

CUMBERLAND, MD. Wm. Evans, Editor and Proprietor. Geo. W. Hoover, Publisher.

Thursday Morning, May 14, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS! The Civilian and Telegraph having a much larger circulation in the County than any other paper published here...

It seems to require but very little to make people either happy or miserable in the world. On which side the scales preponderate depends very much on the opinions and conduct of each individual.

The trial of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham before Court-Martial. The trial of this gentleman before court-martial has been concluded, and the Cincinnati Commercial publishes the charges and specifications against him...

Specification: In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the first day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in word or in effect, as follows, declaring 'a present war a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war; a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and creating a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites...

Important Arrests.—On Sunday night last, sundry persons residing at and near Mount Savage Iron Works, nine miles from Cumberland, were arrested by the military authorities and sent to General Schenck at Baltimore. We have not been able to learn the particulars of the case, nor the names of all the parties.

The Berdell Mystery Unraveled.—We have received from Hale Swartzwelder, Bookseller and Stationer, Belvidere Hall, a pamphlet containing the trial of Charles Lewis, who was recently executed in New Jersey. It gives a sketch of the life of Lewis, his confessions, and intimacy with Dr. Burdell. He is supposed to have personated the Doctor in the mock marriage with Mrs. Cunningham. The pamphlet also contains the argument of the prosecuting attorney and the counsel for the prisoner.

Church Notice.—The new Lutheran Church in Ft. Sabug, Allegany County, Md., (D. V.) will be dedicated to the Lord on Sabbath the 21st day of May. Services to commence at 1 1/2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Body Found.—The body of James T. McGill, of this city, was found, on yesterday evening, in Eviitt's Creek, near Folk's Mills, about 2 1/2 miles from town. Coroner Strong held an inquest over the body, and the jury rendered a verdict, that deceased came to his death by drowning—cause unknown.

Municipal Election.

The election for Mayor and Councilmen came off on Monday last. The unconditional ticket was successful. It is but justice to say that the other parties were voted for much against their wishes, having withdrawn their names on the morning of the election. The election passed off without any disturbance. The following is the official vote.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL UNION TICKET. Mayor, James Smith, 364. Councilmen, A. J. Ryland, 388; John McFarren, 375; Henry Shuck, 356; John T. Shuck, 354; Thomas M'Keen, 353; V. A. Duckey, 345.

HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the official report of the U. S. General Hospital at Cumberland, Md., in charge of Surgeon J. B. Lewis, for the week ending May 8th 1863. Number patients remaining last report... 236. Admitted since... 206. Total treated... 246.

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witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offence itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled, under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot-box. It is not pretended that I counselled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit. May 7, '63. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Great Rebellion.

Retreat of the Army of the Potomac. Victory by Gen. Grant. CAVALRY RAID IN MISSISSIPPI. Stonewall Jackson Dead.

Contrary to the expectations of the public, produced by newspaper correspondents and others, Gen. Hooker, on the night of the 6th instant, abandoned his position and retreated across the Rappahannock, reaching his former position at Palmyra in safety. The Union loss in the four days' battle is estimated as high as 18,000, and that of the rebels one third greater, as they fought their men in masses, and were literally mowed down by our artillery. It is stated that Gen. Hooker was not aware, at any time, that Fredericksburg was in the possession of Gen. Sedgwick. Gen. Sedgwick was attacked by superior numbers of the enemy on Monday, and was compelled to fall back and recross the Rappahannock. His loss was 5,700. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Gen. Hooker's own statement of the situation, as communicated to visitors on Thursday night, is briefly as follows: He has recrossed the Rappahannock with his entire army and occupied the old encampments, without the loss of a wagon or an ounce of provisions. He has taken one more gun than he has lost. He has lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, about 10,000 men. (Editor accounts represent it even smaller.) and believes the enemy's loss to be much greater, as do other eye-witnesses of the fighting. Twenty-five hundred prisoners are in Gen. Hooker's hands. He has shattered and demoralized the Rebel army while his own remains well-organized and in good heart.

Among the reasons assigned in well-informed quarters for the retrograde movement are: First—The flight of the Eleventh Corps, which rendered Gen. Sickles' movement ungainly and forced the army out of the carefully selected field of battle to which Gen. Hooker referred in his General Order of April 30th, and compelled it to receive the enemy's attack among densely wooded hills where it was impossible to bring all or nearly all our troops into action.

Second—The rising of the Rappahannock, in consequence of the storm, which was likely to endanger the line of communications between the army and its supplies, particularly as the railroad communication with Aquia Creek had been destroyed by the floods for twelve hours at Brooks Station.

Third—Ignorance of the success of General Stoneman's expedition, from which General Hooker did not hear until he had recrossed. The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the Army at Washington:

GRAND GULF, Miss., via Memphis, May 2. Maj. General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief. We landed at Burgin, Va., April 29, and moved immediately on Port Gibson. We met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles south of Port Gibson, at two o'clock A. M., on the 1st inst., and engaged him all day, entirely routing him, with a loss of many killed and about five hundred prisoners, besides their wounded. Our loss was about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy returned towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridge over the two forks of Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and pursuit was continued until the present time. Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field-pieces were captured, some stores, and the enemy were driven to destroy many more. The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw. Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy are thoroughly demoralized. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Commanding. GRAND GULF, Miss., May 6, via Cairo. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief. I learn that Colonel Grierson, with his cavalry, has been heard of—first, about ten days ago, in Northern Mississippi. He marched thence and struck the railroad thirty miles east of Jackson. He then moved southward towards Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave our horse's grace, during which Gen. Sherman arrived. Col. Grierson left at once and moved towards Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. At this point he tore up the track, and proceeding thence to Dahala, ten miles further south on the same road. From there he went eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with Wirt Adams' Cavalry. From this point he moved back to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at Brookhaven ten miles south of Dahala. When last heard from he was three miles from Summit, ten miles south of the last named point, supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge. He has spread excitement throughout the State, destroyed railroad trestles and bridges, burning locomotives and railway stock, taking prisoners and stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

The Latest.

Gen. Halleck to Take the Field. We learn by special advices from Washington, says the New York Evening Post of Monday, that General Halleck is about to take the field in person; not, it is understood, with the purpose of relieving Gen. Hooker from his command, but that he may be in the very presence of transpiring events, and the better able to influence their general direction. The authority upon which we have this information is usually well informed.

It is a significant fact, and one that will increase the confidence of the country in Gen. Hooker, that he did not execute his late retrograde movement until he had planned his present one, and had become satisfied of its superiority to any effort he could make in

the field of Chancellorville, contracted as it had been by the unfortunate defection of the Eleventh Corps at the commencement of the struggle.

Sickles' Corps in the Late Battles. We have seen a private letter from a distinguished officer in Sickles' Corps, in which he writes:

"Through the mercy of Heaven I escaped harm in the terrible carnage of Saturday and Sunday. Our corps bore the brunt of the battle both days, repulsing Stonewall Jackson on Saturday, whose command numbered 40,000 men, and on Sunday holding in check for more than two hours the masses of Lee in his attack on our right. We lost more than three thousand in killed and wounded, including two hundred and forty-five officers, and among the latter three Generals and six Colonels.

"The loss of the enemy must have been, as all the prisoners acknowledge, terrible—three times our own at least, including Jackson wounded. Our artillery was splendidly served, and for a long time poured double charges of grape and canister at short range upon the front and right flank of Jackson's columns. If we had had more reserves—say five hundred more—we should have whipped him also. Hooker's tactics were good. He is a General."

The Forward Movement. A letter from Washington, dated last evening, says:

It was yesterday rumored very freely about that the Army of the Potomac was again upon its feet, and its banners once more flying. The men had been supplied with eight days' rations, and the whole force were under marching orders. To-day the rumor assumes a more tangible shape; and now there is every reason to hope and believe that the campaign is not ended with the retreat across the Rappahannock, but that that movement was only the commencement of a series by which the wished-for end is to be attained. A few days will suffice to show that General Hooker has skillfully, and with great foresight planned these movements; and that the real object is yet within his grasp.

The Richmond Examiner of the 7th instant, in speaking of the defeat of Sedgwick at Fredricksburg, says that it was the "dearest bought victory of the day. If our loss in the battle be as great as reported, our columns must have been subjected to the fire of the enemy's artillery planted on Stafford hills."

The report of the death of the rebel Gen. Van Dorn has been confirmed. He was shot by Dr. Peters. There had long been an undue intimacy between Mrs. Peters and General Van Dorn. Peters has escaped to Nashville.

The Iron-clads are again moving, having left Port Royal for North Edisto. When the attack will be made on Charleston is not known.

Stonewall Jackson was so seriously wounded in the left arm in one of the late battles at Chancellorville that it has been amputated.

The Union League of Cumberland

Below will be found the constitution of the Union League of this city:

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, desiring to see our country united, and to defend her flag against the assaults of treason in the South and treachery in the North, do resolve as follows:

1. That by signing this pledge we severally become members of an association styled 'The Union League of Cumberland.'

2. That the officers of this association shall be a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall severally be elected by ballot, and serve for three months, and whose duties shall be as follows:—The President shall preside at all meetings, and exercise on other occasions the usual functions of such office. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings, and correspond with similar associations throughout the country. And the Treasurer shall receive and disburse all moneys, and keep a correct account of the same.

3. That members of this League be mutually pledged, each to the other, that we will use our best endeavors at all times to uphold, defend and protect the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, open and secret, and that we will do everything in our power to aid the Government in suppressing the present selfish and wicked rebellion.

4. That our first and unconditional obedience is due to the Government of the United States, and that we earnestly and unreservedly repudiate and denounce the secession of State Rights and Secession as the mere devices of traitors and conspirators against the most humane government that has ever blessed the world with its benefits and protection.

against the hosts of our enemies for two years, until we can place a stronger Administration in power, you must do this. But you can do more than that. It is not a party war, it is not a radical war, it is not an abolition war, strong as the efforts have been of the radical party, to make it such. It is your country's war, and the peace to be won must be a Union peace. That, and that alone must be the aim, the desire, the vow of every true man."

This, says the New York Times, is just and every man who is loyal to the country and the Constitution must occupy; and we hail it from the Journal of Commerce as another proof of the substantial union of the American people, without regard to party, on the main issue of prosecuting the war until the rebellion is quelled. The Journal opposes vehemently and vigorously, many of the measures of the Administration. It declares its lack of faith in the men who compose it, and declares its purpose to do everything in its power to secure the election of others in their place. All this has a perfect right to do. But while they are in power, it accepts the duty of sustaining them in their efforts for the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of the rebel power which threatens it with destruction.

We are confident that this is the sentiment and the purpose of the great body of the people of the Northern States, Democrats and Republicans; and nothing is needed but the clear, distinct declaration of this hearty and unanimous determination of the people, and prompt and vigorous measures to give it effect, to achieve the overthrow of the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the National flag. We can not only afford to waive for the time all differences of opinion on minor points, but we cannot afford to do otherwise.

A SAD VIOLATION OF MILITARY REGULATIONS.—Our exchanges frequently record romantic incidents connected with the army, but we have seen none better than the following, which we clip from the Nashville Despatch:

"Headquarters department of the Cumberland, April 17, 1863.—General: The general commanding directs me to call your attention to a flagrant outrage committed in your command, a person having been admitted inside your lines without a pass and in violation of orders. The case is one which calls for your personal attention, and the general commanding directs that you deal with the offending party, or parties, according to law.

The medical director reports that an orderly sergeant in Brigadier General [redacted]'s division, was today delivered of a baby, which is in violation of all military law, and of the army regulations. No such case has been known since the days of Jupiter.

You will apply the proper punishment in this case, and a remedy to prevent a repetition of the act."

The above, says the Despatch, is a copy of a genuine letter, emanating from the headquarters of that rigid disciplinarian, General Rosecrans.

No APPREHENSION OF TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND OR FRANCE.—The New York Post publishes the following dispatch, dated Washington, Saturday morning:

There need be no alarm upon the subject of our foreign relations. Whatever may be the character of the parliamentary debates or of leading articles in the foreign newspapers, the official intercourse of this government with England and France at this moment is peaceable.

Since the publication of the irritating debate in the British Parliament, Mr. Seward remarked with emphasis to several of his friends here that such debates and the Times's leaders afford no fair indication of the relations existing between the two governments. The English government was apparently never before so ready to act with a degree of fairness towards us. It is for the first time taking steps to prevent the fitting out of gunboats for the rebels in English ports. There will be no war with England or France, unless they are determined to force it upon us, and of that in the opinion of those who are competent to judge, there is no real danger at present.

THE DRAFTED MEN.—An order has been issued from the War Department to the following effect:

"Under the enrollment act, drafted men will be actually in the United States service as soldiers from the fact of being drafted; it is therefore ordered that they be put in uniform and provided with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, tin cups, &c., as soon as they report to the district provost marshal. The quartermaster-general will fill the requisitions of the provost marshal general for clothing, &c., for this purpose, to be delivered at such points as the latter may designate."

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the Army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

"NO CARDS."—The new custom of appending the words "No Cards" to marriage announcements is now and then well "taken off" by some independent Beneficent whom a fashionable edict does not awe into submissive obedience. A newspaper editor in the interior of Wisconsin, who recently perpetrated matrimony appended to the announcement the following: "Cards issued on short notice at \$8 a thousand."

SOLDIERS SENTENCED.—About a hundred of the 20th New York two years' regiment, who refused to cross the Rappahannock to the late attack on Fredericksburg, on the plea that their term of enlistment had expired, were court-martialed on Saturday, and sentenced to hard labor during the war, with a forfeiture of all money due them.—N. Y. Times.

Union Leagues are forming among the women of many towns and villages in New England for the purpose of cultivating that fragrant bulb for the use of our sick soldiers.

PROVOST MARCHAL.—We hear it stated, but whether true or not we are unable to say, that Mr. William McGowen, formerly of Baltimore, has been appointed provost marshal of this congressional district.—Rockville (Md.) Sentinel.

DIED, at the residence of his father, in Bristol, England, on the 21st of April, CHAS. JAMES BOURN, Esq., aged 35 years, and formerly a resident of this place, and an engineer on the Balto and Ohio Railroad.

Editor of Civilian: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 584 Broadway, New York. March 19, 1863—2m.

350 Cavalry, Artillery, AND WAGON HORSES WANTED! OFFICE ASSISTANT (QUARTERMASTER), Cumberland, Md., May 11, '63.

I wish to purchase, at an early date, for the use of the United States service, 212 CAVALRY, 20 ARTILLERY and 118 WAGON HORSES. The required standard for the animals will be, for Artillery, good, sound, pony-built horses of dark colors, not less than six or more than ten years old, not less than 13 or more than 16 hands high, and free from all defects. For Cavalry, good, sound, pony-built horses of dark colors, not less than five or more than nine years old, not less than 13 or more than 16 hands high, and free from all defects. For Wagon Horses, same as for Artillery, except not less than 16 hands high. The horses are to be delivered at once, singly or in lots, and will be inspected, either at Cumberland, Md., or New York, Va.

NOTICE! OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL STREET, NEW YORK, MAY 6, '63.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in this city, on Monday, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M.

COLLECTOR'S SALE! THE undersigned, Collector, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at 11 o'clock, a. m., ON SATURDAY, THE 6th DAY OF JUNE, 1863, the following property, seized and levied upon for corporation taxes for the year 1861, due to the corporation from the Mutual Insurance Company of this country, that is to say: ONE IRON SAFE, TEN CHAIRS.

NOTICE! THE Stockholders of the Mutual Insurance Company of Allegany county are hereby notified that there will be an election held at the office of said company, on MONDAY, THE 11th DAY OF JUNE, 1863, at 11 and 12 o'clock, M., for Electors to serve the ensuing year.

Order of Ratification. Thomas A. Healey, vs. His Creditors. No. 98, Insolvents.

ORDERED, this 12th day of May, 1863, that the sales made and reported by Samuel J. Smith, trustee in the above cause, by his report filed on the 22nd day of May, 1863, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, on each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of June next.

Insolvents Notice. ORDERED, this 11th day of May, 1863, that the sales made and reported by George W. Duckworth, trustee in the above cause, by his report filed on the 22nd day of May, 1863, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, on each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of June next.

Insolvents Notice. ORDERED, this 1st day of June, 1863, that the sales made and reported by Charles H. Howell, trustee in the above cause, by his report filed on the 22nd day of May, 1863, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, on each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of June next, as such notice.

Corporation Notice. ORDERED, that from and after the 1st day of June 1863, no interest be allowed on any outstanding debt against the Corporation, and that all persons holding such evidences of debt shall be notified to this effect.

Clerks Annual Statement, Of the Financial Affairs of the City of Cumberland, for the year ending May 3, 1863, inclusive.

REVENUE. Am't in Treasury at last Statement \$ 435 75. Levy for 1862-63 inclusive 150 00. East of Wills Creek 5017,56. Dog Tax 1235,62. Balance of Levy for 1861-62 14 49. County Appropriation 729 58. Received from Hay Stables 468 85. Received from Market House 665 05. Received from Bailiff including \$99,84 for having Bull Alley 124 50. Received from Police 142 25. Licenses 83 69. Balance for paying Bull Alley 15 75. Rent of Wagon House 80 00. Book Accounts for Sals &c. 95 50. Received from other sources 14 75. Amount due from County for Small-Pox Hospital 150 00. \$10752 02

EXPENDITURES. Drafts of late Council paid by present Council. Balance due Fire Companies 150 00. Balance of Councilmen's Salaries 31 20. Expenses incurred by former Councils and paid by present Council. Balance of Salaries of Bailiff and Collector 104 16 1/2. For Police 188 87 1/2. Lamp Expenses 59 18. Gas 11 75. Election expenses 17 00. Printing, &c. 20 25. Cleaning Market House 9 00. Fixing locks and keys 1 25. Magistrates fees 4 60. Work on Streets 80 80. Attorney services 35 00. Castings 12 28. 505 29.

Expenses incurred and paid by present Council. For work on Streets 1857 25 1/2. Salaries of Mayor, Clerk and Councilmen 1050 00. Salary of Bailiff and Collector 375 00. Salary of Col. Cr. 400 00. Treasurer 100 00. Cleaning and repairing Market House 91 63. Work on Council Chamber and Wagon House 40 59. Ground Rents 357 90. Lamp Expenses 49 16. Lamp Exp'ts. 404 07. Lime 7 68. Work on pumps, wells & cisterns 81 10. Retaining nuisances 9 12. Brick, sand and stone 83 93. Paving 29 29. Allowance to Fire Companies 450 00. Court costs and Magistrate's fees 120 29. Printing, &c. 55 56. Blacksmithing 42 24. Jail fees 89 05. New Assessment Book & Stationery 14 25. Paving Butler Alley 118 78. Repairing guns 64 50. Coal 45 00. Work on bridge 16 40. Cement 12 76. Printing, &c. 44 25. Sundries 3 88. \$7183 77.

Whole amt't paid by present Council. Insolvents allow'd late Collector 20 00. Balance of assets in hand, being uncollected taxes for 1861-62 144 08. For 1862-63 198 00. Book accounts 261 25. Cash in Treasury 2126 93. \$7309 26.

Drafts issued by present Council for expenses incurred and remaining unpaid. For work on streets \$ 140 25. Small-pox Hospital 353 51. Expenses of Small-pox patients 5 50. Police 112 50. Salaries of officers 137 50. Cleaning M. House 9 00. Gas 6 95. Lamp expenses 103 23. Sundries 2 25. Coal 5 75. Blacksmithing 9 62. Stone 37 50. Amount 923 56. Drafts of former Councils unpaid 240 00. \$1163 56.

Clear Bal. of assets \$1067,70, to which may be added from \$3000 on the 1st of October next, the amt't against G. M. Blocher now pending, also about 3 barrels of Coal Oil yet on hand.

APPROXIMATE DIVISION OF EXPENSE. Work on Streets \$1267 15 1/2. Stone, brick, sand 53 56. Lamp expenses 378 10. Police 890 25. Salaries of Bailiff, Clerk & Collector 920 00. Levy West of Wills' Creek 1235 62. Excess of Expens'd 1666 29.

RECAPITULATION. Actual receipts and expenditures during current year. Receipts from all sources 10090 19. Expenses paid 7963 26. Balance forward 2126 93. Drafts issued by present Council unpaid 923 56. Cash remaining in Treasury after all the expenses of present Council as reported are paid \$1303 37. May 7—3t. A. J. WEDDELL, Clerk.