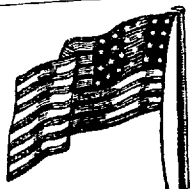


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, May 18, 1861.

The banks of Boston have offered to take \$5,000,000 of the new loan.

A LARGE quantity of gunpowder, from New Orleans, arrived at Memphis on the 8th inst.

RUFUS KING, Minister to Rome, has been appointed Brigadier General of the Wisconsin troops.

According to the Savannah Republican, 18,000 volunteers have tendered their services to the Governor of Georgia.

Six additional regiments are to go into camp in Maine, to await a requisition from the Government.

NEARLY two hundred citizens of St. Louis arrived in Cincinnati on Monday morning last, fleeing, they say, for fear of their lives.

The Richmond Whig is convinced of the general unreasonableness of Western Virginia on the Southern Confederacy question, and advocates letting her go off into a State by herself.

The Raleigh Register suggests to the volunteers of Virginia and of the South the importance of protecting themselves against small pox by vaccination.

THE UNION GUARDS, Captain T. B. Barton, of Lancaster city, were accepted yesterday under the enlistment of three years. We understand that this company is composed of a gallant band of young Lancastrians, and we know that Captain Barton is one of the most chivalric men in the State. He will assist in maintaining the honor of the Old Keystone on any field of duty to which the Guards may be called.

The Southern Chivalry complain that they are obliged to expose the best blood of the country to the mere superfluous population of the North. "Why," said a Captain—"my company represents nearly 10,000,000 worth of property, and they have got to fight the Dutch and Irish of the North." There will soon learn that in the hour of battle, one man is as good as another, with a good rifle and a steady aim.

THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.—The Southern papers are making much of a speech of Gen. Waul, of Texas, in which he likened the Montegomery secessionists to the ten tribes of Israel which succeeded under Jeroboam. They think the parallel most happy, and applaud the application of the words: "Every man to your tents, O Israel; and now, David, see to thine own house."

Gen. Waul added: "And every man went to his own tent, and the ten tribes went forth;" and the New York Post says, we may complete the speech of the General by saying "that the ten tribes have never been heard of since."

IN RESPONSE to a resolution passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, asking the Executive to communicate the amount of money he has expended for arms, and the character and number of the arms so purchased, Governor Magoffin says that he bought over eight thousand dollars worth of old flintlock muskets, about five thousand dollars worth of percussion muskets, and some few army equipments, to the amount of a couple of thousand dollars; but where they all are he does not know as they have not yet been delivered. The Legislature does not show any disposition to force the State out of the Union or to allow the Governor to do so.

CLEANING GUN BARRELS.—We see in the Scientific American and other papers recipes for cleaning gun barrels. They are all open to the objection that they involve the use of water, thus requiring time to dry the barrels and incurring the danger of rust. We give a method used by scientific sportsmen in England with success: Get a quantity of quicksilver which can be kept in a strong pill box, and when the barrel is foul place the thumb on the nipple, pour the quicksilver at the mouth, and then turn it up and down for a few minutes. Turn it back into the box and the barrel will be perfectly clean. The mercury forms an amalgam with the lead and removes it. The lead can be taken from the mercury by straining.

MISSOURI is still in the throes which must issue in her becoming a loyal and perhaps a free state. Her difficulties are of such a nature as to claim the sympathy and succor of her sisters of the north. Her worst evil seems to be a Governor too wicked to be deterred by warnings, yet too cowardly to make his villainy successful. He must play the traitor, but with precautions that arouse suspicion, and delays that secure his defeat. The best thing that could happen to the state would be his voluntary or forcible removal from an office he has held only to misuse. To him must be laid the worthless currency, the suspension of railroad operations, the misappropriation of funds devoted to education, the cowardly and disgraceful device of secret sessions in American Legislatures, and the spectacle of a State once an anxious petitioner for Union now dragged to the verge of rebellion against the source of her security, wealth and progress.

SHALL WE HAVE A WAR OF YEARS?

The question is often asked whether the war which the rebels have precipitated on the loyal people of this government, shall be prolonged for years, or whether it shall be terminated promptly and effectually. There is no reason why this conflict should not be terminated in a single battle, and the best of reasons why it should be settled without a fight. The rebels themselves do not desire an encounter of any considerable numbers, for the simple reason that they cannot rally a large force. If they had the numbers armed and equipped—the zeal and ardor of which they so long boasted—Washington city would have been in their possession months since, while Baltimore and Maryland never would have succumbed and humbled themselves in the dust, as they have done. The war, therefore, will soon be ended, and ended, too, more by the appearance of the forces from the free states, and the apparent vigor of the federal authorities, than by any hostile demonstration which can possibly be made by either the volunteers or the government. Already the people of the south begin to ask for the promised aid which was to greet the commencement of these hostilities, and already are the thieves and cut throats who have been induced to rally under the treason flag of Jeff. Davis by the promise of a rich harvest among the "beauty and booty" of the north—already are these wretches beginning to demand the realization of these promises, while those who made them are daily becoming more and more incapable of their fulfillment. The south is not a unit on the subject of secession. Those who contend for the revolution are the meanest rebels who ever conspired a state, while those who are held in check by this mob, only wait the presence of a federal army to burst their own bonds, to release themselves from the social and business thrall into which treason has cast all their interests. The truth of this is implied in the persistency with which the contests of this war are forced beyond the limits of the states where the treason was first concocted, to other commonwealths, where they hope to strengthen their cause in a false sympathy they would be able to elicit through their defeats.—War in Virginia or Maryland, between the secession mobs and the Federal troops, would add to the fury of rebellion in South Carolina and Louisiana. War in Kentucky or Tennessee would arouse all the traitors Arkansas or Texas could vomit forth. But carry the war into Africa—put the campaign into South Carolina or Texas, as soon as the season will permit, and the battles will be both few and short—the victories terrible to rebellion and triumphant for the government.

There never was a contest organized, in which so much falsehood has been resorted to by one of the contestants. Every proclamation issued by the rebel leaders teems with lies. Every appeal they make to their followers is fraught with falsehood. Every position they assume is sustained by misrepresentation, until they have completely blinded and hoodwinked even the honest portion of the people, and left their cause perfectly incapable of defence or encounter. The presence of the federal troops in the heart of the rebel country will expose all this deception, and make them welcome as friends instead of repugnant as foes. The sequel will prove this and render battle useless, unless it is to rescue the ill-fated secessionists themselves from the fury of the mobs they now control or incite to violence.

CHIVALRY—AS PRACTICED AT THE SOUTH.

Imprisoning female school teachers because they read Beecher's sermons.
Banishing female seamstresses because they come from the north.
Tar and feathering crippled peddlers, because they don't deal in niggers.
Silencing preachers who dare to address God as a dispenser of love and liberty!
Forbidding prayers from the pulpit for the success of free institutions.
Getting up mock funerals for the burial of the flag of the stars and stripes.
Storming half-starved garrisons, and firing on unarmed veterans.
Forcing negroes into slavery, as the inferiors of the white man, and then forcing them into the army as the equals of all men.
Refusing to pay honest debts, and then asking alliance with the honest people of the world.
Appealing to God to bless their cause, and then rejecting the free ministrations of His gospel.
Plodding their honors and then perverting their souls.
Representing the people by refusing to allow them to participate in the control or the destiny of the government.
These are a few of the definitions of which modern chivalry is susceptible. We give them for the digestion of those who are constantly and secretly abetting by their sympathy the very class of men who are now warring against this government.

THE NATIONAL POSITION is simply this, that on one side there is whatever we understand by Government; on the other, a point-blank denial of its authority. It is too late to talk about resistance to a party, as such, because party lines are obliterated and forgotten, under the pressure of sterner realities. The dogmas out of which platforms were constructed have no possible application in this aspect of the case, and the notorious fact concerning all these party "principles" is that they are never mentioned in connection with the dangers now menacing the country. Whole regiments have been formed suddenly, in which not one soldier can be found who voted for the present administration. And the grand object in view is not to sustain the policy of any political school, but to defend the vital principle and law that underlies our existence as a nation. If secession succeeds—if the seceded States are able to maintain their position, it is with them a successful revolution. But if they fail—no matter whether by the vote of their own people, or by the enforcement of Federal laws against their will and consent—the failure takes away from the dignity of revolution and leaves nothing behind but the story of a rebellion that had no results.

WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT.

By this time our new ministers have arrived at St. James and St. Cloud, and by this time, too, the governments of England and France have learned officially the position which the people of the United States have assumed on the question of secession. From the English and French courts the news will soon spread over Europe that, notwithstanding some of the most prominent men in this country have engaged in this conspiracy—the conspirators holding important position under a former dynasty, numbering among themselves representatives from the judicial, the legislative, and the executive branches of government—notwithstanding all these facts, we still have a government, a strong, powerful, impregnable and invincible government, centered in the hearts of the American people, maintained by their liberality, recognized by their loyalty, and defended on the venture of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. For a time this glorious condition of affairs was not anticipated even by the most enthusiastic lover of his country. The prejudices of party were supposed to have been too deeply rooted. The iron rule of partition dictation was considered too potential—and the hunt for office so wild, that the cause of law and order became almost hopeless, while the sacred claims of the Union itself almost sunk beneath the surging waves of the many streamlets which flowed from the inexhaustible sources of political corruption. In politics the north and the east and the west seemed as hopelessly divided as were their latitudes. Between them appeared to be no affinity of loyalty. There was no sympathy, apparently, in purpose; and resting their hopes on this grand delusion, rebellion in the south reared its black banners, while traitors insanely swore to destroy, if possible, every vestige of a free government on this hemisphere. There is no mistaking the motive of those who took this oath since their plot has been developed. There is no misapprehending their purpose any longer, as we enumerate their felonies and contemplate their aggressions.—The unconditional subjugation of all labor—the abrogation of social equality—and the recognition of classes and distinctions in the government, were the first ends aimed at; while the after achievements were to consist in the organization and anointing of an aristocracy, to be eternally absolute and supreme.—Then came the struggle, whether we had a government to protect the mass from whom that government derived its strength. Or, whether the government which the people had so long sustained, was only a mockery, a deception and a delusion, incapable of controlling its own elements, unable to protect those whom it professed to govern, and unworthy the respect and confidence of those with whom it had entered into treaties of commerce, comity and peace.

What is the spectacle to-day? Have we a government? Have we means of defence and credit for subsistence? Have we allegiance, ardor, love and devotion for our nationality? Thank God, we have all these. Thank God that we have a powerful government, backed by a race of men who have learned to love liberty as far above life—who respect the law, and regard social order as the result of that respect, and who have armed, equipped and enrolled themselves in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and armies, for the support and defence of that very government which called them all into existence. The spectacle was never equaled in the world's history. On the 4th of March last, this government had begun to ring its own death-knell—it had been enshrouded in its habiliments of death, and to-day, not three months from the hour when its best friends had given it up, its best friends blush to know that they lacked so much confidence in its purity and power. Beating with a mighty pulse, the entire free states, as the movement of one man, rallied to the support of this government. Feeling that they were impotent and weak, the traitors have been pausing in their work, until the federal government of the United States has gathered the strength that was scattered throughout its limits, and made itself what it should be, a power as well to create and sustain good, as to destroy and abolish evil. Around such a power it is no common favor to rally, and beneath its shadow, no small protection to rest. Let us then thank God again, that we have a government!

THE SECESSION LEADERS give the most different and amusing reasons and excuses for breaking up the Union. No two of these gentlemen seem to be agreed as to the precise nature of the grievances of which they so loudly complain. Mr. Stephens contends that the government founded by Washington is a blunder, and should be remodeled, so as to make slavery its cornerstone. Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the other hand, insists that the "Principles of the Constitution" have been corrupted by the adoption of the heresy, that the "theory of the instrument requires that in all cases the majority shall govern." The "Confederate" President but gives expression to the more general sentiment among secessionists. This, after all, is the real grievance. The north insists that the majority shall rule; the south insists that the minority shall be supreme. The former claims that this is a popular government; the latter claims that it is a company of oligarchs. The one cleaves to the faith of the fathers of the republic; the other accepts the pernicious vagaries of Calhoun. The difference is wide; the point in controversy is vital. The whole question of free government is involved.

It is said that ten Irish regiments in the Abolition States have offered their services to President Davis.—Southern paper.

This is the stuff with which the journals of secession feed their readers, and increase that confidence which is luring the entire South to its doom of destruction. We venture to assert that among all our citizens none are more loyal than the Irish, none more willing to fight, and what is unfortunate for the South, none able to do good, steady and solid pounding with the muzzle or the butt of a musket, than the Irish adopted citizen.

Samuel B. Claggett, Esq., a well-known citizen of Washington county, Md., died suddenly on the 30th ult.

WHAT WAR HAS COST THE WORLD.

The wars of the world have been its greatest expense. To redress wrongs, imaginary and real, has cost the world more money than its education. It has wasted more life, property, and time, to satisfy ambition and lust, than all the other motives and actions of men have directly cost. This may sound unreasonable, but it is undoubtedly a fact. The war which the defenders of slavery have just inaugurated, will add millions more to the sums stated in the following enumeration:

The war preceding the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, cost \$130,000,000.
The Spanish war of 1739, settled for at Alexandria-Chapelle, cost \$270,000,000.
The war of the Spanish Succession cost \$311,000,000.
The treaty of Paris, in 1763, ended a bloody struggle, which cost \$500,000,000.
The war of American Independence cost England and America \$930,000,000.
The war of ten years, which is known as "the French Revolution of 1793," cost \$230,000,000.
The war against the First Napoleon, which began in 1803 and ended in 1815, cost the extraordinary amount of \$5,800,000,000.
The Crimean war cost \$84,000,000.
The last Italian war, not including the hostilities between Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Bomba, &c., cost \$45,000,000.
The last war in India cost England \$88,000,000.

THE TRAITORS of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri, if not of North Carolina and Tennessee, will have their hands full at home. Western Virginia is a unit against rebellion; and should the eastern portion of the state venture upon active measures against the government, a new state will be created, and volunteers enough take the field to hold the rebels in check.

Kentucky is even more evenly divided. Already three full regiments have taken the field for the Union, and when Col. Anderson shall take his place at the head of "The Hunters" of his native State, an army strong enough to speedily crush out treason from its borders will make its appearance.

In Missouri, ten thousand Union volunteers are already enrolled; and in less than ten days the loyal men of that state will show themselves too formidable to be attacked.

Maryland has almost entirely recovered from her rebellious spasm. The true men of the state are bold and ready. They cannot be put down. Already our troops pass "through Baltimore" undisturbed; and in a fortnight not a traitor will show his head except through a halter.

Of North Carolina and Tennessee we know less, and expect less. They may "go with the multitude to do evil." But there will very soon be developed too strong a Union sentiment in both states to render safe a very formidable contribution of troops to the rebel confederacy for aggressive service.

On the part of the leaders of the rebellion, the war is to be conducted on the principle of bluster and brag. It is by these agencies that the south has fought all her battles and achieved all her victories during the last thirty years. But other weapons must be used in this war.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE, referring to the report that Colonel Anderson had stated that the traitor Breckinridge would serve under him in an Union Brigade, says that it is incorrect, and that it has Colonel Anderson's authority for denying the report. The gallant Colonel certainly did say, in this city, that his letters from Kentucky led him to believe that Breckinridge desired to serve under him in a Union Brigade.

BORDER STATE CONVENTION.—The Border State Convention, which was called by Virginia, will meet at Frankfort, Ky., on Monday next, the 20th inst. The Old Dominion, since the call was made, having become the property of Jeff Davis, will not be represented. It is probable, however, that Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware will send delegates.—Hon. John J. Crittenden is mentioned as likely to be the President.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT intended to have concentrated to-day, in Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis, fifty thousand men. Those men are all said to be well drilled, hardy and experienced soldiers, more than one half of whom had marched through the battle fields of Mexico.

BRUTAL MURDER.—We learn from the Woodsfield, O., Spirit, that a most foul and dæd-defying murder was committed in Salem tp., Monroe county, O., on the 27th ult. An esteemed citizen by the name of Farmer, and his son, were engaged in repairing a line fence, when a man and his son by the name of Edwards (whose farm adjoined) forbade them building the fence. Farmer persisted, when he was struck on the head with a club, which Michael Edwards had brought from the barn, breaking and crushing his jaw, and knocking him down. He was then struck on the back of his head with a fence stake, crushing in his skull.

The Richmond Examiner advises the secessionists to let Washington go, and direct their attention to Cincinnati, which it declares the most valuable on the borders. By occupying the Kentucky hills opposite Cincinnati, the Examiner says the city could be laid in ashes. It advises the Southern troops to form their plans secretly, and improve the rich opportunities.

The Secretary of War has filled nearly all the First Lieutenant vacancies in the army, and most of the Second Lieutenant vacancies. Most of the First are graded from the army; the Second taken from civil life. The Paymasters are all appointed, which nearly completes the army list, so badly broken up by secession resignations and dismissals.

SOMEbody, says Prentice, sends us an anonymous letter from Tennessee, threatening to assassinate us for what we have said of John Bell. We hope he won't. We want the use of the whole remnant of our three-score and ten to re-people properly of our vote for Bell last August.

The wheat and corn crops of Tennessee, it is stated, promise to be very abundant. Many persons are plowing up cotton and planting corn.

Dean Richmond, Esq., has given to the volunteers' fund in Buffalo \$500, and to that in Batavia, N. Y., \$500 more. Mr. R. is very wealthy.

Colonel Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves, has had a present of a \$1,000 horse, from Saratoga, New York.

The city of Chicago has contributed three and a half millions of dollars for the war.

Married.

April 30th, at the City Hotel, by Dr. T. J. Miller, Mr. CHARLES A. PENNINGTON, of Harrisburg, to Miss EMMA PAWING, of Philadelphia.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. James Colder, Mr. EDWIN PANCAKE and Miss ISABELLA LINDSEY, both of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

CEDAR CHESTS

For sale at F. TRACE'S Cedar Ware Manufactory, No. 28 1/2, south Second street. my18-3td.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens and other persons of Harrisburg that the ordinance, passed February 6, 1861, in reference to the muzzling of dogs, will go into effect and be strictly enforced on and after Monday next, 22nd inst. SECTION 4, of said ordinance, says, That every dog going at large within the limits of said city from the 20th day of May until the 20th day of September, in each and every year, shall have securely put on a good, strong, substantial and safe wire basket muzzle, enclosing the whole mouth of said dog so as to effectually prevent him from biting or snapping. SECTION 5, says that the penalty is not less than one nor more than two dollars for every offence in permitting dogs to run at large, as provided in section 4. SECTION 7, says that any person hindering or obstructing the Chief of Police Constable or any one appointed by him to carry out this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars.

HENRY RADABAUGH, Chief Police Constable.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE FINANCES

of the city of Harrisburg, for the year ending March 31, 1861.

Permanent Debt..... \$142,909 50
Liabilities incurred by Borough Council and paid by city

Street walks and brick for gutters.....	25 45
Water rents and gas bill refunded.....	4 65
Repairing old Harrisburg engine.....	100 00
Washington Fire Company.....	385 20
Hopewell Fire company.....	6 78
Citizen Fire company.....	8 62
Friendship.....	254 60
Water department.....	5,718 60
Printing.....	134 00
Lumber, John Zim.....	21 27
Bridge State street, H. M. Koller.....	6 00
Briggs, Henry Herr.....	49 35
Leather, J. & J. K. Green.....	6 31
Bridge State street, Pennsylvania R. Co.....	300 00
Pick handles and wheelbarrows.....	13 62
Note, Daniel Thompson.....	291 04
Expenses of City Council.....	7,335 38

Stationary desks, &c., City Commissioners.....	89 80
Culverts, crossings, bridges, inlets, laying gutters, brick, sand, lumber, &c., 1,582 65.....	1,486 24
Gutters laid by property holders.....	328 20
Stone.....	519 99
Breaking stone.....	844 72
Water department.....	5,018 28
Grading Pear Alley.....	101 91
Edige Road.....	60 00
Constructing sewer, South alley.....	196 62
Constructing sewer, Rappert alley.....	352 24
Constructing sewer, Nagle street.....	524 00

Work on streets.....	657 67
1st District, John Tway and hands.....	1,544 16
2nd District, Geo. Weirich and hands.....	789 99
3rd District, John Zel.....	14 12
William Willis.....	75 44
Gas, lamps, labor, &c.....	1,008 22
Printing.....	142 75
John Roberts.....	111 00
A. K. Fahnestock.....	90 00
Alex. Hamilton.....	18 00
Roberts, extra.....	34 00
Bolter Hagg.....	61 25

Expenses of City Council, Mayor, Treasurer, Look.....	565 79
Mayor, Treasurer, Look.....	866 31
Hose and Fire apparatus, and gas ordered and allowed by Council.....	494 95
Hopewell Fire Company.....	331 29
Citizen.....	87 10
Good Will.....	221 42
Washington.....	899 99
Mount Vernon.....	87 65
Orders given by Fire Company.....	97 65

Hope, oil brooms, camphens, &c.....	43 98
Friendship, oil, brooms, camphens, &c.....	50 25
Good Will.....	25 37
Citizen.....	19 87
Appropriations by Council, building materials, Good Will engine house.....	691 92
24 appropriation orders passed amounting.....	162 74
Orders of Council to lower building.....	30 87
Ground rent, stove, door, &c., of do.....	37 87

Blacksmithing, E. Morton.....	47 00
Hauling, Trac & Carson, iron castings, J. M. East.....	10 12
Locust post, W. Colder.....	17 15
State Capital Band, Price of Wades' visit.....	27 27
Gravel, Mrs. Murray.....	2 00
Iron safe.....	6 00
City seal.....	1 90
Preparing and discharging city ordinances, J. H. Briggs.....	300 00
City police, night and special.....	15 00
Mayor's refund.....	250 00
Salary of officers.....	69 76
City council.....	42 40

Wm. H. Kerner, Mayor.....	166 00
John Watson, Treasurer.....	600 00
A. K. Fahnestock, Esq., Borough Treasurer.....	400 00
John H. Briggs, City Collector.....	25 00
David Harris, Clerk.....	100 00
Council.....	400 00
Daniel Rhoads, do.....	375 00
George H. Morgan, do.....	261 24
Isaac L. Waterbury, do.....	66 66
Henry Radabaugh, do.....	100 00
Daniel Calender, Keeper Lock-up.....	303 00

Johna Packer, Engineer Water Works.....	350 00
John Clark, do.....	227 40
John Davis, Asst do.....	253 00
David Eisenbade, Lamp-lighter.....	216 00
Wm. Willis, Supervisor (1 month).....	16 67
Johna Packer, do.....	200 00
George Weirich, do.....	183 58
John Weitzel, do.....	91 47

Alex. Watson, City Treasurer, received from Nat. Borough Treasurer.....	824 35
A. K. Fahnestock.....	1,587 85
Outstanding borough tax collected by M. C. Kier, 1857, '58, '59.....	1,822 09
Borough tax, 1859, collected by C. O. Zimmerman.....	9,301 17
City tax collected by C. O. Zimmerman.....	9,301 17

City tax collected by C. O. Zimmerman.....	771 82
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New Advertisements.

City tax collected by Adam Reel.....	2,470 07
City tax collected by Jas. S. Thompson.....	827 78
Water rent collected by C. O. Zimmerman.....	2,902 29
Water rent collected by Adam Reel.....	3,842 84
Water rent collected by M. Kirk, 1859.....	1,074 43
Temporary Loan, Harrisburg Bank.....	3,900 00
Ferules and permits to tap water pipes.....	99 00
Ferules and permits to tap sewers.....	205 00
Fines and forfeitures paid by Mayor.....	78 20
Loan Cemetery Association.....	980 00
Water rent, Com. Dauphin in county.....	200 00
Water rent, Harrisburg Cotton company.....	200 00
Water rent, C. L. Bailey & Bro.....	200 00
Water rent, Harrisburg Gas company.....	150 00
Water rent, Commonwealth Penna.....	800 00
Water rent, Pennsylvania Railroad company.....	109 00
Water rent, Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad company.....	27 25
Water rent, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company.....	33 00
Water rent, Cumberland Valley Railroad company.....	35 00
Water rent, John Sanders street, applied by.....	22 40
Water rent, building purposes.....	77 00
Water rent, fractional parts of the year.....	53 24
Market rent, D. Rhoads, Clerk of Market, due April 1, 1860.....	92 25
Market rent, D. Rhoads, Clerk of Market, due Oct. 1, 1860.....	2,172 21
Orders paid by City Treasurer on account of City Survey Commissioners.....	2,118 60
Interest on Borough bonds.....	35,419 68
State tax, 3 mills on borough bonds paid by City Treasurer.....	1,724 61
Redemption and interest on borough notes.....	369 15
Balance in Treasury, Amount of taxes, 1860, unpaid.....	20 38

City Tax, C. O. Zimmerman, collector.....	12 94
City Tax, Adam Reel, collector.....	2,106 60
City Tax, Jas. S. Thompson, collector.....	1,308 60
Balance due market rents, Oct. 1, 1860.....	668 81
Cost of new engines.....	33 15
Estimated amount of floating debt.....	41,627 23
Estimated amount of floating debt.....	132,872 48
Estimated amount of floating debt.....	9,000 00
Estimated amount of floating debt.....	25,000 00