

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
COMMON COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION.

CHAMBER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1865, 7 O'CLOCK, P. M. }

The Common Council met in regular session.

Present—His Honor, the Mayor, John Caven, in the chair; and the following members at first roll-call :

Councilmen Allen, Boaz, Brown, Coburn, Colley, Emerson, Glazier, Jameson, Kappes, Lefever, Loomis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—15.

Absent—Councilmen Fletcher, Grosvenor and Seidensticker—3.

The proceedings of the regular session, held November 20th, 1865, were read and approved.

By His Honor, the Mayor—Petition :

INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis :

GENTLEMEN:—We would respectfully ask the refunding of taxes paid by the Indiana Female College, as the Supreme and Circuit Courts have decided it was not taxable.

Yours truly,

J. S. DUNLOP,
Treasurer for the Trustees.

Which, on motion, was laid upon the table.

By Mr. Boaz—Petition :

INDIANAPOLIS, November 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis :

The undersigned respectfully requests your honorable body to pass an order permitting him to gravel his sidewalk, on Fletcher Avenue, 8 inches deep,

with gravel, as suggested by the Civil Engineer, being 60 feet front of lot No. 138, in Fletcher's Addition; the street and sidewalks has been graded but not graveled.

D. B. FATOUT.

Which, on motion, was referred to the Board of Public Improvements.

Mr. Locmis moved—

That the City Clerk be, and is hereby, directed to report the true indebtedness of this city up to the first day of December, 1865.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. MacArthur moved—

That the Chief Fire Engineer procure for each of the Fire Engines an Ash-Pan of sufficient size, so as to prevent any live coals from dropping on the bridges, &c.

Which motion was adopted.

Mr. Brown moved—

That W. & H. Glenn be permitted to construct a coal vault in the rear of their block on Pearl street, the same to be done to the satisfaction of the Civil Engineer.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Boaz moved—

That the Civil Engineer be, and is hereby, instructed to re-advertise for the grading and graveled of Union street and sidewalks, between McCarty and Merrill streets, with good pit gravel.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Staub moved—

That the Street Commissioner be instructed to place a post midway between the lamp-post and the Railroad track at the intersection of Noble and Washington streets, so as to prevent wagons crossing at that point.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Allen moved—

That the Civil Engineer be directed to report whether Meek street and sidewalks are being graveled according to contract.

Which motion was referred to the Civil Engineer.

Mr. Allen moved—

That the Street Commissioner be instructed to clean the gutters on the east side of East street, from McCarty street to Virginia Avenue.

Which motion was referred to the Board of Public Improvements.

Mr. MacArthur moved—

That the Street Commissioner be instructed to repair the bridge across the arm of the Canal on the National Road, so that it will be the full width of the street.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Loomis introduced the following ordinance, to-wit :

AN ORDINANCE appropriating money for the payment of sundry claims against the City of Indianapolis.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis.* That the following named person be allowed the amount set opposite to his name, from any moneys in the City Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as follows, to-wit :

John Stumph, for grading, bouldering and curbing Circle street, and Market street, between Pennsylvania and Illinois streets, Meridian street, between Washington and Ohio streets, and curbing the outer edges of the sidewalks with stone, made at \$2.92 per lineal foot, for bouldering, and 92 cents per lineal foot for curbing, \$2,386 89.

SEC. 2. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to issue a warrant upon the City Treasury to the person named, and for the amount as set forth specifically in section first of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Ordained and established this 27th day of November, 1865.

JOHN CAVEN, *Mayor.*

ATTEST:

C. S. BUTTERFIELD, *City Clerk.*

Mr. Coburn arose to a point of order, that section 3d of the Rules and Regulations governing the deliberations of the Common Council require that "all accounts and claims, except for printing blank books, &c., presented against the city," shall be reported by the Committee on Accounts and Claims by ordinance, "at the regular meetings of the Council on the third Mondays of each month, and at no other time."

Mr. Loomis moved to suspend section 3d of the Rules and Regulations governing the deliberations of the Common Council.

The question being on the suspension of the rules, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Allen, Boaz, Brown, Colley, Emerson, Glazier, Jameson, Kappes, Lefever, Loomis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—14.

Councilman Coburn voting in the negative—1.

So the rules were suspended.

The ordinance was then read the first time; and, on motion of Mr. Loomis, was read the second time.

Mr. Loomis then moved that Rule No. 19 of section 1st of the Rules and Regulations, be suspended and the ordinance read the third time and placed upon its passage.

The question being on the suspension of the rules, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Allen, Boaz, Brown, Colley, Emerson, Glazier, Jameson, Kappes, Lefever, Loomis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—14.

Councilman Coburn voting in the negative—1.

So the rules were suspended, and the ordinance read the third time and placed upon its passage.

The question being shall the ordinance pass? those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Allen, Boaz, Brown, Colley, Emerson, Glazier, Jameson, Lefever, Loomis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—13.

Those who voted in the negative were Councilmen Coburn and Kappes—2.

So the ordinance passed.

Mr. Brown introduced general ordinance No. 25, entitled :

AN ORDINANCE providing for the cleaning of the streets, alleys, gutters and public squares of the City of Indianapolis, and creating a Board of Sanitary Commissioners for said city,

Which was read the first time ; and, on motion, was referred to the City Attorney and Mayor.

Dr. Jameson introduced general ordinance No. 26, entitled :

AN ORDINANCE relating to the mode of issuing licenses,

Which was read the first time ; and, on motion, was read the second time.

Dr. Jameson moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance read the third time and placed upon its passage.

The question being on the suspension of the rules, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Allen, Boaz, Brown, Coburn, Colley, Emerson, Glazeir, Jameson, Rappes, Lefever, Loomis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—15. Noes, none.

So the rules were suspended and the ordinance read the third time and placed upon its passage.

The question being shall the ordinance pass? those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Boaz, Brown, Coburn, Colley, Emerson, Glazier, Jameson, Kappes, Lefever, Loomis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—14.

Councilman Allen voting in the negative—1.

So the ordinance passed.

By Dr. Jameson, from Finance Committee :

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis :

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the motion authorizing and directing the Clerk to subscribe for maps of city for use of City Offices and Engine Houses, would respectfully recommend that said Clerk be directed to subscribe for

- 1 copy for Council Chamber,
- 1 copy for Treasurer's Office,
- 1 copy for Clerk's Office,
- 1 copy for Civil Engineer's Office,
- 1 copy for Chief Fire Engineer's Office, and
- 3 copies for Engine Houses and Fire Department;

said maps to be those now about being published by Messrs. Asher & Adams, and to designate locations of Engine Houses and Cisterns used for fire purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. JAMESON, }
C. F. SCHMIDT, } *Committee.*

Which, on motion, was concurred in.

By Dr. Jameson, from Finance Committee :

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis :

The Committee on Finance would respectfully recommend that the compensation of the Watchmen on the Fire Alarm Tower be increased, in accordance with the prayer of the accompanying petition, from two dollars and fifty cents per day, to two dollars and seventy-five cents per day. This recommendation has been made after consulting the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, who informed your committee that owing to the nature of the service said Watchmen are justly entitled to higher wages than the firemen.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. JAMESON, }
C. F. SCHMIDT, } *Committee.*

Which, on motion, was concurred in.

By Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Fire Department and Cisterns :

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis :

The Committee on Fire Department and Cisterns would report that the cisterns on the Bluff Road and Ray street, and the one on Illinois street near the Union Depot, built by Charles Rowney, are unsafe for heavy wagons passing over them, and should not be accepted until they are made to the satisfaction of the Chief Fire Engineer.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM ALLEN, }
SAMUEL LEFEVER, } *Committee.*

Which, on motion, was concurred in.

By Mr. Emerson, from the Committee on Public Buildings :

INDIANAPOLIS, November 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis :

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee beg leave to report that the buildings proposed to be turned over to the City of Indianapolis, by the General Government, are all located upon the Hospital Grounds, and are of the following dimensions:

First—One building 37 by 104 feet, 3 stories high, with three rooms upon east floor, sides plastered, and joins the main building.

Second building is also 37 by 104 feet, and 3 stories high; first story is divided into five rooms, the other two stories are divided into three rooms each, and the walls are plastered. The 10 by 14 foot building, mentioned in the Quartermaster's report, is built on to the west end of this building; the cook-house and dining room is 18 by 58 feet, walls plastered; the wash-house and laundry is 21 by 73 feet, no plastering, but well battened and in good condition. The building 16 by 30 is also a comfortable building, and a family living in the same. There is, also, in addition to those mentioned by the Quartermaster, two other buildings, one for wood and coal, 16 by 30 feet; also, one used as a stable, 16 by 30 feet. In addition to all of the above, the lot is well fenced and the yard and buildings are all in good condition. In relation to the value of said improvements, your committee think they are well worth five thousand dollars, and probably cost the Government nearly if not twice that amount. Your committee have given you a full statement of facts, as they exist, and leave the matter wholly with the Council

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. EMERSON, }
WM. BOAZ, } *Committee.*
J. STAUB, }

Which was received.

By Mr. Emerson, from the Committee on Public Buildings :

INDIANAPOLIS, November 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis :

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee find no proposition from the Government to relinquish their right and interest in those buildings now standing upon the ground proposed to be sold to the city by Mr. McKernan.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. EMERSON, }
WM. BOAZ, } *Committee.*
J. STAUB, }

Which was received.

From the City Attorney—Report :

INDIANAPOLIS, November 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis :

GENTLEMEN:—I have examined the questions presented by the communications of Messrs. Culley and VanLaningham, and submit the following opinion: In the case of the *United States vs. Wright*, McLean's Reports, 509, it was decided by Judge McLean, that "there can be no doubt that a civil officer has a right to resign his office at pleasure." Bouvier cites a case holding the contrary, but I think the decision of Judge McLean is correct.

The charter does not provide for the acceptance of resignations, but I

Winston street and sidewalks, between Ohio street and the north line of out-lot 45.

First and final estimates in favor of the above-named parties are herewith submitted for your approval.

The contract and bond of Michael Shea for grading and graveling the alley running north and south through square 23, between Massachusetts Avenue and Vermont street; and, also,

Of Hiram Seibert, for grading and graveling the sidewalks on the north side of Louisiana street, between East and New Jersey streets, are also submitted for your approval.

JAMES WOOD; *Civil Engineer.*

Resolved, That the first and final estimate allowed John Stumph for grading, graveling and paving the sidewalks on Massachusetts Avenue, between Pennsylvania and New Jersey streets, be, and the same is hereby adopted as the estimate of this Council, and that the property owners are hereby required to pay the sums set opposite their respective names

The question being on the passage of the resolution, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Allen, Boaz, Brown, Coburn, Colley, Emerson, Glazier, Jameson, Kappes, Lefever, Locmis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—15. Noes, none.

So the resolution passed.

Resolved, That the first and final estimate allowed Thomas Wren for grading and graveling Winston street and sidewalks, between Ohio street and the north line of out-lot 45, be, and the same is hereby adopted as the estimate of this Council, and that the property owners are hereby required to pay the sums set opposite their respective names.

The question being on the passage of the resolution, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Allen, Boaz, Brown, Coburn, Colley, Emerson, Glazier, Jameson, Kappes, Lefever, Loomis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—15. Noes, none.

So the resolution passed.

Mr Brown submitted the following report from the Board of Engineers:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Council "to make examination and report plans and estimates for the cheapest and best mode of draining such portions of the city as are now deficient in drainage," beg leave to submit the following report:

The plat of the city, in its natural condition, was sufficiently undulating to admit of comparatively easy surface drainage, had some of the natural drains been kept open, and grades for all the streets been established before any permanent improvements had been made. The water originally ran in a south-western direction. The streets crossed the drains diagonally, filling them up. Now, it is required to drain on ground from three to five feet higher than the original channel, and in a different direction. This is not easy to do, when the fall was barely sufficient in the first place. But the drainage can be improved, in some portions of the city, by slight changes in

the grade, which will not affect any buildings which may have been erected with reference to the present grade. In some places the grade of the gutters could be changed without altering the center of the street.

But to secure good drainage, in some parts of the city, sewers will be necessary. A comparison of the levels, shown on the map and profiles herewith presented, will indicate their direction.

These levels, or figures, show the high of the street crossings, the bed of Pogue's Run, the bottom of the canal, and the surface of the water in the canal when full, above a common base, which is low-water mark in White river, at the south-west corner of the corporation.

As these figures indicate the direction in which sewers can be laid, they relieve the committee of all obligation to advise where they should be constructed. They must be permitted, however, to say, that the filthy condition of Illinois street, and the large area drained into Virginia Avenue, seem to demand for them an underground drainage. To enable the Council to arrive at the probable cost of a sewer of sufficient size to drain Illinois street, we here present an estimate of the cost of one of brick and one of wood, each five feet in diameter.

A circular arch of brick, nine inches thick, and five feet in diameter, in the clear, with a brick base to spring from, will require :

500 brick per lineal foot, at \$13 00 per thousand.....	\$6 50
6 cubic yards excavation per lineal foot, at 50 c. per yard.....	3 00
Taking up and relaying boulders and curbing, per lineal foot.....	50
Total cost, per lineal foot.....	\$10 00

A hollow cylinder of wood, five feet in diameter, in the clear, and five feet and a half from cut to out, doweled, well coated with tar, and banded with iron, wherever necessary, will require the following material and work :

50 cubic lumber, per lineal foot.....	\$2 00
3 cubic yards excavation, per lineal foot.....	1 50
Iron.....	25
Taking up and relaying boulders and curbing, per lineal foot.....	50
Building tube.....	50
Tar.....	25
Total cost, per lineal foot.....	\$5 00

These estimates are made on a currency basis. We have estimated the material at the average price. At present, it could not be obtained at the above figures. The price of material and labor is so changeable, that it is impossible to make accurate estimates.

Now let us examine the profiles, to see if any street is susceptible of a perfect drainage by sewerage.

We find the figures representing the bed of Pogue's Run, where Illinois street crosses it, to be 19.20, and those representing the crossing of Illinois and Ohio streets to be 37.70; showing a fall of 18.50 feet in 4000 feet.

As the railroad occupies the center of the street, the sewer would be placed in the side gutter, where the level would be about 36.20, or a fall of 17 feet. But as the base of the upper or receiving end of the sewer would be 8 feet below the surface, and be represented by the figures 28.20, the fall would be 9 feet, or one foot in 445 feet.

The fall is not great, but the committee believe that a constant flow of water, which can be thrown into it from the canal, will keep it open at all times; and as the surface water below Ohio street would be passed into it at each street crossing, Illinois street, and its surroundings, will be relieved of a nuisance which nothing else will remove.

If the Council will examine the figures which represent the surface of water in the canal, when full (36.00), and the bottom of the canal, or head wall in the lock (31.40), it will be seen that when the canal is full, there would be a head of water 7.80 feet above the bottom of the sewer, at the

intersection of Illinois and Ohio streets. If we construct a sewer of sufficient capacity, from the canal to Illinois street, along Ohio street, there would be a constant flow of water through the sewer, whenever there was water in the canal.

Virginia Avenue drains a large area of the city plat, and has a fall which will readily disgorge all the water that passes into it.

Other streets present similar inclinations towards Pogue's Run as that of Illinois, but they cannot receive the aid of a flow of water from the canal.

The committee does not commend the wooden sewer as equal, in point of durability, to one of brick; but if the cost of the brick sewer is such as to forbid its construction, in the present state of the city finances, and a sewer on any street should become necessary, the wooden one may be used advantageously. The committee believe that if the best quality of white oak, burr oak, or black walnut, is carefully selected and properly prepared, the sewer would last twenty-five years.

If money is worth ten per cent. per annum, the interest alone, on the cost of the brick sewer, would exceed the cost of the wooden one, with the interest added, by an amount sufficient to rebuild the latter every twenty years.

The committee recommend grades, as shown on the profiles, for those parts of New Jersey, Alabama, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Meridian, Illinois, Tennessee and Mississippi streets, lying north of North street, by which the water is brought south to North street, thence west to the canal. We also recommend a slight change in the grade of Cedar street, between Virginia Avenue and Huron street. A change is also made in Delaware street, at its intersection with Michigan street. We found that point lower than the surrounding street crossings, and there was no way for the water to escape. The grade line, as shown on the profile, represents the centre line of the street *after* it is paved.

We have also established a grade for South Tennessee street. In doing this it was necessary to provide for the water as far east as the Madison Railroad. That part of the city lying between McCarty street, the south Corporation line, the Canal, and High street, formerly drained in a south-western direction into the creek. The larger part of the water crossed the Bluff road, between McCarty and Ray streets, and crossed Tennessee street a short distance south of Ray street. The Madison Railroad crossed the drain a little west of Delaware street, stopping the water at that point. The Canal crossed it near the intersection of Ray and Tennessee streets, closing the outlet there. The water which now falls east of the Madison Railroad gathers around the south end of Delaware street, forming Lake McCarty. A part of the water which falls west of the railroad runs into the low ground between the Bluff road and Union street, making a pond there; and a part forms a third pond at the Canal. Only a small part of the water which falls within the limits mentioned, ever finds its way out again except in the form of vapor, or by sinking in the gravel beneath. The Canal is too low to allow this water to pass under it without digging a deep ditch on the west side; and is too high to permit the water to run into it without filling the low ground on the east side from two to five feet; and it would have to be filled the same to carry the water north into the creek.

To save the expense and inconvenience of doing this, we propose to carry the water through the Canal by means of a wooden culvert, resting on the bottom; the top of the culvert to be two feet below the surface of the water.

Lake McCarty and its surroundings may be drained in a south-western direction, into the Canal below Underhill's mill. This will require a ditch from the south end of the lake to within a short distance of the Bluff road. The ground through which this ditch would pass will probably be sub-divided into lots in a short time, and the right of way become a matter of some consequence; or if the ditch is made to follow the street the cost would be very much increased.

A better way of draining this lake would be by means of a sewer along Ray street, from Delaware street to Pogue's Run. The sewer, if made of wood, would cost five dollars per lineal foot. The distance is 3,000 feet. The first

cost of this would exceed that of the other method, but it would be more permanent, and besides draining Lake McCarty, and the surrounding region, would also drain the greater part of the ground between the Madison Railroad, the Canal, the south corporation line and McCarty street. It would drain 100 acres of the city plat, which now has no outlet. This would be better than a sewer along Madison Avenue, because it is shorter, the cost would be less, it intersects Pogue's Run, where the creek is 11 feet lower than it is at Meridian street, and it is a great advantage to all the region through which it passes.

The greater part of that portion of the city lying between McCarty street, Virginia Avenue, Short street, the south corporation line and East street, is in the form of a basin, and has no outlet. It contains 60 acres; the soil is a clay, almost impervious to water, and the only way of escape which the water has is by evaporation. We propose to drain this region into Virginia creek by means of a ditch, commencing at the pond between Dougherty and Buchanan streets, and running north along Beaty street to McCarty street, thence through an alley, connecting with Virginia creek at Stevens street. We give a profile of the line. The water can be brought into this ditch from each side by the gutters on Buchanan, Dougherty and Coburn streets.

Some objection has been made to this arrangement because there is already water enough in Virginia creek. The amount proposed to be added is so small, compared with the whole, that it will scarcely be noticed, besides the recommendation is made with the expectation that a sewer will shortly be built along Virginia Avenue. One large sewer being much cheaper than several small ones of a united capacity the same as the large one, it is best to bring as much water as possible together, and thus reduce the number of sewers that may be required hereafter. By referring to the levels shown on the map, the Council will see the inexpediency, at least, of attempting to drain this part of the city into Birkenmayer's pond. If there was a ditch connecting the two points, there would be danger of the water running the wrong way.

The north-eastern part of the city, lying between East street, Massachusetts Avenue, St. Clair street and the corporation line, can be drained east on St. Clair street to Railroad street, thence south to Michigan street, thence east to the Bellefontaine railroad, thence along the railroad to the culvert, near New York street, where it would pass into the creek. Or it can be drained east on St. Clair street to the corporation line, thence along the east side of the cattle pens of the Bellefontaine Railroad Co., to Pogue's Run. For the present the water could be run into the gravel pit near the intersection of St. Clair and Peru streets, at a small expense, and without injury to any one. When that pit is filled, it could be continued in either of the directions mentioned above. The ditch along St. Clair street would not only save the expense of raising the Avenue at the crossing of St. Clair street, two feet or more, but would also be an advantage to the low ground between the Peru and Bellefontaine railroads.

Some have thought that the northern part of the city could be drained into the ditch near Camp Morton. A reference to the map will show the inexpediency of such an attempt. Should it become necessary hereafter, a surface drain could be made along the north corporation line, from Fort Wayne Avenue to the canal, similar to the one proposed to be made on North street.

The committee would call the attention of the Council to the Pogue's Run culvert, under the canal. It is not sufficient to afford an easy passage for the water, as the number of times it has been washed out will prove. To have the water of Pogue's Run obstructed at the canal, would interfere very much with any sewer on Mississippi, Tennessee, or Illinois streets. It would increase the capacity of the culvert 25 per cent. if the channel of the creek was lowered two feet at the canal, rising gradually to the present level at Illinois street on the east, and at Ray street on the west.

The committee present a cross profile of a street, showing the relative

heights of the inner and outer line of the sidewalk and the center of the street. The depth of the gutter will vary with circumstances.

We present a profile of a line along the Michigan road, from the north corporation line to White river, passing over Crown Hill. It will be seen that the summit is 167 feet above the base, or 125 feet above the average level of the city. There is but a small surface this high. A reservoir located on the hill would not exceed 100 feet above the average level, or about 75 feet above the highest ground within the corporation.

J. W. BROWN,
FR. STEIN,
L. B. WILSON.

Also, the accounts of said Board of Engineers, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$483.25.

On motion, the report of the Board of Engineers, was accepted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes; and the accounts referred to the Committee on Accounts and Claims, with instructions to embrace same in ordinance on accounts.

Mr. Brown called up general ordinance No. 24, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE accepting the proposals of the Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Company, for furnishing gas to the city and citizens of Indianapolis, upon certain conditions therein named,

And offered the following amendment:

Sec. — That if any discovery or improvement be made in the preparation of gas from coal, or other material, either solid or liquid, by which the cost of obtaining the same shall be materially diminished, and the same shall be adopted in the other principal cities of the country, then, in such case, the Company aforesaid shall introduce and use such discovery or improvements in said City of Indianapolis, and make such reduction in the price of gas sold as shall be proportionable to the saving effected by such discovery or improvement.

Which amendment was adopted; and, on motion, the ordinance was laid over for one week.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

By Mr. Glazier—Petition:

INDIANAPOLIS, November 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:

GENTLEMEN:—About the 13th of November, 1865, I had stolen from me the following city orders. I had deposited them in a tin box with John G. Waters, amounting to the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, which orders were as follows:

1	Order, No. 6696,	issued to Daniel Glazier,	for \$25 00,	Nov. 1, 1865.
1	“ “ 6697,	“ “ “	“ 25 00,	“ “
1	“ “ 6698,	“ “ “	“ 25 00,	“ “
1	“ “ 6699,	“ “ “	“ 25 00,	“ “
1	“ “ 6601,	“ “ “	“ 25 00,	Oct. 19, 1865.
1	“ “ 6516,	“ “ “	“ 25 00,	Oct. 2, 1865.

1	Order No. 6495, issued to J. R. McDaniels, for	40 00,	Oct. 2, 1865.
1	“ “ 6496, “ “ “	35 00, “ “	
1	“ “ 6712, “ Wm. Miller, “	25 00, Nov. 1, 1865.	
1	“ “ 6713, “ H. Buscher, “	25 00, “ “	
1	“ “ 6449, “ W. McDougal, “	40 00, Oct. 2, 1865.	

Total - - - - - \$315 00

I will give good freehold security for six hundred and thirty dollars, to secure the city against any loss in the matter. DANIEL GLAZIER.

On motion of Dr. Jameson, the prayer of the petitioner was granted, and the City Clerk directed to issue duplicate orders, provided the petitioner file his bond with good freehold security in double the amount of the orders.

By Mr. Brown—Petition :

INDIANAPOLIS, November 27, 1865.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:

The undersigned, owners of property in the immediate vicinity of the alleys running east and west between lots 4 and 5, in square 16, in the City of Indianapolis, hereby consent to the vacation of the same, on condition that the Trustees of Schools will donate a strip ten feet in width off the south side of lot 5 in said sub-division. If this be done, your honorable body may consider the remonstrance heretofore presented by us against such vacation is withdrawn.

Ad. Schmitt,
Peter Lieber,
Louis Kolb,

Charles Goetz,
James Cummings,
And 7 others.

Which, on motion was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

Present at roll-call on adjournment: Councilmen Allen, Boaz, Brown, Coburn, Colley, Emerson, Glazier, Jameson, Kappes, Lefever, Loomis, MacArthur, Schmidt, Staub and Thompson—15.

JOHN CAVEN, *Mayor.*

ATTEST :

C. S. BUTTERFIELD, *City Clerk.*