

Civilian & Telegraph
CUBHILLAND, MD.
JACOB WICKARD, Publisher.
Thursday Morning, May 12, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS!
The Civilian and Telegraph having a much larger circulation in the County than any other paper published here, while out of the County its circulation is four times larger. It affords a good medium for advertising. It numbers among its readers those who are able to pay liberally and promptly, and whose custom would be valuable to business men.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.
Subject to the Decision of a National Union Convention.

Municipal Election.
The election held on Monday last for Mayor and Councilmen to serve for the year, commencing on the 1st Monday of June next, resulted as follows:

For Mayor: J. B. Campbell, 185; J. T. Shook, 180; Geo. M. Rizer, 175; J. H. Rizer, 170; J. H. Bruce, 165; J. H. Rizer, 160; J. H. Bruce, 155; J. H. Rizer, 150; J. H. Bruce, 145; J. H. Rizer, 140; J. H. Bruce, 135; J. H. Rizer, 130; J. H. Bruce, 125; J. H. Rizer, 120; J. H. Bruce, 115; J. H. Rizer, 110; J. H. Bruce, 105; J. H. Rizer, 100; J. H. Bruce, 95; J. H. Rizer, 90; J. H. Bruce, 85; J. H. Rizer, 80; J. H. Bruce, 75; J. H. Rizer, 70; J. H. Bruce, 65; J. H. Rizer, 60; J. H. Bruce, 55; J. H. Rizer, 50; J. H. Bruce, 45; J. H. Rizer, 40; J. H. Bruce, 35; J. H. Rizer, 30; J. H. Bruce, 25; J. H. Rizer, 20; J. H. Bruce, 15; J. H. Rizer, 10; J. H. Bruce, 5.

LOYALTY.
In our last issue we called the attention of our readers to the extent and meaning of treason under the Constitution of the United States, with the intention in this week's issue to give the counterpart under the denomination of Loyalty. This we can not do as we wished for the want of time and space. The movements initiated by Gen'l Grant's combination have given the people a taste of things much more palatable than our lubrications on loyalty could prove, and have so excited our loyalty that we feel in no mood for lecturing others at this time. The results so far of the movements in Virginia are of such a character that we feel confident the loyalty of the country will jump as far above par as gold has and will rise so fast and loud that men heretofore loyal will begin to think that copperheads have suddenly migrated and loyal men have sprung up like mushrooms in their stead. Such loyalty we do not believe to have more solidity and durability than the mushroom and not hal as palatable.

Sinners assuming the pious character are admonished to "bring forth wherewithal for repentance." As we see these converts to the teachings of "Glysses of Vicksburg" investing their "Anno change" in U. S. 10-40 Bonds we shall attach some credit to their loyalty. By referring to the advertisement in our paper to day they will see pointed out the "way which they should go" if they desire first the promotion of their own interest, pecuniarily we mean; while at the same time secondly they will be leading "aid" to the government; that is evidence of loyalty, and thirdly it will pay infinitely better than any Rebel investment at this day.

We would also urge on those who have always been loyal the importance at once of their embracing the opportunity now offered to them, not merely to lend aid to the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, but to make a safe and profitable investment of their means and by their example to encourage others whose positions are doubtful. If their pecuniary interest is on the side of the Union their political feelings will take the same side and by this means you are doubly aiding the Government and discouraging the cause of the rebellion. Do not delay first because your willingness to be a greater inducement to others; and secondly you may not long have the opportunity. The 5-20's were not taken in the market before they were all taken and now can only be had at a premium. The rates of the 10-40's has been much more rapid and the war news will cause them to go yet more rapidly, so lose no time or you may find you are too late. Read the article from the New Yorker which we have copied into our paper to-day on this subject. We shall have more to say on this subject.

Latest Telegrams and "Madam" item:
The latest telegraphic reports are that Fort Darling has been taken by Gen. Butler's forces and they were clearing the obstructions from the James River, so as to allow the Gunboats to pass up to Richmond; also that General Butler has possession of the outer defenses of Richmond. If "Butler, the Beast," should walk into Richmond and hang Jeff for collecting his it would only be a modern edition of "Mordcau, the Jew" and "Hannan."

Madam Remor says, a detachment of the Ringgold and 15th New Cavalry have been getting a "dreadful licking" from somebody not known. It seems to be certain we are having trouble in this region, but what the nature and extent thereof may be or how near us it may come we are at present unable to determine. As Madam's reputation for veracity and sobriety has been considerably damaged, we give it for what our readers may deem it worth.

Since the above was put in type we have received more full and reliable information on the subject. A detachment of the 22d Pa. and 10th N. Y. Cavalry, numbering four hundred and thirty-two, was sent out by Gen'l Sigel from Winchester to settle with McNeill for his Piedmont affair. They caught him in the neighborhood of Moorfield and killed and captured a large number of his men and wagon trains. Having made him "leave" they were returning, when at the mouth of the Lost River and Brooks road about 7 miles from Warrenton.

will find themselves between two columns of Gen'l Rosser's command of cavalry and mounted infantry, numbering from 2500 to 2800 men. Major Myers (late of the Ringgold battalion) finding out he was in for it, determined to pitch in, and went in with a determination to fight out. The fight commenced at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning and continued until night when our forces had fallen back to Springfield, about six miles from Green Spring Run.

Our loss consisted of thirty-two men. Gen'l Rosser's command were on hand as 400 of the command were on hand Wednesday morning. All the plunder and prisoners captured by our force from McNeill were recaptured except two prisoners. Many of our men were out of ammunition not having a single cartridge left when this fight was thrown on their pistols. Major Myers had a hand to hand encounter with Gen'l Rosser and came off second best in consequence of the repeated snuffing of his pistol. All the Major lost however was his hat, which may now be bracing the head of Gen. Rosser. That is all right according to the regulations, a Major's hat comes off before a General. This was evidently one of the most frequent encounters of the war and the small loss to us in men is evidence of their gallantry and courage as well as the fighting skill of the officers.

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REBEL RAID AT PIEDMONT.
DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.
ASSISTANCE OF HOME TRAITORS.
New Creek Military Energy.

PIEDMONT, May 5, 1864.
Sirs—Permit me, as a delayed passenger, and a Baltimorean bound West, to make a statement of the most signal military failures of the Company at Piedmont—the Ohio Railroad Company at Piedmont—a Company that is straining every nerve for the benefit of the Government. On the morning of the 5th of May, 1864, a Union citizen, living some four miles from New Creek, saw Captain McNeill, the noted Rebel chief with a small force of his place in the direction of Piedmont. He immediately left his home at 5 o'clock in the New Creek, and the information to the commandant of that post (which, let me say here, is not Colonel Mulligan), of which information no notice was taken.

Captain McNeill, with about thirty Rebel cavalry, about half past six o'clock A. M., sent one man with a flag of truce into Piedmont, demanding a surrender of that place, knowing from information received from his friends—which I find he has many in Piedmont, all depending on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for support—that there were but four men in the 5th Virginia Infantry there. They immediately surrendered and their guns were taken from them and broken to pieces. He then commenced operating quite leisurely. After taking possession of the telegraph office, they set fire to the bridge across the Potomac on the George's Creek Railroad, and as the Rebels were about to enter, they would put it out. At the same time they had the larger part of his forces setting fire to the valuable improvements of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at this place. Their large and extensive machine shop is a complete wreck, and the two capacious round-houses are very much injured.

While they were busily engaged in their work of destruction the stock train due at Piedmont at 7 A. M., arrived within a half mile of Piedmont, and were there informed the Rebels had possession of the town; the sound of their whistles returning back to New Creek alarmed them, and a heavy exit was about to be made when their friends informed them to complete their work of destruction. They then moved west about one mile and a half and met the passengers train and two tonnage trains bound east. After robbing the passengers they burnt to ashes the cars.

Messrs. Editors, there is something mysterious about this raid. About five o'clock A. M., a messenger arrived at New Creek with information that McNeill had passed his place to Piedmont with a small force. No notice was taken of it and at seven o'clock A. M., the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had an engine and five cars on the track ready to convey troops to Piedmont. They were not accepted, only some forty or fifty infantry were started on a distance of six miles, occupying at least an hour and a half which could have been accomplished with the engine in fifteen minutes. This certainly requires explanation.

After these troops left New Creek a person who is engaged largely in buying horses for the Government, left New Creek on horseback for Piedmont; he arrived there some forty-five minutes before the troops sent from New Creek. He then changed horses and returned to New Creek. Now the query is, what was his business, and is it military to suffer a citizen to read newspapers and take expeditions to a point where they expect to surprise the enemy?

I am informed by those who were on the adjacent heights at Piedmont that they saw a horseman come up to New Creek on full speed, and when he approached a McNeill's order picket he returned for a few moments, they then both moved to the second picket, stationed near the town, and the three passed into the town where McNeill and his party were, and in a very few minutes after he was seen to leave in full gallop the way he came, and McNeill's forces were immediately put in motion to leave, which he did, and when the troops from New Creek arrived McNeill and his party were some three miles off, and they were followed, and the pursuing party afoot and fatigued at that.

Again, who was this horseman who had the power to collect and taken in with him McNeill's pickets?

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
PIEDMONT, W. V., May 5, 1864.
GENTLEMEN—At last the promised raid by about fifty Rebels has been made. The machine shop is destroyed and the round-houses of the Company were materially injured.

I am credibly informed that was known by their close friends, in which the town of Piedmont abounds, last night and until this mistaken line of leniency cases, our soldiers had better return home, and we can defend ourselves.

There are amongst us—men who are now coming money by selling horses to the Government, and keeping employed the most bitter secessionists in the community for the purpose of buying up these horses. These individuals are laughing at our troubles, for when the Rebels arrive, they are hand-in-hand with them.

They entered the town about 6:30 A. M., with a flag of truce, knowing there were but ten men of the 5th Virginia Infantry here, as a provost guard, and that New Creek was in their possession, which was not the fact.

Having a number of friends in the employ of the Company, they were enabled to take their time in destroying the Company's property.

The Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at New Creek, immediately placed an engine and cars in readiness for the Commandant of the post at New Creek to send the necessary troops to Piedmont in time to prevent the destruction of the Company's property there, but the Commandant thought proper to send them on foot and of course they arrived too late to be of any service. In haste.

In regard to the above statement, we have a few words to add, obtained from an Ohio soldier on his way east. As he was on the passenger train which was burned, we are inclined to think he knew what he told, as we knew him for some years as a citizen here, we think we can judge of his veracity. As we are opposed to painting the devil in any blacker color than he really is, and willing to give him his due we feel authorized to say that the passengers were not robbed. This soldier knew several of the party formerly citizens of this place, and was by one of them cautioned to put his watch and chain out of sight as some of the men

might attempt robbery. He states that one passenger complained of having had his watch taken from him in the hearing of the party who had cautioned him, and that he compelled a return of the stolen property. If there was robbery it was not general and to no great extent, not a Harry Gilmore sort of expedition.

As to the rebel contractor giving information to his friends, that is but natural and to be expected, and if "A Delayed Passenger" had been a resident of this locality he would not have had reason to express surprise at a copperhead being a Government contractor. That sort of contractors here. We do not pretend to understand either the why or the wherefore but have become accustomed to the fact and look for it as a matter of course, and take it for granted that it is all right and proper. As to our soldiers, we don't believe in having them killed and therefore do not thrust them into avoidable danger. It is plain "A Delayed Passenger" does not understand "military strategy."

The Future of our National Debt.
Many careful and prudent men look upon the increase of our national debt with some foreboding. Let us examine the whole subject fairly and see if we are not only able to pay our present, but any reasonable future debt to our country, and the payment will neither be difficult or excessively onerous. Let us see what are the facts. Unlike an individual who is unable to count with certainty upon increased ability to pay in the future the Government contracts in the present—this country is sure to increase in wealth and population. It appears from the census returns, that the increase in the value of real and personal property in the United States from 1840 to 1850, was from three thousand seven hundred and sixty-four millions (\$3,764,000,000) in 1840 to six million one hundred and seventy-two millions (\$6,172,000,000) in 1850, or 64 per cent. The next decade, however, still greater advance in general property and riches. For in that period, the yield of our gold mines, the extension of our railroad system and consequent opening of new fields for agriculture, our large immigration, and the stimulus given to every branch of manufactures and the mechanic arts raised the national wealth from six thousand one hundred and seventy-four millions (\$6,174,000,000) in 1850 to ten million one hundred and eighty-three million (\$10,183,000,000) in 1860, or 67 per cent. At the end of great wealth has been reached. At the end of the last decade (\$10,715,000,000) and sixteen millions (\$16,715,000,000) in 1870, or 56 per cent. There is every good reason to believe that we shall not continue to prosper as we have done (except from the chances of war, which can only modify and not change the character of the nation) but continue to prosper, and that the nation will not only continue to prosper, but double its wealth every ten years for several decades to come? We have but just begun to work our gold mines, and the vast body of our other mineral wealth is still undeveloped. We have fertile lands enough for an empire, that the plow has never touched, and it is on the verge of being opened up, and will fairly begin to open the door, and show the way towards our future greatness.

But experience of what others have done will best tell us what we may rightfully expect to do. Let us compare our position with that of Great Britain during one of her greatest periods of her financial history. At the end of great wars in 1810, her wealth was estimated at ten thousand five hundred millions (\$10,400,000,000) and national debt of that time was four thousand three hundred millions (\$4,300,000,000) or more than 41 per cent of her entire property. In 1820 her property was valued at thirty-one thousand five hundred millions (\$31,500,000,000) and her debt was three thousand eight hundred and ninety millions (\$3,890,000,000) or was a charge on the property of the country of only about 12 1/2 per cent. It needs no argument to show that the weight of the burden of debt is now, but one third what it was when contracted, and we do not wish to deceive ourselves on either side of this question. Debt is always bad enough but we should look the facts squarely in the face, and accept whatever deductions we have a right to draw from them as truth. In spite of the war, we believe the Northern States are as rich to-day as they were ten years ago. Such a demand for labor was never before known, and never before was our land so well paid. War does not, but our land of industry has never for a moment ceased to create, and the creation will never balance the destruction. Large as our losses have been, our population of the country has steadily increased; and unless some scourge such as never visited a nation should come upon us, unless we should be utterly destroyed or dismembered and broken to pieces by yielding to this demon of secession, there is no human power that can prevent our continued progress and development. All wars have ended as will ours. Let us hope that it may be soon; but when it is ended, and triumphantly as it must be, this country is bound to take a position in population, wealth, and vigor that will make its debt so small in proportion to its wealth that it will be as nothing to laugh at the fear, that may have once overclouded his vision.—New York.

Department of the South.
FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—Post Royal papers of the 5th instant, received here, state that Florida, Georgia and South Carolina have been nearly depopulated by rebel troops, sent North to reinforce Lee's army.

Admiral Dahlgren had arrived at Hilton Head. A torpedo was discovered in St. John's river on the 24th instant with a dead negro attached to it.

A great female riot occurred in Savannah on the 17th ult. The woman collected in a body, and with arms in their hands marched through the streets, demanding that the soldiers be called out, and after a brief conflict, order was restored, and the ringleaders were lodged in jail.

The rebels who had been making demonstrations at Charleston, had been shelled out by our gunboats.

ADMINISTRATION OF QUININE.—The bitter taste of quinine is easily concealed by putting the powder to be taken on a portion of the white of an egg covered with another portion. In this manner children, or the most "sloppy adults" will swallow it readily. See the Chicago Medical Journal.

A Great Victory Claimed.
The following despatch reach us by the People's Line at 12 o'clock:
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The National Republican has just issued an extra, stating that official despatches announce our victory complete. Gen. Lee was retreat-

Latest News.
Address of General Meade.
HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 1864.—Soldiers!—Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are deemed opportune by your Commanding-General to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several armies of your country—the whole under an able and distinguished General, who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the people and the army. Your movement being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort should be spared to make it successful.

SOLDIERS! The eyes of the whole country are fixed on you, and it is in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and children; and bear in mind that the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you will be called to endure. Have confidence in your officers and in each other.

Keep your ranks on the march and on the battle-field, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render his worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear conscience and strong arms, to preserve the Government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts.

"GEO. G. MEADE.
Major General commanding.
"S. WILLIAMS, A. G."

GENERAL GRANT HAS ISSUED AN ORDER prohibiting Quartermasters to issue to troops any but shelter tents. Those who refuse to do so without, Troops in garrison stations or in detachments, can construct huts if they prefer them. The order ends thus:

Any one who shall issue, or direct the issue of tents other than prescribed will be tried by court-martial, or reported for summary dismissal.

Battle at Tunnel Hill, Georgia.
The Enemy Failing Back Abandoning Dead and Wounded.
New York, May 8.—The Tribune has a dispatch from Washington which says: "News has reached the Government that General Sherman is fighting his way through Tunnel Hill successfully and pressing upon Dalton. The enemy are falling back, leaving his dead and wounded in his hands."

REPORTED RETREAT OF JOHNSON FROM LOUISVILLE, MAY 8.—Reports from Nashville state that Johnson has retreated from Dalton to Atlanta, and that Sherman's forces have passed Tunnel Hill without opposition, and outflanking the rebels at Buzzard's Roost.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.
A GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS.—DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.
WASHINGTON, May 10.—7 A. M.
To Major General Butler:
A despatch from General Sherman received at midnight, states that we are fighting for the possession of "Rocky Face Ridge," and I have knowledge that McPherson took the Snake Creek Gap, and was within seven miles of Rosasa this morning. You will remember that on Saturday the Rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by General Thomas, and took a position at Buzzard's Roost, in a bend of Mill Creek, just north of Dalton.

This is represented to be a very strong position, which General Thomas was unable to drive the enemy from on a former occasion. You will remember that on Saturday the Rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by General Thomas, and took a position at Buzzard's Roost, in a bend of Mill Creek, just north of Dalton.

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CLERK'S ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Financial Affairs of the City of Cumberland.
For the year ending May 2, 1864, inclusive.

REVENUE.

Amount in Treasury, as per last Statement.....	\$2,175 99
Levy for 1863-64, inclusive.....	1,571 84
East of Will's Creek.....	4,975 15
West.....	25 00
Deeds.....	15 00
Balance of Levy for 1861-22.....	81 02
County Appropriation.....	1,120 60
Small-pox Hospital.....	150 00
Received from Hay Scales.....	384 14
Market House.....	824 00
Balliff, including \$27.91 from J. B. H. Campbell.....	108 25
Received from Police.....	139 19
Licenses.....	242 00
Rest of stores.....	100 00
In Market House.....	50 00
Book Accounts.....	101 25
Involencies allowed present Collector.....	\$11,837 22
Being uncollected taxes.....	\$89 32
Book accounts.....	61 92
Amount rec'd from all sources.....	\$11,614 73

EXPENDITURES.

For work on Streets.....	\$140 25
Small-pox Hospital.....	212 08
Police Expenses.....	112 50
Salaries of Officers.....	137 50
Police Expenses.....	3 50
Gas.....	6 25
Lamp Expenses.....	103 23
Coal.....	5 25
Blacksmithing.....	9 62
Stone.....	37 50
Extra Police.....	4 75
allowance.....	100 00
Assessment expenses.....	325 00
Miscellaneous.....	15 20
.....	\$1,432 08

Expenses incurred by former Council and paid by present Council.

For cleaning Market House, balance of Balliff's Salary.....	\$9 00
Work on Shantytown road.....	27 50
Police expenses.....	110 25
Gas.....	6 15
Pump expenses.....	17 00
Election expenses.....	17 00
Printing.....	21 34
Work on Streets.....	100 88
Miscellaneous.....	15 20
Repairing.....	16 42
Lumber.....	15 29
Hauling.....	42 27
Old Drafts.....	217 68
Physician to Smallpox Hospital.....	25 00
Work on alley.....	3 28
Miscellaneous Items.....	14 00
Removing Nuisance.....	2 25
Legal services.....	100 00
.....	831 03

Expenses incurred and paid by present Council.

For work on Streets.....	\$995 14
Small-pox Hospital.....	95 50
Salaries of Mayor, Clerk and Councilmen.....	839 00
Salaries of Balliff and Market Master.....	375 00
Salary of Collector.....	400 00
Treasurer.....	150 00
Police expenses.....	17 00
Repairing.....	117 02
Lamp expenses.....	147 27
Cleaning Market House.....	27 19
Hauling.....	48 34
Work on Shantytown road.....	44 12
Small-pox Hospital.....	220 85
Removing Nuisance.....	25 01
Gas.....	99 99
Law.....	11 28
Fire Company allowance.....	360 00
Printing.....	20 42
Groceries.....	26 12
Ground Rent.....	357 00
Extra Allowance.....	20 00
Sundries.....	47 12
White-Washing Market House.....	15 00
Painting.....	19 50
Coal.....	105 28
Oil.....	113 84
Work on Hay Scales.....	15 00
Sand.....	6 25
Cleaning Blue Spring.....	2 60
Cleaning Market House.....	2 60
House Company H. S. Lamp post expenses.....	34 00
Lamp post expenses.....	3 50
Laying pavement on Court.....	1 50
Sinking tub for Pioneer Ice Company.....	43 25
Miscellaneous.....	28 23
.....	7,010 40

DRAFTS

For Salaries.....	\$287 50
Police.....	220 50
Work on Hay Scales.....	113 84
Hauling.....	72 95
Groceries.....	35 86
Sundries.....	42 27
Printing.....	15 50
Coal.....	6 00
Cleaning.....	6 55
Cleaning Market House.....	2 60
Hospital.....	24 12
Physician to Hospital.....	40 50
Blacksmithing.....	17 25
Fee.....	1 30
Removing Nuisance.....	3 80
Miscellaneous.....	11 46
.....	\$1,155 20

APPROXIMATE DIVISION OF EXPENSES.

Work on streets.....	\$435 42	W of W's C. \$225 00
Repairing.....	289 17	79 72
Hauling.....	418 08	87 38
Police expenses.....	1,277 60	480