

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1843.

AUGUSTA:

WM. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.



1843.

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE.

No. 13.]

[SENATE.

ANNUAL REPORT

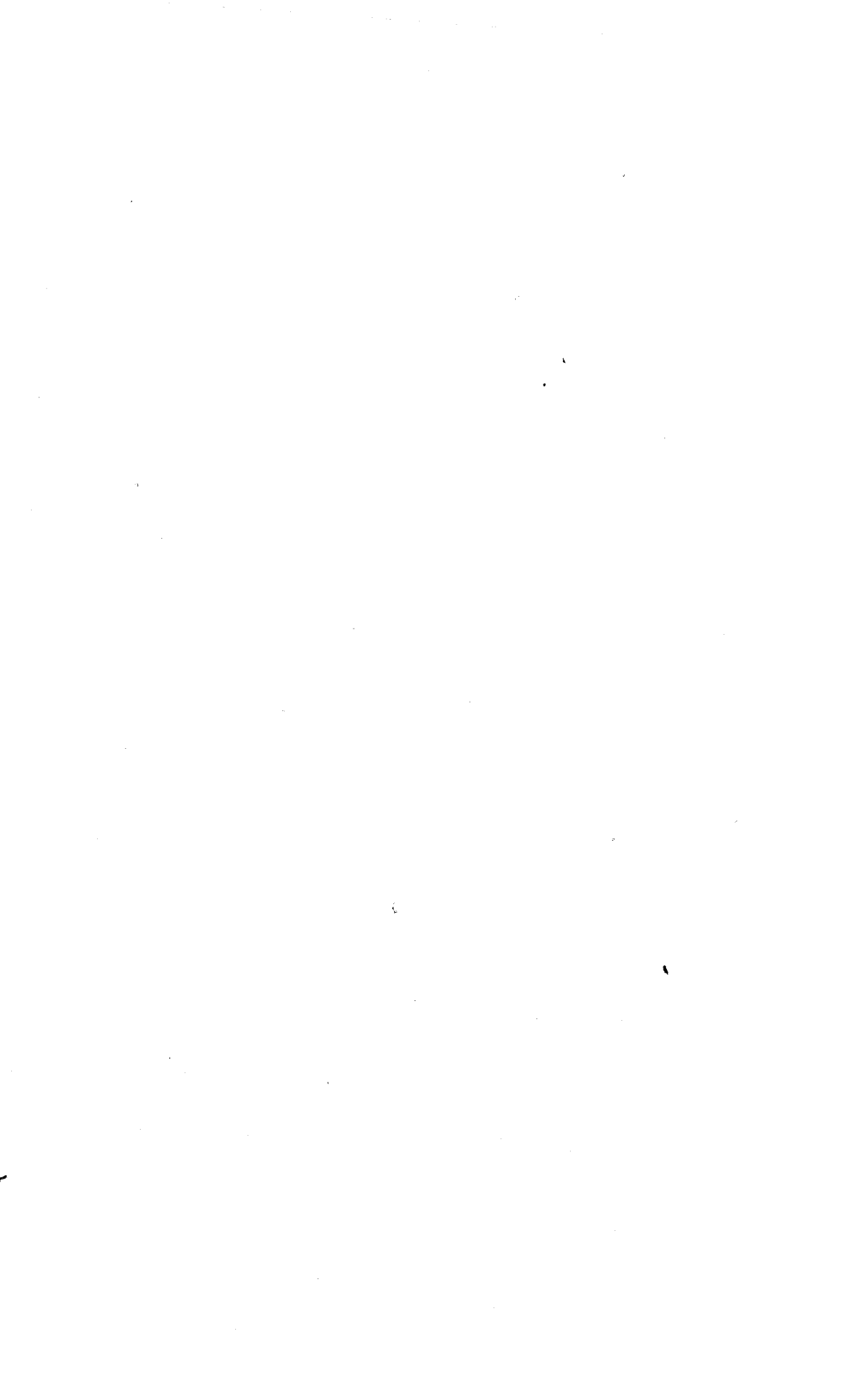
OF

THE INSPECTORS

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON.

[WM. R. SMITH & Co....Printers to the State.]



REPORT.

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

The Inspectors of the Maine State Prison would respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

Annexed to this report are tables "exhibiting an account of stock on hand of different kinds," as it appears by the Commissioners' account, January 28, 1842; when the present Warden took charge of the Prison, and at the close of the year (December 31, 1842) "showing also the several sums expended for materials, provisions, bedding, lights, fuel, tools, and other articles; the amount of manufactures of each kind, and all other articles sold from the Prison; the profit and loss upon each branch of business, and all other particulars necessary, to give the Legislature a full understanding of the fiscal and other concerns of the Prison."

By request of the Inspectors, the Physician has furnished a report, representing the health of the convicts; and the Chaplain one, showing the success which has attended his efforts in moral and religious instruction.

In taking account of stock, in order to show as clearly as possible the operations of the Prison, the Inspectors have valued the tools and stock remaining, from 1841, the same as they were valued by the Commissioners; and the unmanufactured stock, by the bills of purchase, allowing nothing, but in one instance, for freight or transportation.

The Inspectors can see no inducement that they, or the Warden, can possibly have to over-estimate the amount and value of property, in and about the Prison, as their misrepresentations, or error in judgment, would soon be made apparent in most of the depart-

ments, and an explanation often be required, causing much useless expense to the State.

None of the departments have been discontinued during the past year, nor do the Inspectors think they can be, without much loss and inconvenience, nor *should be*, till it can be satisfactorily shown that the convicts can be more profitably employed in some other business, as each department has its regular customers, as mechanics have in different situations. The prisoner having a knowledge of one kind of business can by his labor in such a department, pay for his support, at least, while he would be a bill of expense if placed at another kind of business.

The present departments have for a long time been in successful operation, and the Inspectors feel confident that an investigation into the past operations of the Prison, will satisfactorily show that a large portion of the profits of these departments, have been expended in paying losses, growing directly out of new branches, which have at various times been introduced, dragged along for a while, with a continual loss, and then wholly abandoned.

The Inspectors do not think it necessary to go into a full account of the different departments, as the tables and Warden's account will furnish sufficient evidence of the situation of the Prison, which it is believed will be perfectly satisfactory, when it is remembered that the depressed state of trade, which has prevailed through the State, during the past season, operates upon the Prison, in its various transactions, as it does upon any mercantile business; nor will its operations be less satisfactory, when compared with the close of any other year, when it is recollected that the present Warden took charge of the Prison, January 28, 1842, with the strong assertion of the Inspectors of last year, that the Prison "*never had nor never could pay its expenses.*"

It is made the duty of the Inspectors "to transmit to the Governor and Council such information relative to the concerns of the Prison, as they may deem proper." Impressed with the importance of the subject, and having their duty so plainly before them, the Inspectors would call your attention to the *bad construction*, and present situation of the cells of the Prison; and trust that the

subject will receive that attention which its importance deserves, and which the laws of humanity and kindness dictate.

These cells were built when it was thought that solitary confinement alone, was most effectual for suppressing crime and producing that moral reform for which the criminal is confined.

This plan of punishment was attempted to be carried into practice, but the effect of such confinement upon the health of the convict, was such, that it was long since abandoned, and the present plan of constant labor through the day, and solitary confinement during the night, was instituted.

Language can hardly convey an adequate idea of these cells. In order to understand their *many* and great *imperfections*, they should be seen, be entered, and thoroughly examined. A simple statement of their bad qualities, it is hoped, will satisfy all, that they are not suitable places for the confinement of human beings.

The Inspectors in their recent examination, found the walls and bedding of these cells, wet from the melting frost with which for weeks the walls of the cells had been covered.

The ventilation of the cells is bad ; the only entrance to them is through a hole in the top 20 by 24 inches, and a ladder the only convenience for descending into them ; for a proper inspection no plan could be worse, as the light of heaven is almost wholly excluded. On account of the darkness of the cells, the prisoner can receive but very little advantage from books, with which they are furnished, agreeably to the requirements of law, but the books and bedding are in a short time rendered of no value from a constant exposure to the damp atmosphere of the cells, and the State is obliged to furnish new books and bedding, at great expense, to supply this unavoidable loss.

In these cold, damp, and badly ventilated cells, are the convicts confined, during the long cold nights of winter, without fire, sleeping on damp straw beds, and covered with damp clothing, and this situation rendered worse, if possible, from the fact that during the day they are employed in warm and dry work shops. The effect of such a situation upon the health of the prisoners must be perfectly apparent.

The cause of humanity calls aloud for reform, and the Inspectors feel confident that the appeal will not be in vain, when this subject is properly understood by the Legislature, but that it will receive a thorough investigation, that in an examination of this subject the law of kindness, humanity and justice, will exert its due influence, and not be lost sight of in a cold calculation of dollars and cents.

The inmates of a Prison have heretofore been looked upon as too low, degraded and debased, for reform, but more recently, a better spirit seems to prevail; since the great temperance reform commenced its course through the land, many, who were as low and degraded as the inmates of our Prison, have been reclaimed, reformed, and made useful members of society, by the kindness and warm sympathies of friends, showing clearly that by acting according to the dictates of humanity, the finer feelings may be called into action, while by the laws of tyranny and oppression they are altogether destroyed, giving place to the sway of brutal passion.

The convict in a prison, though degraded and debased, is still a human being, governed by the same feelings, and subject to the same passions, as others, and should receive at the hands of those, under whose care he is placed, such treatment as the laws of humanity would dictate.

The Inspectors feel confident that punishment, mingled with kindness, is the most sure and effectual means of reclaiming such as have violated the law, and become inmates of the prison. Of late the subject of prisons and their construction has occupied the attention of philanthropists. Societies have been formed and much time and money have been expended in improving the construction of prisons, and the result has been to accomplish much towards ameliorating the situation of convicts.

The Inspectors think it the duty of the State to *rebuild* the Prison upon a different construction, and probably there is no better plan upon which it can be built, than the "Auburn plan," as it is called. The proposition to rebuild the Prison, will be met by many at the very threshold with the objection, that it has always been a bill of expense to the State. It is true that the Prison has not been a source of revenue, but this should not be an objection

to a reform, which is fully believed by all who are acquainted with its situation, to be absolutely necessary.

Should *revenue* be the sole object for which prisons are erected and sustained? It is believed not. There should be higher and more noble objects in view; *reformation* should be the principal aim. The criminal, to be sure, has violated the law, and by so doing has incurred its just penalties; these penalties he should pay, not for the gratification of the prosecutor, but for the safety of the community; for an example for others, and particularly for his own reformation; and he should be required by his labors, to remunerate the State for expenses incurred on his account; but while so doing, he should be treated with humanity and kindness, and while serving agreeably to his sentence at hard labor, he should not be subjected to unnecessary suffering.

The expense of rebuilding the Prison, if properly managed, it is believed would fall far short of what has been generally supposed necessary to accomplish that object.

The Inspectors believe it would be good economy for the State, to commence rebuilding the Prison soon, while the number of convicts is small, as then they can all be confined in the cells of one wing of the Prison, while the materials of the other wing are used in constructing part of the new cells. In this way, two years or more may be spent in the operation, without materially interfering with the work of the various departments, and the new building could be nearly completed by the convicts, and those connected with the Prison.

Should it be rebuilt upon the Auburn plan, a sufficient quantity of rock, suitable for the outer walls, could be procured from the quarry in the yard, with little expense, and without interfering with the quarry department, as a large quantity of limerock is now on hand, sufficient, it is believed, to supply the market, for the next season, at least. In the wheelwrights' department, is a large quantity of pine lumber, consisting of boards, scantling and shingles, which has been taken in exchange for manufactures of different kinds; as much as would be necessary for the building. The Warden can

through the winter procure kiln wood at a low rate in exchange for manufactured articles ; and manufacture lime in the State kilns, situated very near the quarry, from rock already on hand, thus furnishing the cement without much expense. All the wood and iron work for the building, can be executed in the wheelwright and blacksmith's shop, without materially interfering with their operations.

The Inspectors having gone thus fully into this subject, will leave it, with full confidence that it will receive that attention which its importance certainly demands.

For the safety of the property in and about the Prison, the Inspectors fully concur in the opinion, so often expressed by other Inspectors, of the importance of having a fire engine, the cost of which would be very trifling, when compared to the advantage that would result from it in case of fire, to which the Prison must always be exposed, from the number of fires in the different departments, and from those who have been confined within its enclosure.

The Inspectors would suggest the propriety of altering in some way, the laws relating to the Prison, particularly that part of them which requires the Warden to issue proposals for furnishing supplies, and the Inspectors to examine them, as such a course is attended with expense, and in no case when proposals have been issued, have any been received, and even should they be received, they would seldom if ever be accepted, as the principal supplies are generally obtained in exchange for manufactured articles, from the Prison.

Justice to the Warden seems to require that the bond of the Deputy Warden, and other subordinate officers, should be given to the Warden, as he is bound and liable to the State, for all losses from such officers.

The law requires the Chaplain, in addition to his services upon the sabbath, to make daily visits to the Prison, for the purpose of conversing with the convicts. The direct effect of such visits, is to afford an opportunity for such as are inclined to spend a part of their time in idleness and deception, while their sentence requires constant labor.

The law fixing the salary of officers, particularly overseers, in many cases is attended with difficulty, and operates against the interest of the State.

The Inspectors at their weekly visits have not been unmindful of the rights and comfort of the convicts, but have ascertained with pleasure, that no severe punishments have been inflicted during the year, and that the prisoners have had no occasion to complain of the quality or quantity of food, nor of the officers' treatment.

In closing this report, the Inspectors would remark that the Warden, by his punctuality and undivided attention to the interest of the State, and his care for the comfort and discipline of the convicts, has met their entire approbation.

The subordinate officers have in all cases attended to their respective duties with promptness, and while in no case have they been severe with the convicts under their immediate care, yet the rules of discipline have been carried into effect.

The books and all accounts in the Clerk's office, are kept with great neatness, care and correctness.

On settlement with the Warden, the Inspectors find that he has received

From State Treasury, since January 28, 1842,	.	5,968	00
“ sales of Manufactures,	. . . . .	3,554	26
		<hr/>	
		9,522	26
His credit for same time,	. . . . .	10,381	10
		<hr/>	
Making balance in his favor,	. . . . .	\$858	84
In the account between the State and the Prison, the State is made debtor to the Prison for purchases of stock and materials, and for officers' salaries, except the Warden's, to Dec. 31, 1842,			
		\$15,595	28
To stock on hand, January 28, 1842,	. . . . .	7,552	61
		<hr/>	
		23,147	89

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison.

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your request, I cheerfully communicate to you a brief account, as to the manner in which Chaplain's duties have been performed and received during the year.

We have had two separate seasons for religious worship, each Lord's day, (except in two or three instances.) The first commencing at eight o'clock, A. M., the other at three or half past three, P. M. This arrangement gives to the officers the privilege of attending religious worship in their respective societies.

The manner of conducting worship is in accordance with the custom in most of our public religious meetings, viz: reading the scriptures, prayers, singing, sermon, &c.

In regard to order and attention, I am happy to state, that it will compare with *any assembly* whatever; and it has often given me much pleasure to hear expressions of gratification and surprise, voluntarily made by those who have officiated there, either by exchange or otherwise, in reference thereto.

As to hopeful conversions, it is not my privilege to give the cheering intelligence I could wish, yet we have encouragement to hope, the Lord may yet bless the convicts in the Maine State Prison, as he has the Massachusetts State Prison. However, I am not without hope, that some few at least, have seen and felt their lost and perishing condition as sinners, and have been enabled to flee unto, and put their trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, the only Saviour of the lost. And it is to be hoped that when the time comes, that they may go to their relatives, or mingle in society, they will be found no longer a curse to their friends and the world. Very many of them, I find, are, while conversing with them, ready to give assurances that they are determined to reform, yet the experience of past years painfully reminds us, that we have much cause to fear as to their sincerity; however, we have good evidence to believe, that some cases of true conversion have taken place in our State Prison in years gone by; persons are to be found in the

State, who are respectable and useful members of churches, who date their reformation while in Prison.

In regard to the Sabbath School, or Bible class, the number is not large who will voluntarily attach themselves to a class, (and we have considered it somewhat useless to compel them,) we have not exceeded two classes. The Clerk of the Prison taking charge of one class, and sometimes of both, thereby affording me an opportunity of personal religious conversation with such of the convicts as may wish. And I have often been gratified to see with what apparent pleasure they embrace the opportunity.

As far as I have been able to learn, they all consider it a very great privilege to be let out of their cells, (especially in cold weather) and go into a warm and comfortable room; it gives them both exercise and *warmth*, which they cannot but need—and the present arrangement of two services, and attending them when we do, gives the best division of time from Saturday to Monday.

Hoping that every attention will be paid to their temporal and spiritual condition that humanity and christianity would dictate, and earnestly praying that our Heavenly Father would bless his word preached to their souls' salvation,

I remain your humble servant,

JOB WASHBURN,

Chaplain of the Maine State Prison.

Thomaston, December 24, 1842.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison.

GENTLEMEN: In complying with your wishes, I respectfully Report, that the number of sick in the Hospital, January 23, 1842, was three. I am happy to state that there have been no deaths the past year. The prevailing sickness during the year, has been colds, rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, &c., owing to the dampness of the cells, and the want of good air. The number of sick in the Hospital at the commencement of the year 1843, is two. The bad construction of the Hospital is such, that it is impossible for the sick to receive that attention that they need.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL ROSE,

Physician and Surgeon Maine State Prison.

A List of Convicts in the Maine State Prison, Dec. 31st, 1842.

County.	Names.	Sentence.		Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.
		Y.	M.				
Lincoln,	Akers, Nathaniel	Life		Arson.	Sept. 24, 1841.	Gorham.	30
York,	Austin, Samuel B.	3		Larceny.	Sept. 6, 1842.	York.	20
Waldo,	Ball, Benjamin	15		do.	Dec. 1, 1834.	Boston.	31
Cumberland,	Burnham, David	1	6	do.	Nov. 3, 1841.	Hollis.	20
Washington,	Brannick, William	Life		Burglary.	Aug. 1, 1842.	Ireland.	28
Cumberland,	Blackstone, Edward	4		Adultery.	Dec. 3, 1842.	England.	60
do.	Clary, Samuel	3		Larceny.	July 4, 1840.	Portland.	32
do.	Cole, Isaiah	1		do.	Oct. 19, 1842.	Philadelphia.	28
do.	Coombs, William	3		do.	Oct. 19, 1842.	N. Jersey.	27
Lincoln,	Dyer, William	10		do.	Sept. 13, 1834.	Sidney.	28
Cumberland,	Dyer, Martha Ann	10		do.	Oct. 17, 1839.	Pittsfield.	38
do.	Dyer, Levi B.	2		Forgery.	April 27, 1841.	Cape Elizabeth.	25
Somerset.	Daugherty, Edward	5		Assault to ravish.	July 11, 1839.	Ireland.	49
Cumberland,	Davis, Samuel	6		Larceny.	June 30, 1839.	N. Hampshire.	51
do.	Davis, James	2		do.	March 27, 1842.	Portland.	16
Oxford,	Drew, George W.	3		do.	July 4, 1840.	Eaton.	23
Penobscot,	Daly, Patrick	4		Assault to ravish.	Nov. 19, 1841.	Ireland.	28
York,	Donegan, William	1		Larceny.	March 3, 1842.	do.	34
Cumberland,	Fitch, James	9		Assault to kill.	April 29, 1835.	Gardiner.	35
Kennebec,	Fogg, Elijah	Life		Arson.	Oct. 20, 1838.	Gorham.	28
Washington,	Ferguson, Jane	4		Larceny.	Oct. 15, 1841.	Ireland.	35
Kennebec,	Fellows, Russell S.	7		Arson.	Nov. 6, 1842.	Winthrop.	17
Cumberland,	Gould, John E.	8		Manlaughter.	May 5, 1839.	Portland.	37
Kennebec,	Grant, Joshua	1		Larceny.	April 21, 1842.	Lebanon.	53
Washington,	Hickey, William	2	6	do.	Dec. 22, 1841.	Machias.	35
Cumberland,	Hill, Richard L.	2		do.	March 27, 1842.	Boston.	16
Somerset,	Hill, John	Life		Arson.	June 25, 1842.	England.	53
Lincoln,	Horn, Henry	1	3	Larceny.	Nov. 3, 1842.	Gouthbay.	28
Kennebec,	House, Allen	4		Adultery.	Nov. 6, 1842.	Leeds.	50
Penobscot,	Innman, George W.	3		do.	Nov. 27, 1840.	Stillwater.	21
Cumberland,	Thomas, John	1		Larceny.	Oct. 19, 1842.	Portland.	15
Kennebec,	Kenry, Charles	4		do.	Jan. 6, 1842.	N. York.	25
Lincoln,	Kennedy, Michael	1	6	do.	May 3, 1842.	Ireland.	33
York,	Lewis, Paul Jr.	5		do.	June 19, 1839.	Kittery.	28
Cumberland,	Libby, Charles	2		do.	March 27, 1842.	Portland.	19
do.	Mitchell, Major	9		Maiming.	Nov. 24, 1834.	Durham.	10
Somerset,	Marks, Thomas	3		Assault to ravish.	Oct. 14, 1841.	Ireland.	26
Cumberland,	Metts, Daniel J.	2		Larceny.	March 27, 1842.	Utica.	17
Somerset,	Nickerson, Freeman	1		do.	March 24, 1842.	Cape Cod.	42
Cumberland,	Pierce, Benjamin	4		do.	Oct. 17, 1842.	Eastport.	28
Hancock,	Patten, John	10		Manlaughter.	July 28, 1840.	Brooklyn.	50
do.	Patten, John Jr.	10		do.	July 28, 1840.	Bucksport.	17
Penobscot,	Robbins, Daniel	5		Forgery.	Nov. 11, 1839.	Leeds.	30
Cumberland,	Robinson, Charles	4		Larceny.	Oct. 17, 1840.	Pembroke.	32
Penobscot.	Spencer, Isaac	Life		{ Murder, sent. } { commuted. }	Feb. 21, 1836.	Orono.	21
Cumberland,	Starr, Arthur	3		Larceny.	Oct. 17, 1840.	Ireland.	26
do.	Somerville, Meldon	2		do.	Oct. 19, 1842.	London.	53
Penobscot.	Sawyer, Henry	2		do.	Oct. 27, 1842.	Saco.	34
Waldo,	Temple, Joab	3		Perjury.	Dec. 31, 1842.	Montville.	25
do.	Thompson, William	2		Assault to ravish.	Feb. 15, 1842.	Northport.	15
Cumberland,	Weatherbee, Jonas	5		Larceny.	July 4, 1840.	Harvard.	51
do.	Whitten, Aaron	3		do.	March 27, 1842.	Scarboro'.	25
do.	Walker, James	2		Adultery.	Dec. 3, 1842.	N. Gloucester.	56
Oxford,	Witts, Willi m	1	6	Larceny.	Sept. 6, 1842.	England.	24
Washington,	Sharkey, Thomas	Life		Burglary.	Aug. 1, 1842.	Ireland.	22
Franklin,	Ring, John K.	1		Larceny.	April 21, 1842.	Bradford.	28
Waldo,	Bickford, James T.	2		Forgery.	Dec. 24, 1842.	Newburg.	30

A.

Number of Convicts, December 31, 1841,	42	Whole number of convicts committed since July 2, 1824,	781
Received since,	31	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	577
	—	Died,	21
	73	Pardoned,	119
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	10	Escaped and not retaken,	7
Pardoned,	6	Remaining number December 31st, 1842,	57—
Died,	0		781
Escaped,	0		
	—16		
	—		
Remaining number,	57		

Of the whole number discharged, 105 have been returned on a 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th commitment. Of the 57 now in prison, 38 are Americans, 9 Irish, 4 English, 4 Mulattoes, and 2 white females.

Crimes for which they were committed.

Larceny,	38	Adultery,	4	Assault to ravish,	4
Assault to kill,	1	Manslaughter,	3	Arson,	2
Maiming,	1	Murder, sentence commuted,	1	Burglary,	2
Forgery,	3	Perjury,	1		

B.

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

1842.		1842.			
Jan. 28.	For amount stock and tools on hand } as per Commissioners, }	7,552 61	Dec. 31. By amount of stock and tools on } hand, per Inspectors, }	13,119 88	
"	" paid for Transporting Prisoners, }	400 00	"	" amount rec'd from Blacksmith- } ing, purchases deducted, }	573 63
"	" " Convicts discharged, }	181 52	"	" am't rec'd from Lime Quarry, } purchases deducted, }	359 94
"	" " Fuel, sales deducted, }	684 15	"	" am't rec'd from Wheelwrights, } purchases deducted, }	464 92
"	" " Clothing, sales deduct'd }	356 09	"	" am't rec'd from Shoemaking, } purchases deducted, }	1,403 73
"	" " Team, " " }	51 86	"	" am't rec'd from visitors, }	71 76
"	" " Building and repairs, } sales deducted, }	176 43			
"	" " Subsistence, sales ded'd }	1,518 83			
"	" " Sundry expenses, }	583 40			
"	" " Officers salaries, ex- } cept Warden, }	3,650 84			
"	" " Balance in favor of } Prison, }	838 13			
		<u>\$15,993 86</u>			<u>\$15,993 86</u>

STATE PRISON.

	For am't due individuals on Books,	2,879 55	By balance brought down,	838 13
	" " " " Notes,	1,301 71	" am't received of State Treasurer,	5,968 00
	" balance in favor of State,	10,912 45	" " due from individuals on books	6,725 95
			" " " " " notes,	1,561 63
		<u>\$15,093 71</u>		<u>\$15,093 71</u>

C.
**Statement of the Receipts and Profits, Expenditures and Disbursements, and
 general concerns of the State Prison, for the year ending December 31, 1842.**

INCOME DEPARTMENTS.

Shoemaking.

1842.		1842.	1842.		1842.
Jan. 28.	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$810 34	Dec. 31.	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$2,208 57
	“ amount purchased since, . . .	3,316 68		“ amount of sales,	4,720 41
	Balance in favor,	2,801 96			
		\$6,928 98			\$6,928 98

D.
Wheelwright.

1842.		1842.	1842.		1842.
Jan. 28.	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$2,749 79	Dec. 31.	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$4,346 00
	“ amount purchased since, . . .	2,199 39		“ amount of sales,	2,664 31
	Balance in favor,	2,061 13			
		\$7,010 31			\$7,010 31

SENATE.—No. 13.

E.
Blacksmithing.

1842.			1842.		
Jan. 28	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$949 41	Dec. 31.	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$1,245 78
	" amount purchased since,	714 36		" amount of sales,	1,287 99
	Balance in favor,	870 00			
		\$2,533 77			\$2,533 77

F.
Team.

1842.			1842.		
Jan. 28	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$287 50	Dec. 31.	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$245 58
	" amount purchased since,	663 01		" amount of earnings,	611 15
				Balance against,	93 78
		\$950 51			\$950 51

By the above table it will be seen that the Team instead of being an income is an outset. One reason is, that none of the labor of the Team for hauling refuse rocks and chips from the Quarry is charged, nor for hauling stock, &c., for the other Departments. Also, \$34 of the loss was for a bill of 1841, which was not presented till 1842, and paid at this time.

G.
Lime Quarry.

1842.		1842.		1842.	
Jan. 28.	To stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$754 28	Dec. 31.	By stock and tools on hand at this date,	\$2,307 65
	“ amount purchased since,	242 09		“ amount of sales,	602 03
	“ balance in favor,	1,913 31			
		\$2,909 68			\$2,909 68

H.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Subsistence.

1842.		1842.		1842.	
Jan. 28.	To am't of provisions on hand at this date,	\$558 27	Dec. 31.	By am't of provisions on hand at this date,	\$1,030 28
	“ amount purchased since,	1,982 98		“ amount sold,	464 15
				“ amount consumed,	1,046 82
		\$2,541 25			\$2,541 25

I.
Clothing.

1842.		1842.		1842.	
Jan. 28.	To amount of clothing on hand at this date,	\$849 26	Dec. 31.	By amount of clothing on hand at this date,	\$890 52
	“ amount purchased since,	641 30		“ amount sold, and amount furnished } convicts discharged,	285 21
				“ amount used by convicts when in prison,	314 83
		\$1,490 56			\$1,490 56

STATE PRISON.

J.
Fuel and Lights.

1842.		1842.		1842.	
Jan. 28.	To amount of stock on hand at this date,	\$165 06	Dec. 31.	By amount of stock on hand at this date,	\$409 54
	“ purchased since,	756 02		“ amount sold,	71 87
				“ amount consumed,	439 67
		\$921 08			\$921 08

K.

**Expense Account, consisting of Furniture, Sunday School Library, Stationery,
Arms and Military Stores, Hospital Dispensatory, &c.**

1842.		1842.	
Jan. 28.	To amount of stock on hand at this date,	\$428 70	Dec. 31.
	“ amount purchased since,	583 40	By amount of stock on hand at this date,
		\$1,012 10	Balance against,
			\$435 96
			576 14
			\$1,012 10

L.

Whole amount of Stock and Tools at State Prison, Dec. 31, 1842, as taken by the Inspectors, \$13,119 88.
Of which, 964 83, are Tools.

The law requires the Inspectors to “ furnish an estimate of the probable income and expenses of the *prison* for the ensuing year.

This duty cannot be done with any degree of accuracy, on account of many contingent circumstances, such as the number of convicts in the prison, fluctuations in the market, for such articles as are needed for the use of the prison, &c. This being the case, the Inspectors hope to be pardoned for not submitting the estimates required.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, Jan. 11, 1843.

ORDERED, That 300 copies of the Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison, be printed for the use of the Legislature, and 50 additional copies for the use of the Warden.

ATTEST:

JERE HASKELL, *Secretary.*