

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE,  
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OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1841.

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**Augusta:**  
SEVERANCE AND DORR, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1841.

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# TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE.

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NO. 3.

SENATE.

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## REPORT

OF THE

## WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON.

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives  
in the Maine Legislature assembled :*

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with the requirements of the 3d Section of an Act providing for the government of the State Prison and for the punishment of convicts, the undersigned has the honor to submit the following statement and account of the concerns of the Institution.

The whole number of Convicts Dec. 31st, 1840, are as follows, viz :—

In the Lime Quarry,	16	Waiters,	1
“ Smith Shop,	5	Lumpers,	1
“ Shoe Shop,	19	Shoe Binders,	1
“ Wheelwrights’ Shop	9	Invalids,	5
“ Tailors,	2	Sick in the Hospital,	3
“ Cooks,	2	Barbers,	1
“ Washers,	2		—
“ Attending Sick,	1	Aggregate,	68

I am aware that inasmuch as this Institution has, since its erection, been a bill of expense to the State, and that the public mind is, and has been for a long time, agitated to know if there is not some way to remedy the evil. I think there is a way.

In the first place, if persons are so unfortunate as to be sentenced to this Penitentiary, the laws should be so fixed as that no convict should receive a sentence for a less term than 3 or 4 years. If the crime committed is of such a character as not to entitle the criminal to such a sentence, then let him or her be sentenced to the County Jail, or some other place of punishment sufficient for the crime. As the Laws now are, convicts are sent here for a very short time. Since the undersigned took charge at this Prison, convicts have been sent here for 7 months from Jails more than 150 miles distant. Therefore you will readily perceive that large in territory as Maine is, and having to visit every section to bring the convicts, it necessarily makes a large bill of expense for the State to pay. And at the same time it is impossible to learn convicts any trade who are received here on so short a sentence, and the consequence is, they cannot earn enough while here, to pay the expense of transporting them. For nine times out of ten they had been confined in the County Jails so long that they had worn out their clothes, and when received were nearly destitute. The State not only being obliged to furnish them with clothes while in prison, but on their being discharged is compelled to furnish them with a new suit and cash to go away with—and they have not earned enough to pay for going after them so long a distance. This is one answer to the question so often asked why the prison in Maine does not pay its own expenses. I could give many, but will only add one—which is a happy one. It is the small number of convicts sent to the State Prison. The number for the 20 months I have had charge at this Institution has averaged 68, therefore you will readily see we are obliged to have the same officers, and about the same number of shops and fires, as though there was a much larger number. Compare the number in the Maine State Prison with most other Prisons, and the question is easily answered.

However, Gentlemen, I believe the anticipations I entertained in my last annual Report to the Legislature are fully real-

ized—which were that the next year the Prison would nearly or quite pay its way, together with all the officers' salaries.

I find, on examination, that, after deducting \$5477 50, which is the amount of officers' salaries, including the salary of Warden, from the whole operations of the Prison during the year 1840, there is a balance to the State of \$1165 76. It will be recollected that during the time I have been in charge at the Prison I have received no money or funds from the State except the officers' salaries above alluded to.

I am happy also to say to you, Gentlemen, that although the times have been somewhat hard and business of most kinds dull, (and I assure you this Institution feels it as severely as any) I have been enabled to meet my engagements for the Prison promptly. There is now on hand a good stock of provisions of all kinds, and stock for all the shops, and nearly all paid for, so that it will not be necessary for the State to make an appropriation for next year. I should think that if the State should pay the officers' salaries for the two first quarters in next year, it would enable the Warden to make all other payments. I have made a contract for a large quantity of lime rock to be delivered on the wharf in Thomaston, to go to Massachusetts, which will pay for a large portion of the expenses of the Prison next year. The question may be asked, if the Prison has paid its way the past year, and leaves a dividend (which it does) of about \$6500, to the State without the officers' salaries, why receive any more funds from the State. In answer, I say that the operations of the Prison might possibly be carried on without any, yet much of this balance is in debts due from individuals, and probably a portion of it may not be paid when wanted, and also there is much manufactured stock on hand, together with quarried lime rock in the quarry, all of which will sell, but much of it must go on a short credit.

It is unnecessary for me to spin out a long Report to you, and particularize about the different departments, inasmuch as you will have a report from the Inspectors which will give you all the information wanted. There has been built the past

year at the Lime Kilns belonging to the State, a large and convenient shed for the accommodation of those who rent the kilns, which cost \$200. This addition makes those kilns more valuable, and pays a good rent. Also there has been erected a large and convenient store shed in the Prison yard, 50 feet by 30 feet, well boarded, shingled, clapboarded and painted, two stories high. This building is used, and was much needed, to store carriages and furniture in when completed for sale, and also for a granary, in which corn is kept for the Prison. The basement story is well lighted and would be convenient for a work shop, if at any time the State should think best to engage in other mechanical business. This building was partly made from other buildings, which were unoccupied and unfinished, therefore the expense of erecting was much less and cost about \$700, and nearly all the labor was done by the convicts.

The Prison fence is getting quite poor, but about one half of it has been thoroughly repaired, and will last for years. The other half I intended to have repaired, but owing to the early fall of snow I thought proper to delay it until spring. If the quarrying of Lime Rock should be continued, I would suggest the propriety of opening the quarry at the western end near the river, and also near the prison wharf. In so doing there might be a railroad track, which would be short and not expensive, and if the old fence around the lower or granite yard could be moved around the same, the prisoners could break up the rock and load it immediately into the cars, and shove it on to the wharf, and as fast as the quarry should be dug away the rail track could be extended. Now it costs six cents per cask to haul the rock to the wharf, including wharfage. If the quarry was once opened as stated, the facilities for furnishing the rock would be very good. At any rate there cannot be much more rock dug in the quarry as it now is. The wheelwrights' department has been carried on advantageously the past year. The Overseer in that department is a first rate workman, and understands the business well. Although we have increased

the number of men in that shop, yet we sell work as fast as we can manufacture it. The blacksmiths have done a good business—their number is small and not much embarrassed with putting into the shop green hands, as nearly all in that shop are workmen. The shoemaking department has also done well. At the end of last year it was satisfactorily ascertained that the shoemaking business was our best business—therefore a number of convicts have been placed there to learn the trade, whenever one came to the Prison having a sentence long enough to learn the trade ; therefore many of the number have not earned a cent for many months, but are still reckoned as shoemakers, and learn a trade that will enable them, when liberated, to support themselves without resorting to such means for a livelihood again. You have learned, on the first page of my Report, how all the convicts are employed. The health of the convicts is generally good, and their conduct also as good as could be reasonably expected. I find no trouble in governing them, and many feel or manifest a disposition to gain the approbation of their Overseers. There have been no escapes from Prison since I have had charge. Three have died. One of the same was sick of consumption when he entered the Prison, and lived only five weeks. One died in consequence of an injury received by the falling of a rock in the quarry—the other, an old man, died of dysentery. There are now two old men who are sick, and will probably die here soon, unless liberated, though we are trying to nurse and cure them. In closing my remarks, I would only add that the operations of the Prison for the past year are still better than I have stated, for at the close of last year the Prison was indebted \$346 14, which has been paid this year, and now leaving a balance in favor of the State of \$1165 76.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN CARR, *Warden.*

Maine State Prison, Thomaston,  
January 4th, 1841.

**Dr. The State Prison in account with the State of Maine. Cr.**

1839.			1840.		
Dec. 31	For am't of stock and tools on hand,	\$9,719 29	Dec. 31	By am't of stock and tools on hand,	\$16,237 56
	“ paid for materials for coopering,	82 42		“ Rec'd and charged for coopering,	385 21
	“ “ clothing,	1,022 45		“ “ clothing,	408 17
	“ “ building and repairs,	925 07		“ “ building and repairs,	93 15
	“ “ subsistence,	2,693 33		“ “ subsistence,	526 86
	“ “ shoemaking,	2,940 97		“ “ shoemaking,	5,103 54
	“ “ blacksmithing,	1,085 24		“ “ blacksmithing,	1,890 17
	“ “ lime quarry,	1,220 12		“ “ lime quarry,	2,410 19
	“ “ wheelwrights,	2,203 60		“ “ wheelwrights,	3,181 75
	“ “ expense account,	440 86		“ “ expense account,	89 75
	“ “ fuel and lights,	724 01		“ “ fuel and lights,	23 05
	“ “ team and teamster,	877 11		“ “ team,	832 40
	“ “ convicts discharged,	277 67		“ Fees from visitors,	82 59
	“ Officers' salaries, including chaplain, &c.,	4,632 82			
	“ Transporting convicts,	400 00			
	“ Received on old accounts,	153 67			
	“ Balance,	1,865 76			
		<u>\$31,264 39</u>			<u>\$31,264 39</u>

STATE PRISON.

LINCOLN, ss.—JANUARY 4th, 1841.

Then personally appeared BENJAMIN CARR, Warden of the State Prison, and made oath that the above account is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Before me, ASA PERKINS, *Justice of the Peace*.

Examined and compared with vouchers, and found correct.

JOSHUA PATTERSON, }  
 GEORGE A. STARR, } *Inspectors.*  
 JOHN MERRILL, }

[Jan.



Number of convicts Dec. 31, 1839,	68	Whole number of convicts committed since	
Received since,	30	July 2d, 1824,	737
	—	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	538
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	21	Died,	19
Pardoned since,	6	Pardoned,	105
Died, “	3	Escaped and not retaken,	7
Escaped and not retaken,	0	Remaining number, Dec. 31st, 1840,	68
	—		— 797
	30		
	—		
	68		

1841.]

Of the whole number discharged, 97 have been returned on a second commitment. Of the 68 now in prison, 53 are Americans, 8 Irish, 1 English, 1 French, 4 Mulattoes, and one white female.

SENATE—No. 3.

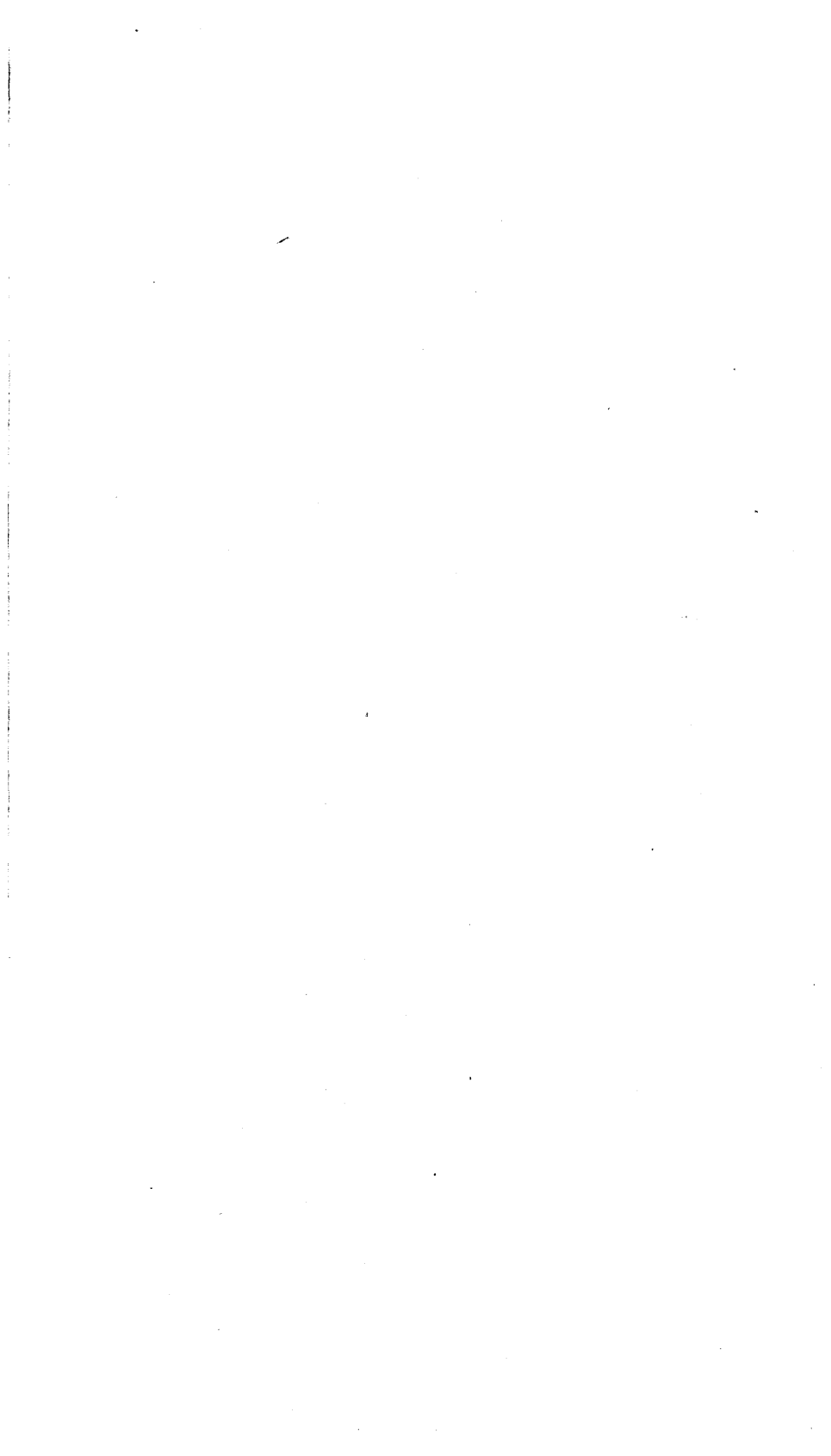
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CRIMES FOR WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED.

Larceny, - - - - -	47	Manslaughter, - - - - -	5	Murder, sentence commuted, - - -	1
Forgery, - - - - -	2	Assault, with intent to kill, - - -	1	Robbery, - - - - -	1
Maiming, - - - - -	1	Assault “ “ to ravish, - - -	3	Counterfeiting, - - - - -	1
Malicious mischief, - - - - -	1	Adultery, - - - - -	4	Burglary, - - - - -	1



# REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

*To the Governor and Executive Council  
of the State of Maine:*

The Inspectors of the State Prison present the following

### REPORT

of the state and standing of the Institution. Agreeably to the requirements of law, they have gone into an examination of the books and accounts of the Prison—have taken an account of stock and tools on hand, in the several departments, and have entered them on the stock book in the clerk's office; they have also looked into the expenses and profits of each department.

Appended to this Report are tables showing the operations, &c., in the several branches of business carried on in the Prison—to which reference is made.

On an examination of the Warden's account, it is ascertained that he has received from the State Treasury, for officers' salaries, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1840, \$4,777 50  
For sales of manufactures, 5,517 00

\$10,294 50

He is credited for disbursements, for the same time 11,006 36

Leaving a balance in his favor of 711 86

In the account between the State and the Prison, the State is made debtor to the Prison for the purchases of stock and materials for the several departments, for officers' salaries included, except the Warden's salary, to Dec. 31, 1840,

	\$19,679 34
For stock and tools on hand Dec, 31, 1839,	9,719 29
	<hr/>
	\$29,398 63

The credit is—

For the amount of sales of manufactures, and for the amount of stock and tools on hand Dec. 31, 1840,	31,268 39
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance in favor of the Prison of	<u>\$1,865 76</u>

In estimating the value of the stock, &c., the Inspectors are aware that they are liable to err in judgment, but in taking this account they have had reference to former appraisals, and the present worth of similar articles in the market. Where there have been purchases made recently, the value has been taken from the bills of purchase. In the quarry, where the amount of rock dug was very large, more difficulty was found in coming to a correct estimate of its quantity and value. But in this great assistance was found by examination of the books of the overseer of this department.

On the whole, it is believed, by the Inspectors, that this appraisal does not misrepresent the real value of the articles appraised.

The Inspectors have pursued the same course as adopted by them last year, in taking the account of stock and tools in and about the Prison—the tools being kept separate from the stock.

By adopting this plan, the available property of the Prison can be ascertained at a glance, by examining the tables appended to this Report, or by referring to the stock book of the Prison.

The Prison, in all its departments, it is believed, was never

so well stocked as at this time, both in quality and quantity of materials.

The expenditures for stock, provisions, fuel, &c., will be but trifling for the next six months. Some of the departments, it is believed, are stocked for a much longer time, in all the essential articles.

In the purchases for the Prison, the Warden has uniformly, so far as the Inspectors can judge, selected the very best of materials, and in doing this he has been able frequently to turn articles manufactured in the Prison. The economy of this course is apparent to all.

In examining the cells of the convicts, they were found to be well provided with clothing, and it is believed, that notwithstanding their bad construction, the convicts are made quite comfortable.

The Inspectors are gratified in having it in their power to say, that their prediction of last year, that the Prison would fully meet its expenses, in the coming year, has been more than realized.

It will be seen, on referring to the account between the State and the Prison (table B.) that the balance in favor of the Prison at this time, is \$1,865 76. That is—the Prison has paid all its expenses during the year, and the deficit of last year, and has this amount on hand in stock manufactured and unmanufactured.

This balance in favor of the Prison, to be sure is not in cash, but it is in articles for which cash or its equivalent, it is believed, will be realized—such as rock dug in the quarry, manufactures, raw materials—in and about the Prison, on which will be expended the labor of the convicts, thereby adding to their value.

It is confidently believed by the Warden, that the operations of the Prison for the next six months will place in his hands cash enough, not only to carry it on, but to pay *all* the officers' salaries, thereby relieving the State from a burthen which has been borne ever since the erection of the Prison.

The Inspectors have no doubt this desirable object will be accomplished, should the business of the Prison be as successful as it has been for the past year.

In the last annual Report of the Inspectors, they noticed the subject of short terms of sentence of convicts, and they feel that they should be remiss in their duty, did they not at this time advert to the same subject.

In that Report, it was principally in a pecuniary point of view, that they took notice of the subject. At this time the Inspectors hope they shall be pardoned in expressing their opinions on the expediency of the subject.

It is the opinion of the Inspectors, and it is believed, of all others conversant with the subject, that short sentences, in the State Prison, on the plan of ours, are inconsistent with expediency and sound policy, retarding rather than promoting the attainments of its professed objects. It is believed that all the objects for which criminals are confined in the State Prison, on short sentences, can be better accomplished in the County Jails where the criminal is convicted.

The criminal sentenced to the State Prison, for a short period, is not so sensibly impressed with the enormity of his crime, as he would be, were he confined in the cell of the Jail. In the Prison he is thrown into the company of the most vile and abandoned—his mind is not operated on by serious reflections—he drinks deep from this fountain of corruption—he feels that he is degraded—he loses all self respect—he thinks the 6 or 8 months time for which he is sentenced, but a trifle before he shall again be liberated, and he improves this time, not in forming good resolutions, but in forming plans for future crimes. In short, he goes out of the Prison with all its bad influences and none of its good ones. The criminal is not reformed—the community are protected but for a short period: the example made of him for the public good is almost wholly lost, and he is almost sure to be sent back to Prison.

It is believed, that were there no convicts sent to the State

Prison, except for solitary confinement, for a less term than two years, the moral influence exerted not only on the community, but on the criminal, would be much more salutary than the system as now practiced.

It is a fact, that most of those sent to the Prison, are destitute of a trade, and it is found that they are unable for the first 6 or 8 months, to earn more than enough to pay for their clothes and subsistence. At the same time they require much more attention of the overseers, than those who are a source of profit. Thus it will be seen, they are a dead weight on the Prison, instead of a source of income.

Again, on leaving, at the expiration of sentence, they have to be furnished with clothes and cash, to the amount of about \$12 per man.

Since the present Warden took charge of the Prison, a period of about twenty months, the number of committals has been 56. Of this number, two have been committed for eighteen months, one for sixteen months, three for nine months, two for seven months, one for ten months, two for fourteen months, two for eight months, and fifteen for twelve months—making an average to each convict of eleven months and twenty days. Of this number, one has been committed for the fifth time, two for the third time, two for the fourth time, and one for the second time.

The Inspectors will leave this subject, believing enough has already been said to call to its notice those who are the makers and executors of the laws.

By the same process as pursued last year, the income and expenses, in the several departments, are ascertained; also the earnings, and expenses for clothes and subsistence, of the convicts.

For the amount of income in each department, see tables appended.

In the Quarry, each convict has earned, per day, 80 cents 4 mills.

In the Wheelwright Department, each convict has earned, per day, \$1.10, 8 mills.

In the Blacksmith Department, each convict has earned, per day, \$1.17, 1 mill.

In the Shoe Department, each convict has earned, per day, 47 cents.

It is found to cost \$10.01 per year for clothing, or 2½ cents per day, for each convict.

It costs, per year, for each convict, \$24.31 for subsistence, or 6 cents 7 mills per day.

It will be noticed that the cost for clothing, this year, is somewhat larger than it was last year. This is accounted for by the fact of the convicts being better clothed than they were at that time. On the other hand, the cost for subsistence is less per convict than it was at that time.

It will be seen that the earnings of the convicts have been larger than they were last year, except in the shoe department, where they are less. This is accounted for by the fact that almost all convicts, sentenced for long terms, and not having trades, are put into this department, the object of which is not only to make them profitable to the Prison, but to fit them for useful employment when they leave it. These green hands are not profitable to the department, for the first six or eight months. The demand for boots and shoes is greater than can possibly be supplied, and there is no branch of business carried on in the Prison, on which greater dependence can be put than on this.

The coopering business was found to be unprofitable, and has been discontinued. The stock has been transferred to another department.

During the past year, the expenses for building and repairs have been quite large, but only such as seemed to be actually necessary—a lime shed and store house having been erected. The fence round the Prison yard has received some attention, and it is believed now to be in as good repair as it was last year.



For future repairs there is on hand a good stock of suitable lumber.

The religious services of the Prison, are performed faithfully by the Rev. Mr. Washburn—and it is believed the convicts generally are attentive to these efforts for their good.

The Inspectors, in closing this Report, are happy in bearing testimony to the faithfulness with which the officers of the Institution have performed their several duties.

The books in the office appear to be kept with great neatness and accuracy.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA PATTERSON,	}	<i>Inspectors of the State Prison.</i>
GEO. A. STARR,		
JOHN MERRILL,		

MAINE STATE PRISON, Jan. 4, 1841.

**A.**

Number of convicts Dec. 31, 1839,	68	Whole number of convicts committed since	
Received since,	30	July 2d, 1824,	737
	—	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	538
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	98	Died,	19
Pardoned since,	21	Pardoned,	105
Died, " "	6	Escaped and not retaken,	7
Died, " "	3	Remaining number, Dec. 31st, 1840,	68
Escaped and not retaken,	0		— 737
	— 30		
	—		
	68		

Of the whole number discharged, 97 have been returned on a second commitment. Of the 68 now in prison, 53 are Americans, 8 Irish, 1 English, 1 French, 4 Mulattoes, and one white female.

STATE PRISON.

**CRIMES FOR WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED.**

Larceny, - - - - -	47	Manslaughter, - - - - -	5	Murder, sentence commuted, - -	1
Forgery, - - - - -	2	Assault, with intent to kill, - -	1	Robbery, - - - - -	1
Maiming, - - - - -	1	Assault " " to ravish, - -	3	Counterfeiting, - - - - -	1
Malicious mischief, - - - - -	1	Adultery, - - - - -	4	Burglary, - - - - -	1

[Jan.

**B.**

**Dr.**

**State of Maine in account with the State Prison.**

**Cr.**

1841.]

SENATE—No. 3.

9

1839.		1840.			
Dec. 31	For am't of stock and tools on hand,	\$9,719 29	Dec. 31	By am't of stock and tools on hand,	\$16,237 56
	“ paid for materials for coopering,	82 42		“ Rec'd and charged for coopering,	385 21
	“ “ clothing,	1,022 45		“ “ clothing,	408 17
	“ “ building and repairs,	925 07		“ “ building and repairs,	93 15
	“ “ subsistence,	2,693 33		“ “ subsistence,	526 86
	“ “ shoemaking,	2,940 97		“ “ shoemaking,	5,103 54
	“ “ blacksmithing,	1,085 24		“ “ blacksmithing,	1,890 17
	“ “ lime quarry,	1,220 12		“ “ lime quarry,	2,410 19
	“ “ wheelwrights,	2,203 60		“ “ wheelwrights,	3,181 75
	“ “ expense account,	440 86		“ “ expense account,	89 75
	“ “ fuel and lights,	724 01		“ “ fuel and lights,	23 05
	“ “ team and teamster,	877 11		“ “ team,	832 40
	“ “ convicts discharged,	277 67		“ Fees from visitors,	82 59
	“ Officers' salaries, including chaplain, &c.,	4,632 82			\$31,264 39
	“ Transporting convicts,	400 00			
	“ Received on old accounts,	153 67			
	“ Balance in favor of Prison,	1,865 76			
		\$31,264 39			
	The tools deducted from the whole amount of stock on hand leaves available funds to the State of	\$14,446 30		The amount of tools in the different departments is as follows:	
				Shoe department,	128 05
				Wheelwright department,	593 88
				Blacksmiths' “	427 27
				Coopering, “	23 00
				Team “	469 12
				Lime Quarry “	79 94
				Arms,	70 00
					\$1,791 26

**STATEMENT of the Receipts and Profits, Expenditures and Disbursements, and general concerns of the State Prison, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1840.**

10

**INCOME DEPARTMENTS.**

**C.**

**L I M E Q U A R R Y .**

1839. Dec. 31	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	866 16	1840. Dec. 31	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	4,301 09
	“ amount purchased since,	1,220 12		“ amount of sales,	2,410 19
	“ balance in favor,	4,624 99			
		<u>\$6,711 28</u>			<u>\$6,711 28</u>

STATE PRISON.

**D.**

**S H O E M A K I N G .**

1839. Dec. 31	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	750 42	1840. Dec. 31	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	1,112 56
	“ amount purchased since,	2,940 97		“ amount of sales,	5,103 54
	“ balance in favor,	2,524 71			
		<u>\$6,216 10</u>			<u>\$6,216 10</u>

[Jan.

INCOME DEPARTMENTS—CONTINUED.

1841.]

**E.**

WHEELWRIGHTS.

1839. Dec. 31	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	3,323 06	1840. Dec. 31	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	5,125 20
	“ amount purchased since,	2,203 60		“ amount of sales,	3,181 75
	“ balance in favor,	2,180 29			
		<u>\$8,306 95</u>			<u>\$8,306 95</u>

SENATE—No. 3.

**F.**

BLACKSMITHS.

1839. Dec. 31	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	890 99	1840. Dec. 31	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	1,409 39
	“ amount purchased since,	1,085 24		“ amount of sales,	1,890 17
	“ balance in favor,	1,323 33			
		<u>\$3,299 56</u>			<u>\$3,299 56</u>

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INCOME DEPARTMENTS—CONTINUED.

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**G.**  
COOPERING.

1839. Dec. 31	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	546 11	1840. Dec. 31	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	541 00
	“ amount purchased since,	82 42		“ amount of sales,	385 21
	“ balance in favor,	297 68			
		<u>\$926 21</u>			<u>\$926 21</u>

STATE PRISON.

**H.**  
TEAM.

1839. Dec. 31	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	648 87	1840. Dec. 31	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	684 12½
	“ amount purchased since,			“ amount of earnings,	832 40
	“ teamster's wages, &c.,	877 11		“ balance against,	9 45½
		<u>\$1,525 98</u>			<u>\$1,525 98</u>

From the above table it will be perceived that the Team, in place of being an income, has been an outset—the reasons are that there has been no charge made by the Team for hauling refuse rock and chips from the Lime Quarry, nor for hauling provisions and stock into the Prison for the other departments.

[Jan.

## EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

### I.

#### S U B S I S T E N C E .

1839. Dec. 31	To amount of provisions on hand at this date,	602 27	1840. Dec. 31	By amount of provisions on hand at this date,	1,115 38
	“ amount purchased since,	2,693 33		“ amount sold,	526 86
		\$3,295 50		“ amount consumed,	1,653 26
					\$3,295 50

### J.

#### C L O T H I N G .

1839. Dec. 31	To amount of clothing on hand at this date,	1,257 71	1840. Dec. 31	By amount of clothing on hand at this date,	1,183 81
	“ amount purchased since,	1,022 45		“ amount sold and furnished convicts discharged,	408 17
				“ amount used by convicts when in prison,	688 18
		\$2,280 16			\$2,280 16

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS—CONTINUED.

14

**K.**

BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

1839. Dec. 31	To materials on hand at this date,	8 33	1840. Dec. 31	By materials on hand at this date,	3 00
	“ purchased since,	925 07		“ articles sold,	93 15
				“ amount expended,	837 25
		<u>\$933 40</u>			<u>\$933 40</u>

STATE PRISON.

**L.**

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

1839. Dec. 31	To amount of stock on hand at this date,	268 10	1840. Dec. 31	By amount of stock on hand at this date,	150 20
	“ purchased since,	724 01		“ amount sold,	23 05
				“ amount consumed,	818 86
		<u>\$992 11</u>			<u>\$992 11</u>

[Jan.



EXPENSE ACCOUNTS—CONTINUED.

M.

FURNITURE, SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY, STATIONARY, ARMS AND MILITARY STORES,  
HOSPITAL, &c.

1839. Dec. 31	To amount of stock on hand at this date,	557 26	1840. Dec. 31	By amount of stock on hand at this date,	611 80
	“ paid sundry bills since,	440 86		“ making clothes for sundry persons,	89 75
				“ balance,	295 57
		<u>\$997 12</u>			<u>\$997 12</u>

N.

TRANSPORTING CONVICTS, CONVICTS DISCHARGED, AND OFFICERS' SALARIES.

1839. Dec. 31	To officers' salaries including Chaplain, &c.	4,632 82	1840. Dec. 31	By received of State Treasurer,	4,777 50
	“ pd. for transporting convicts,	400 00		“ fees from visiters,	82 59
	“ “ convicts discharged,	277 67		“ balance,	450 40
		<u>\$5,310 49</u>			<u>\$5,310 49</u>

## O.

## BILLS RECEIVABLE AND BILLS PAYABLE.

1839. Dec. 31	To notes payable to sundry persons,	2,652 93	1840. Dec. 31	By notes of sundry persons,	1,028 65
	“ amount due to sundry persons,	2,094 60		“ amount charged to sundry persons,	3,805 12
	“ balance in favor,	86 24			
		<u>\$4,833 77</u>			<u>\$4,333 77</u>

## P.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENSES OF THE PRISON,  
FOR THE YEAR 1841.

For Provisions	2,700 00	For Warden,	700 00
“ Clothing,	1,100 00	“ Deputy Warden,	500 00
“ Fuel and Lights,	750 00	“ Clerk and Commissary,	500 00
“ Tools and Furniture,	150 00	“ Guards and Overseers,	3,150 00
“ Transporting Convicts,	400 00	“ Chaplain,	150 00
“ Materials for Mechanic Shops,	4,000 00	“ Physician,	100 00
“ Building and Repairs,	300 00		
“ Incidental Expenses,	500 00		
	<u>\$9,900 00</u>		<u>5,100 00</u>
			<u>9,900 00</u>
			<u>\$15,000 00</u>