☞ **Don't Use Much Medicine.**—There are few persons in this country who are not continually pouring in some kind of medicine, which is often of a powerful nature. Caution in diet, and the proper care in the selection of wearing apparel, will often do away with its necessity. If you do fall sick apply to a good physician.—If you have a cough or cold, do not neglect it, you can cure it by a few doses of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, prepared by that gentleman, at his great medicine establishment, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. It is now put up in bottles, at 50 cents and $1 each, and can be had in this place, at C. A. Heinitsh's.

☞ **Watches and Jewelry.**
REMOVAL.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, in business in Wall street, for the past twenty-two years, has removed to No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal street, where he has just opened a new stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of entirely new and beautiful styles; also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

He is constantly receiving the latest styles of Watches and Jewelry, by every Steamer direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry and manufacturer of Jewelry, Watch Cases and Silver Ware, Wholesale and Retail, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, New York. [nov 30 1y 46

☞ **Prof. Duvall's Galvanic Oil.**—The Great Rheumatic and Neuralgiac Remedy.

SUFFERING HUMANITY READ THIS:

The undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally that there is no medicine now offered to the public that is equal to DUVALL'S GALVANIC OIL in relieving suffering humanity.

I was an observer of its effects in a friend of mine, who suffered almost everything from a neuralgic affection which resisted the best medical treatment in Centre county. We applied freely the Galvanic Oil to the painful part, and gave some inwardly, and in 20 minutes the patient was asleep, and when awakened was free from pain, and continued so. This is a positive fact which I am willing to make good at any time. A case of felon was cured in nearly the same length of time.

J. H. HANN, Centre Hill, Centre county, Pa.

Hear what Mr. Vaughn of Duncansville says:

I have used the Galvanic Oil prepared by J. D. Stoneroad, of Lewistown, Pa., for a very painful disease myself and recommend it to others, and in every case found it to be one of the very best medicines for sore and painful diseases. Relieves all pain in a few minutes. Every family should have it in the house.

ALTOONA, Blair county, July 3, 1858.

J. D. Stoneroad, Lewistown, Pa.

Dear Sir—Mr. Wm. Turnbaugh has been suffering several years from rheumatism, got so ill that his friends and relatives were summoned to witness his death. I induced his friends to try the virtue of your preparation—they did so, as the last resort; and, to their astonishment and joy, he began to improve immediately, got better and better, and now, so far as I know, he is as hale and stout man This is not the only case where the Galvanic Oil has surpassed human expectations. In every case where I have recommended the Oil, it has done what it promises to do. Send us another $20's worth.

Yours truly, H. LEHER.

For sale by ELY PARRY and DANIEL HEITSHU, Lancaster city—and by every country merchant in Lancaster county.

☞ *Look out for the Mammoth Hand Bills.* ☜

DUVALL'S GALVANIC OIL relieves all pain in from 5 to 30 minutes.

J. D. STONEROAD, Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

A. F. HAZARD & CO., Agents, 508 Market st., Philadelphia.

dec 28 1y 50]

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. John Wallace, George Diller to Hannah E. Rutter, both of Salisbury township.

On the 6th inst., by Rev J. H. Mengee, Henry McElroy, of East Donegal, to Mary A. Lockard, of Chestnut Hill.

On the same day, by Rev. A. H. Kauffman, John Markley to Caroline Green, of Washington borough.

On the 11th inst., by the same, Elias Mellinger to Ann Maria Shumaq both of Manor township.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. Wm. Rink, Albert K. Warfel to Mary Naomi Groff, of Strasburg township

On the 12th inst., by the same, Wm B. Brown to Mary E. Wright, both of Earl township.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. D. Hertz, Jacob S. Scharp to Mrs. Mary C. Bowman, both of Ephrata.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Friday morning, Francis Russell, in the 76th year of his age.

In Wadreck-by hurst, in this city, Robert Moderwell, Esq., in the 62d year of his age. His remains were attended to the Cemetry by his Masonic brethren, and a large number of his fellow-citizens.

At Germantown, on the 15th inst., Maria Margaretta Shoemaker, daughter of George H. Krug, of this city, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 31st ult., in Little Britain township, Jonathan Hamilton, in the 59th year of his age.

On the 10th inst., in Clay township, Susanna H. Illig, in the 42d year of her age.

☞ **NOTICE.—The undersigned Assignee** of Mrs Kerfoot, of the city of Lancaster, under a Deed of General Assignment for the benefit of all her creditors, hereby gives notice to such creditors to present their claims duly authenticated for settlement; and all who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay. JOHN C. WALTON, Assignee,

Jan 25, 1859. South Queen street.

jan 25 6t 2

☞ **A CARD.—It affords the undersigned** much pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will resume the practice of DENTISTRY in Lancaster, at the stand formerly occupied by him, *corner of North Queen and Orange streets*, sometime during the month of March, where he trusts from his late experience in the city of Baltimore, to give the most entire satisfaction to all who may entrust their work in his hands.

jan 25 tf 2 SAMUEL WELCHENS.

☞ **DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the firm of COLEMAN & GILLESPIE, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, or who have claims against it, will call upon Thomas Coleman, who will hereafter carry on the business, and who is authorized to settle all accounts.

THOMAS COLEMAN, FRANCIS GILLESPIE.

jan 25 3t* 2

☞ **JUST PUBLISHED**

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR:

A MANUAL OF PLAIN RULES AND CALCULATIONS FOR BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

BY MARTIN P. ROHRER.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
Numbers, Unit or Unity, Quantity, Magnitude, Notation of the Union, Roman Notation, Roman Table, Arabic Notation, Demonstration, Axioms, Signs, Explanations and Operations with use of signs.
DECIMAL FRACTIONS.
Explanation of Decimals, Addition of Decimals, Sub traction of Decimals, Multiplication of Decimals, Division of Decimals, Reduction of Decimals.
CURRENCY.
American Currency—Federal or United States money, English Currency—Sterling money, Exchange, Reduction of Sterling to Federal money, Reduction of Federal to Sterling money, Legal Tender, Statement of net Mint value of Gold and Silver Coins.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
Troy Weight, Apothecaries' Weight, Avoirdupois Weight, Cloth Measure, Long Measure, Square Measure, Surveyors' Measure, Cubic or Solid Measure, Wine Measure, Ale or Beer Measure, Dry Measure, Measure of Time, Circular Measure or Motion, Paper and Books, Miscellaneous Table.
REDUCTION.
Definition of Reduction, Reduction Descending, Reduction Ascending.
APPLICATION OF REDUCTION.
To reduce Troy to Avoirdupois Weight, To reduce Avoirdupois to Troy Weight, To reduce Cubic to Dry or Liquid Measure, To reduce Dry or Liquid to Cubic Measure, To reduce Liquid to Dry or Dry to Liquid measure, To reduce wine to Beer, or Beer to Wine Measure.
SQUARE MEASURE.
To find the area of a floor in feet, To find the area of a farm in Acres, To find the area of a room in square yards, To find the area of a board in square inches, To find the area of a hall in square inches. To find the area of a garden in square inches, feet, and yards. To find the quantity of bricks required to pave a yard, To find the quantity of flagstones required to cover a floor, To find the quantity of oilcloth required to cover a room, To find the quantity of carpet required to cover a room, To find the quantity of paper required to hang a room. To find the quantity of plastering required to cover a room, To find the quantity of shingles required to cover a building.
CUBIC MEASURE.
To find the quantity of planks required to cover a floor, To find the quantity of bricks required to build the walls of a house, To find the quantity of stone required to build the walls of a house, To find the quantity contained in a wagon bed in bushels, To find the contents of a field by the wagon bed, To find the quantity of wood contained in a pile with dimensions in feet, To find the contents of a shed in cords, To find the quantity of wood contained in a pile, with dimensions in inches, To find the number of bushels of either charcoal or bituminous coal which may be stored in a coal house, To find the number of bush.
For sale by all the Bookstores in Lancaster city, and by all Country Merchants throughout the county.

☞ The Trade supplied on advantageous terms.

Address, M. M. ROHRER, Publisher, North East corner of Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa.

jan 25 3t 2

☞ **MERCHANTS AND ALL!**

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS!!

The 14th February, St. Valentine's Day.

VALENTINES *cheap* at wholesale or on commission.—The stock of *Cupid's Choicest Missives* on hand at the Cheap Book Store is very select, and amply large and cheap to enable all to be accommodated on the most reasonable terms. Now is the time to provide yourselves with Valentines on reasonable terms at the Book Store of

JOHN SHEAFFER.

jan 25 tf 25 Successors to Murray, Young & Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY PRISON, FOR THE YEAR 1858.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County.

THE undersigned, in pursuance of law, submit to the Court the following Report of the Prison for the year ending November 30, 1858:

On the 30th Nov., 1857, there were in confinement prisoners. In the course of the year there were received	102 615
Making the aggregate of the inmates of Prison in 1858	717
Of these the following were discharged during the year, viz:	
By expiration of sentence and by Inspectors	240
By Magistrates, District Attorney, Court and Habeas Corpus	257-597
Leaving in confinement Nov. 30th, 1858	120

Of these (120) 62 are convicts at labor, 15 awaiting trial, 5 for non-payment of costs, and 38 vagrants. Of the 615 received during the year, 96 were convicted.

The number committed to Prison during the year, excepting those convicted, was 519 (67 more than last year), of which 298 were for vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct In addition to the 519, there were sentenced during the same period 96, and remaining in Prison on the 30th November, 1857, 102, making the above total in Prison during the year 717. Of the 597 prisoners discharged, 11 were sent to the Eastern Penitentiary, 7 to the House of Refuge, 5 to the Lancaster County Hospital, 3 were pardoned by the Governor, 2 were hanged, 2 escaped and 2 died. Of the 96 sentenced prisoners, 3 were convicted for murder, 49 for larceny, 1 for forgery, 1 for libel, 2 for assault and battery with intent to kill, and the residue for offences of lower grades. There were 41 more prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the County Prison this year than the previous one. Of the 96 convicts, 17 were sentenced for a period exceeding one year, and one for 10 years; 28 were colored, and 68 white; a larger proportion of colored than the previous year; among the number were 9 white females. But 41 of the convicts were born in Lancaster city and county and 28 in foreign countries. 52 of the 96 convicts are under 30 years of age, and one is of the remarkable age of 102 years. 15 of the 96 are females, and 81 males, and of the 81, but 37 had trades prior to the conviction. 14 are old offenders and 82 are receiving punishment for their first offence. The 96 convicts were occupied as follows—19 in weaving carpets, (against 26 the year previous,) 21 in weaving bagging, 10 making cigars, 6 making shoes, 3 knitting fish nets, and 9 making baskets. 19 of the 96 could not read, and 41 could not write; a larger proportion of those who could not write than the previous year. 56 of the 96 are unmarried. 78 of the convicts were of intemperate habits; a larger proportion of the intemperate than any previous year.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the Prison, September 12th, 1851, to November 30th, 1858, was 3,437; 2,685 white males, 335 white females, 353 colored males and 64 colored females.

The health of the prisoners during the year was tolerably good, no epidemic or many dangerous diseases having prevailed. The number of cases treated was 162 being in the ratio of 100 cases treated to every 443 prisoners. Two prisoners died during the year.

Two prisoners have escaped in the course of the year, one of whom, John Decker, has been captured and is now serving out his unexpired term, while the other, Henry Jones, a colored man awaiting trial, was arrested in Chester county shortly after his escape, and there held in Prison to complete an unexpired term of confinement to which he had been sentenced, and from which prison he had also escaped. This man had also broken out of the Lehigh County Prison previous to his incarceration in ours, and is of course subject to a requisition from the authorities of that county, after which he will be detained upon the complaint preferred against him here, and remanded for trial, should he not again do as he did before, viz: break prison and escape.

The causes or means of escape of these two prisoners may be thus described: The first, John Decker, a basket-maker, was permitted to have access to the yard in day time, between breakfast and supper hours, for the purpose of preparing and soaking willows, and otherwise fitting them to be wrought into baskets, which convenience could be afforded in a cell. To expedite business, the back doors of the cell were opened, by which course the distance to the water in the yard was shortened half, and thorough ventilation was also given to the cell. The duty of closing these back doors thus far, viz., to May 24th, had devolved upon one of the Under-Keepers, who had on the day previous, viz: May 23d, Saturday afternoon, asked and received permission of the Keeper, to be absent until Monday morning following: by his absence, double duty devolved on the remaining under-keeper, and from the pressure of unforeseen business of the day, together with double duty to perform, the act of closing outside doors was unavoidably postponed to a later hour than usual, and daylight had partly disappeared. Meantime this prisoner, (who is a man of no mean sagacity and cunning) had pulled together the outside door carefully, without latching it, which latch was on the outside, and when latched would have been impossible for him to have opened again; the door being closed, the under-keeper when he approached it and having but an imperfect light to see by, and under the impulse of necessary haste also, concluded that the Watchman had locked it, as he sometimes volunteered to do: but here lay the error, and by this mistake the door remained unlocked. During the night the prisoner gathered enough of small fragments of waste yarn and other similar material, deposited in a compost heap in the garden, together with remnants of basket timber and fish net bows, (none of which sticks were more than 2 feet and some 18 inches long,) to make a ladder with which he scaled the wall. The Telegraph Alarm upon the parapet wall had been accidentally discharged the day before by a prisoner while white-washing around it, and unbeknown to the keeper, or any of his assistants, so that there was really no obstacle to his escape.

This Prisoner was advertised by Hand Bills and Newspaper. And a Reward of $50 offered for his return, which was effected on the 31st of July.

The other prisoner effected his escape by the aid of a defective door, which door is the inside one at the back end of his cell and is opened by sliding back into the wall; this door is heavily sheeted with iron and is mainly depended upon for safety, the outer door being constructed simply of Ash Plank 1½ inches thick, without being sheeted or in any manner made proof against the most common cutlery. The defective door, the inside one, was confined in its place by a bolt running through a hasp or strap of iron which ran horizontally across the door, and extended some 10 inches beyond the edge and further into the wall, and completely beyond the view of any one; this hasp or projecting strap of iron which contained the hole for the bolt and should have prevented its removal, was found after the prisoner's escape to have been completely broken off close up to the door, so that no bolt hole remained by which to fasten at all. And the fractured part remaining showed clearly an old break, while the other portion was no where to be found, showing conclusively that it had long been in that condition. Such being the condition of the inside door, it had no fastening at all and was of course opened without resistance. The next obstacle in the way was the wooden door outside. This prisoner was confined in a cell containing a loom, and as it is customary to furnish each loom with some sort of knife for weaving purposes, so one had been left sticking in the loom, which had been in use but 2 or 3 days before Jones came into prison; this knife was the veriest stump of an old shoe knife, and with it he cut out the panel of the door 6¼ inches wide, and about 14 inches long, through which he passed into the yard When in the yard he built a staging from some building material which he was using then in roofing over a cell yard for a shop. That it was not carelessness or negligence to leave this material in the yard will readily be understood when it is stated that it was only carried there the day before and required but a couple of days or three at most to complete the job and that there was not room to store and lock it up; it was absolutely necessary to have the material convenient to the work. As before, singularly misfortunate the telegraph alarm had been discharged and run down by a prisoner white-washing around it a day before and not heard by any of the officers of the prison, consequently no alarm was given when he scaled the wall. This prisoner escaped about nine o'clock in the evening and while the keeper was confined to his bed by sickness.

Up to the present time the rules and regulations of the Prison had not specified or described what the precise duty of the Watchman consisted of, it did not even generalize them, much less point out any precise act which he was to perform. No requirement existed to patrol outside of the prison at any time nor had it ever been practiced, and the Watchman performed such duties and in such manner as had always been done from the inauguration of the Prison. It having now become apparent to us that it is the outside of the Prison that most requires the watchman's attention, as it is there the breaks are always made and never inside. We have prescribed the Watchman's duty to walk entirely around the outside of the prison once every half hour of the night, and to occupy at least five minutes in every such patrol. By carefully discharging this duty, we feel confident that with proper diligence in all the other departments, it will be morally impossible for prisoners hereafter to escape.

We are happy to state however, that a comparison with other prisons and jails all over the county does not humiliate us in this respect. The prisoners who escaped from us were shrewd and accomplished felons, who had repeatedly escaped from several other prisons: and the number of our escapes will compare favorably with the best managed institutions of the kind in the country.

We have been particular in descending to minutia respecting these escapes, to show the people our constituency, that we are not careless of their safety, or indifferent to the protection of their lives and property and the peace of society, but determined that nothing shall be left undone to maintain a high reputation for our prison as a secure lodgment for criminals, where justice will be firmly yet humanely administered, and good order and thorough discipline enforced.

The fiscal year of the Prison, closing November 30th, 1858, embraces eight months of the present Keeper's management, and four months of that of his predecessor's; the financial affairs and manufacturing operations during which period are exhibited in detail by the following statements, marked by the letters of the alphabet, which contain all the information relating to those subjects.

Statement of orders issued, showing that the orders issued by the Inspectors on the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Prison, for the Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1858 amount to $18,125.35

From which deduct extraordinary expenses, To wit: Alterations and Repairs,	1,151.99
	16,976.36
To which is to be added the indebtedness of the Prison and the Goods and Materials on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year:	
Due by Prison for Materials Nov. 30, 1858	$1,157.42
Manufactured goods on hand Nov. 30, 1857	7,637.29
Raw Materials on hand Nov. 30, 1857	1,393.88
	10,218.59
	$27,194.94

In order to ascertain the actual cost of the Prison to the county, it becomes necessary to deduct the following cash received, and assets of the manufacturing department, to wit:

Cash received by the keeper for goods sold and paid to the Treasurer of the Prison	$9,342.32
Manufactured goods on hand, Nov. 30, 1858	3,767.92
Raw Materials on hand, Nov. 30, 1858	2,118.54
Due Prison for goods sold Nov. 30, 1858	2,397.34
	17,626.12
Actual cost of the prison for the year	$9,568.82

The number of days prisoners were boarded the past year, was 25,533; 28,791 days at 16 cents a day, and 6,742 days at 18 cents a day, amounting in all to $5,820.12, an average of $485.00 per month; the number of the previous year was 31,169, costing $5,551.72, averaging $462.65 per month, being an increase the past over the preceding year of $22.35 per month average. The price paid the keeper for boarding the prisoners was increased on the first of October from 16 cents a day to 18 cents. This advance was demanded by the enhanced price of such articles as are most largely consumed by the prisoners.

The maintenance of the vagrants is again a large item, amounting this year to $1,879.98.

The manufacturing operations during the year produced as follows: 5,956¼ yards carpet for sale; 12,101 yards ditto for customers; 3,631 yards bagging; 250 pairs boots and shoes; 94 dozen bags; 1648 willow baskets; 620 fish nets; 50 fly nets and 232,268 cigars, &c.

There are manufactured goods on hand to the amount of $3,534.66, consisting among other articles of 1,038 yds. of carpet; 1361 lbs. of rags; 819 fish nets; 750 willow baskets of various sizes, and 180,500 yarra, Cuba, sixes, and half spanish cigars.

The apparent profit of the labor of the prisoners, for the past year, was but $1,001.93 as shown by the statement of gain and loss; this sum however indicates little more than one-fourth of the actual profit, as will be more fully explained hereinafter. Yet, the following statement will serve to verify the correctness of the foregoing recapitulation:

Maintenance Department	$6,494.82
Add miscellaneous and current expenses	4,075.92
	$10,570.75
From which deduct the above profits	1,001.93
Actual cost of the Prison	$9,568.82

The actual cost of the Prison the preceding year was $7,455.68; $2,113.14 less than the past year.

By a comparison of the foregoing statement with the corresponding statement of last year, it will be seen that the Maintenance and Expense Departments then amounted to $12,009.37½, whereas, this year it amounts but to $10,570.75, a decrease in favor of this year of $1,438.62½; so that it is evident that the difference in the apparent actual cost is wholly in the item of profits; the cause of this apparent diminution of profits we shall now proceed to explain and account for, and we hope satisfactorily to the public:

In submitting our report to the people, whose servants we are, and to whom we acknowledge our official accountability, we feel it to be as an act of justice and strict impartiality to the people, whose interests are committed to our care, and to ourselves and all the officers of the prison, to briefly recur to some of the extraordinary financial and pecuniary features of the past year.

If we say that all human enterprise, rising from the smallest business operations, to those involving millions of dollars, was more terribly crippled and prostrated than the world ever knew before, we know we shall be sustained in what we say.

A monetary convulsion that shook the who'e civilized world, and beggared thousands of the wealthiest and strongest men in every community, must distributeits influences and visit its effects upon public as well as private and individual affairs. And though we feel proud to say that no pecuniary disaster has befallen this institution, nor extraordinary losses occurred within the last year by bad debts, yet such has been the pecuniary distress of the whole community as to caution the ablest to proceed with great moderation and economy in the purchase of the most common necessities of life, while another, and by far the largest portion of the community, have been unable to purchase at all, except in minute quantities, indispensable to life. Hence, while merchants and manufacturers either entirely suspended their operations, or very materially reduced the amount thereof, prudently aiming to keep within the wants of their customers, we have deemed it wise to pursue a similar course, and to lessen to some extent the quantities of some of our manufactures until again demanded by the return of prosperity to the country.

Of the branches of manufactures which have been curtailed, we will mention first that of rag carpet. During the year 1857 there were woven 14,323¼ yds. of carpet for sale, added to which there was a stock of 8,337 yds. on hand at the commencement of the year, making in the aggregate 22,660¼ yds., and of which there were left unsold at the close of the year 1857, the large quantity of 8,756 yds., clearly showing that we were carrying a very large amount of capital in carpeting, which was practically dead stock. Another objection, and unfortunately an insurmountable one, to keeping on hand so large a stock of carpet, or making so much more than could be sold, was discovered to be that by keeping over one or two summers, more or less, a large quantity had been so seriously damaged by moth as to greatly reduce its value, and some portions of which were nearly worthless in market. Under these circumstances we felt it to be an imperative duty to dispose of this excessive and damaged stock as speedily as possible, and convert it into money before it was totally destroyed. In pursuance thereof, there were sold 1,559¼ yds. at less than 18 cts. per yd., producing $277.35; 205¾ yds. were sold which produced 15 cts. per yard, or a loss of $28.72. Other quantities of various amounts, which included with, or added to the above, make 3180½ yds. total, were sold at about 23 3-5 cts. per yd.—average price for the whole, or sum total, $739.42.—And here we take occasion to say that loss or serious damage from this source had heretofore escaped the attention of our predecessors in the prison. In following out the diminution of business and the consequent receipts and profits thereof, we will state that in the general contraction of business, nearly all kinds of our manufactures were lessened in quantity, sales and profits in consequence of the commercial revulsion of the year.—The stagnation of trade having materially depressed the prices of manufactures generally, it has been our aim to affix such valuation to the present inventory of prison goods and property, that it will be more than realized when sold, instead of falling short, as was the case with some portion of the goods inventoried at the close of 1857, which depreciation became apparent with the commencement of the new year, and the continuance of the panic which it was hoped would soon have passed away.

The amount of loss to prison this year of 1858, in consequence of having to sell goods less than the inventory price of last year, may be thus stated:

Sale carpet sold, 3130½ yds. at 23 3-5 cts. per yd. bought $739.42, which deducted from the price of its inventory in 1857, 35¾ cts., shows a loss of	$ 379.55
Sale carpet on hand and inventoried at 34¾ cts. per yd., 1038 yds, which shows a loss from last inventory of	11.37
The balance of carpet inventoried last year, 5656 yds. at 35¾ cts., and sold at an average of 34¾ cts. show a loss of	61.28
Bags on hand and now inventoried 1261 lbs. at 28 cts., and last year inventoried at 31 cts., make a difference of	37.83
Bags sold in 1858 at an average of 29¾ cts. per lb., and inventoried last year at 31 cts., show a loss of	17.77
168,500 cigars, sixes and half spanish, now inventoried at an average of $4.48½ per thousand, and last year at $5.83, make a difference of	226.22
171,000 cigars, sixes and half spanish, sold in 1858, inventoried last year at an average of $5 83 per thousand, and sold at $3.60 per thousand, loss	381.33
2 seine nets, inventoried last year at $50, and sold for $35, loss	15.00
519 fish nets on hand, inventoried at an average of 78¾ cts. each, last year inventoried at $1 each, making a difference of	111 58
98 baskets, inventoried last year at an average of 52 cts. each, and sold at an average of 39 cts. each, showing a loss of	12 74
750 baskets on hand, inventoried at 40¾ cts. the average, last year inventoried at 52 cts. each, making a difference of	87 50
63 pairs boots and shoes, now inventoried at an average of $1.03 per pair, last year inventoried at a $1.43 per pair, making a difference of	25.20
2469 lbs. carpet rags, now inventoried at 5 cts. per lb., last year inventoried at 7 cts. per lb., making a difference of	49 38
3993 lbs. carpet rags worked up, inventoried last year at 7 cts., the purchases of 1858 have not quite averaged 5 cts. making a loss of	79.86
2734 lbs. Ct. and Penna. seed leaf tobacco, now inventoried at 9 4-10 cts. per lb., last year inventoried at 16¾ cts. per lb., loss	199.69
	$1,696.30

In the preceding items which constituted the great bulk of manufactured goods, as well as raw material in use in Prison, we find a loss of $1,696.30, resulting from damaged and exceedingly depreciated goods (both raw material and manufactured goods,) inventoried at the close of 1857. A similar disparity disadvantageous to this year, compared to 1857, exists in some other respects, which will readily be explained to show that the estimate placed upon these matters account for the difference in apparent profits, while we believe it is of that the intrinsic value is fully equal to that of the higher appraisement of last year. In showing the earnings of all the Industrial Departments of last year, we thought proper to fix the price of making sixes cigars at $3.50 per thousand, while this year the same labor is estimated at only $2.50, making a difference in the apparent earnings of making 146,268 sixes $ 156 27

Weaving 18,057½ yds. carpeting in 1858, at 7 cts. per yd., while the same was estimated at 10 cts. per yd. last year, making a difference in the earnings of	541.72
Making 1095 bags in 1858, at 4 cts., estimated at 5 cts. in 1857, making a difference of	10.95
Making 245 shirts, drawers, socks, &c., at 20 cts. each, instead of 25 cts. in 1857, making a difference of	12.25
Making 1648 willow and oak baskets in 1858, at 18 cts. each; 23 cts. each allowed in 1857, making a difference of	82.40
5000 lbs. rags cut and sewed in 1858, at 2 cts. per lb., while 3 cts. was charged in 1857, making a difference of	50.00
620 fish nets made in 1858, at 50 cts. each; 60 cts. charged in 1857, making a difference of	62.00
50 horse fly nets at 40 cts. each, fully equal to the cost of the average of fish nets estimated at 60 cts last year, making a difference of	10.00
	$925.59

In these items enumerated we find an agregate of $925.59 apparent deficiency in the earnings, for doing the same labor as last year, but only because of the lower price allowed for labor. Other items in different departments of labor would increase the amount of apparent diminution perhaps some two hundred dollars, but the amount of work done as shown per tables, is proof conclusive that the Industrial and Mechanical Department has not retrograded.

The extraordinary expenses of the prison for the year, growing out of the introduction of another furnace, and making several new roofs for shops, &c., &c., calls for explanation. It has been an acknowledged fact by every Prison Inspector for several years past, and by all the officers of the prison, that during the coldest weather of every winter, it was impossible to keep some portions of the prison comfortably warm and; prisoners were unable to perform their work properly on account of suffering from cold. To permit it longer to remain so seemed not only a pecuniary loss, but inhuman. We resolved to correct this evil as early as possible and practicable. We called to our assistance an experienced gentleman-and mechanic, long familiar with the wants of the public as well as private builders, and we unanimously concluded that we were attempting to warm too much room, and trying to heat too great a volume of air with an entirely insufficient force. To warm 80 cells, extending nearly 175 feet in length on each side of the building, and two stories high, besides supplying sufficient heat for the spacious corridor, was more than other furnaces of equal number performed in other public buildings.

There were but four in number, none of the very largest size, two being No. 6 and 2 No. 5, and required to warm a volume of nearly 170,000 cubic feet of tin. We believe it to be simply an impossibility to perform in severe cold weather, while maintaining a decent degree of ventilation, a consideration too little entertained every where, not sufficiently appreciated any where, and of equal importance to that of warmth. In conformity with this conclusion, we purchased a new furnace, and as the old ones were arranged in pairs, and nearly at the extreme end of the prison, it was deemed advisable to separate them, thus more equally distributing the heat, and rendering the cells more uniformly comfortable. In resetting one of the old ones, portions were found to be worthless, and had to be replaced with new, which of course helped to augment the cost. The mild weather of the winter just past has not afforded a sufficient test of the efficiency of the improvement, but we have strong confidence that the object in view is attained. During the wet weather of last spring, the leaky condition of several roofs rendered it imperative that they should be renewed or repaired immediately, to save from total destruction the walls of the building, and the contents stored therein. The room occupied as a wardrobe for prisoners' clothes was peculiarly defective, and at one period before the roof was renewed, came near destroying all the prisoners' clothing. It was re-covered with new tin, and has since been free from dampness or injury.—We have found it necessary to increase the number of workshops in the yard, as the number of prisoners is constantly increasing, which we have done by roofing over two of the yards in the rear of the cells. This has been substantially done, and affords increased facilities for carrying on the different mechanical trades of the prison, as well as greater comfort to the prisoners.

Up to the last spring, the yard in which the stable is situated, outside of the prison walls, has not been supplied with water. We believed it to be economical as well as prudent that it should be supplied with water from a hydrant within its own yard, and accordingly had one constructed, connecting with the pipe near the prison wall, which rendered it necessary to have about 50 feet of pipe, and was accordingly of light expense.

All of the tin roofs upon every part of the prison were in need of a coat of paint, which has been thoroughly done, and we feel satisfied of the economy of the act, to preserve effectually the roof from rust destruction, and a leaking roof. So, too, of the spouting and gutters upon of the roof.

The broad pointing of the wall on the inside, which extends around the Prison, has been done in the most thorough manner, and we believe with the best of materials; so much mortar had fallen from between the stones, that it was evident the stones would soon drop out if not secured immediately by pointing: to have longer neglected it would have been shameful neglect on our part and ignorance of our duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed, B. J. HOUSTON, Pres't. H. S. GARA, HIRAM EVANS, DAVID BRANDT, JOHN BUSHONG, JOHN LONG, Secretary. } Inspectors.

Lancaster County Prison, January 3d, A. D., 1859.

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON FOR 1859.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

President.—B. J. HOUSTON.
Secretary.—JOHN LONG.
Treasurer.—HUGH S. GARA. HIRAM EVANS. DAVID BRANDT. JACOB SEITZ.

Keeper.—JAY CADWELL.
Underkeepers.—RUDOLPH RESSLER, EDWIN WEIGAND.
Physician.—Dr. WM. COMPTON.
Solicitor.—DANIEL G. BAKER, Esq.
Watchman.—JONAS EBY.
Clerk and Salesman.—J. S. HOFFMEIER.

Jan 25 2t 2

☞ **WOOD MOULDINGS.**

UNITED STATES WOOD MOULDING, TURNING AND SCROLL SAWING MILL.

Fifteenth street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Also, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Window Frames for sale low—all of which are of the best materials and workmanship. BENJAMIN ZEILER,

may 11 1y 18] Proprietor.

☞ **DAYS OF APPEAL FOR 1859.**—To the taxable inhabitants of Lancaster county. Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth, the undersigned Commissioners of Lancaster county hereby give notice to the taxable inhabitants within the respective boroughs and townships of the said county that the days of appeal from the Assessments of 1859. will be at the Commissioners Office, in the city of Lancaster, on the days following, to wit:—For the townships of

Adamstown, Bart Brecknock, Carnarvon, Cocalico East, Cocalico West, Colerain, Columbia, Conestoga, Conoy,	Monday, February, 21st, 1859.
Clay, Donegal East, Donegal West, Drumore, Ephrata, Earl, Earl East, Earl West, Elizabeth, Elizabethtown,	Tuesday, February 22d, 1859.
Eden, Fulton, Hempfield East, Hempfield West, Lampeter East, Lampeter West, Lancaster, Leacock, Leacock Upper, Little Britain,	Wednesday, February 23d, 1859.
Manheim, Martic, Manor, Mount Joy, Mount Joy bor., Marietta bor., Manheim bor., Paradise, Penn, Pequea,	Thursday, February, 24th, 1859.
Providence, Rapho, Salisbury, Sadsbury, Strasburg, Strasburg bor, Warwick, Washington bor., Lancaster City,	Friday, February 25th, 1859.

Monday, February 28th, 1859.

DANIEL BRANDT, JACOB F. FRY, DANIEL GOOD, Commissioners.

Jan 25 4t 2

☞ **PUBLIC SALE.**—On SATURDAY, the 19th day of FEBRUARY, A. D., 1859, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises of John H. Echternach, in the village of Fairville, East Earl township, Lancaster county, the following described real estate, viz:

All that *right, title* and *interest* of John H. Echternach and wife in a LOT OF GROUND, situate in said village, adjoining Main street and the road leading to New Holland, and lot of Jacob Snader, on which is erected a commodious DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen; also a large brick two-story Store House, new Barn and other improvements, in good order and condition. There is a Well of good and never-failing Water at the door, with pump, accessible and convenient both to store house and dwelling.

Also, at the same time and place, a LOT OF GROUND, in said village, adjoining lands of Samuel Lutz, Samuel Flickinger and others, containing about 2½ ACRES, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with good fences.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms of sale will be made known by the undersigned.

ADAM LUTZ, CHRISTIAN ECHTERNACH. Assignees of John H. Echternach and wife.

The undersigned, in whom is the legal title to the first above described Lot of Ground, with Dwelling and Store House thereon erected, &c., will sell at the same time and place, and on easy conditions, the whole of his interest in said property, so that the purchaser may buy the whole title to said property; both interests to be sold together.

jan 25 ts 2 JACOB SNADER.

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jan 25 3m 2

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dec 21 tf 49] SPRENGER & WESTHAEFFER'S.

☞ **A FINE OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED—** A PARTNER, with from $500 to $1000, in an entirely new and very profitable business. He may be either silent or active, from the city or country.

dec 28 tf 50 INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

LANCASTER GAS OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1859.

☞ **AT A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS** of the LANCASTER GAS COMPANY held this day, a dividend of One Dollar per share, was declared payable ten days after date. JAMES L. REYNOLDS,

jan 11 3t 52 Secretary.

☞ **SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.** Juvenile Books. Cards in packs illustrating Scripture and Sacred Scenes, Rewards, &c., &c., at all Prices, and of the most beautiful styles.

The most valuable Christmas Presents. Books of the most desirable character, and bound in the most superb style. JOHN SHEAFFER,

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