The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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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.

Profitable Farming.

The reader is referred to a report in another part of this paper, made by the superintendent of Prof. Mapes' farm, near Newark, N. J., of the receipts and expenditures upon the same during the year 1860. It will be observed that the nett profits were over six thousand dollars; and this, too, derived from the cultivation of only some thirty-five acres. A better illustration of the great advantages derived from careful scientific farming can scarcely be found.—Agriculturists will not fail to note and and profit by it.

The Albany *Argus* says if Mr. Lincoln's Administration does not take measures to restore harmony, "we will then carry this issue down to the electors—with the friends of the Union, of peace, of National brotherhood, of National prosperity and happiness, arrayed on one side, and the enemies of all these gathered on the other. No sagacious man can doubt upon which banner victory will perch. The enemies of the Union, those who rally under the flag of 'No Compromise—no Concession,' will be routed and dispersed, and then may we hope for the adoption of Constitutional remedies for the present National troubles. If the Administration of Mr. Lincoln choose to refuse all adjustment and carry this question to the polls, we accept the issue."

IN reviewing the Inaugural of Mr. LINCOLN the Missouri *Republican* says: We fail to see in it any disposition to sweep partizan platforms and party policies aside, but its guarded words and studied sentences seem, on the contrary, to have been prompted by the sole idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected him. Mr. Bates, the Attorney General of the new Administration, while writing of the Chicago resolutions, last summer, said that party platforms are commonly made "with the view to conciliate present support rather than to establish a permanent system of principles," and "are hardly ever acted upon in practice;" but President Lincoln, it would appear, recognizes no such rule. So inflexibly does he stand by the Chicago platform, and so requisite to success does he regard his devotion to it, that one of the first things he does is to call attention to this partizan creed.

We hoped for a more conservative and more conciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will now depend upon the putting in practice of the ideas advanced. That will test the question, be it one of expediency or of right, whether the forts can be held or retaken, and revenues collected, without producing—what Mr. Lincoln says he wishes to avoid—violence and bloodshed. God knows, we wish the problem could be solved peaceably and honorably.

Under his guidance, and with the blessings 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 re-united, 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.—*Mr. Seward in Washington, March 4th.*

"The way of conciliation is the way of wisdom." So says Mr. Seward, and his words speak hope for the Union. A spirit of forbearance, and a determination to render equal justice, may yet effect a great change in the minds of Southern men.

But suppose the opposite course is adopted, and the "force" policy is resorted to. The whole South will then fly to arms as one man, and secession will become a permanent institution, eventually to be recognized as such—perhaps after terrific slaughter and desolation.

The only hope is, that, whatever may be the avowed determination of the President to "enforce the laws," there will first be a long interval, industriously improved to show that, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, the dominant party is now prepared to cut loose from rash and fanatical counsellors, and to do justice to all sections of the country. Now is the golden opportunity. Is there in the new Cabinet enough of true conservatism and of statesmanship to improve it? or must the Union be plunged into the horrors of civil war?

Truly, "the way of conciliation," in the present emergency, is "the path of wisdom," and the only one which offers any hope for a peaceful solution of our grave national difficulties.

The Rush for Office.

The number of applicants for office under the new Administration is past all calculation.—We find in the *Journal of Commerce* the following statement of the rush for office in New York:

The rush for the snug Federal berths in this city is perfectly terrific. Some papers are publishing what purports to be lists of candidates for all the principal offices; but, as compared to the vast frantic host in the city and surrounding country who are pressing their claims on the President, publicly or privately, through papers, individuals or organizations, those catalogues of candidates, long as they are, are but a drop in the bucket. Every Republican editor, every stump speaker, every defeated candidate for Congress or city or county offices, every committee man, every heroic Republican who made a martyr and a laughing stock of himself last fall by wearing a coachman's oil cloth cape and carrying a smoky lamp through the streets—all these are not only "willing" but anxious to shoulder the burdens of Federal office. With common instinct, they begin by asking for a first class place, leaving plenty of room to "fall" in the extent of their demands. There are probably not less than one hundred strong applicants for every important Federal office in this city—and behind them come a countless swarm of candidates for the petty places. In fact, the whole Republican party in New York is a candidate for—the best it can get.

The local spoils are rich. The Collectorship is worth $6,340 in annual salary, and at least $30,000 in yearly fees. The Surveyor receives $4,900 salary and fees equal to the Collector. The Naval Officer has $5,000 salary, and fees equal to those of his associates. As one-half of the proceeds of all sales of property seized by the Custom House officers is divided between the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, (the other half going to the general government,) their revenues may be almost indefinitely increased by vigilance and energy. The patronage of these three offices is immense—the Collector alone having the appointment of an army of persons. The Navy Agent is entitled to only $3,000 from his fees, and is expected to pay the rest over to Government.

MR. BUCHANAN AT HOME.

LANCASTER, March 6.—Mr. Buchanan was received here this afternoon by a large concourse of his fellow citizens. The civil and military procession was several squares in length. The arrival of the special train was greeted with a national salute of thirty-four guns and the ringing of bells. Mr. Buchanan is accompanied by Miss Harriet Lane and Miss Hetty Parker. The procession was composed of the Mayor and City Councils, the firemen, Fencibles and Jackson Rifles, and large delegations from the country. It halted at Centre Square, when Mr. Preston, on behalf of the Baltimore City Guards, made a neat speech, handing Mr. Buchanan over to Mayor Sanderson.

Mayor Sanderson delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR SANDERSON, OF LANCASTER, TO EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan, Honored Sir:—It is my pleasure to have been deputized by the citizens of Lancaster, irrespective of party, to extend to you a cordial welcome back to your own home and fireside, and to those social enjoyments and courtesies from your old neighbors and friends, from which you have been, in a great measure debarred for the last four years, owing to the pressing public duties which necessarily engaged your attention.

You, sir, have long been in the service of your country in different capacities, and now, after having received from the people of the United States the highest honor in the Republic, you gracefully retire from the perplexities and responsibilities of official station, and return to spend the evening of your protracted and eventful life in the place made sacred to you by the recollections of half a century. After having served your country faithfully and well, at home and abroad, you at length seek the repose of your beloved Wheatland, without a solitary aspiration for the future, except an ardent desire for the welfare and happiness of your countrymen, and the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

Your administration of the General Government, sir, will be marked in the history of the nation as the most eventful one since the day of the Father of his Country. From your accession to the Presidency until the close of your term, you had difficulties to encounter which were not experienced by any of your distinguished predecessors in the high office, and you retire from the Chair of State at a perilous time, when, through the machinations of foreign and domestic foes commenced years ago, the nation trembles from its centre to its circumference—when *seven* of our sister States are in open rebellion against the authority of the General Government, and when the dangers of civil war and bloodshed are fearfully imminent. That such a sad condition of things is deprecated by you, as it is by every true hearted patriot in the land, cannot be doubted.

We know your heartfelt devotion to the Union; we know that you anticipated and faithfully warned your fellow citizens, time and again, of the dangers that at the present moment menace the country; and now that the troubles you predicted with true statesmanlike sagacity, as the result of a sectional controversy of long duration are upon us, in all their horror and intensity, short of the shedding of fraternal blood, which has so far been happily averted by your calmness and prudence, I am sure that no language which I can employ will be sufficient to express the deep feeling of grief which must pervade your bosom at the discordant and dissevered condition of the country.

Your fellow citizens of Lancaster county, sir, have differed in opinion as to the propriety or policy of some of the measures of your Administration. This, of course, was to have been expected, as no previous Administration has been exempt from passing through the same ordeal, but all are willing to admit that your intentions were honest and patriotic in what you did, and that the welfare, the glory and perpetuity of the Union, were near and dear to your heart all the time.

Believing this, sir, thousands of your old neighbors and acquaintances have assembled here to-day for the purpose of bidding you welcome, at the same time trusting that, in your retirement, you may long live and enjoy the confidence and esteem of those to whom you are endeared by a thousand recollections, not only from your eminent public services in the councils of the nation, but also from your private benefactions in the county.

It only remains for me, sir, on behalf of the people of Lancaster county, to bid you a hearty welcome to your old home. I perform the task with pleasure, and extend to you the hand of friendship and fraternal feeling, invoking upon you heaven's choicest blessing in time and in eternity.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY TO THE MAYOR.

Mr. Buchanan replied substantially as follows:

My old neighbors, friends and fellow citizens:—I have not language to express the feelings which swell in my heart on this occasion; I do most cordially thank you for this demonstration of your personal kindness to an old man who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers. And here let me say, that having visited almost every clime under the sun, my heart has ever turned to Lancaster as the spot where I would wish to live and die, and be buried. When yet a young man, in far remote Russia, my heart was still with your fathers—my friends and neighbors in good old Lancaster. (Applause.)

And although I have always been true to you, I have not been half so true to you as you have been to me. Your fathers took me up when a young man, and fostered and cherished me through many long years. All these have passed away, and I stand before you to-day as a man living in a second generation. (A voice—I saw you mount your horse when you marched to Baltimore, in 1812.) I feel with all my heart, though in the midst of posterity, that these sons are manifesting the same kindness which their fathers would have done, had they lived to this day. Generations of mortal men rise and sink and are forgotton, but the kindness of the past generation to me, now conspicuous in their sons, can never be forgotten.

I come home, fellow-citizens, to pass the remainder of my days among you, as a good citizen, a faithful friend, an adviser to those who need advice, and a benefactor of the widows and fatherless. (Loud applause.) All political aspirations have departed. All that I have done during a somewhat protracted public life has passed into history, and if I have done aught to offend a single citizen I now sincerely ask his pardon.

May God grant that this Union and Constitution may be perpetual. (Applause.)

I close by repeating the sentiment dear to my heart. God grant that the Constitution and the Union may be perpetual, and continue a shield of protection to ourselves and our children forever.

Mr. BUCHANAN retired amid enthusiastic applause. He then resumed his place in the carriage, and was escorted to Wheatland.

OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.—The period fixed by the treaty for the occupation of Syria by the French troops expired on the 3d of this month. It is probable that by this time the Conference which was to meet at Paris to make arrangements for the future government of the province is in session. It is understood that the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the European Governments to report to the Conference, has adopted a plan, of which the following are the principal features: It recommends that a Pacha, invested with power for life, shall administer the affairs of the Province, with the title of Governor General. A fifth of its revenues is to go to the Porte, the remainder being employed for internal expenses. A constitution, to be agreed upon between the Sultan and the Great Powers, is to be given to the Province, and its execution is to be watched over by the Consuls General at Beirut.

A Divan, elected by the votes of each district in proportion to the number of inhabitants, is to form a consulting council for the Pacha, and no more Ottoman troops are to be sent into Syria from Constantinople, but are to be replaced by military forces raised in the province itself.—The Lebanon and anti-Lebanon districts are to have at their head a Camaican, dependent on the Pacha, and an Ottoman subject, though of the Catholic religion. Two Camaicans, one Maronite, and the other Druse, are to be under him to govern the two populations which occupy the mountain, and the government of the mixed villages is to be constituted in such a manner as to have their inhabitants always placed according to their religion, under the direct authority of one of their own faith.

This plan appears calculated to do away with all the difficulties arising out of the religious feuds of the population and the substitution of the authority of the Porte by a foreign force. It remains to be seen whether France, in the prosecution of the designs imputed to it, will throw any obstacles in the way of its adoption.

GENERAL NEWS.

BLOODY AFFAIR IN HARDIN COUNTY, KY.—We learn, says the Louisville *Courier* of Monday, from Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, conductor on the L. and N. Railroad, of a tragic affair in Hardin county on Saturday. Thos. H. Duncan, a merchant of Elizabethtown, paid a visit to his invalid mother, who was residing at Stephensburg, in that county, with another son, Herson Duncan. An altercation ensued between the brothers in reference to alleged ill-treatment of the mother. Herson seized a shot-gun with hostile intent, but Thomas shot him with a revolver before he could bring the gun to bear on him. A son of Herson's then caught the gun and knocked Thomas down. While beating him, the latter shot his nephew, the ball entering his abdomen.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.—The whole number of passengers landed at the port of New York during the year 1860, was 155,371, viz: from Ireland, 47,350; from England 11,361; and 8,582 from other countries. Of these 50,209 were citizens or persons not subject to bond or commutation; and 105,163 were aliens, for whom commutation was paid or bonds executed, showing an increase in alien emigrants of 25,840 more than 1859, and 26,573 more than in 1858, but being 78,611 less than in the year 1857, and 37,180 less than 1856; while the proportion to the average of former years, since 1846, is less than half.

A BLACK MAN AT THE FRENCH COURT.—Napoleon gave a grand ball just before the beginning of Lent, and a correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes: "At this ball a stout, burly negro, black as ebony, with the wooliest of hair and whiskers, and the thickest of lips, wearing a magnificient order, was received with the utmost distinction by the Imperial pair, and by the grandees of the court. This sable personage was the son of the ex-Emperor Soulouque, the once high and mighty Duke of Marmelade, received at the Tuilleries with all the respect paid in courts to the scions of fallen royalty—white or black."

THE BORDER SLAVE STATES IN CONGRESS.—In the present Congres Delaware has 1 representative, Maryland 6, Virginia 13, North Carolina 8, Kentucky 10, Tennessee 10, Missouri 7, Arkansas 2—total 57. Under the census of 1860, Virginia loses 2, North Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Kentucky 2—total 7. Missouri gains 2 and Arkansas 1—total 3. A net loss of 4.—So that under the new apportionment the eight border slave States will have only 53 votes.—The anti-slavery States will have 150 votes under the new census, nearly three times as many as the border slave States have.

NEW YORK IS THE PLACE TO LIVE IN.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says the Polytechnic Association is, at its next meeting, to be feasted with sugar made by chemical transformation from old rags, and with pudding made from the gelatine of old shoes. Leather being composed of tannin and gelatine, the tannic acid is extracted, and the gelatine is then purified from the discoloring tannite of iron, after which it is fit for culinary purposes. It should have added the limitation—"in the commercial emporium."

THE COMMISSION OF CAPT. SCHÆFFER STILL WITHHELD.—The report that Captain Schæffer, of the District militia, had received his commission turns out to be untrue. Mr. Buchanan, on an appeal being made to him, ordered it to be delivered, but the Secretary still refused on account of Captain Schæffer's refusal to declare that he would aid the General Government in coercing Virginia and Maryland in case either seceded. The President not desiring to make an issue with a member of his cabinet, allowed the commission to remain suspended.

MINORITY PRESIDENTS.—In 1824 Mr. Adams, who was in a minority of 141,420, and who had much less than half of the popular vote, was elected by the House of Representatives. In 1844 Mr. Polk was elected by the people, and was in a minority of 24,119. In 1848 General Taylor was elected. He was in a minority of 151,708. In 1856 Mr. Buchanan was elected. He was in a minority of 378,620. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln was elected. He was in a minority of 946,650 of the popular vote.

JAPAN.—The Government at Washington has received late dispatches from Japan, from which we learn that the port of Osaca will be open on the 1st of January, 1862, instead of 1863, as contemplated by the treaty with the United States. The treaty with Prussia receives this advantage, and this country in common with the most favored nations, shares in the advantage.

Mr. Sheffield, a wealthy property owner in New Haven, Conn., has written to a tenant of one of his Chapel street stores the following note: "Dear Sir: On account of the hard times your rent will be reduced two hundred dollars for the next two years!" Might not other landlords go and do likewise, with real profit to all hands?

General Scott, it is said, will endeavor to have two regiments added to the United Utates army the coming summer; or, if that is not acceded to, he will endeavor to have double battalions to one or two. The proportion of mounted persons in the army is not so large as it should be considering the exigencies of border duty.

THE INAUGURAL FOR ENGLAND.—It is stated that a lengthy synopsis of the inaugural was on Monday evening transmitted to St. Johns, N. F., thence to be forwarded by steamtug to intercept the steamship Fulton, bound to Europe, off Cape Race.

The California Legislature, by a vote of 41 to 32, have expunged the resolutions of censure formerly passed against the late Senator Broderick.

No less than $1,560,000 are invested in bee culture in Ohio.

MURDER AT CONESTOGA CENTRE.—A colored woman, at Conestoga Centre, Lancaster county, on Monday, alleged that her husband, Abraham Allen, had been murdered in his bed. The neighbors repaired to Allen's house, and found him on the bed, cut and hacked in a frightful manner, and just expiring. No person was seen about the premises, and it was at once suspected that the woman was the murderer. She was accordingly arrested.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE SENATE.—The Republicans have now a majority in the U. S. Senate. They have now 29 votes against 24 on the Democratic side. The vacancies of Mr. Green, of Mo., and Mr. Gwin, of Cal., have yet to be filled, but they will be followed by Democratic successors. It is expected that the present officers of the Senate will be changed, except, perhaps, the venerable secretary, Mr. Dickens.

ARREST OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Within a few days several fugitive slaves from Maryland and Virginia have been arrested in the District of Columbia. An effort was made in Philadelphia, on Monday, to arrest a fugitive slave woman from Washington city. She eluded the officers, however, by secreting herself.

CELEBRATED AT PANAMA.—The annaversary of the birthday of George Washington, the 22d of February, was duly honored in the harbor of Panama by the firing of a national salute from the United States flag-ship Lancaster, United States sloop St. Marys, and H. B. M.'s ship Mutine.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Constitutional Union and the Democratic Conventions, on the 6th inst., nominated Wm. Sprague for Governor, and the rest of the present State officers. The Democrats also nominated Geo. H. Browne for Congress in the western district.

Alfred B. Street has been elected an honorary member of the Literary Union, in Nuremburg, Germany, and his poems have been translated in the "Album des Literarischen Vereins," at that place.

Among the articles sent to Paris from China, are said to be seventy-five splendid pieces of fur for the French Empress; also some beautiful coral, and a pearl necklace of unparalleled beauty.

A panorama is exhibited at Liverpool showing the progress of the Prince of Wales in this country, and contains views of the principal cities and towns through which he passed.

The placing of pieces of rattan in ordinary brooms to expand the brush is said to be an economical improvement just introduced, which is likely to be generally adopted.

Col. Ellsworth, the "Zouave," will, it is stated, be the chief clerk of the War Department.

The Hudson is now open from New York to Albany, and the season of navigation has commenced.

The number of persons killed and wounded in Texas by the Indians, during the past three months, is estimated at 470.

Rev. A. Hoffman, of the German Reformed Church, committed suicide in Montgomery county, Pa., last week while deranged.

Mr. Holt publishes a letter which exonerates ex-Secretary Thompson from the charge of having betrayed Cabinet secrets.

England obtained from other sources than the United States in 1860, 860,000 bales of cotton.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The War Department to-day received letters from Major Anderson, dated the 4th inst., but they contain nothing of special importance. He represents that the most friendly feeling exists between himself and the South Carolina authorities. The postal facilities are still open to him, and the privileges of marketing, to a limited extent, continue.

Gen. Cameron leaves to-day for Pennsylvania. He has not yet been qualified, but will return probably on Monday. In the meantime Mr. Holt, by his request, will continue to discharge the duties of Secretary of War.

John A. Jones, of Illinois, was to-day appointed Superintendent of Statistics in the State Department vice H. C. McLaughlin.—There were numerous visitors at the Department this morning and many applications for office were filed. The new Cabinet held their first meeting to-day.

Dispatches from Flag Officer Stribbing were received at the Navy Department to-day. He says that in consequence of the disturbed state of China, he had not, until the 1st of January, considered it proper to send any vessel to the Southward. The John Adams had sailed for Manilla, Siam and Singapore. The commerce of the United States with Siam, he says, is of considerable importance, and an occasional visit of a man of-war to that country is advisable, as well as to all the countries around the China sea and Japan. The frequent presence of men-of-war is beneficial to our commerce and our countrymen residing there. He expected to go North with the Hartford and Saginaw.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d instant, received by mail, contains Galveston advices of 26th ult. The Texas forces under Col. Ford, accompanied by Commissioner Nichols, visited Brazos and found there twenty soldiers under Lieut. Thompson, about twenty guns, plenty of artillery stores, and ammunition. Capt. Hill had previously withdrawn the light battery, and a party were on the route to Brazos to destroy the gun carriages and immovable stores. On demanding of Capt. Hill the surrender of Fort Brown, he called Commissioner Nichols and his men traitors. He had sent to Ringold Barracks for two hundred men. Capt. Hill's men say that he is determined to defend Fort Brown to the last, and that he refused to obey the order of Twiggs to surrender. The troops at Fort Brown are in excellent health and spirits. The Texas State troops are being sent from Galveston to reinforce Col. Ford at Brownsville.

Messrs. Crawford, Forsyth, and Roman, the commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, are now in Washington, and it is said will make known the object of their mission to the President on Tuesday next.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, March 7.

A fire at Dundee has destroyed thirty-five dwellings, a church, two taverns, and all the stores in the place except one. The loss is estimated at $100,000, but was generally insured.

New Advertisements.

TO BUTCHERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish the Dauphin County Poor House with such meat as may be wanted, from time to time, will be received by the Directors up to the 27th DAY OF MARCH, and opened and contract awarded on TUESDAY, the 2d of April, 1861, to the lowest bidder. The meat must be of good quality, and delivered at the building.

All proposals to be handed to the Steward of the Poor House.

JOHN RAYSOR,
SIMON DANIEL,
PETER BISHOP,
Directors of Poor.

mar8-3tdaltw

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 BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:

"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."

"Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery."

Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is no appeal.—"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder." jan12 dtf

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 aroresaid 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	38 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	
163, ...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 Young	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	119 28	
716, John Lingel	16 00	
719, Sloan & Boyd	5 50	
721, John A. Weir	695 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 Bombaugh	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	
524, 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 84
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	3 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	307 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 99
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 " "	42 00
Daniels " " "	82 00
Bishop " " "	42 50
Caslow, Clerk, salary six months	25 00
J. W. Frantz, Clerk, salary two months	8 21
Dr. Mish, Physician, salary one year	250 00
Salary due John Raysor from 1858	10 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, 50 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 99
March	163 61
April	160 04
May	166 96
June	75 42
July	71 90
August	80 93
September	97 92
October	117 44
November	201 38
December	128 53
Income in full for 1860	1,553 74

DIED DURING THE YEAR.

Henry Holsinger, (hanged.) Fred Shieler, Chas Hoagman, 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 257, 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,