The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

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To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

The Cabinet.

The following named persons constitute the Cabinet of President Lincoln:

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Interior—Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.

Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Postmaster General—Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

This Cabinet has been selected with more immediate reference to satisfying the adverse elements of the Republican party than with the purpose of carrying out any specific policy. Messrs. SEWARD and CAMERON are ranked with the moderate wing of the Republican party. To counterbalance their influence, Mr. CHASE, a most ultra representative of radical Republicanism, is assigned a place. Messrs. Bates and Blair are nominally from slave States, but in no sense representatives of their prevalent sentiment. As a whole, the Cabinet is a piece of mosaic, constructed primarily with a view to the preservation of a sectional organization.

The Great Experiment.

We are told that Mr. LINCOLN'S administration is to establish the fact that this is a Government. This catch expression seems to be used to cover the idea that we have a strong central Government capable of maintaining the Union by force, and putting down disaffection and secession by the sword. This is what we understand by the phrase, now so current among the Republicans, that we have a Government. The Federal Administration is to illustrate this truth in some signal and startling manner. The problem as to our actually living under a Government capable of making war upon its own citizens is in a very short time to be solved to our entire satisfaction, when we are expected to breathe easier, no matter what becomes of the Union.

There is no doubt that this is a Government, and that it was formed by compromise, and can only be perpetuated by the same means.—Many years of happy experience have established this truth beyond controversy. But we have never had occasion to test its strength upon its own citizens, and to ascertain whether its power would not become more imposing by wholesale murder and fraternal blood-letting. This we are very anxious to know, and Mr. LINCOLN is going to test the matter by actual experiment.

In case the experiment fails, and after a destructive war shall have been waged against the seceding States to induce them to recognize that we have a Government, without producing the desired effect, then we suppose the fact will be clearly established that we have *not* a Government adequate to maintain its own authority, and Mr. LINCOLN will forthwith abdicate the office of President of the United States.

How very satisfactory all this will prove! showing us, what we already know, that we have a Government to rule the people with their own consent, but not to coerce them into obedience.

The Incredulity of the North.

It is natural not to believe what we do not want to believe. Many persons have clung to the idea that the Southern States are not in earnest, and that after a time all this trouble will blow over and the Union be stronger than ever. We wish that we could think so. We wish that we could disregard the evidence of our senses, and entertain a rational belief that the Union is to be restored with all its former glory. But it is impossible to disregard obstinate facts. We cannot close our eyes to the actual condition of the country. We cannot refuse to see that the Union is in the process of revolution—that certain States have formed a seperate and independent Confederacy, and that certain other States, while loath to part from us, are inevitably gravitating towards the same end. And what is to stay the progress of disintegration? Compromise? What hope is there of that, after Congress has refused to endorse the just and equitable proposition of the Peace Congress? War, coercion, subjugation? Can force and bloodshed restore lost confidence and make us once more a united and harmonious people? The suggestion does violence to common sense. Blows and blood must increase the distance between the North and the South. Compromise having failed and war affording no remedy for disaffection, what have we to depend upon for the preservation of the Union? Lincoln's administration? It seems worse than useless to hope that the administration of a party which produced all the estrangement of the Southern States by practically ignoring their existence as parts of the Union, can reverse its policy and restore the confidence that its conduct shattered. And particularly is this the case since Mr. Lincoln's inaugural message makes it evident that the Chicago platform is to be the guide for his administration. Can we rely upon the loyalty of the border States? This is the only hope left; and it is but a feeble one. If the administration determines that there shall be no war, they may stick to the Union; but if it turns out, as we fear, that war is to be the policy, it will sever the slender thread that now attaches them to the Union.

The incredulity of the North, and especially of the Republican party, is amazing. When it was predicted that the election of Lincoln by a sectional party would produce secession and disunion, the idea was ridiculed. When South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession, the North still refused to accept the act as an indication of the temper of the South. She would stand alone, and eventually be compelled to sneak back into the Union. No other State would follow her precipitate lead. Georgia would stick fast. Then Mississippi and Alabama went, and still the North refused to believe. Louisiana, at all events, was true to the Union—but Louisiana passed an ordinance of secession without removing the prevalent incredulity. Then Georgia, the key of the position, the State of STEPHENS and JOHNSON, wheeled into the secession line after a brief struggle, and with the ultimate concurrence of the very Union leaders to whom so much confidence was attached. These movements ought to have removed all doubt as to the fact of revolution, and the actual peril of the Union. But no—the border States would stick, and secession finally wear itself out. Still the old disbelief—still the obstinate refusal to look at the danger—still the same stupid incredulity. Hope after hope swept away without fully arousing the Northern mind from its torpor.—Faith in the Union still paramount to apprehension of its danger; and nothing done to remove the cause of strife. Congress suggests no adequate remedy for the evil, and Mr. Lincoln assumes the administration of the Government with the declaration that the Union is still unbroken, thus furnishing another evidence of the prevailing incredulity. And there is apparently to be no awaking from this profound insensibility, until the mischief is accomplished past recall.

We cannot refuse to realize our danger. We cannot refuse to see that secession has made gradual and fearful progress since it was commenced; that State after State has fallen; and that the struggle is continued with the advantages against the Union in the border States; and we cannot see that the LINCOLN Administration has either the power or the inclination to arrest it, and restore the harmony lost through its agency.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE.

We subjoin a brief sketch of the history of the gentlemen who are to be the "constitutional advisers" of the President for four years:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward is well known to the country, and therefore it is unnecessary to say more than that he was born in 1801. A lawyer by profession, he has served in the New York Senate, and has been Governor of that State. In 1849 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he has ever since continued, and where his course is well known. On Monday evening he made a brief address to a number of New York friends who paid their respects to him. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The administration which you have come here to inaugurate comes into power under circumstances of embarrassment and peril, never before known in the history of the republic; but I believe I know the character and purposes of the Chief Magistrate; I believe that while he will be firm, he will also be just to every State, and every section, and every citizen; that he will defend and protect the rights and interests, the peace and prosperity, of all the States equally and alike, while he will practice the moderation that springs from virtue, and the affection that arises from patriotism in confederated States. Under his guidance and with the blessing of God, I believe and trust, and confidently expect, that an administration that is inaugurated amid some distrust and painful apprehension, will close upon a reunited, restored, prosperous, free and happy republic. The State of New York, the greatest and most powerful of the States, will lead all other States in the way of conciliation; and as the path of wisdom is always the path of peace, so I am sure that now we shall find that the way of conciliation is the way of wisdom."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1808, and at an early age emigrated to Ohio, but leaving there after a year's residence, graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and studied law in Washington city under the celebrated William Wirt. He sustained himself during the years of his professional studies by imparting instruction to a select school for boys. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1829, and in the following year returned to Cincinnati and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence. He was subsequently elected a member of the United States Senate, and upon the expiration of his Senatorial term he was put in nomination for Governor of Ohio, and elected. He was again put in nomination for Governor, and was again elected te that position. Recently he was a second time elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat at the called session on Monday.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Simon Cameron served an apprenticeship to the printing business at Harrisburg, and subsequently worked as a journeyman in Washington city. In 1821, when a young man, he declined the offer of a nomination for Congress; in 1828 was Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; in 1831 he was appointed by General Jackson a visitor to West Point; and in 1838 he again declined a nomination for Congress. For many yeaas he has been prominently identified with the works of internal improvement in Pennsyluania, and for twenty-seven years was cashier of the Middletown Bank in that State. He was also formerly president of the Lebanon Valley railroad company, and president of the Commonwealth Insurance company.

SECTETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hon. Gideon G. Welles, is a native of Connecticut, and a well known contributor to the partizan press. He formerly held the office of postmaster of Hartford, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, and left the office soon after the election of Gen. Harrison in 1840. During a part of Mr. Polk's administration he occupied an important position in the Navy Department. Like many other prominent Northern Democrats, Mr. Welles disagreed with his party on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The territorial question being the chief one at issue, he became identified with the Republican party soon after its organization, and has since been one of its leaders, taking a prominent part in its conventions, State and National. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago convention, and constituted one of the committee to proceed to Springfield with official notice of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He was also one of the Presidential electors.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith is well known in Indiana, and is reported to be possessed of a vigorous intellect, and considerable administrative tact and ability. He has been frequently a whig member of Congress, and was commissioner on Mexican claims. He is now a Republican of moderate views.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair is a son of Francis P. Blair, one of the editors of the *Globe*, the organ of Gen. Jackson during his administration. For several years past he has resided with his father, in Montgomery county, Md. He graduated at West Point, went to the State of Missouri, practiced law in St. Louis, was made judge, and was appointed by President Pierce solicitor of claims, from which place he was removed by President Buchanan.—Judge Blair is now in the prime of life, and a warm Republican. He is a son-in-law of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and brother of Frank P. Blair, Jr., Congressman elect from the St. Louis district.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon. Edward Bates was born in Goochland county, Va., in 1793, and in the war of 1812 served as a volunteer at Norfolk. About 1814 he set out for St. Louis, and crossed the Mississippi for the first time on the 29th of April. Here he studied very diligently in the office of Rufus Eaton, a Connecticut man, and some time a delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory. Mr. Bates came to the bar in the winter of 1816–17, and practiced with fair success as a beginner. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Land Court of St. Louis county, and after serving in the office about three years he resigned and returned again to the practice of the law. He acted as president of the river and harbor improvement convention which sat at Chicago, and in 1852 acted as president of the Whig National Convention which met at Baltimore. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore and confirmed by the Senate Secretary of War, but declined the appointment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was complimented with the honorary degree of L L D., in 1858, by Harvard College. Some years before he had been honored with the same degree by Shurtleff College, Illinois.

HORRIBLE CASE OF MURDER AND SUICIDE. A horrible murder was committed in Williamsport, Pa., on the night of the 11th ult. The particulars of the affair are as follows;

Barney Hindley, formerly of Philadelphia, murdered his wife, and concealed her body. Her disappearance finally excited suspicion, and he was arrested and committed to jail. While in his cell he succeeded in getting a razor from another prisoner, and partially cut his throat, nearly severing the windpipe. His situation was almost immediately discovered, and a physician was called and the wound dressed. When he became able to speak he stated that he had killed and buried his wife; that he had killed her on Monday night, put her into a meat barrel in the house, dug a hole on Tuesday, and buried her on Tuesday night. He offered to tell the physician where he had buried the body of his wife, on condition that he would not disclose it until after his (the prisoner's) death—supposing that his suicide was effected.

About the time that these confessions were made to the physician the body of the deceased was found buried almost in a state of nudity in a wood-shed, about three feet under ground, having been covered with a bloody pillow and blanket. The shed in which she was buried was about eight feet square, and the place where he cut his wood previous to the murder, and during the time she was buried. On Tuesday morning Hindley died in his cell from the effects of the wound inflicted by himself.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern was to be held on Feb. 28. The London *Express* says in regard to the vessel:

"She has been within the last few weeks considerably altered and modified under the superintendence of the Directors, who are at present putting in an entirely new deck, and, in compliance with the requirements of the Board of Trade, bushing the screws with brass, or rather gun-metal, bearings. No additional capital will be required to defray the expense of these alterations, which will be completed by the end of the month, so that the vessel may again go to sea in March. It is probable her next voyage will be to New York. The three actions which Mr. Scott Russell has brought against the company have, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, been consolidated into one. Mr. Russell's claim is in all £60,000.—The company have against that gentleman a cross-action for £130,000. Both causes will come on for trial next term, when it is probable they may be referred to arbitration. Mr. Hope has resigned his seat at the Board, and as yet no one has been nominated to succeed him."

THE MARSHALS OF FRANCE.—By the deaths of Marshals Bosquet, Reille, and Prince Jerome, a marshal's baton becomes vacant, although the number of marshals exceeds that fixed for time of peace. According to the law of 1839, the number of marshals is to be six in peace, and may be raised to twelve in time of war; but when in peace three vacancies occur, one new nomination may be made even though the number of marshals is more than six. There are now ten marshals, and all were promoted to the dignity by the present Emperor some of them at the time he was Prince President.

BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has officially notified our Government that nothing short of a positive and effectual blockade of the Southern ports will be recognized by the English Government. All the other European Powers, it is supposed, will take similar action. Any attempt, therefore, on the part of Mr. Lincoln to carry out his doctrine of coercion, will most probably have the effect of bringing us into collision with foreign Powers.

REPORTED HANGING OF A KANSAS OUTLAW.—The Marshall (Saline county) *Democrat* learns that Dr. Judson G. Stewart, who was tried by a court of inquiry in Johnson county for the murder of Miles Carey, not long since, and acquitted of the charge, was seen, a few days after his release, hanging dead to a tree near Rose Hill, Cass county. The same paper learns also, on good authority, that this Stewart was no less a personage than the notorious Dr. Jennison, the Kansas outlaw, who figured in the Missouri border raid last November.

PLAYING A PRACTICAL JOKE ON A LEGISLATURE.—A Madison (Wisconsin) paper relates that some wag entered the Assembly chamber the other morning and set the clock ahead about forty minutes. It was the intention to hold a session of about one hour, but as the members entered they glanced at the clock, and instead of taking their seats broke for the depot, leaving the Assembly in a short time without a quorum.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—We have advices from the city of Mexico to February 17. The confiscation of church property was continued. Of the twenty-two nunneries in the capital, thirteen had been suppressed on the 13th, and the next day a clergy demonstration took place, which, however, the military put down without blood-shed. The forces of Vicario and Zuloaga have been routed and dispersed.

The incrersed number of workmen required at the United States Armory at Springfield, to produce 400 additional muskets per month after the present month, have all been engaged; and a great many men have applied for employment beyond the number required. The machinery is so perfect, and the arrangement of the master armorer so effective that an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in the help will suffice to produce 50 per cent. more muskets.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.—The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the month of February have been less than half the total for the corresponding period of last year. The withdrawals from warehouse have been almost equal to the direct entries for consumption, and the quantity thrown upon the market is over two millions in excess of the quantity entered.

THE RATE OF POSTAGE TO AND FROM THE PACIFIC.—The recently passed Post Route bill contains a section requiring ten cents prepaid letter postage to and from the Pacific coast, without regard to distance. All drop letters are hereafter to be prepaid with postage stamps.

A LADY SET ON FIRE IN A VERY SINGULAR MANNER.—On Fridry evening, a lady entered a store in Second street, New York, for the purpose of making purchases, when she accidentally trod upon a match which ignited, and the flames communicated to her under garments. The lady did not perceive that her clothing was on fire, supposing that the warmth proceeded from the register, until some persons in the rear of the store discovered the fact, rushed to her assistance and extinquished the flames. She was but slightly injured, but upon her removal to her home was attacked with hysterical fits of so severe a nature that fears were entertained of her recovery.

SINGULAR CASE OF CATALEPSY.—A policeman in Toronto, on Monday last, observed a man standing upon the sidewalk, motionless and with face distorted. On being accosted he bid not reply, when the policeman laid his hand upon him and found him perfectly insensible. He raised his arm, it remained outstretched; he bent his body, and it continued in the positics he had placed it. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to his home and placed under medical care. Every sense and faculty was apparently suspended. He afterwards revived somewhat, but at last accounts was in a precarious condition.

A MAGNIFICENT CHARITY FINALLY DISPOSED OF.—We learn from a report just issued by the committee of relief of the Pemberton Mill sufferers, that the splendid donation of the people of the United States for their relief, amounting to $65,834, has been finally all disbursed for the relief of the sufferers, and the friends and relatives of the deceased. One more death is recorded, that of Ellen Roach, who has never been heard from since that fatal night, making the total deaths 88. The committee have had under their care during their ministrations 117 families and persons. For two persons incurably injured, life annuities have been purchased of $350 and $400 each.—*Boston Post.*

THE NEW SENATE.—The new Senate, which convened on Monday in special session, consists of 29 Republicans, 21 Democrats and one American, with 18 vacant seats. The vacancies are 2 from Kansas, 1 from Missouri, 1 from California, and 14 from the seceded States.—The Kansas vacancies will, no doubt, be filled by Republicans, and those from Missouri and California, probably by Democrats. Should the seceding Senators retrun, there would be an Democratic majority of 6.

PIGEONS.—We see it stated that five tons of wild pigeons have been shipped to the eastern cities this season from the vicinity of Circleville, Ohio, by one company engaged in netting the birds.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Ex-President.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

Mr. Buchanan left here at nine o'clock this morning, escorted by the City Guards.

The Inaugural.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.

The general opinion regarding Lincoln's Inaugural is, that it is a declaration of war. The Convention was in secret session during most of the day, and again to-night.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The commissions of the new Cabinet officers have been signed by the President, and Secretary Seward was the first to enter upon the duties of his office at the State Department. It was expected that ex-Secretary Dix would vacate his office to-day, but at the request of his successor, (Gov. Chase,) he holds over till tomorrow.

When Mr. Dix entered upon his duties, the Treasury was literally bankrupt. There were requisitions on his table from the Departments, which there were no means of paying, exceeding $1,900,000; fishing bounties unpaid, amounting to nearly $450,000, and Treasury notes over due amounting to about $360,000, in all, $2,700,000. These have all been paid. Yesterday the accounts were stated in expectation of Mr. Chase's entering on his duties, and they show a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States and disbursing agents applicable to the current expenses of the Government, exceeding $6,000,000.

These, with the current receipts from the customs, amounting to about $80,000 per day, in coin, it is believed, will enable the incoming administration to sustain itself without calling for further loans for a considerable length of time.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, March 5th, by Rev. James A. Reed, W. W. HAYS, Esq., of this city, to Miss MARY S., daughter of Dr. S. F. Day, of Wooster, Ohio.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—HOUSE ROOM sufficient for a small family, in Third street, above North street. Enquire of Constable GARMAN. ma7-d3t*

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be Sold, at Brant's European Hotel, on *Wednesday Evening, March 13th*, 1861, a certain TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, AND VACANT LOT, situate on North street, near Second—being 50 feet on North street, and extending back 51 feet. The House is well finished, with seven-rooms and Basement Kitchen. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.—Terms will be made known by HENRY ROBERTS.
mar6-7td* W. BARR, Auctioneer.

THE AMERICAN BYRON!

GUADALOUPE:

A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR.

A Poem in the style of *DON JUAN*, and equal in spirit, matter and manner to that brilliant production of the "BRITISH BARD." By a well known citizen of Philadelphia, who served with distinction in the late War with Mexico.

PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
mar6 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

WARRANTED TWELVE MONTHS!

ANOTHER LOT OF

MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PENS!

PERSONS in want of a superior and really good GOLD PEN will find with me a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the Diamond points break off during twelve months, the purchaser shall have the privilege to select a new one, without any charge.

I have very good Gold Pens, in strong silver-plated cases, for $1, $1.25, $1 50, $2.00

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
mar6 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

ALL PERSONS who have any Affection of the Lungs or Throat, or Chronic Diseases, and wish to be *cured*, should consult DR. STEWART, who has had many years' experience in different sections of the United States and Canada, and has *cured* cases which had been treated without benefit by what are esteemed the BEST PHYSICIANS in the Union.

He has been in Harrisburg for many months, and has restored to health, invalids who had expended hundreds of dollars with Physicians and Patent Medicines. He can refer to some of the best families in Harrisburg, and can give the names of persons in the city, and nearly all parts of the State, whom he has cured of almost every Chronic Disease.

He does not profess to cure all diseases after the manner of some *advertising quacks*, but will give a candid opinion in regard to curability after examination. The medicines of Dr. S. are vegetable, and derived from more than a hundred sources while traveling. In Lung and Throat Diseases he has had great success by means of his CARBON CURE, which may be taken by the Stomach or Inhaled.

Beware of *Caustic* and the *Throat Burners* of the old school.

In COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES his success has been remarkable, and he has cured affections of the Eye and Ear said to be incurable.

DR. STEWART solicits cases of the following, given up by others:

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, SWELLED NECK, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DROPSY, FALLING FITS, PRIVATE DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL.

Cancers removed by a *new remedy* procured in Canada.

When so requested, DR. STEWART will visit patients at their residence,

Terms Moderate.

In regard to *qualifications*, Dr. S. refers to Professors Pancoast, Dunglison and Meigs, of Philadelphia. He also begs leave to refer to Senators Chase and Fugh, and Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

Patients or their friends should call at the BUEHLER HOUSE from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Letters promptly attended to. mar6-daw2w

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN CARE, Treasurer of the County of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, and ex-officio Treasurer of the House of Employment and Support of the Poor in the County of Dauphin, in account with the said County, for the use of said House of Employmedt, &c.

RECEIPTS—1860.

To balance in Treasury, due for the use of the House of Employment, and of the Poor in the County of Dauphin, as per settlement made by the County Auditors, January 12, 1860	$63 51
To cash received from the Commissioners of the County of Dauphin, for the use of the House, &c., as aforesaid, pursuant to requisitions by the Directors of the Poor, &c., in conformity to law, dated January 2, 1860, on orders issued by said Commissioners, to wit: No. 528	12,000 00
To cash received from the following named persons, derived, as hereafter stated, for the use of the aforesaid House of Employment, to wit:	
Jan. 24.—to cash from John Enders, Esq., fines	$1 79
Feb'y 8.—To cash for Lime—from John Raysor	70 52
" " " H Brown	12 84
April 2.—To cash for rent of M'Mahon's property	20 00
" To cash for sundries	1 20
April 4.— " from H Brown board for paupers	98 00
" To cash for Lime sold to D. Shell	31 52
April 21.—To cash for Logs sold	6 00
" 24.— " from George Gilbert, Esq., fines	10 05
May 2.—To cash for lime sold	5 00
June 2.— " proceeds of Mill	114 25
June 5.—To cash, Frederick Gilbert for support of an invalid	62 00
Aug. 15.—To cash for board to paupers	35 40
" 23.— " " Lime sold	45 00
" 30.— " " Pasture	10 00
Oct. 12.—To cash, proceeds of Mill	130 00
" " for Lime from John Raysor	21 50
Oct, 13.—To cash for pasture	15 00
Nov. 22.— " " board to paupers	10 00
Dec. 4.— " " Lime sold	24 00
" 19.— " " paupers, Lancaster County	80 00
	12,812 58
To aggregate amount ($1,057 04) of orders issued in and during the year 1860, by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the County of Dauphin, unpaid at settlement made by the County Auditors of the County of Dauphin, Pa., January 11, 1861.	
Order No. 8, Tobias Hendricks	$2 00
54, John M'Mullin	1 80
85, R. Maguire	1 80
88, George Westheffer	1 90
109, Mary Ann Gould	2 00
112, Tobias Hendricks	2 00
168, ...do.....do	2 00
261, D. Leonard	4 00
403, Mary Waechter	2 00
376, Matthias Sinklow	90
419, Mary Sheetz	2 00
455, Mary Waechter	2 00
463, Catharine Young	2 00
471, Mary Sheetz	2 00
510, Mary Waechter	2 00
518, Catharine Young	2 00
526, Mary Sheetz	2 00
540, David Boyer	90
549, Widow Forney	2 00
550, Mary Forney	2 00
565, Mary Waechter	2 00
573, Catharine Youug	2 00
581, Mary Sheetz	2 00
601, Widow Coryer	90
646, Mary Sheetz	2 00
690, Adam Kraemer	2 00
490, George Manly	3 00
614, Widow Forney	2 00
615, Mary Forney	2 00
630, Mary Waechter	2 00
638, Catharine Young	2 00
654, Bridget Boyles	6 00
662, Widow Forney	2 00
663, Mary Forney	2 00
703, Mary Fleck	5 92
706, George Snoke	2 00
711, George Trullinger	24 04
713, John Matter	110 28
716, John Lingel	16 00
719, Sloan & Boyd	5 50
721, John A. Weir	605 96
722, Jonas Rudy	80 52
723, E. E. Zollinger	36 62
	1,057 04
Balance due John Care, Treasurer of the County of Dauphin, and ex-officio Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of said County	78 13
	$13,947 75

PAYMENTS—1860.

By aggregate amount ($13 503 08) paid and unpaid of orders No. 1, to 725, both inclusive, issued in and during the year 1860, by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the County of Dauphin, as entered in numerical order and detail in Order Book of the Directors aforesaid	$13,503 08
By orders paid issued by the Directors as aforesaid in 1859, unpaid at settlement made by the County Auditors, January, 12, 1860, to wit:	
Order No. 438, Widow Forney	$2 00
439, Mary Forney	2 00
485, Widow Forney	2 00
486. Mary Forney	2 00
541, Widow Forney	2 00
542, Mary Forney	2 00
587, Widow Forney	2 00
588, Mary Forney	2 00
622, Aaron Bombangh	98 00
578, T. H. Wilson	5 00
525, John Raysor	10 75
529, John Raysor	45 52
533, John Raysor	3 50
530, Simon Daniel	72 72
510, Michael Yerges	2 00
507, Thomas Herod	2 00
496, Samuel Garberich	2 00
488, Julian Walborn	2 00
305, Thomas Herod	2 00
528, Joseph Clark	37 80
521, Joseph Clark	14 88
	314 17
By credit allowed John Care, Esq., present Treasurer for the amount of first item charged against him on debtor side of this account, said account not yet paid him by the late Treasurer, in consequence of a difficulty existing between him and the Board of Directors of the House of Employment, of which House said Directors have the control and direction	68 51
Commissions allowed Treasurer, to wit:	
On receiving $127,44.07, ½ of 1 per cent.	15 93
On paying $138,17.25, ½ of 1 per cent	46 06
	61 99
	$13,947 75

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, elected, appointed, sworn and affirmed according to law, report: That we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the foregoing account of John Care, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, and ex-officio Treasurer of the House for the Employment and Support of the Poor in the County of Dauphin, in account with the said County, for the use of the House of Employment aforesaid, commencing January 2, 1860, and ending December 31, 1860, and that the account as above stated is correct, as entered in Settlement Book A, of said House of Employment, kept in the Commissioners' office of the County aforesaid, and that we find a balance due the Treasurer aforesaid the sum of seventy-eight dollars and thirteen cents.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of January, 1861,

HENRY PEFFER,
JONATHAN SPAYD,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
Auditors of the County of Dauphin.

ATTEST: JOSEPH MILLER,
Clerk of County Auditors.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the House of Employment and support of the Poor of the County of Dauphin.

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES.

Attending Sick	$27 34
Bags	10 00
Burying Paupers	3 90
Beans	15 00
Blacksmithing	249 52
Bricks	6 50
Beef	368 77
Coal, (1859,)	341 26
Cooking	38 00
Costs in Suits	43 64
Costs on Arbitration	1 35
Coffins	158 14
Carpenter's work	506 36
Cows	115 50
Cattle	404 28
Conveying Paupers	152 59
Directors and Clerks, extra for settlement	20 00
Due Dr. Mellinger	10 00
Expenses to Trevorton	25 60
Fixing Pump	28 18
Fence-making	22 92
Farm hire	171 64
Farming Implements	150 10
Groceries	1,211 14
Harvesting	8 75
Horse-doctoring	9 02
Hay, &c., (1859,)	37 46
Harness	27 73
Hats and Caps	62 63
Hardware and Tinware	360 57
Horses	268 05
Horses and Cattle	261 82
Insurance Tax	9 00
Issuing orders for removal of Paupers	105 35
Judgment	46 19
Labor	46 70
Lumber	397 09
Medicine	128 26
Merchandise	740 54
Mason's work	3 00
Making shoes	50 18
Making Clothes	106 84
Medical Attendance, (out-door Paupers,)	42 33
Plumber's work	42 77
Printing	185 50
Postage, Stationery, &c	25 78
Repairing Clock	2 50
Repairs at Mills	611 25
Road Tax	29 69
Support of out-door Paupers	986 17
Serving Subpœna	3 50
Shoats	17 00
Shop-work and Toll	5 73
Surgery	105 00
Support of Paupers in other Counties	144 30
Shoes	59 00
Support of Paupers in the Asylum	2,210 45
Traveling Expenses	108 25
Tax on Property	4 45
Veal	21 08
Wheat	1,355 40
Wagon work	27 68
David Fleming, Esq., Attorney's salary 1 year	40 00
Brown, Steward's " "	152 00
Raysor, Director's " "	43 00
Daniels " "	62 00
Bishop " "	43 50
Caslow, Clerk, salary six months	25 00
J. W. Frantz, Clerk, salary two months	8 34
Dr. Misn, Physician, salary one year	250 00
Salary due John Raysor from 1858	16 75
John Miers, attending Sick, and as Clerk	71 40
Amount of Orders issued	$13,503 08

STEWARD'S EXPLANATION.

PRODUCE OF FARM.

542 Bushels of Wheat	$1 10		$596 20
1,167 " Oats	30		350 10
350 " Potatoes	50		175 00
225 " Turnips	25		56 25
1,925 " Corn in Ears	30		577 50
34 " Onions	75		25 50
25 " Red Beets	40		10 00
31 " Rye	70		21 70
3,635 Heads of Cabbage	03		109 05
1,456 Pounds of Butter	16		232 96
732 " Lard	12		87 84
1,052 " Tallow	09		94 68
516 " veal	07		36 12
82¾ " Calf Hides	08		6 62
11,741 " Beef	06		704 46
1,654 " Hides	05½		90 97
4,403 " Pork	07		308 21
48 Loads of Hay	12 00		576 00

MANUFACTURED IN THE HOUSE.

31 pair of men's shoes, 34 pair of women's shoes, 22 pair of children's shoes, 50 pair of men's pantaloons, 20 pair of boys' pants, 157 shirts, 98 chemises, 5 undershirts, 48 pair of stockings, 31 roundabouts, 36 vests, 23 pair of winter pantaloons, 49 women's dresses, 37 aprons, 27 children's frocks, 31 sacks, 27 women's aprons, 35 sheets, 18 comforts, 21 chaff-bags, 31 bolsters, 2 quilts, 48 pillow slips, 245 pounds hard soap, 14 barrels soft soap, 75,000 bushels of lime burned.

PROCEEDS OF THE MILL,

from the 1st of January, 1860, to the 1st of January, 1861.

TOLL GRAIN AND FLOUR GRINDING, PER MONTH.

January	$163 00
February	155 00
March	163 61
April	160 04
May	166 96
June	75 42
July	71 90
August	80 93
September	97 92
October	117 84
November	201 36
December	128 38
Income in full for 1860	1,583 74

DIED DURING THE YEAR.

Henry Holsinger, (hanged.) Fred Shieler, Chas Housman, Frank Singer, three children (buried in one coffin,) Sallie Finley (colored,) Benjamin Minnick, Lucinda Haul's child (colored,) Black Jack, Mary Barnes (colored,) Susan Snowden, (colored,) Mary Riley, a colored babe, Anna Jones (colored,) Harriet A. Davis (colored,) John Loxley, Margaret Hape, Joseph Forney, Patrick McGowan, Ellen Scain's child, Lucinda Zimmerman's child, John Bell's child, two babes (buried in one coffin,) a babe (colored.)—Whole number. 24

LIST OF COMERS AND GOERS.

January 243, February 248, March 267, April 169. May 189, June 272, July 123, August 109, September 163, October 113, November 222. December 248. Total 2,356. 95 Americans, 2,261 Foreigners.

CASH RECEIVED AND PAID OUT BY THE STEWARD.

Cash paid into the Treasury	$12 48
Cash rec'd for Boarding Paupers, pd. into Treas'y.	38 00
Logs	6 00
Lime	5 00
Boarding Paupers	35 40
Lime	45 00
Pasture	10 00
"	15 00
Boarding Paupers	10 00
Lime	24 00

HENRY BROWN, Steward.

Attest: J. W. FRANTZ, Clerk.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Henry Brown, Steward; Dr. Geo. F. Mish, Physician; David Mumma,