

"The Watch shall be arranged as follows: the inhabitants of the East Ward to keep watch for seventeen nights successively, to begin the second day of December," and so on, a certain number of nights for each ward in proportion to the number of inhabitants, "and the residents of the wards to take their turn or provide a substitute."

The good burghers of Manhattan did not particularly relish this personal police service, and it was exceedingly unpopular with those citizens who could not afford to hire substitutes. The necessity of a regular, permanent police force being manifest, on October 15th, 1735, the Common Council appealed to the Provincial Assembly for authority to levy on the real and personal estate of the citizens of New York the sum of three hundred pounds, to defray the expenses of the Night Watch "in order to save the poor of the intolerable hardship and burthens they labor under." This force of "six able men" was New York's first Municipal Police. In 1736, its police force cost New York fifteen hundred dollars. On complaint of the butchers, the Common Council, on September 16th, 1735, resolved to take the several markets under their own care, number the stalls and lease them. This is the first record of the leasing of stalls or stands in the public markets of New York; a custom which has continued until the present time. The public markets were then located as follows: at the Old Slip, called Burgher's Path; at the foot of Wall Street; at the slip called Coenties' Dock, and at Coenties' Quay.

Later on, April 7th, 1738, on petition of the inhabitants of the West Ward, authority was granted by the Common Council for the erection of a new market house on Broadway, fronting the present Liberty Street. This market was known for many years as the Broadway Market, and was built especially for the accommodation of the New Jersey farmers. After 1742, it was called the Oswego Market, and in 1771, it was indicted as a public nuisance and torn down. The following item will give an idea of the salaries of colonial school masters. On September 16th, 1735, Alexander Malcolm, the Public School Master, received his quarterly stipend of ten pounds, "for teaching the youth of the town Latin, Greek and Mathematics." At the same time, Edward Brewer, the Public Whipper, was paid his quarterly salary of two pounds, with a gratuity of ten shillings for some extra whipping he had done in the last quarter. The following curious extracts from the City