



SCHUYLKILL COUNTY PRISON.

7

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

✓

Schuylkill County Prison,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1853.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

STRANGE N. PALMER, PRINTER.

1854.

REPORT

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE HARTLEIN, PRESIDENT.

ISAAC STRAUCH,

JACOB KLINE.

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON.

KEEPER.

DANIEL KREBS.

MATRON.

MRS. ELIZA KREBS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF LOOMS.

ROBERT WALKER.

ASSISTANT UNDERKEEPER.

JOHN A. EGE.

PHYSICIAN.

WILLIAM HOUSEL, M.D.

JUDGES OF THE COURT.

HON. CHARLES W. HEGINS, *President.*

" SOLOMON FOSTER, } *Associates.*
" FRANCIS S. HUBLEY, }

R E P O R T.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE
COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY:—

Agreeably to the Act of Assembly, relative to the Schuylkill County Prison, the County Commissioners respectfully present their second annual report.

In the performance of this duty, they are highly gratified in being able to present such tables and statistics in favor of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline, as to convince any opponent that separate confinement is not injurious to health. Our experience has convinced us, that it has many advantages over the old, or congregate system. Its tendency to produce habits of industry is fully shown in this report, and renders criminals submissive, and greatly reduces the spirit of insubordination. But on the subject of moral reform of convicts, our experience induces us to differ widely with many others. The prison appears rather an engine for punishment, than a means for successfully leading the vicious back to virtue. Few who have once entered a prison come out permanently reformed. The majority, perhaps, not improved. Nearly all were addicted to intemperance before sentenced, and only appear reformed while liquor is withheld. A few may be restored to society, but that number is vastly exceeded by the number of discharged convicts falling back into their old habits of intemperance, and becoming hopelessly depraved. There appears to be something in the very nature of a prison, which, while it strikes terror, rouses the anger of the victim against society. Prisons restrain, but rarely produce permanent reform. We are, therefore, the more convinced that the separate system of confinement is the only judicious one,

and prevents the possibility of receiving more lessons of crime and schooling in villany, which must be the case when the youthful offender and the grayhaired criminal are in close communion, and which can only have a tendency to sink both deeper in the mire of degradation, misery, and crime.

The imprisonment of witnesses is a matter of frequent occurrence, a practice by our magistrates, which we consider a most unjustifiable one. A witness rich, or favored with friends, finds no difficulty in finding bail; on the contrary, if he is poor, and perhaps more honestly determined, it is quite different, and it is calculated to make men shrink from the responsibility, with precisely the same horror they would experience if placed under actual charge of criminality. A person may have been an eyewitness in a case of murder or burglary, but if he cannot procure another man to guarantee his appearance, he is imprisoned. Were we inclined to make any distinction in cases of this kind, we should certainly make them in favor of the very men whom the authorities frequently imprison.

The general health of the prisoners during this year has been very good. Nearly every case of sickness was of such prisoners as were received in an impaired state of health, leaving but very few cases originating in prison.

The tables, accompanying this report, exhibit much interesting information relative to the state of the prison, and the criminal history of our county during the past year.

The whole number committed to the prison during the year 1853 was 282, as per Table No. 1. Remaining over from the year 1852, 31; making a total of 313, as per Table No. 2. 227 were intemperate, and 55 moderate drinkers, and none temperate; also showing the number remaining in on the 1st of January, 1854, to be 26, viz: 19 convicts, and 7 waiting trial. Of all the prisoners received during the year, their habits, occupations, whether married or single, whether parents living or dead, and whether can, or cannot read and write. No. 3, the manner in which they were disposed of. No. 4, their nativity. No. 5, their ages. No. 6, the number convicted, and the charges upon which they were convicted. No. 7, their respective terms of sentence. No. 8, the nativity of those convicted. No. 9, their ages, and No. 10, their habits. Table No. 11, the charges on which the 19 convicts now

in prison were convicted, their color and sex. No. 12, their nativity. No. 13, their terms of sentences. No. 14, their ages, and No. 15, their habits.

The number of persons committed during the past year for assault and battery, surety of the peace, and drunkenness, is certainly very large. For this state of things we can assign no other cause, than the large number of porter-shops, and lager beer saloons, and the cheap rate at what are called the grocery licenses, are obtained, for places where intoxicating drinks may be sold. This class of prisoners, generally brought directly from such places, are particularly burdensome; frequently in a beastly state of drunkenness, and a large majority of them certain to have an attack of *mania-à-potu*, from the effects of which one has died in our prison during the last year; and it is to our utter astonishment that death, from this cause, has not been of more frequent occurrence in our prison. If such a law could be obtained, as would prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks in all places except hotels regularly licensed by the court, we think a great deal of good would be accomplished, and the commitments to our prison materially lessened.

STATEMENT A shows the amount expended for purposes unconnected with either maintenance or stock, and is therefore designated as the general expense account, nearly all of which is such as will not have to be repeated the ensuing year.

STATEMENT B shows the expenses for maintenance. The daily average number of prisoners and convicts confined during the year was 30, making the aggregate number of days that boarding was furnished to prisoners and convicts, 10,950, not counting the keeper, matron, their family, maid, and underkeepers, and making the cost of boarding each prisoner a fraction less than 15 cents per day, and deducting the amount of prison costs, &c. received by the keeper, and by him paid into the county treasury, the cost of maintenance is reduced to a fraction less than 10 cents per day.

STATEMENT C exhibits the salary account of the officers.

STATEMENT D, the stock account, from which it appears that a net profit of \$1,720 02 was realized.

It will thus be perceived that, under the present management, the prison has nearly sustained itself. For instance:—

The salaries of officers for the year was	\$1,475	49	
The cost of maintenance	1,625	60	
And stock purchased	3,389	86	6,490 95
From which deduct stock on hand	2,676	98	
Cash received for manufactured goods sold and labor	2,432	90	
Cash received for prison costs on dis- charges	570	91	
Cash paid into the treasury for water rents from prison basin	397	85	6,078 64
			\$412 31

The gross amount accounted for on these accounts exceeds that of the County Auditors' Report by \$546 17, which amount is unpaid on stock purchased; but is, nevertheless, included in this account, in order to come to a correct result of the profits realized from prison labor. And to this may very properly be added the income of water-rents paid into the treasury for supplying citizens from the prison basin; making the actual cost only \$412 31 after paying maintenance and officers' salaries, and reducing the actual cost to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for each prisoner per day. And it would perhaps be proper to inform the court that the new prison has also been a great saving to the county, on account of our convicts being employed at labor and at home instead of being sentenced to the State Penitentiary. The expenses there, for the year 1853, was \$297; whereas, previous to that time, it averaged from \$1,200 to \$1,500, besides several hundred dollars for their conveyance to the same. The number of convicts in the State Penitentiary from our county is reduced to three, and the expense in that quarter cannot exceed \$150 the present year. Their terms will expire in 1855, 1856, and 1858.

STATEMENT E exhibits the keeper's account.

The financial affairs, although in our opinion of secondary consideration in the administration of a prison, nevertheless present such facts as must be gratifying to the tax-payers of the county. Previous to the 1st of January, 1853, no labor was performed, and between that time and the 1st of April five looms were put in operation, on three of which were made the different styles of furniture and apron checks, gingham and handkerchiefs, another making bagging, and one making rag-carpet. Shoe-making was carried on to a very limited extent.

The manufacturing department is, of course, yet in its infancy. The results attained in this period, on so small a scale, form no correct criterion of its future productiveness, yet presenting such a favorable aspect that we doubt whether the same is equalled by any similar institution in this or any other State. And before dismissing this subject, we cannot refrain from saying, that much of the success which this branch has already attained is due to the skill, industry, and assiduous attention of Robert Walker, under-keeper and Superintendent of the Looms, who is a practical weaver.

The ability, fidelity, and economy of Daniel Krebs, the Keeper, and Mrs. Krebs, the Matron, and the industry of John A. Ege, the Assistant, the manner in which they have discharged their duties while connected with the prison, deserve the commendation of the commissioners, the court, and the public generally.

In all our regular monthly visits as a board, and frequent other visits to the prison, we find regularity in its discipline, harmony, and good friendship existing between the inmates and the keeper, whom we find always leaning on the side of an insolvent convict at the expiration of his sentence. This we attribute mainly to the prompt and certain enforcement of all the rules and penalties laid down for its government.

Since the erection of the dark cells for punishment, only one has been so refractory as to be therein confined.

The building now answers its intended purpose in all its departments. The discharging apparatus required to be changed, and new fixtures put in at considerable expense. Since this has been done, we could not suggest or wish for any improvement in the whole building.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HARTLEIN,
ISAAC STRAUCH,
JACOB KLINE,

County Commissioners.

POTTSVILLE, *February 1, 1854.*

And now, to wit, February 13, 1854, the foregoing report was read in open court, and approved by the court.

JOHN HARLAN,
Clerk of Sessions.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY PRISON,

ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

1. The stated meetings of the Board shall be held at the Prison, on the second Tuesday of every month, until otherwise ordered, and special meetings at any other time by a majority of the commissioners; and, at the meetings, the oldest commissioner in office shall be the president.

2. The keeper shall receipt for all goods sold by him, and pay into the treasury all moneys in his hands belonging to the Prison, within three days after each regular stated monthly meeting of the Board.

3. All unoccupied cells to be locked up every night, as well as all outer doors of the corridor, and the keys taken out.

4. No visitors to be allowed to visit the Prison on Saturday, except by special written permit from one of the commissioners, and no visiting whatever allowed on Sundays.

5. It shall be the duty of the keeper to enforce the discipline of the Prison, in any manner he may deem proper, not inconsistent with law, or the rules and regulations of this Board.

6. All convicts shall labor from sunrise to sunset (excepting necessary intermissions for meals), or perform such labor as would be done by a person in ordinary circumstances.

7. Each convict to be fed as follows: one and a quarter pound of rye or wheat bread, and one pint of coffee in the morning; about half a pound of beef, made into soup, and three or four potatoes; or, bacon and snitz, krout, or beans, at noon; one pint of coffee, black tea, mush, or other substitute, in the evening, and one pint of molasses per week.

8. All persons confined, other than convicts, and performing the usual labor of a convict, shall receive the rations prescribed for convicts; and such as are unwilling to labor, shall receive only half the rations.

9. If any person misbehave, transgressing any of the rules laid down for their guidance, or refuse to labor, his or her dinner shall be withheld; and, if still unwilling to obey after a reasonable time, his or her evening meal shall also be withheld; and, if still refractory, he or she shall be conveyed to a dark cell, and kept there on eight ounces of bread, until the keeper is satisfied with his or her consent to obey, and promise of future conduct, or is otherwise disposed of by the commissioners; and, for the second offence, may be put in irons.

PRISONERS' GUIDE,

TO BE PUT UP IN THE CELLS.

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1. You must keep your cell and utensils clean, and in order.
 2. You must obey promptly all the directions given by the commissioners, keeper, matron, or underkeepers.
 3. You must not make any unnecessary noise, in singing or whistling, or try to communicate with your fellow-prisoners in the adjoining cells; but in all respects remain silent.
 4. All superfluous food, or waste of any material, must be carefully collected and handed out when called for by the overseer.
 5. If you have any complaints to make against the under-keeper, make them to the keeper; against the keeper or matron, to the commissioners.
 6. You must remember the Sabbath; although you are separated from the world, the Lord's day is not the less holy.
 7. The commissioners, keeper, and matron wish to treat every prisoner under their charge with kindness and humanity; it is therefore hoped that the prisoners will strictly conform to the rules adopted for their guidance, and thereby avoid such punishments as are necessarily adopted for the disobedient.

TABLE I.

Showing all the Commitments to the Schuylkill County Prison in the year 1853, distinguishing the number of each class of crimes charged, together with the color and sex, excepting those remaining in prison on the 1st January, 1853.

Murder	5	Malicious mischief	1
Accessory to murder	1	Absconding apprentice	1
Burglary, with intent of rape	1	Prostitution	1
Burglary	1	In default of bail to prosecute	6
Arson	1	Disorderly house	11
Assault and battery, to kill	8	Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	6
Robbery	1	Tippling-house	1
Rape	1	In default to pay costs	2
Perjury	1	Fornication and bastardy	2
Larceny	23	Fornication	3
Concealing death of infant	1	Common nuisance	3
Maltreatment	1	Forcible entry and detainer	4
Obstructing constable and rescue	2	Capias non omittas	2
Horse-stealing	4	Attachment to testify	2
Passing counterfeit money	3	Bail-piece	3
Buying counterfeit money	2	Common barratry	1
Riot	15	Fugitives for detention	5
Assault and battery	65	Intoxication	13
Fighting and disturbing the peace	5	Vagrancy	6
Surety of the peace	51	Trespass	7
Public nuisance	3		
Fraud and false pretence	7		
			282

	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
Males	229	14	243
Females	35	4	39
	264	18	282

TABLE II.

Showing the whole number of Prisoners, both before and after trial, confined in the Schuylkill County Prison, in 1853.

Prisoners received for trial	248
Intoxication	13
Vagrancy	6
Debtors (damages in trespass)	7
Fugitives for detention	5
Attachments to testify	3
	<hr/>
	282
Add number in prison, Jan. 1, 1853	31
	<hr/>
	313
Discharged as per Table III.	287
Remaining in prison, convicts	18
" " for costs and surety	1
" " waiting trial	7
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>
	313

Of the 282 prisoners committed, there were

Married	168	Parents living	67
Single	93	One parent	93
Widowers	21	No parents	122
Can read and write	138	Intemperate	227
Can read and not write	31	Moderate drinkers	55
Cannot read or write	113	Temperate	—

OCCUPATIONS.

Laborers	95	Tailors	4
Miners	72	Moulders	3
Stonemasons	2	Bricklayers	2
Blacksmiths	12	Gentlemen	2
Shoemakers	9	Plasterer	1
Boatmen	8	Engineer	1
Butchers	7	Peddler	1
Teamsters	5	Drover	1
Carpenters	4	Confectioner	1

Brickmaker	1	Waiter	1
Dyer	1	Soldier	1
Gunsmith	1	Baker	1
Tanner	1		
Watchmaker	1	<i>Females.</i>	
Engraver	1	Housekeepers	32
Machinist	1	Servants	2
Physician	1	Seamstress	1
Constable	1	Washing and laboring	1
Paper-carrier	1	No occupation	3
Hostler	1		

TABLE III.

Showing how the Prisoners, committed to the Schuylkill County Prison during 1853, were disposed of.

By magistrates	130	
“ acquittals	13	
“ the court	20	
“ expiration of sentence, and payment of fine and costs	19	
“ expiration of sentence, and by commissioners on note for costs, &c.	20	
“ Commissioners	15	
“ Sheriff	14	
“ District attorney	4	
“ payment of damages and costs	4	
“ insolvent bond	1	
“ Bread act	2	
“ sentence to State Lunatic Hospital	1	
“ “ to poor-house	3	
“ fugitives delivered	5	
“ death 1, escape 1	2	
“ pardon	1	
“ Habeas corpus	7	
“ expiration of commitments	15	
“ payment of fine and costs	11	
		287
Remaining in prison:—		
Convicts	18	
For costs and surety	1	
Prisoners waiting trial	7	
		26
		313

TABLE IV.

Showing the Nativity of all the Prisoners received during the year 1853, their Color and Sex.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Pennsylvania	2	...	...	...	2
Schuylkill County	4	1	4	...	9
Berks "	10	4	4	...	18
Montgomery "	2	...	...	...	2
Chester "	1	...	...	...	1
Northampton "	4	...	...	...	4
Lehigh " . . . . .	...	1	...	1	2
Luzerne "	1	...	1	...	2
Columbia "	1	...	...	...	1
Northumberland County	3	...	...	...	3
Centre "	1	...	...	...	1
Butler "	1	...	...	...	1
Clinton " . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1
Union "	2	...	...	...	2
Dauphin " . . . . .	...	...	3	...	3
Cumberland "	1	...	...	1	2
York "	1	...	...	...	1
Lancaster "	1	...	1	...	2
Lebanon " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1
Philadelphia "	3	...	1	...	4
New York	1	...	...	...	1
Connecticut	2	...	...	...	2
New Jersey	1	...	1	...	2
Maryland	1	...	1	1	3
Virginia	3	...	...	...	3
Delaware	2	...	...	...	2
Ohio	1	...	...	...	1
Ireland	131	24	...	...	155
Scotland	5	1	...	...	6
Wales	13	1	...	...	14
Germany	12	...	...	...	12
Prussia	4	...	...	...	4
England	15	3	...	...	18

TABLE V.

Showing the Ages of the 282 Prisoners received during 1853, their Color and Sex.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 20 years of age	9	...	3	1	13
From 20 to 30 years	102	16	8	2	128
“ 30 to 40 “	53	8	2	...	63
“ 40 to 50 “	46	4	...	1	51
“ 50 to 60 “	15	1	...	...	16
“ 60 to 70 “	4	6	1	...	11
Total	229	35	14	4	282

TABLE VI.

Showing the whole number convicted and brought in under sentence during 1853, and the Charges upon which they were convicted.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Manslaughter	1	...	...	...	1
Burglary	1	...	...	...	1
Assault and battery, with intent to kill	2	...	...	...	2
Assault to commit rape	1	...	1	...	2
Larceny	9	...	2	...	11
Concealing birth . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Riot	5	...	...	...	5
Profanity	1	...	...	...	1
Disorderly houses	8	2	1	1	7
Assault and battery	19	5	3	...	27
Tippling-house	1	...	...	...	1
Surety of the peace	13	7	...	...	20
Prostitution . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Public nuisance . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Fornication and bastardy	2	...	...	...	2
Fornication . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Total	48	18	7	1	84

TABLE VII.

Showing the Terms for which the 84 Convicts were sentenced.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
To poor-house	1	2	...	...	3
“ State Lunatic Hospital	1	...	...	...	1
“ pay costs and give surety	20	12	2	...	34
10 days, and under	8	1	2	...	11
30 “ “	11	...	...	...	11
3 months “	6	2	1	1	10
6 “ “	3	...	...	...	3
9 “ “	3	1	1	...	5
1 year “	1	...	1	...	2
2 years “	4	...	...	...	4
Total	58	18	7	1	84

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Nativity of the 84 Convicts convicted in 1853.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Schuylkill County	3	1	1	...	5
Berks "	1	...	5	...	6
Montgomery "	1	...	...	...	1
Chester "	1	...	...	...	1
Lancaster " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1
Northampton "	2	...	...	...	2
Luzerne " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1
Clinton " . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1
Philadelphia	1	...	...	...	1
Maryland	1	...	1	...	2
Connecticut	1	...	...	...	1
Ohio	1	...	...	...	1
Ireland	37	12	...	...	49
England	4	1	...	...	5
Wales	1	...	...	...	1
Germany	6	...	...	...	6
Total	60	14	9	1	84

TABLE IX.

Their Ages.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 20 years of age	2	...	...	1	3
From 20 to 30 years	29	7	4	...	40
" 30 to 40 "	15	3	2	...	20
" 40 to 50 "	10	...	2	...	12
" 50 to 60 "	3	1	...	...	4
" 60 to 70 "	1	3	1	...	5
Total	60	14	9	1	84

TABLE X.

Their Habits.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Intemperate	52	10	8	1	71
Moderaté drinkers	8	4	1	...	13
Temperate . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total	60	14	9	1	84

TABLE XI.

Showing the Charges on which the 19 Convicts, now in Prison, were convicted, their Color and Sex.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Burglary and rape	1	...	...	...	1
Manslaughter	1	...	...	...	1
Assault and battery, to kill	3	...	...	...	3
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape	1	...	1	...	2
Burglary	1	...	...	...	1
Larceny	4	...	1	...	5
Disorderly house . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2
Public prostitute . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Assault and battery	2	...	...	...	2
Fornication and bastardy	1	...	...	...	1
Total	14	1	3	1	19

TABLE XII.

Showing the Nativity of the 19 Convicts now in Prison.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Schuylkill County . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1
Berks "	1	...	1	...	2
Lancaster " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1
Chester "	1	...	...	...	1
Clinton " . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1
Ireland	8	1	...	...	9
England	3	...	...	...	3
Wales	1	...	...	...	1
Total	14	1	3	1	19

TABLE XIII.

Showing the Terms of Sentences of the 19 Convicts now in Prison.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
30 days	1	...	...	...	1
60 "	1	...	1	1	3
3 months	1	...	...	...	1
4 "	1	...	...	...	1
7 "	1	1	...	...	2
8 "	1	...	1	...	2
9 "	1	...	...	...	1
1 year	1	...	1	...	2
15 months	1	...	...	...	1
2 years	4	...	...	...	4
5 "	1	...	...	...	1
Total	14	1	3	1	19

TABLE XIV.

Their Ages.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 20 years	2	...	...	1	3
20 to 30 "	4	1	2	...	7
30 to 40 "	3	...	...	...	3
40 to 50 "	3	...	...	...	3
50 to 60 "	1	...	...	...	1
60 to 70 "	1	...	1	...	2
Total	14	1	3	1	19

TABLE XV.

Their Habits.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Intemperate	12	1	3	1	17
Moderate drinkers	2	...	...	...	2
Temperate . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	1	3	1	19

EXPENDITURES

OF THE

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY PRISON, FOR THE YEAR 1853.

The prison expenses, as given by the County Auditors in the annual County Account, are not particularly defined; we therefore give the same in the abstract, but more correctly divided, as kept by the keeper:—

STATEMENT A.

General Expenses.

For looms, shoemakers' tools, loom harness, warp mill, spooling wheels, spools, laying pipes, plumbing, carpenter work, labor, lumber, hauling, heater, fuel, soap, gas, fluid, building smoke-house, medicines, hardware, straw, tobacco, &c. &c. . \$2,021 72

STATEMENT B.

Maintenance.

For maintenance of prisoners before and after trial, from January 1, 1853, to January 1, 1854, including the keeper, matron, their family, underkeepers and maid, whole amount of provisions purchased \$1,625 60
 From this may be deducted the amount of prison costs, &c. received by the keeper, and by him paid into the County Treasury 570 91
 Balance of expenditures for maintenance . . . \$1,054 69

STATEMENT C.

Salaries of Officers.

Daniel Krebs, Keeper, 1 year	\$600 00
Eliza Krebs, Matron, 1 year	150 00
Robert Walker, Underkeeper and Superintendent of Looms, 9 months	300 00
Jno. Page, Assistant Underkeeper, 1 year	325 49
Geo. H. Brandtner, Physician, 4 months in 1852	33 33
“ “ “ 3 “	25 00
William Housel, “ 9 “	75 00
Geo. D. Boyer, Treasurer, his percentage	50 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,558 84

STATEMENT D.

Stock Account.

Whole amount of stock purchased:—

Cotton yarns, carpet-chains, carpet-rags, leather, &c.	\$3,389 86
From which was realized as follows:—	
Amount of unpaid book accounts, for goods sold	\$1160 96
Shoes and materials for making shoes on hand	187 16
Checks, gingham and cotton yarns on hand	783 04
Carpets, carpet chain, and carpet rags on hand	300 17
Bags, drilling, and bagging-cloth on hand	245 65
Cash received by the keeper for manu- factured goods sold, and prison la- bor paid into the treasury	2,432 90
	<hr/>
	\$5,109 88
Leaving a net profit on the prison labor of	\$1,720 02

STATEMENT E.

DANIEL KREBS, *Keeper, in Account with Schuylkill County Prison.*

1853.

Jan.	To cash rec'd for goods sold and prison labor		83 26
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	9 85	
Feb.	" " " goods sold and labor .		75 68
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	12 50	
March.	" " " goods sold and labor .		94 79
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	52 83	
April.	" " " goods sold and labor .		98 67
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	46 45	
May.	" " " goods sold and labor .		183 53
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	32 29	
June.	" " " goods sold and labor .		242 45
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	74 22	
July.	" " " goods sold and labor .		140 46
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	55 36	
Aug.	" " " goods sold and labor .		163 64
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	30 13	
Sept.	" " " goods sold and labor .		348 53
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	106 87	
Oct.	" " " goods sold and labor .		248 99
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	53 07	
Nov.	" " " goods sold and labor .		551 39
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	36 65	
Dec.	" " " goods sold and labor .		251 51
"	" " " prison fees and boarding .	60 69	
			\$570 91 \$2,432 90 \$3,003 81

Cr.

By monthly payments into County Treasury, as per Treasurer's receipts, \$3,003 81

