H. Plaisted was then employed. She had been well known to the people of the city, as an accomplished teacher; and we felt that with the means at our command, we could obtain no one with so good a prospect of success. We were not disappointed. The school was soon in working order. The scholars became quiet and respectful in their demeanor; the noise and confusion disappeared; and diligent study took the place of boisterous rudeness. The examination at the close of the winter term was every way satisfactory. The appearance of the school spoke in the highest terms for the good influence of the teacher. We
think ourselves well rewarded for our perseverance. Though twice beaten, we succeeded at last; and we have yet to learn, that the condition of any school is so bad that it may not be retrieved with proper effort.

Miss Abbie A. Clark, the old and popular Assistant, remained with the school through the first term, when she resigned, to accept a situation at the west. She was followed by Miss Clara A. Carney, well known as one of our most successful teachers, who maintained her well-earned reputation in this new position.

The New Mills Grammar School was placed in charge of Miss Ellen Sawyer, who taught it successfully through the year. Miss S. had been tried and proved in two other schools in the city, and she showed herself fully equal to the task required of her here, where a good deal of trouble had occurred in former years. She found the school in disorder, dull and backward; but she soon changed its whole aspect. Though small, it already begins to take the rank of a good Grammar School, and to compare favorably with the other two. Miss Sawyer will need but another year to make it fully equal to them.

Primary Schools.

The New Mills Primary was kept through the year by Miss Myra B. Sturtevant. The room is quite inconvenient; but Miss S. wrought a good work for the pupils there. We have heard no word of complaint from any quarter, and all we have heard has been in her favor. Repeated visits to her school assure us that the praise is well bestowed. The recitations were excellent, the order perfect, and the interest of the children delightful to witness.

The Maple street Primary was kept one term by Miss Clara S. Lovejoy, and the other two by Miss S. A. M. Bradley. This school is subject to a great many fluctuations. The people are constantly coming and going, and the material is not all of the best kind. Yet both of these teachers succeeded well in their work. The school was orderly, the scholars interested and happy, the books provided by the city well cared for, and the room wore a neat and cheerful appearance.

The Neal street Primary was successfully taught one term by Miss Clara A. Carney, when she was transferred to the Lincoln street School, to take the place of Assistant there. Miss Clara S. Lovejoy was then transferred from Maple street to Neal street. She found here a larger school than the one she left, but succeeded
well in its management. Her school was much interrupted during the winter by defects in the heating apparatus, and the neglect of the contractor to furnish promptly the required fuel. In consequence of these difficulties, the number of scholars was greatly diminished towards the close. The newest and best of our Primary school-houses, it is absolutely needful that a change should be made in the furnace before another winter. The best of teachers cannot succeed in cold and smoky rooms. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, Miss L. managed to keep the interest of a good number of her scholars.

The Dresden street Primary was kept by its former teacher, Miss A. M. FLITNER; and it is unnecessary to say, that under her conscientious labors it holds the front rank among the Primary schools of the city. Indeed, there is no school, from the High School down to the lowest, in which the scholars are more thoroughly trained in the elements of a good education. Miss F. excels both as a teacher and disciplinarian.

The Summer street Primary was kept by Miss FLORA L. SMITH. She labored here with great diligence, and with excellent results, till past the middle of the last term, when she was obliged by failing health to surrender her task. The sympathies of her scholars go with her in her severe sickness, and the hope is felt by the Committee that she may be restored, and return to her cherished duties in the school-room. The school was finished by Miss ABBIE COX of Farmingdale.

The Spring street Primary remained through the year under the care of its well-tried teacher, Miss ELLA TRUE. All her scholars have grown up under her instruction, and know no other teacher. They owe her many thanks for her persevering labors in their behalf. She teaches a thoroughly live school, and bears her pupils rapidly forward in their studies. The wisdom of retaining faithful teachers is manifested in the prosperity of this school.

The Winter street Primary was kept the first term by Mrs. R. H. PLAISTED, when she became the Principal of the Lincoln street Grammar School; one term by Miss MARGIE E. JACKINS, when she resigned to accept a situation elsewhere; and the last term by Miss FLORA A. RAYMOND. Under all these teachers the school appeared exceedingly well. Both of the former gave very general satisfaction. Miss RAYMOND was not so fortunate. Charges of cruelty in her punishments were brought against her, but they were not sustained by evidence. Threats of personal violence were ut-
tered, and mob-law hinted at as a means of driving her from the school. The course was not creditable to those who adopted this method to destroy her influence. It is never resorted to by those who feel that their complaints are entirely just. Miss R. has proved herself, both here and elsewhere, a very energetic teacher. She labors diligently for the good of her pupils. We can only suggest that a little more discretion in dealing with the children who break the rules of her school, and a little more readiness to meet in a conciliatory spirit disaffected parents coming to her with complaints, would smooth her pathway as a teacher, and contribute to greater success.

Out of Town Schools.

The school in No. 7 was taught in the summer by Miss Hattie M. Simpson. She appeared to be an excellent scholar and a conscientious teacher. Her school, however, did not maintain its interest to the close. At the final visit but five scholars were present. We think the difficulty lay in a lack of energy and life on the part of the teacher, together with a spirit of indifference in the pupils and parents.

The winter term was kept by Miss Delana Snell. With less scholarship than the teacher of the summer term, she was yet more successful. The school was quiet and orderly at the closing visit, and the classes, though quite small, made generally a very creditable appearance. The examination in Arithmetic was very good; but the poorest exercises here, as we have noticed them in perhaps not so marked degree elsewhere, were those of the classes in reading.

The school in No. 8 was taught summer and winter by Miss Carrie E. Lawrence. It was her first effort in the city, and a decided success. We found here the best class in Arithmetic we have seen anywhere during the year; while the examination in the other branches spoke remarkably well for the zeal of the teacher and the interest and diligence of the scholars. We are glad to say this good word for No. 8, which has not always been very highly praised in former reports. May the reform that has commenced continue unabated for many successive years. The summer term in District No. 4, was taught by Miss Flora A. Ray mond. She is a prompt and energetic teacher, and succeeded in awakening a commendable zeal in her scholars; but there was not that sympathy existing between teacher and pupil that insures perfect success. The number in attendance was very small, as is
necessarily the case since the disunion of the districts in that section.

Miss Delia F. Roberts taught the winter term, and succeeded in the management of the school to the satisfaction of all concerned. Miss Roberts may pride herself on her success, it being the first winter term for several years that there has not been trouble and dissatisfaction in this school. The Committee are of the opinion that the school has been more profitable during the past year than for several years before.

School No. 6, during the summer term was under the charge of Miss Mattie T. Pierce, whose success the term before in the same school, was sufficient guarantee of her fitness to be a teacher of children. Her kindness, yet firmness in discipline and perseverance, proved her efficiency and insured her success. Her classes, though small, evinced great thoroughness in the studies of the term.

The winter term, under the management of Miss Mary C. Potter, was equally satisfactory. The new school-house, built during the past autumn was occupied for the winter term, and added much to the attractiveness of the school. The Committee were sorry to find that some of the scholars had brought their local jealousies into so pleasant a school-room, yet would commend them for their general good behavior during school hours.

The school at Flagstaff has been taught both terms by Miss Frances C. Jones. Though her first experience in teaching, yet she proved herself a successful teacher. Her gentleness won the hearts of her pupils, and perfect harmony was the result. The order was excellent, and the recitations commendable. The bright and happy faces of the scholars betokened an earnestness not always observed in mixed schools.

**General Remarks.**

It has been said by the inspired penman, that all the parts of the human body are essential to the whole. "The eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee, nor the head to the feet, I have no need of you." This is equally true of our school system. All its parts are alike essential to the whole. Abolish the Primary schools, and there can be no Grammar and High schools. Abolish the High school, and the system is at once destroyed. Confusion will be introduced into the Grammar schools by the remaining there of those who are prepared for the High school,
and the coming in of those crowded every year out of the Primary schools. It would be a suicidal policy to do so. No one who at all understands the advantage of graded schools would advocate the measure.

The public schools of our parent State of Massachusetts, are the praise of the whole civilized world. No where else is the school system so nearly perfect. According to the last report of the Board of Education, there are in that State one hundred and eighteen towns which maintain a High school; and the Secretary earnestly urges that all towns having two thousand inhabitants shall be required to support one. There, where the High school system has been tried and proved, he would be regarded as far behind the times who should question the utility or advocate its abolition. Arguments for the closing of the High school and resorting to the aid of schools maintained by private tuition, are those of ignorance and not of an enlightened judgment.

Grant that our High School has not been so successful of late as we might desire. We have paid the lowest possible salary for a Principal, and the time has long since passed when we can hope to obtain a man qualified for the position, and giving his whole time to his duties, for the inadequate compensation. It will be impossible to obtain a teacher for less than eight-hundred dollars. We ought to pay a thousand. The failure to make the school what it should be in the past, is no argument for abolishing it. It should rather stimulate us all to unite in vigorous efforts to improve it, raise it to the standard required, and make it a source of perennial blessings to the people of our city and vicinity. No taxation should be deemed too heavy for the maintaining of a good High school in the city of Gardiner.

No principle is better established by judicial decisions than that the teacher stands for the time being in loco parentis. He has the same authority over the scholar in the school-room as the parent in the home. The same kindness and gentleness are required in dealing with those intrusted to his care, as the good parent manifests in dealing with his child. He has the same right to punish, and to the same extent. If he transcends the bounds of parental authority, and inflicts severer punishments than the parent would be allowed to do, he is amenable to the law, and liable to be removed as a teacher and punished as a criminal. It would be well for both teachers and parents to remember these simple and obvious principles. It would sensibly influence the course of
the former in their management in the school-room, and the latter in their course towards the teacher. It will be a glorious era for our schools when our teachers shall all come to feel a like interest in their scholars to that which a good parent feels for his children; when they shall manifest the same solicitude for their improvement, as wisely correct their faults, as zealously cultivate their manners and morals, and as assiduously train them for the duties and responsibilities of life.

It will also, we think, modify somewhat the course towards teachers who have felt it their duty to punish scholars. The teacher has transcended no right till he has gone beyond the part of a good parent in punishing. It is for the school authorities to decide this question. The law very wisely places the teacher beyond the reach of popular excitement, and no one can be justified in retaliating by personal violence, however great the provocation. By special enactment any person who disturbs a teacher in the performance of his duties, by either entering a school-room and using loud talk or threatening gestures there, or prowling about the house while teachers or scholars are present, is liable to arraignment, fine and costs. The courts show no leniency towards those who assault a teacher, whether they be parents or scholars. No person has a right to take his child from school during school hours without the consent of the teacher. A case like this is reported in Massachusetts.

A school-master was in the habit of keeping the child of the defendant, with other scholars, after school hours to learn her lessons, which had been imperfectly recited at the regular hour. The parent believing the detention to be illegal, went to the school-house and demanded his child after the regular school hours. The master said the child should go as soon as she had recited her lesson. The parent attempted to enter the school-room to take his child, was resisted, and committed an assault. The court ruled that the keeping of a child until the lessons of the day had been perfected was legal; that the parent was in the wrong; that a child placed at school by the parent is under the control of the master until regularly dismissed, and that a parent cannot withdraw the child from school during the day against the master's will, except through the intervention of an officer and the School Committee. The defendant was fined twenty dollars and costs.

A case like the following occurred in Piscataquis County: A parent forbade his boy taking turn in building the fire. At the second refusal to do it, the teacher inflicted upon the boy a severe chastisement. The parent, himself a lawyer, had the teacher arraigned before a Justice of the Peace, and fined. The defendant
appealed; and under the ruling of the court the teacher was acquitted by the jury, thus establishing the principle that a teacher can require this duty of the scholars even against parental authority.

The Committee are of the opinion that a little more attention to the reciprocal duties of parents, teachers and scholars, would contribute very much to promote the interest of our schools.

The causes of dissatisfaction with teachers are various, and would sometimes be amusing, but for the sad revelation they make of human weakness. A child is corrected; without stopping to inquire into the merits of the case, the parents are enraged, and forthwith declare the teacher unfit for the place. The convenience of the parent conflicts with the necessary rules of a school respecting attendance, punctuality or dismissal; the cry is at once raised that the rules are too strict, the Committee are blamed for their existence, and the teacher for their attempted enforcement. A lesson is hard; the child complains, and the teacher is at once condemned for imposing tasks too severe. Sometimes a teacher is steadily opposed because a relative or particular friend is desired in his place. In one instance during the year, a man very earnestly urged the employment of a particular teacher, but turned against her for no other known reason than that she saw fit, for her own convenience, to change her boarding-place. It is, we suppose, vain to desire everybody to act wisely in reference to their schools; but it is worth while for all to consider, whether it is well to imperil the interests of the children on light and frivolous grounds.

Our school-houses are nearly all old and in want of thorough repairs. Kept in the best possible manner, they cannot become models of neatness. It is gratifying to record that we have seen evidences of improved taste on the part of the teachers in this respect. In not a single instance have we witnessed an unnecessarily dirty room in the course of the year. We believe this to be owing in part to the praise bestowed in former reports upon a few teachers, who had taken special pains to preserve the neatness of their rooms. A healthful emulation has thus been created. It always pains us to witness a neglect in this respect, and we involuntarily conclude that there is something wrong in the teacher who permits it. No good teacher will willingly attempt the instruction of his scholars in a filthy school-room. The welfare of their children is involved, more than people think, in this matter.

On the whole, reviewing the schools for the past year, we have
reason to be measurably satisfied with the work that has been done in them. The Grammar and Primary schools, taken as a whole, have been better than we ever knew them to be before. Not one of them but appeared well at the closing examination. In the out of town schools there has been less difficulty, and fewer complaints have been heard. The exceptions to this statement have been noticed in our review of the schools above.

The Committee and teachers, with the best endeavors they can put forth, will fail, without the co-operation of the parents. Unless there is some interest in the schools, at home, there can be no great progress, however great the appropriations of the city government. We wish we could reach the ear of every father, mother and guardian among us, and persuade them to renew their interest in our public schools. These boys and girls, growing up in our homes, and thronging our streets with merry hearts and cheerful faces, are soon to take the places we now occupy. The future is to be placed in their hands. How shall they fulfil the trust? Upon our public schools and the influences prevailing there, under Providence, much of their characters will depend. Make our schools in every respect what parents, teachers and authorities should make them, and they will be prepared to fulfil well their part in life, and generations to come will rise up and invoke blessings on our memories.

GILES BAILEY,  
Superintending  
J. M. LARRABEE,  
School  
F. GARDINER,  
Committee.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for Common Schools for 1864, $3000 00
Amount received from State, 560 60
" " for Tuition, 36 00
" " rent of Dwelling House, 33 32
Excess of expenditures over appropriations, 569 49

Paid for Teachers' Salaries, $2922 58
Fuel, 583 12
Repairs, new Furnace, &c, 354 10
Bill contracted in 1863, of which no account was made in the estimate of 1864, 162 80
Paid for Cleaning Houses, 22 50
Sawing Wood and taking care of Houses, 55 49
Printing weekly report Cards, 12 00
Insurance, 16 75
Brooms, Pails and Chairs, 15 09
Books, Crayons, &c., 54 98 4199 41

There have been several causes which have occasioned the excess of expenditures over appropriations.

1st. The great advance in the price of Fuel.
2d. The increase of wages, costing nearly twice as much as formerly.
3d. The advance in the price of lumber, glass, and other materials necessary for repairs.

From this excess of $569 49
may be deducted for fuel on hand at least ten cords, 70 00

Leaving a balance of $499 49

If we consider the expenses not estimated in making the report last year, the matter will stand thus:

For building Fence around School-house at Flagstaff, 82 43
and under-pinning the House,
Bills of 1863, paid from appropriation of 1864, 162 80

$245 23

Excess over the estimate of the committee for 1864, $254 26.
Statistical Table accompanying the School Report.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SCHOOLS</th>
<th>Whole Attendance Spring Term</th>
<th>Average Attendance Spring Term</th>
<th>Whole Attendance Fall Term</th>
<th>Average Attendance Fall Term</th>
<th>Winter Term</th>
<th>Average Winter Term</th>
<th>Length of Rain Term in Days</th>
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# LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES.

## LIABILITIES.

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## RESOURCES.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1865-6.

Highways, Streets and Bridges, $3,500 00
Grammar and Primary Schools, 4,000 00
City High School, 1,300 00
Poor and Insane, 3,000 00
Fire Department, 1,200 00
Interest, 4,500 00
Contingent, 1,000 00
Police, 500 00
Common, 200 00
Salaries, 1,415 00

$20,615 00

LIST OF CITY PROPERTY.

City Hall, $1,800 00
Furniture in same, 60 00
Furniture in City Rooms, 150 00
Gardiner Lyceum and Lot, 1,450 00
City Clock, 250 00
School-houses and Lots, 6,500 00

$10,210 00

Property Belonging to the Poor Department.
Buildings and 14 acres of Land, $5,000 00
Furniture, Bedding, Stock, Provisions, &c., 1,410 92

$6,410 92
LIST OF CITY PROPERTY.

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.
2 Ploughs, $20, 2 Scrapers, $20, 6 Snow Ploughs, $30, $70 00
2 Wheel Barrows, $5, 2 Cross-cut Saws, $6, 3 Iron Bars $4, 15 00
$ Picks, $3, 2 Hammers, $1.75, 1 Derrick, $160.75, 165 50

$250 50

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
3 Engine Houses and one Lot, $1,100 00
Hook and Ladder House, 140 00
4 Cisterns, 600 00
Fire King Engine and Hose Carriage, 1,500 00
Washington " " 1,500 00
2 old Engines, 200 00
Hook and Ladder Carriage, Ladders, Hooks, &c., 125 00
1000 feet Hose, 1,000 00
Stoves, Torches, Spanners, &c., 80 00

$6,245 00

Powder House, $100 00
Pound, 50 00
Shop near Factory Bridge, 50 00 200 00
Hearse at Plaisted Hill Cemetery, 75 00
Old Hearse at " " 15 00
Hearse at South Gardiner, 50 00
Other City property, 50 00 190 00
CITY GOVERNMENT, 1865-6.

Hon. NATHAN O. MITCHELL, Mayor.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—ARTHUR BERRY.
   " 2—JOS. PERRY.
   " 3—GEO. W. WILCOX.
   " 4—JOS. W. LUNT.
   " 5—JOHN BERRY.
   " 6—SHERBURN LAWRENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Hon. WILLIAM PALMER, President.

WARD 1.

J. C. Ayer, T. H. Spear,
Geo. N. Johnson, John C. Jones,
Richard Blaisdell, Geo. A. Gammon.

WARD 2.

David Dennis, Alden Baker,
A. J. Parker, Joshua Gray,

WARD 3.

William Palmer, James Capen, Jr.,
A. E. Wing, Thaddeus Hildreth,
Seth G. Moore, John Willey.

WARD 4.

WARD 5.

WARD 6.

CHARLES P. BRANCH,
City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

G. S. STEWARD,
Clerk of the Common Council.
JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS.
Messrs. J. Berry, Lunt, A1, Messrs. Gray, Townsend, Lawrence, T. Gammon, Willey,
\textit{Aldermen.} Messrs. Dennis, Hildreth, \textit{Councilmen.}

ON NEW STREETS, AND ASSESSING DAMAGES THEREFOR.
Messrs. A. Berry, Perry, \textit{Aldermen.} Messrs. Moore, Dennis, Jones, \textit{Councilmen.}

ON FINANCE.

ON SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Messrs. Wilcox, J. Berry, \textit{Aldermen.} Messrs. Moore, Dennis, Johnson, \textit{Councilmen.}

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Messrs. J. Berry, Lawrence, \textit{Aldermen.} Messrs. Townsend, Buffum, Capen, \textit{Councilmen.}

ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ON HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND SIDEWALKS.
Messrs. A. Berry, Perry, \textit{Aldermen.} Messrs. Baker, Ayer, Parker, \textit{Councilmen.}

ON PRINTING.
Messrs. Lawrence, A. Berry, \textit{Aldermen.} Messrs. Dennis, Blaisdell, Moore, \textit{Councilmen.}

ON BURYING GROUNDS.
Messrs. Lunt, Lawrence, \textit{Aldermen.} Messrs. Townsend, Gammon, Willey, \textit{Councilmen.}

ON ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.
Messrs. Wilcox, A. Berry, \textit{Aldermen.} Messrs. Dennis, Baker, Buffum, \textit{Councilmen.}

ON POOR DEPARTMENT.
ASSESSORS AND OVERSEERS OF POOR.

John Webb, Stillman Libby.
James M. Larrabee.

CITY MARSHAL.

James M. Colson.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

Thadeus Hildreth, 2d.

CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.

James M. Larrabee.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department.

Barker A. Neal.

SECOND ENGINEER.

Charles Osgood.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Ward 1—J. E. Ladd.
" 2—S. W. Townsend.
" 3—J. G. Donnell.

THIRD ENGINEER.

A. E. Wing.

Ward 4—John C. Goding.
" 5—John Stone.
" 6—Thaddeus Hildreth.

TRUANT COMMITTEE.

James M. Colson, John C. Jones.
Jos. W. Lunt,

TITHING MEN.

Wm. Morrell, Chas. Swift,
Geo. M. Holmes, John S. Wilson,
Seth G. Moore, Sherburn Lawrence.

HARBOR MASTER.

William R. Gay.

POUND KEEPER.

Benj. Chamberlain.

FIELD DRIVERS AND FENCE VIEWERS.

H. D. Wakefield, E. Norton,
Ford B. Curtis, John Smith,
Benaiah Williams, Jos. Siphers,
Alex’t Troop, Freeman Williams.
Albert Potter.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

James M. Larrabee, Thaddeus Hildreth.
Rev. Frederic Gardiner.

DIRECTORS OF CITY HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. George Burgess, John Berry.
Rev. A. L. Park,
CITY GOVERNMENT.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF BURYING GROUNDS.
I. W. Woodward, High Street.
Jordan Libbey, Brunswick Road.
Samuel Newcomb, South Gardiner.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
James G. Donnell.

WEIGHER OF BEEF.
Amasa S. Ring.

MEASURER OF GRAIN.
David Dennis.

CITY CRIER.
David Dunton.

WEIGHER AND GAUGER.
John C. Bartlett.

MEASURERS OF STONE.

MEASURERS OF LOGS.
CITY GOVERNMENT.

INSPECTORS OF LEATHER.


WEIGHERS OF HAY.


CITY BELL RINGER.

Cyrus Anne.

CITY NIGHT WATCHMAN.

H. D. Wakefield.
WARD OFFICERS.

WARD 1.
J. C. Ayer, Warden.
J. E. Ladd, Clerk.
H. D. Wakefield, Constable.

WARD 2.
James M. Larrabee, Warden.
Geo. W. Smith, Clerk.
Ford B. Curtis, Constable.

WARD 3.
A. G. Davis, Warden.
Daniel Blake, Clerk.
Benaiah Williams, Constable.

WARD 4.
C. P. Walton, Warden.
Wm. C. Watson, Clerk.
Wm. C. Watson, Constable.

WARD 5.
F. H. Baker, Clerk.
Eliakim Norton, Constable.

WARD 6.
Sam'l Libby, Warden.
Enos Edgecomb, Clerk.
Freeman Williams, Constable.
CITY OF GARDINER.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 27, 1865.

Ordered, The Common Council concurring, that the reports from the different departments of the City Government, made at the close of the last municipal year, and referred to the present City Council, be taken from the files and referred to the J. S. Committee on printing, and that they cause the same to be properly arranged in one pamphlet, including in the same the address of the late Mayor Nash, also the address of his Honor, the Mayor, a list of the City Officers, a list of the City Property, the appropriations for the current year, and such other matters as have usually appeared in the volume of Reports; and that two hundred copies of the same be printed for the use of the City Government, also two hundred copies of the Report of the Superintending School Committee in a separate pamphlet, for distribution in the several School Districts.

Read, passed and sent down for concurrence.

C. P. BRANCH, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 27, 1865.

Read and passed in concurrence.

G. S. STEWARD, Clerk of Common Council.