Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT INDIAN BUTCHERY.

Full Details of the Fort Kearney Massacre.

[From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Jan. 30.]

From a private letter to Mr. David Vankirk, of this city, written by his son, Horace D. Vankirk, Company C, 27th United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Phil. Kearney, we are permitted to make some extracts in relation to the Indian massacre which occurred on the 21st of last December. He says:

"On the morning of December 21st, about half past eight o'clock, firing in the direction of our wood train, *en route* to the pinery for timber, was heard, and the picket on the lookout hill immediately signalled Indians in that direction. Company C, 2nd United States Cavalry, and about forty-five infantry, under command of Brevet Lieut. Col. Fetterman, accompanied by Lieut. G. W. Grummond and Capt. F. H. Brown, with orders to go to the aid of the wood train, and if they thought they could take it to the pinery and return in safety, to do so, were immediately got ready. Meanwhile, Indians appeared on the hills across the Piney Fork, about a mile distant, although scattered in small parties. The 12-pounder was got into position to give give them a shell or two, and Colonel Fetterman's party started out the northwest gate. The Indians had begun to slight out from among the bushes along the Piney Fork, as a shell or two went over their heads in the direction of their comrades on the hills. The firing by this time had ceased in the direction of the wood train, and Colonel Fetterman had gone down into the valley of the Piney Fork (which runs only about 400 yards from the north corner of the stockade), to where the Indians were getting out of the bushes, and who had not been seen till one or two shells from the 12 pounder had begun to make them think it was not exactly safe around there, they had evidently been lying in ambush there since sometime before daylight. There were, I should judge, about 150 in number, and they were running up ravines and from one place to another to keep out of sight. When Col. Fetterman got down into the valley, he threw out a skirmish line as he advanced toward the creek; the Indians were retreating in a northerly direction toward Peno Creek Valley, where Lieutenant Bingham and Sergeant Bowers were killed on the 6th. A small party of men joined Colonel Fetterman's party in the Piney Fork bottom, consisting of about three soldiers and three or four citizens, who went out on their own hook.

Colonel Fetterman's party kept on, and finally disappeared over the hills toward the Peno Creek Valley, and shortly after heavy firing was heard in that direction. It was by this time almost eleven o'clock, and everything in the garrison pursued its regular routine of garrison duty. About half-past eleven A. M. a messenger arrived from the scene of action and requested more assistance, and men were soon gathered to the number of about forty-five, under charge of Captain T. Ten Eyck, to go to their assistance. The messenger reported the Indians charging on our men in great numbers. I was anxious to go, and I could not get a gun handy without going down to the company after my own, and I knew I would not have time enough for that, so I concluded not to go, but an intimate friend of mine went, and I got the following statement from him; he is, I think, a very good judge:

"He says they proceeded in haste to the field, and upon arriving at the edge of Peno Creek Valley, they discovered further down and in the valley, what appeared to be old cottonwood limbs stripped of their bark. The valley was one moving body of Indians, yelling around and cutting capers as far down the valley as the eye could reach. My friend estimated them at from three to five thousand, and he has seen armies in every position, and I think he has made a careful estimate. They proceeded along the edge of the valley to see if they could find any trace of Col. Fetterman's party, but not daring to go down into the bottom of the valley for they knew it would be folly, for they would be immediately surrounded by the Indians if they should. They continued along the edge of the valley until they got to a point opposite to where the apparent cottonwood trees were lying, and Capt. Ten Eyck sent twenty men to go down and examine the rubbish, and lo, and behold, they were the dead bodies of Col. Fetterman and party, and not one was found to have the least particle of life left. When Capt. Ten Eyck left the post, an ambulance and three army wagons, with hay in the bottom to bring in the wounded and take out 3,000 rounds of ammunition, were sent out directly after Captain Ten Eyck's party had left. After it had been discovered that none of Colonel Fetterman's party had been left to tell the tale, the wagons and ambulance were driven down and all of the men, except a few that were left on a high point to keep a lookout, went out to load up the bodies. The Indians had retreated down the valley and did not seem anxious to renew the combat, but very slowly kept falling back, leaving about thirty-five dead on the field. Being unable to bring them in, we returned the next day, 22d inst., and brought in the remainder. The bodies were stripped perfectly naked and horribly mutilated, some had the top of their skulls cut off and their brains taken out, others with their arms cut out of their sockets, and were mutilated in every shape and way imaginable, and had arrows in considerable quantities stabbed in their bodies. One man, a soldier in Company E. Second Batallion, Eighteenth Infantry, had 155 in his body, another so, and some had only five or six, more or less. From all appearances and best evidences is that the party, Colonel Fetterman's, went down into the valley on a charge, and only 150 or 200 Indians were visible, and when they had got fairly in the bottom, Indians sprang out from among the ravines and behind the little hills in immense numbers, and immediately surrounded them, for they had evidently fought to the last man, and by all appearances fought well. Their bodies were all in the space of forty feet square, although they were not piled on top of one another. The Indians could not have finished their work of torture many minutes before the arrival of Captain Ten Eyck's party, for heavy firing was heard after he had crossed Piney Fork, in that direction. I have given you the particulars, as far as I can, as far as the fight is concerned, and I will try and relate the feelings of the garrison on the foundation of such a fact. Our loss is three officers and 76 enlisted men, three citizens that I know of, and perhaps more. Colonel Carrington, in his dispatch, reported ninety-four killed, but I think it is less than that number. I know, on the night of the 22d inst., Captain Arnold came into the office and told the Sergeant Major that he wanted every company to account for every man, as there were ninety dead bodies at this post, and there were only seventy-six enlisted men and three officers, making a total of seventy-nine accounted for, making a deficiency of eleven men. The garrison was in a high state of excitement when the bodies were brought in, and no doubt the Indians could have taken the fort if they had followed up their success, as they were in overpowering numbers. The general assembly was sounded, and the troops formed into line of battle about 4 P. M., on the 21st. Col. Carrington made a speech and said some encouraging words. Our whole armed force at that time only mustered one hundred and eleven men in fighting trim. Think of that. Immediately after dark platforms were built to every loophole, and wagons were hauled in a circle around the magazine to make an effectual stockade, determined to fight to the last man.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., same day, the general assembly was sounded again, and the troops were again formed in line. The Colonel said a few words, and the troops deployed around the stockade at the loop holes, so that every company would know which side to take, and every man what loop hole to take in case of an attack. Our determination, and that of our officers, was to fight at the loop-holes around the stockade as long as possible, and then fall back in the stockade around the magazine with the women of the garrison, and there fight to the last man, if necessary, and then blow up the magazine, but I think that we could stand against a large force at the loop-holes, as we have the advantage of good sized logs to stand behind. We were called in as soon as we had our places assigned to us. A running guard or night watch has been kept in the company's quarters every night since, and I think it will continue in the future. There was not much sleep that night, everything quiet, men talking in squads in low voices, guessing if some wounded man had not made his escape and one man left to tell the tale; but none has yet appeared, and all hope is given up. I, however, went to bed and slept well till about half past 2 A. M., when I awoke and found the Colonel sitting by the stove talking and gassing with some of the boys who were still up. The special courier had left that night for Fort Laramie with the dispatches of the full accounts and requesting reinforcements.

The 22d, 23d and 24th passed off quietly. The excitement has somewhat passed off, the men of different companies were busy dressing their comrades, lately so full of life and good humor, also digging the graves; the 25th (Christmas) was not as joyful here as in the States. That day it snowed quite hard, and the coffins or boxes being finished and numbered, (they were made large enough to hold four bodies) the bodies were put in the coffins and I took their names, rank, company, and number of box in which they were buried as fast as they were brought out of the buildings. On the 26th they were buried; the grave was a ditch fifty feet long, six feet deep and six feet wide, and they were buried two boxes deep and covered. The boxes were placed in rotation, and every man's box has a number, and it is on file, so if his body is to be taken up they will know where to go for it, but they are so disfigured that no one would know them, so it is of no use to take them up. Everything has passed off quietly so far; no Indians have been seen since the day of the massacre, up to to-day; no doubt the Indians lost a large number of killed, and I think rather more than ours, although we had some wounded, all of the first party (Colonel Fetterman's) being killed. None Left to tell the tale. Our total loss (in soldiers) seventy-nine, and three citizens.

Romantic History.

A California correspondent, in a recent letter, gives a sketch of one of the pioneers of that State, with the preliminary reflection that "there must be something exceedingly fascinating in the life of a trapper, spent, as his has been, among the wildest portions of the Sierras, to induce a person of his character to embrace it." The name of this young man is Hartly. He is about thirty years of age, although his fresh features make him look much younger. He is small in size, full and erect in figure, with a frame knit together with sinews of great strength and endurance.

Years ago he was a clerk of an importing house in Philadelphia. By strict economy and close attention to business he laid by quite a nice little property, and had as fair prospects before him as any young man could desire. Then came the crisis of 1857 and left him penniless. Not discouraged by reverses of fortune, he left his eastern home and came to California, and failing to obtain such a situation in the city as he thought himself entitled to, he went into the mountains and established himself as a hunter and a trapper among the Sierras. During the fall of 1861 he built a cabin on the head waters of the American river and proceeded to fortify himself against the coming winter. During the winter the snow fell to the depth of twenty-eight feet, and a snow drift covered his cabin twenty-five feet below the surface, and so great was the pressure that it required thirteen massive timbers to support the roof. He tunnelled an entrance to the cabin, which was sixty-five feet long.

During that time he tended two hundred and seventy-five traps and deadfalls, and he succeeded in obtaining many valuable animals. In 1862 and 1863 he lived in the vicinity of Castle Peak, where he remained for five months in complete isolation. At one time, when besieged by storms, he was kept a prisoner in his cabin for thirty-two days, the snow being at that time over fourteen feet deep over the surrounding country. In 1863 he heard from some herdsmen who had been ranching their cattle in the mountains, that the country round about Meadow Lake abounded in ledges of some kind of metal, of what they were unable to tell. In the following year he penetrated the region alone, and from one of the high peaks near by, discovered the Excelsior ledge. He at the same time discovered the Great Eastern ledge, and at once located them. He also discovered and located numerous other mines, which, if they turn out as well as present appearances indicate, will make him one of the millionaires of the country.

The Fashions.

The following are the latest fashions for ladies, which will be universally adopted, owing to their admirable adaptation to the season, and the climate of the latitude:

Winter Bonnets—The latest style consists of a postage stamp with strings of green ribbons; the hair is carefully combed back so as to give the air uninterrupted access to the roots, and the ears and neck. This style is highly recommended by physicians. A box of Shefuhl's Neuralgic Ointment accompanies each bonnet.

Skirt—The new hoop skirt, also recommended by physicians, commences expanding under the arms—excellent article for skating and sleighrides. A bottle of Kuleg's Rheumatic Lotion sold with each skirt.

Trains—Crinolines s to be discarded, and trains from one-half to two yards in length will be worn. In view of this fact the city government have discharged the regular street-sweepers, as their places will be filled by female volunteers.

Fast ladies will wear railroad trains.

Steady young ladies of even temperament, who are not subject to a tight reign, will wear a tie train.

The wives of retired editors will wear the ex-press train.

The color for elderly ladies will render it necessary that theirs should be of a large size, as it will be a gray train (great train.)

There are getting to be more points to a lady's dress than her conversation. The points which they arrive at with little difficulty, except to their husbands, is point lace. Most ladies, however, have an eye to the great waste when they are very snug with the lace.

Indictment of Surratt.

The Grand Jury of Washington through their foreman have presented an indictment against John E. Surratt. The indictment is accompanied by a presentment charging John Wilkes Booth with the murder of Abraham Lincoln; and John H. Surratt, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne and Geo. A. Atzerot for being present, aiding and abetting, on or about the 14th of April, 1865. The indictment is for murder, and in its first count charges that John H. Surratt, on or about the 14th day of April, 1865, did murder Abraham Lincoln. The second count charges that John H. Surratt and John Wilkes Booth did murder Abraham Lincoln. The third count charges with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, John H. Surratt, Lewis Payne, John Wilkes Booth, David E. Harold, Geo. A. Atzerot and Mrs. M. E. Surratt. The fourth count charges that John Wilkes Booth, John H. Surratt David E. Harold, Geo. A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surrat did conspire and confederate together to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln.

Attorneys-at-Law.

WM. LEAMAN, No. 5 North Duke st., Lancaster;
WM. B. FORDNEY, No. 44 East King st., Lancaster
GEO. NAUMAN, No. 15 Centre Square, Lancaster;
H. M. NORTH, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.
H. B. SWARR, No. 13 North Duke st., Lancaster
CHAS. DENUES, No. 6 South Duke st., Lancaster
ABRAM SHANK, No. 38 North Duke st., Lancaster
J. W. F. SWIFT, No. 13 North Duke st., Lancaster
A. HERR SMITH, No. 10 South Queen st., Lancaster.
EDGAR C. REED, No. 16 North Duke st., Lancaster
B. F. BAER, No. 19 North Duke st., Lancaster
D. W. PATTERSON, No. 27 West King st., Lancaster.
F. S. PYFER, No. 5 South Duke st., Lancaster
S. H. REYNOLDS, No. 53 East King st., Lancaster.
J. W. JOHNSON, No. 25 South Queen st., Lancaster.
A. J. STEINMAN, No. 25 West King st., Lancaster
J. B. LIVINGSTON, No. 11 North Duke st., Lancaster.
A. J. SANDERSON, No. 21 North Duke street, Lancaster.
S. H. PRICE, No. 6 North Duke st., Lancaster,
WM. A. WILSON, No. 53 East King st., Lancaster

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LOWREY, late of Salisbury township, deceased. Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.
CONNER LOWREY, Administrator.
jan 16 6tw*2 Gap Post Office.

ESTATE OF ALBERT WENDITZ, LATE of Lancaster city, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the subscriber residing in said city,
WILLIAM E. ROGERS, Administrator of the Estate of Albert Wenditz, deceased.
Jan 23-6tw*

Christian B. Wolgamuth, vs. John Peck, Jr., & John Peck, Sr. } Jan. T., 1867. No. 26, Ex. Doc.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AUDITOR APpointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds of the sale of defendants' estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto: Hereby gives notice that he will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at the Library Room, in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
J. W. JOHNSON, Auditor.
feb 5 4tw 5

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—ESTATE OF CATHARINE RUTH, late of East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa., dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Quigley, Administrator of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.
JOEL L. LIGHTNER, Auditor,
feb 5 4t 5

Dry Goods, &c.

SPRING, 1867. SPRING, 1867.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

HAGER & BROTHERS

are now opening and invite an Examination of the *Largest Stock of*

ENGLISH GRANITE WARE

EVER OFFERED IN LANCASTER.

Also a full assortment of

PAINTED ENGLISH GRANITE, WHITE AND COLORED TRENTON WARE, PITTSBURG AND BOSTON GLASSWARE.

We are selling all of the above at greatly *Reduced Prices.*

MARSEILLES QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

Fine Damask and Hand-loom Table Linens. Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casing, Napkins, Cotton She tings, Tickings, Checks, etc,

BLEACHE MUSLINS—all the best makes.

1000 POUNDS PRIME FEATHERS.

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

GREEN & BUFF HOLLANDS all widths.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Crossley's English Brussels, Roxbury Tapestry *Lowell and Hartford* Three-Ply, Extra and Superfine Ingrain, Wool-Dutch. Venetian, Hemp and Rag Carpets.

OIL CLOTHS.

From one to four yards wide.

WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS!!

an entirely new Stock of

Stamped, Gold and Plain Parlor Papers. Neat and Bright Styles Chamber Papers. Choice Plain Styles for Dining Rooms, Match Bordered Entry Papers.

DECORATIONS in Gold, Velvet, Marble and Wood Colors.

Marble, Oak, Rosewood, Walnut and Maple DECORATIVE PAPERS.

Will be sold at Lowest Prices.

HAGER & BROTHERS.
feb 6 tfw 5

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS

IN CLOSING OUT A LOT OF

DRY GOODS!

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CHEAP JOHN'S VARIETY STORE,

No. 3 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER CITY.

Most of these goods have been bought at low figures, and will now be closed out at less than the original cost.

Also a great reduction in prices of a large assortment of

CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES & ALBUMS,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
TINWARE,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
NOTIONS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LOOKING GLASSES,
TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY AND OTHER SOAPS,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ Just received and now opening, the largest and cheapest assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

ever offered and sold at low figures.

Now is the time to secure a HOUSE-TIRE.

TEA SETS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

cheaper than ever

Now is your time to secure bargains and have a good understanding.

GOODS SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Remember

CHEAP JOHN'S,

No. 3 EAST KING ST., LANCASTER CITY.
Jan 23 tfw3

1866. DRY GOODS. 1866.

WENTZ BROTHERS'

BEE HIVE STORE,

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A BEAUTIFUL DEMONSTRATION.

PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.

We have now on exhibition a most superb display of *reasonable and fashionable goods* as well as a large stock of Staple and Domestic Goods, to which we invite Early and Special Attention. *Our prices will be found* an earnest CARPETS and OILCLOTHS claim an earnest attention.

The long established character of the "BEE HIVE STORE" is a sufficient guarantee that every customer will get the *worth of their money.*

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WENTZ BROTHERS
"Sign of the Bee Hive,"
apr 25 tfw 16 No. 5 East King street.

Medical.

MEDICAL NOTICE!

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MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Market Square, two doors north of Market Street, second floor, Harrisburg, Pa.

Permanently established for the treatment and radical cure of all Chronic and Secret Diseases, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Piles, Syphilis in all its varied forms, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous or General Debility, caused by indiscretions of youth; Female Weakness of every kind, Menstrual Irregularities, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, &c., &c., will receive prompt efficient treatment on the most improved principles of accumulated modern science; the result of years of study and practical investigation in the best hospitals of Europe and America.

Young men observe, you who have by indiscretion brought on that fearful disease, Seminal Weakness, which destroys both body and mind, producing impotency, and all the concomitants of old age; you can rely on our remedies as entirely efficacious in effecting a *radical cure.*

Patients living at a distance can procure our celebrated remedies by writing, stating age, symptoms, occupation, &c., with full directions for use.

Consultations at office *free* and *strictly confidential.* Office hours from 8½ A. M., to 9½ P. M. Address all communications to

DR. JAMES & BRO.,
Drawer 77, Harrisburg, Pa.,

with enclosed stamp, when an answer is desired.

Send for one of our Medical Circulars—*sent free.*
[nov 27 1ydaw

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COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Whole amount insured		$8,304,295.51
Less am't expired in '65	$12,338.00	8,091,959.51
CAPITAL AND INCOME.		
Am't of premium notes, Jan. 1st, 1865	$426,090.66	
Less premium notes expired in 1865	16,073.55	410,017.21
Am't of premium notes received in 1865		115,584.13
Balance of premiums, Jan. 1st, 1865		3,880.14
Cash receipts, less commissions in 1865		40,766.89
		$570,198.37

CONTRA.

Losses and expenses paid in 1865	$ 37,987.88
Balance of Capital and Assets, Jan. 1, 1866	532,210.49
	$570,198.3

A. S. GREEN, President.
GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.
MICHAEL S. SHUMAN, Treasurer.

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jan 13 tfdaw] LANCASTER, PENN'A.

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dec 26 tfdaw

GRAPE CUTTINGS.—BETWEEN TEN and TWENTY THOUSAND GRAPE CUTTINGS, of the Concord and Clinton Varieties, with two and three eyes each, for sale by the subscriber at EPHRATA, Lancaster county. Price—Ninety-five cents per 100, or $8 per 1,000. Address
JOHN G. MOHLER.
Jan 23 9tw*

Miscellaneous.

LANCASTER COUNTY PRISON.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS.

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, 1866. On the 30th of November, 1865, there were in confinement 94 prisoners; in the course of the year there were received 443—making an aggregate of the inmates of the Prison in 1866 537

Of these the following were discharged during the year, viz: By expiration of sentence and by Inspectors 235
By Magistrates, District Att'y, Court, and habeas corpus, &c. 210
— 445

Leaving in confinement Nov. 30, 1866 92

Of these (92) 52 are Convicts at labor; 14 awaiting trial, and 19 Vagrants. Of the 443 received during the year, 75 were convicted; being an increase of three as compared with last year; the ratio of convictions as compared with that year being 75 in 443 commitments, to 72 in 567 the year before.

The number committed to Prison during the year, excepting those convicted, was 368; 127 less than the previous year, of which 207 were for Vagrancy, Drunkenness and disorderly conduct resulting from drunkenness; this is 83 less than the previous year. In addition to the 368 there were sentenced during the same period 75, and remaining in Prison on the 30th of November, 1865, 94—making the above total in Prison during the year. Of the prisoners discharged 11 were sent to the Eastern Penitentiary, 6 to the House of Refuge, 2 to the State Lunatic Asylum, 7 pardoned by the Governor, and one died. Of the 75 sentenced prisoners, 42 were convicted of Larceny, 8 for selling liquor on Sunday and to minors, 5 for Assault and Battery, 2 for Adultery, 1 fraudulent voting, 1 Forgery, 1 Horse Stealing, and 1 for procuring illegal votes. Of the 75 convicts, 24 were sentenced for one year and upwards, one for 5 years and 9 months, and one for 5 years; 64 were white and 11 were colored; 66 were males and 9 were females. But 34 of the convicts were born in Lancaster city and county, 19 in foreign countries, of which 13 were natives of Germany; 39 of the convicts were under 30 years of age; 9 of the 75 convicts were females; 12 are old offenders, and 63 are receiving punishment for their first offence, and of the 66 males, but 29 had trades prior to their conviction.

The 75 Convicts were occupied as follows:—12 weaving carpets, 3 weaving bagging, 19 making baskets, 12 making cigars, 6 knitting nets, 5 making shoes, and 9 making bags, &c. 11 of the 75 could not read, and 14 could not write. 38 of the 75 had never been married, and 5 are widows and widowers. 60 of the convicts were of intemperate habits, a less proportion of the intemperate than the previous year.

The whole number of prisoners since the opening of the Prison, September 12, 1851, to November 30, 1866, was 8,973—white males 6,742; white females 791; colored males 786, and colored females, 254.

No epidemic prevailed among the prisoners during the year. The number of cases treated was 178; being in the ratio of 100 cases treated to every 302 prisoners; 161 were cured, 16 relieved, and 1 died.

The financial affairs and manufacturing operations of the Prison during the fiscal year, closing November 30, 1866, are exhibited in detail by the following statement, which contains all the information relating to these subjects:

Statements of orders issued, showing that the orders issued by the Inspectors on the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Prison, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1866, amounted to $27,466.85
From which deduct extraordinary expenses to wit: Alterations and repairs 791.59
$26,675.26

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: Manufactured goods on hand, Nov. 30, 1865 ..... $2,716.34
Raw materials, do. 2,680.44
5,396.78
$32,072.04

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, viz: Cash received by the Keeper for goods sold, &c., and paid to the Treasurer of the Prison $12,341.56
Manufactured goods on hand November 30, 1866 ..... 2,397.95
Raw materials, do. 1,590.46
Due Prison for goods sold 288.60
16,618.57

Actual cost of the Prison during the year $15,453.47

The whole number of days prisoners were boarded the past year, was 29,027; 28,645 at 25 cents a day, and 382 at 15 cents a day, amounting in all to $7,218.55—an average of $601.54½ per month. The number the previous year was 25,473, costing $6,833.92, and averaging $569.49½ per month, being an increase the past over the preceding year of $32.05½ per month average. The cost of maintenance of vagrants this year is less than the previous one; amounting in 1866, $1,723.05 against $2,322.52, in 1865, being $610.47 less than the previous year. The aggregate number of days prisoners have been boarded, and confined, was 3,554 more in 1866 than in 1865.

The manufacturing operations during the year produced as follows: 3,130½ yards of carpet for sale; 6,324½ yards of carpet for customers; 3,150 yards of bagging; 310 yards pantaloonery; 1,480 pairs of boots and shoes make and mended; 3,810 baskets made and mended; 100,800 cigars made for sale and customers; 515 brooms made for sale and customers; 242 fish nets; 82 dozen grain bags; 27,900 skewers; 134 garments made; 57 pairs of stockings knit and 300 pairs of shoes bound.

There were manufactured goods on hand to the amount of $2,397.95, consisting, among other articles, of 607¾ yards carpet; 1,115 willow baskets; 133 fish and fly nets; 54 pairs of boots, shoes and slippers; 184 grain bags; 24,600 cigars; 142 brooms and whips and 9,600 skewers.

The profits of the labor of the prisoners for the past year was $761.88, as shown by the statement of the gain and loss, which is $1,918.26 less than the previous year.

The actual cost of the Prison, the preceding year, was $12,154.82, $3,298.95 less than the past year, ending November 30, 1866.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADAM RANCK, President,
GEORGE LONG,
CHRISTIAN EREVER,
JAY CADWELL, Sec'y,
Inspectors.

Lancaster County Prison, Jan. 7, 1867.
jan 30 3t 4

DAYS OF APPEAL FOR 1867.

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 City, Boroughs and Townships, of the said county, that the days of Appeal from the assessments for 1867, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in the City of Lancaster, on the days following, to wit:—For the Townships of

Adamstown Borough, Bart, Brecknock, Carnarvon, Cocalico East, Cocalico West,	Monday, Feb. 18, 1867.
Colerain, Columbia, Conestoga, Conoy, Clay, Donegal East, Donegal West, Drumore, Ephrata, Earl, Earl East, Earl West, Elizabeth, Elizabethtown Borough	Tuesday, Feb. 19.
Eden, Fulton, Hempfield East, Hempfield West, Lampeter East, Lampeter West, Lancaster, Leacock, Leacock Upper, Little Britain, Manheim, Martic, Manor, Mount Joy, Mount Joy Borough, Marietta do, Manheim do	Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Paradise, Penn, Pequea, Providence, Rapho, Salisbury, Sadsbury, Strasburg, Strasburg Borough, Warwick, Washington Borough, Lancaster City,	Thursday, Feb. 21.
	Friday, Feb. 22.
	Monday, Feb. 25.
	Tuesday, Feb. 26.
	Wednesday, Feb. 27

And at the same time and place, the Appeals from the Military rolls will be held.

THOS. C. COLLINS,
JACOB B. SHUMAN,
SAM'L SLOKOM,
Commissione

jan 24 3tlawda3tw]

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dec 12 tfdaw

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Or CHARLES B. WRIGHT,
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