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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Democratic County Convention. At a meeting of the County Committee, held at the public house of Jas. Raymond, in the City of Harrisburg, on the 15th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several wards, boroughs and townships in Dauphin county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, in the townships, between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., and in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of seven and a half and nine o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each ward, borough and township, to represent them in a County Convention, which shall be held at the Court House, in the City of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a county ticket, &c.

The following changes in the places of holding delegate elections were made, viz: Susquehanna Township.—From Miller's school house, to Michael G. Shreiner's hotel, Coxsetown.

Middletown—Middle Ward.—To the public house of Raymond & Kendig. A. W. WATSON, Chairman. Franklin Smith, Secretary.

York County Democratic Ticket. Associate Judge—Peter McIntyre; Assembly, Daniel Reiff, John F. Spangler; Sheriff, William W. Wolf. The above are the leading nominees in York county. The whole ticket is an excellent one and will doubtless receive from the people an enthusiastic support.

Post-office Mistakes. We call the attention of our honest Postmaster to the following letter, and in reply to our correspondent say, that we have no doubt the extra postage was charged through mistake, and will be corrected in the future, or at least not repeated. Should it occur again our correspondent will please let us know:

"COLUMBIA, August 22. Messrs. Editors.—The envelope covering 3 copies of the Patriot and Union, subscribed for by the Democratic Club of Columbia, was marked by the Harrisburg Postmaster, 'Due 8 cts.' Is the Postmaster at Harrisburg ignorant of the law governing the rate of postage on newspapers, or is it a part of the programme to discriminate between Democratic clubs and Dis-Union Leagues?"

The new law that doubles the rate of postage on unpaid newspapers and letters sent from private sources, does not affect those sent from a newspaper office. It is a matter of much consequence to us to know whether the Postmaster here is charging uniformly double the amount of postage due on all the papers we send through the office over which he presides; and, if the error, should it be found to exist, is not corrected, we shall find the proper remedy against the offender.

Governor Curtin. We extract the following from yesterday's Philadelphia Press: "The re-election of Governor Curtin is demanded by every consideration of gratitude; it is demanded by every consideration of expediency. When the rebel army, dashed with victory, attempted to penetrate our State, he rolled back the tide of invasion. Such a man as Seymour, in such a time of danger, instead of calling out the citizens en masse, would have written letters to the President upon the defects of the State militia laws; with expressions of feigned regret concerning the inefficiency of the Army of the Potomac. Governor Curtin saw he had a higher duty to perform, and he performed it. He saved the State, and in saving the State very probably saved the nation."

It is possible for mendacity and folly to reach a deeper depth of infamy? Gov. Curtin "rolled back the tide of invasion!" When it is well known that in the hour of our greatest danger Gov. Curtin was utterly paralyzed, and spent days and days in telegraphing to Washington to know what he, as Governor of a great Commonwealth, might be permitted to do. When it is well known that under his weak and vacillating policy many thousands of the volunteers who first reached Harrisburg, could not be mustered into service, and returned disgusted to their homes. When it is well known that not one-tenth of the volunteers reached the scene of action, that could have been at once assembled by a manly call under the State laws, which Governor Curtin was sworn to carry out and support; and when it is well known that the few that did reach this point were kept by his inefficiency unorganized until our border counties were robbed, and plundered, and desolated, and the rebel invader at our very doors.

Governor Curtin "rolled back the tide of invasion!" Where was General Meade and the gallant Army of the Potomac? Shall the laurels won by our brave soldiers on the battle field of Gettysburg be plucked from their brows by a mendacious politician, to adorn the head of an imbecile demagogue? Shall our heroic dead, before their graves are green, be insulted, to elevate an unworthy aspirant for gubernatorial honors?

Such a man as Governor Seymour, in such a time of danger, instead of calling out the citizens en masse, would have written letters to the President upon the defects of the State militia laws!

such infamous means to manufacture arguments in its favor. The people, however, are not to be gulled by such transparent falsehoods, and will show their appreciation of the insult offered to their intelligence by rolling up a triumphant majority for George W. Woodward in October next.

Failure of Abolition Tyranny. The series of unadulterated deceptions by means of which the leaders of the party now in power have sought to foist themselves upon public confidence, are rapidly reaching the day of complete exposure and rebuke. The method adopted by them is worthy of the ends they will surely fail to accomplish.

The reflection is apposite to the times, but the danger has been foreseen. The arts of Octavian, before the fall of the Republic can flourish only with the decline of public virtue. The Lincoln regime may meditate military despotism, Senator Wilson mature his bill for the extension of the Presidential term, Seward may ring his bell, and our rulers at large run riot with the laws, but a speedy retribution is at hand, and these experiments will end in their discomfiture.

It has been less characteristic of the Anglo Saxon race since the Charter of Runnymede to rest content under the usurpations of their leaders, than in the degenerate days of the Second Empire. If Octavian was suffered to reign while his people forgot Jupiter and Apollo, and worshipped the Egyptian deities of Isis and Serapis, James, King of England, passed under sentence of exile by the nation who had not forgotten the household gods of Liberty and Law. The same race have repeated the lesson read in the Old World to Kings, in the New. The pliant promises of George III. did not deceive the descendants of those who, six centuries before, had received from John the legacy of their inalienable rights.

The striking parallel furnished by the Declaration of the Colonists with the language and spirit of the Magna Charta, shows how little the transition to a different climate had disturbed the memory of their inheritance. The occasion in that section in the latter which gives to every freeman a trial by his peers was affirmed in the former by the indignant protests which set forth the crimes of the sovereign against his people, and laid the foundation of our subsequent Bill of Rights. If, in the madness of their career, the Abolition oligarchy have forgotten these things, it is reserved to have them forcibly recalled to their memory by events which are rapidly developing the future.

The sublime hypocrisy of the Conscription Act—a political scheme of the worst political character that ever dishonored a free people—cannot delude the nation whose rights, while pretending to defend, it destroys. The stately phrase in which it begins—"Whereas, no service can be more praise-worthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union"—will not cover up the manifold violations of the sacred instrument it so solemnly proposes to sustain, which appear in the provisions which follow these shameless declarations. We cannot be made to forget that one of the framers of the law, Thaddeus Stevens, suffered those falsehoods to remain, while he boldly denounced the Constitution in open Congress, and pronounced it folly to pretend that the act was made in accordance with it. We do not believe that public virtue has been so far debauched as to submit to see our liberty torn from us, the custody of our persons handed over to the breakers of our laws and the defamers of the written government of our rights.

The learned commentator on our Common Law cites the notable example we have referred to, and whether explained of the future impeachment of Lincoln or of the right of revolution inherent in the people, the result is much the same, and may be governed by circumstances hereafter.

"Indeed, by experience [he says] it is found that whenever the unconstitutional oppressions committed by the sovereign power advance with gigantic strides, and threaten to subvert the fabric of humanity, nor will sacrifice their liberty, by a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims which were originally established to preserve it. And therefore, though the positive laws are silent, experience will furnish us with a very remarkable case wherein nature and reason prevailed. When King James II. invaded the fundamental constitution of the realm, the Convention declared an abdication, whereby the throne was rendered vacant, which induced a new settlement of crowns; and so far as the precedent leads, and no further, we may now be allowed to lay down the law of redress against public oppression and tyranny. The future Prince should endeavor to subvert the Constitution by breaking the contract between King and people; should violate the fundamental laws, and should withdraw himself out of the Kingdom, we are now authorized to declare that this conjunction of circumstances would amount to an abdication, and the throne would be thereby vacant." * * * In these, therefore, or other circumstances where history and law are silent, it becomes us to be silent too, leaving to future generations, whenever the necessity and the safety of the whole may require it, the exertion of those inherent though unexpressed powers which no climate, no time, no Constitution, no contract can ever destroy or diminish."—[Sharwood's Blackstone, sec. I. vol. I. p. 243.]

CROCODILE EGGS.—Some one has invented a fable, which relates that a certain Egyptian of Pharaonic times put a crocodile egg into the oven of his kitchen, and that the crocodile, when the ordinary hatch had passed, a young crocodile came out and devastated the poultry yard. And the crocodile grew so fast and so large that when the Egyptian came to the rescue of his chickens, the fierce animal turned on him and drove him out of his own establishment. Thereupon he reported his case to Cheops, or Ramesses, or the Pharaoh of the time, and the King was struck with the circumstance, and ordered it to be engraved and illuminated among the hieroglyphic treasures of Egyptian wisdom; and hence came the proverb, "Do not hatch crocodile eggs among your chickens." There is a profound depth of wisdom in the proverb, which is not to be despised in times like the present.

We commend it to our radical friends, who two years ago perpetrated the folly of hatching the mob spirit among their political chickens. It was a pleasant fancy. It seemed quite curious, amusing, and even profitable. The idea of having such a pet was captivating. Like the Egyptian, they thought nothing of their neighbors, less of their own means of living, and only amused themselves with the idea that a mob was a new sort of playing, to be called by pet names, fed with delicate flattery, and turned loose upon the community. It would, of course, never harm its master. It would never be so fractious as to rend the limbs of him who gave it birth. But the end was just as it was with the old servant of Pharaoh, and the politicians learn the wisdom of not hatching crocodile eggs among their chickens.

The same reasoning, too, may be made applicable to the radical doctrine of military neces-

sity, justifying anything the Administration may see fit to do. If this egg should be hatched, or being hatched, if the doctrine should grow to such strength as to become a living fact in American law, we should see the day when its originators would fly in terror from it, imagining for an instant that Governor Seymour had adopted this theory in New York during the riot week. There was nowhere in America a place in which general or President had greater military rights than he. The most bitter opposition to all his measures, the most virulent abuse, the most nearly treasonable conduct came from the radical newspapers. If in the whole course of this war any one has been justifiable in suspending a newspaper or in arresting an editor, the Governor would have been more fully justified in arresting the New York radical editors and suppressing their incendiary publications. The crocodile, fortunately for them, was not full grown. He is not an acknowledged animal in all circles. Had it been otherwise—and if they continue their course, who can tell how soon it may be otherwise?—they might have been destroyed by the monster whose birth is due to them.—It is dangerous to hatch crocodile eggs among your chickens.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

New York, August 24.—A letter dated the 19th instant, from Morris Island to the Herald, states that the fire of our batteries still continues, and the masonry of Sumpter is gradually crumbling and tumbling to ruins. The rebel flag had been shot away twice on the 18th, but was hoisted.

A violent storm raged on the 18th, and continued on the 19th. The land batteries have got perfect range of Sumpter and are demolishing the gorge wall. The holes are deepened, fissures widened, and seams multiplied a hundred fold since yesterday. The parapet is completely demolished. The bombardment at the southeast angle has been mostly torn away. Breaches have been made through which our projectiles fly crushing the opposite wall.

Two deserters state that the effect of our shot on Sumpter is terrible, and that four men were killed and six wounded in Fort Gregg, and eighteen killed and wounded in Fort Wagner on Monday.

The rebel batteries on James Island continue their heavy fire, but without doing much damage.

Another letter to the Herald, dated the 20th, says from one end of our lines to the other our guns are pouring in fire against the gorge wall of Sumpter, and all holds together. It will be gradually torn to pieces.

The iron clads moved up abreast of Fort Sumpter last evening, but a heavy sea prevented them from operating.

Lieutenant Webb, of the 40th Mass., had his head taken off this morning, and four men of his company were wounded by the premature explosion of one of our own shells, caused by poor ammunition. Two men of the 100th New York regiment were also wounded.

Lieut. Holbrook, of the 3d Rhode Island battery, was wounded yesterday.

The gale to-day is subsiding. More guns were mounted at the front last night. Our heaviest pieces have not opened yet.

The steamer New Brunswick is stranded upon the bar, and her cargo being taken out by lighters.

The numerous torpedoes are now powerless for harm, as effective measures have been taken to avoid them.

The health of the troops is good, and all are in excellent spirits.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL DAHLGREN. FLAGSHIP DISMORSE, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, August 19, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir: Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works. Early in the morning General Gilmore opened all his batteries on Fort Sumpter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intermediate space.

About the same time I moved the entire available naval force, leading with my flag in the Weehawken, followed by the Catskill, Mahan, and Monitor, and the Passaic and Patapsco in rear, for Sumpter. The Ironsides in position opposite to Wagner, and the gunboats named in the margin at long range. Cananigua, Capt. J. F. Grun; Mahasha, Com. J. B. Creighton; Cymarron, Com. A. K. Hughes; Ottawa, Lieut. Com. W. D. Whiting; Wissachickeni, Lieut. Com. J. L. Davis; Dai Ching, Lieut. Com. J. S. Chapin; Ludono, Lieut. Com. E. Broadhead.

As the tide rose the Weehawken was closed to about 450 yards of Wagner. The other three monitors followed, and the Ironsides as near as her great depth of water would permit.

After a steady and well directed fire Wagner was silenced about 9.15 a. m., and that of our vessels was checked in consequence.

Meanwhile the fire of our batteries was working effectively upon the gorge of Sumpter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner.

At this time the flag was shifted to the Passaic, which, with the Patapsco, both having rifled guns, steamed up the channel until within two thousand yards of Fort Sumpter, when fire was opened on the gorge angle and southeast front of the work. The Patapsco fired very well, and is believed to have struck the southeast front nine consecutive times. To all this Sumpter scarcely replied. Walker was silenced and battery Gregg alone maintained a deliberate fire at the Passaic and Patapsco.

It is now noon. The men have been hard at work from daybreak until now, and rest, so I withdrew the vessels to give them dinner. * * * During the afternoon our shore batteries continued the fire at Sumpter with little or no reply from the enemy, and I contented myself with sending the Passaic and Patapsco to prevent Wagner from repairing damages. The fort replied briefly, but in a brief time left off firing.

I am not able to state with exactness the result of the day's work, but am well satisfied with what a distant view of Sumpter allows me. Our entire power is not yet developed, as it will be daily; while the enemy is damaged without being able to retaliate.

The officers and men of the vessels engaged have done their duty well, and will continue to do so.

All went well with us, save one exception. Capt. Rodgers, my Chief of Staff, was killed, as well as paymaster Woodbury, who was standing near him. Capt. Rodgers had more than once asked on this occasion if he should go with me as usual, or resume the command of his vessel, the Catskill, and he repeated the question twice in the morning, the last time on the deck of the Weehawken, just while preparing to move into action. In each instance I replied, "do as you choose." He finally said, "well, I will go in the Catskill, and the next time with you." The Weehawken was lying about 1,000 yards from Wagner, and the Catskill, with my gallant friend, just inside of me, the fire of the fort coming in steadily. On serving the tide to have risen a little, I directed the Weehawken to be carried in closer, and the snor was hardly weighed when I noticed the Catskill was also under weigh, which I remarked to Capt. Calhoun. It occurred to me that Capt. Rodgers detected the movement of the Weehawken, and was determined to be closer to the enemy if possible. My attention was called off immediately to a position for the Weehawken, and soon after it was reported that the Catskill was going out of action with signal flying that her captain was disabled. He had been killed instantly.

It is but natural that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained. For the close and confidential relation which the duties of chief captain necessarily occasioned impressed me deeply with the worth of Capt. Rodgers' brave, intelli-

gent and highly capable devotion to his duty and to the flag under which he passed his life. The country cannot afford to lose such men.—Of a kind and generous nature, he was always prompt to give relief when he could.

I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains, and the country will, I am sure, unite to honor the memory of one who died not to spare his life in the hour of trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral Com. S. A. S.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 23.—The steamer Maple Leaf arrived this morning from Fort Charleston, and reports leaving Stone Inlet last Thursday, at which time the guns of Sumpter were silenced, and several breaches made in the walls. No doubt existed that the rebels would soon surrender Sumpter. At the same time the monitors were close under the walls of Fort Wagner, and by the aid of our sharpshooters had nearly silenced the guns of the enemy.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.—CHATTANOOGA ATTACKED.—DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.—DESBERTHA, &c. STEVENSON, ALA., August 23.—The advance of the Army of the Cumberland appeared in front of Chattanooga on the 21st, and opened fire on the city at 10 a. m.

The enemy replied from nineteen guns, mostly small guns, which did little damage, but also with one 32-pounder, which swept the opposite shore. One fire from it killed a horse and took off the leg of A. B. McCook, of Lilly's battery.

Our fire was very destructive, and every battery which opened on us was disabled. Lilly's battery with great precision into the embrasures of the enemy.

The works of the enemy on the river are reported very strong, the parapets being not less than fifteen feet wide.

Contrabands report that Johnston arrived with two trains of troops on the 20th, superseding Bragg, who has gone to Atlanta. This is corroborated by citizens.

Several water batteries on a level with the river have been discovered.

Moored at the wharf are two steamers, and opposite the city is a pontoon bridge of forty-seven boats. The largest of the steamers was sunk by our fire and the smaller one disabled.

The attempt to destroy the pontoon bridge was frustrated by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters.

Forty prisoners were taken, two rebels killed and several wounded.

A train of wagons and the mules of one battery, grazing on this side of the river, were captured.

Our advance reports two divisions at Chattanooga, and Hill's, late Hardie's, corps along the railroad in the direction of Bridgeport.

A detachment sent opposite to Harrison discovered no enemy.

A large fire was discovered near Chattanooga—the burning of the railroad bridge mentioned in another despatch.

Storrs' brigade of cavalry is in the vicinity of Smith's cross roads.

Forest is at Kingston, preparing for another raid.

Eleven deserters from company G, first Louisiana, came into Gen. Negley's lines last night. They were detailed lately as the crew for the rebel steamer Point Rock. They abandoned the steamer on Tuesday, 20 miles below Chattanooga.

They also say that the rest of the crew of the steamer deserted at the same time. The steamer was disabled. A heavy explosion and fire last night up the river led to the belief that the boat was also destroyed. A force was sent in pursuit of her.

The report that A. P. Hill and Polk's corps are at Chattanooga. They say that the demoralization of the whole army is complete. Three thousand deserters are in Lookout mountain, awaiting our advance. These men report that hundreds of loyal mountaineers are engaged in piloting the deserters through the mountains.

The first Louisiana, Bragg's headquarter guard, are reduced by desertion to less than one hundred men.

Many furloughed men of Pemberton's late army are coming into our lines. They say the army can never be got together again. Seven deserters of one company of Mississippi troops came in a body on the 20th. Bragg's army will go to pieces if not attacked.

Stevenson, Ala., August 23.—Col. Wilder crossed the Tennessee last evening and burned a small railroad bridge near Shelton, thus severing the communication between the rebel right and left. In view of the impracticability of the common roads this is an important affair. He also secured a ferry boat and two barges, and brought them to this city. It was the burning of the above bridge that was thought to be the destruction of the steamer Point Rock, which boat escaped, reaching Chattanooga on Thursday.

Important events must soon transpire in the vicinity of Chattanooga and Harrison.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 22, P. M.—The mail just arrived from Newbern, N. C., with yesterday's dates from our correspondent, saying:

"The rebel papers in this State and Virginia clamor loudly for the suppression of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, the official State paper, which bids defiance to Jeff. Davis and all the demagogues in the Southern Confederacy. Its circulation is larger than any other journal in the South, and is rapidly increasing, which, with the endorsement of its course received through public meetings from different parts of the State, is all the vindication desired, which should satisfy all that its utterances are those of the people. Its columns are open to the ablest writers in the State, whose statements and arguments against secession are unanswerable.

"Its editor, Hon. W. H. Holden, who came the rebel editor of the Raleigh Register a short time since, threatens John Mitchell, of the Richmond Examiner, with like treatment.

"Intelligence from General Wild's African brigade, now in South Carolina, states that the colored troops are very eager for the fight to commence, that their discipline is good.

"The recent regulations established here by Col. David Heaton, agent of the Treasury, who has entire control of the commercial affairs of this department, and also acting as Military Governor, has effectually stopped all commercial intercourse with parties outside of our lines, and gained for him the entire confidence and good will of the army, navy and Union citizens.

"Steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived from Annapolis, and will leave for City Point to-morrow morning with Gen. Meredith, who goes up on business.

extra family. Rye flour steady at \$4 75 @ 5 00, and corn meal at \$4 00. There is not much wheat offering; sales 3000 bus. at \$1 38 for old and \$1 10 to 1 30 for new. Small sales new rye at 90c., and old at \$1 05. Corn advanced and in demand; sales of 8,000 bus. yellow at \$1 @ 86c. Sales of oats at 55c. Provisions dull; sales of mutton pork at \$14 @ 14 25. Whiskey 47c.

New York, August 24.—Flour declined 5 cents—6,500 bbls. sold. State \$6 90 @ 5 50. Ohio \$6 @ 5 40, southern \$6 @ 6 05. Wheat 1 @ 2 cents lower, 40,000 bus. sold. Chicago Spring 76c @ \$1 06, Milwaukee Club 87c @ \$1 05, Red Western \$1 18 @ 1 21. Corn advanced 1 cent, 27,000 bus. sold at 69c @ 70c. Beef quiet. Pork steady, mess \$12 82 @ 12 75. Lard quiet. Whiskey steady at 45c @ 46c.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—MISS SUE F. WILSON will reopen her school on Tuesday next, September 1, 1863. aug25-24

WANTED.—A furnished room, with board, for a gentleman and lady, in a private boarding house, stating terms and location. Address Post Office Box No. 264. aug25-2t

HORSE STOLEN.—Was stolen, on Monday night, from the stable of the subscriber, at Silver Spring Mills, a Black Horse of the Canadian breed—the name hangs on the left side—right hoof of front feet of iron shoes. Fifty dollars will be paid to any one returning the horse, or giving information that will lead to his recovery. A. MANNING, aug25-24 Hogestown, Cumberland county, Pa.

PICNIC.—The Mechanics' Association of Harrisburg give a PICNIC AT COLD SPRINGS, ON SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 29th. Cars will leave the Depot of the Lebanon Valley railroad, for the springs, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all Mechanics and other citizens.

Price of tickets for the round trip 75 cents, to be had at the Depot. Collectors—Thos. Anderson, Michael Rank, Dan'l Spey, Abram Stos, John Felts, Spirian Havelka. aug25-4t

MADAME ROSIER Will give information in all the affairs of life, absent friends, sickness and death, and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. GENTLEMEN 50 CENTS, LADIES 25 CENTS. RESIDENCE IN MULBERRY ST., North Side, Second Door from River Alley. Aug 22. N. O. 2. [3]

CITY FINANCES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, BY COMMON COUNCIL, OF THE FINANCES OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, A. D. 1863.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like For balance received of A. W. Watson, Treasurer, and For proceeds of old iron and iron pipe sold.

Total, \$83,831 79

OR. Outstanding indebtedness of the year 1862, 1860 and 1861, paid in the present year, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like By cash paid H. P. Worthington for large Water Meter and interest thereon, and By cash paid James R. Pugh, note and large rent, Harrisburg Bank.

Total amt of outstanding indebtedness paid, \$5,055 35

By interest paid on coupon bonds of 1862 loan, 2,695 00

By discount paid on loans in Harrisburg Bank, 610 71

By certificate and interest of loan of 1858 redeemed, 3 75

By certificate of loan of 1853 redeemed, 2 00

By taxes and water rent refunded, 5 76

By cash paid for survey and map of city, 7 75

By cash paid for special police services, 46 25

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Do. lumber and bridges, Do. laying gutter and material, Do. street repairs, foot walks, &c.

Total, 31,859 90

Balance in Treasury April 1, 1863, 2,980 40

Total, 34,840 30

Amount of assessment per duplicate, \$2,089 61

Abatement allowed for prompt payment, 1,871 21

Collected by city treasurer, 1,187 21

Amount of collector's duplicate, 961 39

Peter Bernheisel, collector, Dr. amt's duplicate, 8861 99

Cr. amount of payments to city treasurer, 422 60

Outstanding, including exon. and per centage, 454 79

\$200 paid treasurer on account of above since April, 437 90

Amount of assessment per duplicate, \$5,121 02

Abatement allowed for prompt payment, 3,124 02

Collected by city treasurer, 1,814 94

Amount of collector's duplicate, 1,834 00

N. Zollinger, collector, Dr. amt's duplicate, \$1,834 00

Cr. amt of payment to city treasurer, 1,877 40

Cr. amt of exonerations allowed, 90 18

Do. 5 p. cent. for collecting, 86 33

Outstanding, including exon. and per centage, 16 35

Amount of assessment per duplicate, \$5,480 71

Abatement allowed for prompt payment, 4,166 28

Collected by city treasurer, 3,200 79

Amount of collector's duplicate, 2,113 64

J. R. Thompson, collector, Dr. amt's duplicate, \$2,113 64

Cr. amount of payment to city treasurer, 1,377 40

Outstanding, including exon. and per centage, 436 24

Amount of assessment per duplicate, \$3,180 42

Abatement allowed for prompt payment, 2,184 32

Collected by city treasurer, 1,956 66

Amount of collector's duplicate, 1,380 42

Wm. H. Bostick, collect. Dr. amt's duplicate, \$1,380 42

Cr. amount of payment to city treasurer, 538 62

Outstanding, including exon. and per centage, 647 80

\$185 paid treasurer on account of above, since April, 1863, 1,812 60