

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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# THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

**A. D. 1844.**

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*AUGUSTA:*  
WM. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS.

1844.

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TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

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No. 9.]

[SENATE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

**THE INSPECTORS**

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON.

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



# REPORT.

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

AGREEABLY to the requirements of law, the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison, submit their

## ANNUAL REPORT.

For the full understanding of the affairs and management of the Prison, by the Legislature and the public, we have arranged the several subjects of interest under separate heads, and annexed tables showing the general situation of the several departments.

*Situation and employment of Convicts.*—The convicts are required to be constantly at work, during the day, (except while taking their dinner,) under the immediate inspection and care of an overseer, at such work as they can perform to the most advantage. The operations of the Prison are carried on by departments, as the Shoemaking, Wheelwright, Blacksmithing, &c.; by thus having several departments or shops, it gives an opportunity for such as have a trade to be usefully employed as soon as received into the Prison.

In each department there is an overseer, whose duty it is to be constantly with the convicts, for the purpose of keeping them employed, to make them obey the rules of the Prison, and to instruct such as may be placed under his care, to acquire a knowledge of the trade. By the constant assistance and instruction of the overseer, a convict wholly unacquainted with the business of the department, is soon enabled to employ his time with advantage to the State, and profit to himself, as he is acquiring a knowledge of a trade that may yield him an honest support, after leaving the Prison; that may enable him to abandon the haunts of vice and misery, and become useful and respected. It is also the duty of

the overseer to keep a correct account of all work done in his department, which account the clerk carries at least every week, into the general account of the Prison. By adopting this plan, it is very easily ascertained whether a department is a source of profit or loss.

*Food of Convicts.*—As many people have the impression that prisoners are not well fed, we have thought it not improper to correct such impression wherever it exists, by giving a simple statement of the food used in the Prison.

The food of the convicts is simple and wholesome, and served to them in sufficient quantities. The morning and evening meals consist invariably of corn meal pudding and molasses, or corn and rye meal bread, instead of pudding, if desired by the prisoner.

For dinner, the prisoners are furnished with salt beef, pork and beans, pork and peas, dry and corned fish, with a sufficient quantity of bread and potatoes, and frequently during the fall, fresh meat soups are served up for them,—all the provision of the convicts is in good order, and of good quality.

There has been sold from the subsistence department, during the last season, several barrels of beef, for family use, out of the same lot and precisely of the same quality that is used by the prisoners. When a convict becomes sick, his regimen is regulated by the Physician of the Prison.

*Clothing.*—The clothing of the convicts consists of coarse sattinett pantaloons and jackets, with woollen shirts in winter, and cotton ones in summer; they are furnished with woollen stockings, and thick shoes for those who work in the shops, and thick boots and mittens for those employed in the yard. Their clothes are frequently washed and always kept in good repair.

*Lodging.*—It is anything but pleasant to be obliged to record the situation of the unfortunate convict, while confined during the night, in such cells as are now in use at the Prison. They are cold, wet, poorly ventilated and so constructed as to render it almost impossible to keep them sufficiently clean to render them healthy; as there is no way of warming them, they cannot be washed during the winter without endangering the health of the

convict, by exposure to additional moisture until they become dry, from the cold and frosty air with which they are surrounded,—but we trust that this gross injustice to the convict will, before another winter, be completely remedied by having the remodeling of the cells, which was commenced by Resolve of the last Legislature, carried into full effect.

It is believed that the personal examination, by the members of the Prison committee of the last Legislature, of the defective construction of the cells, satisfied them beyond a doubt, of the necessity of an alteration, and that the information by them communicated, convinced the Legislature and the public, that in making the necessary appropriation for carrying this alteration into effect, they were only obeying the common laws of humanity and justice.

*Discipline.*—The discipline in this Prison is perhaps as perfect as in any other in the country. The punishments are almost universally mild and merciful; and the calendar of punishments for the past year, shows them to be fewer in number and milder in degree, than in most any former year. Corporal punishment seems to be almost obsolete; it has not been inflicted for several years past, in this Prison. The mode of punishment almost invariably adopted, is solitary confinement in a cell for a few days, which is always found sufficient to subdue even the most stubborn. Experience has fully shown that the old mode of inflicting corporal punishment, although it may subdue, will never reform the criminal, but will enkindle and keep alive the blighting spirit of revenge. The right spirit now seems to prevail upon this subject. The convict is now treated as a reasoning being, and he sees that justice and mercy may be united even in punishments; and that the officer under whose care he is placed, is governed by the laws of kindness and humanity.

It is sufficient punishment for the convict to know that he is deprived of his liberty as a punishment for his crimes, without being subjected to corporal punishment, or any unnecessary suffering.

*Reformation of Criminals.*—An important object in punishing criminals, is to improve their characters and reform their habits. This result should never be lost sight of, and no measure calculated

to produce it, should be left untried. The time has gone by when a Prison was regarded as a place of torture, and the keeper and his assistants were required to be morose, cruel and tyrannical, in order to increase the punishment of the criminal and to render his abode more terribly repulsive. In order to reform the criminal, it has been found that kindness from his officers, sympathy and good wholesome food during health, with careful treatment in sickness, with the privilege of religious instruction upon the sabbath, and a supply of moral and religious books during the solitary confinement of his cell, will call into action the finer and more noble feelings of his nature, while the former course of tyranny and oppression had the direct tendency to stifle and bury the better qualities under the dark and blighting cover of revenge.

A powerful means of reforming vicious persons when confined in Prison, is to furnish them with books of a character to engage their attention, convey instruction, and at the same time inculcate moral and religious sentiments. In the solitude of the cell the mind needs relief from the burden of self, and the inward work of self-examination should be softened and guided by the aid of the many excellent works which can be furnished at so trifling expense.

In addition to the Bible, with which every prisoner is furnished, the Prison Library contains quite a number of books well calculated to teach the convict that although he has been criminal, and by confinement is suffering the just punishment of his crimes—yet that his case is not hopeless, but by a determined and steady course of perseverance in the path of rectitude, he may again enjoy the pleasures of society, and the privileges of a citizen. It is believed that convicts frequently, from the kindness and sympathy of their officers, from the moral and religious instruction they receive while in confinement, leave the Prison with a full determination to employ themselves in some honest and honorable business, and if possible, again to merit and enjoy the confidence of the community—but how are they generally met by those to whom they apply for work or assistance, often stating honestly and frankly that they have been inmates of a Prison? It is generally by a cold, unfeeling repulse, which at once chills forever the better feelings of their nature, and



rouses within them a spirit of revenge. It is undoubtedly true that this course of treatment towards discharged convicts, is one great reason why they are so often recommitted, having been once confined in Prison, as it is very probable, even in our country, that the convict is occasionally almost driven to the commission of crime for want of any means to furnish himself with the necessaries of life.

*Pardons.*—We feel that we should be remiss in our duty should we pass over this subject in silence. It was, without doubt, a wise and benevolent spirit that induced the framers of our Constitution to invest the pardoning powers in the Executive, but like many other good objects, it is liable to abuse; and that this has been the case, that unworthy convicts have frequently been the objects of this clemency, we have only to listen to the frequent complaints in the reports from our Prisons, and to the notices of it in the papers throughout the country. If the object for which criminals are sentenced to Prison is the protection of the community, the example to others, and particularly the reformation of the convict, it is believed that the too frequent exercise of this power has the direct tendency to prostrate and prevent these intentions and objects.

It is now, we believe, an established axiom that the *certainty*, rather than the severity of punishment, exerts the most powerful influence in preventing men from committing crime, and effecting reformation of the convicted. When an individual is about to commit a premeditated offence, and studies his chances of escape from detection and from punishment, if detected he undoubtedly takes the probability of being able to procure a pardon into consideration, and assuredly he is justified in so doing, while it appears by the records of the Prison, that more than sixteen per cent. of all who have been committed, have been discharged by pardon.

While the convict flatters himself with the pleasing hope of being the subject of Executive clemency, his mind can hardly be brought to think seriously of his situation and his crimes, his attention is constantly abstracted from the work at which he is employed, thus very much retarding him in acquiring a knowledge of a trade, which might be useful to him when liberated; his mind is ever restless, and he is constant in his importunities with his friends for assistance

to obtain his liberty, and this he does not on the score of merit, but almost as a matter of right, because others no more worthy than himself have been pardoned.

The facts are too well known by officers of the Prison, to be for a moment doubted—and we fully concur in the opinion so frequently expressed by Prison disciplinarians, that there is no safety for society from the great criminals, but in the certainty of their punishments.

It is believed that to give a convict a claim for pardon, there should be very strong mitigating circumstances in his favor. He may have been convicted on false testimony—his health may be so much impaired that there can be no hope of his recovery, or perhaps having been sentenced for a long time, his conduct may have been so universally good and exemplary that a short portion of his sentence might not be required to be served out.

In the former case there could be no doubt on the subject, and the latter it is believed might merit the serious consideration of the Executive.

The course generally pursued by those wishing to obtain a pardon, is to get a petition in their favor from their friends, backed up by an advocate, to press it upon the consideration of the Executive, and this too, frequently without an inquiry of the officers of the Prison in regard to their conduct while under sentence; the first knowledge of the proceedings at the Prison being the receipt of a pardon. On several occasions these subjects of Executive clemency, have been recommitted, and again had a like favor extended to them. This being the case, it is no matter of surprise that others should be constantly importuning for like favors.

In making these few remarks, it is not intended to reflect on the course pursued by the Executive on this subject. The frequent exertion of this power certainly shows that the better feelings, the feelings of humanity and sympathy, are called into action in favor of the unfortunate, although it may be not unfrequently for the benefit of the unworthy.

*Moral and religious instruction.*—It is believed that the Chaplain has faithfully attended to all the duties of his office for the past year, and we would refer to his report for information as to the success which has attended his labors.

*Health of convicts.*—We find by examination of the record of daily reports, that during the last year the time spent in the Hospital on account of sickness, has been seven hundred and forty-eight days, which is equal to about twelve days to each convict; two deaths have occurred during the year—for the particulars of this department we would refer to the Physician's report, which is annexed.

*New Prison.*—Acting under a resolve of the last Legislature, the Warden has caused to be erected during the past season, a building on the Auburn plan, of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and eight cells. Before entering upon the duties required by this resolve, it was found necessary to procure and make plans for the building, and to do this it was thought advisable to examine some buildings of this kind. For this purpose, we, with the Warden, visited the Massachusetts Prison, then under the charge of the late Mr. Lincoln, and the House of Correction at South Boston, under the care of Capt. Robbins. At both of these institutions every facility was offered for a thorough examination; many defects in their construction were pointed out, and several valuable improvements recommended.

To the Rev. Mr. Dwight, Secretary of the *Prison Discipline Society*, many obligations are due for the readiness with which he communicated much valuable information in regard to the construction and arrangements of Prisons—and for his constant attentions to us during an examination of the House of Correction.

The new Prison building was commenced early in the spring, and carried forward with as much expedition as was believed to be for the best interest of the State. A large part of the work on the building, such as getting the rock from the quarry and fitting it, has been done by the convicts, and a large portion of the materials furnished for the building has been paid for by manufactured articles from the different workshops of the Prison. As the Warden, in his report will go into a particular description of the building, we will only add that we have had an opportunity in our very frequent visits during the progress of the work, to give it a thorough inspection, and are free to express the opinion that in its construction the

Warden has had due regard to economy, while he has caused the building to be erected in a workmanlike and permanent manner; and while the principal object has been to make it convenient and durable, its appearance is an ornament when compared to the old Prison. It is a source of gratification for us to record the fact that in our frequent consultations with the Warden upon this subject, and upon the general affairs of the Prison, the greatest unanimity has prevailed, and we have always found him giving his undivided attention to the interest of this institution, and although the care and superintendence of this new building has caused him much additional trouble and anxiety, yet he has, with cheerfulness and fidelity, devoted himself to its accomplishment.

The new Prison now being in a situation for a remodeling of the cells, it remains for the Legislature to authorize the Warden to go on with the work, and carry out the benevolent intentions of the last Legislature.

To enable the Warden to do so, an appropriation will be necessary, and an early attention to the subject is most respectfully recommended, as there are now in the Prison many convicts who could be immediately employed to advantage, in removing rubbish, taking down the old cells and preparing the granite for the new ones. By pursuing this course, it is believed a sufficient number of cells could be finished for the use of the convicts, before another winter.

*Pecuniary situation.*—By reference to the annexed statement of resources and liabilities for the last year, it will be seen that we placed as a liability, the amount that we find charged on the Prison books to building and repairs; while as a resource we have placed the same building, the value of which is estimated, by the amount charged to it, the amount charged to other departments, but actually expended for the building, and the amount of convicts' labor upon the same.

The labor of the convicts has been estimated at the same rate, that they would have earned in the different departments, while many of them have performed as much labor upon the building as would have been performed by men, whose wages would have

amounted to double the sum allowed them, if the State had been obliged to employ other persons for this purpose.

In the statement of present resources, we have shown an excess of resources amounting to \$17,684 34, but this cannot all be considered as available; as much of the stock consists of furniture and tools; nor is it probable that the whole amount due from individuals will be collected, although we are satisfied that the Warden, in effecting sales from the Prison, has been very careful to have the payment for the same well secured.

Having settled the Warden's account, we find that he has received

From the State Treasurer during the year,	7,238 25
From sales of manufactures during the year,	2,770 46
	<hr/>
	10,008 71
His credit for same time is	11,754 33
Making balance in his favor	\$1,745 62

The above balance is included in the amount due to individuals on account, in the statement of liabilities, and makes more than one half of the whole amount due.

During the past year the subordinate officers of the Prison have been faithful, in the discharge of their various duties; and we feel that we are but doing justice to the clerk, Mr. Perkins, in saying that the books, accounts and all other affairs pertaining to his duties, have received his constant attention during the year.

Before closing this report, we must again call your attention to the importance of increasing the salary of the clerk and commissary. It must be apparent, that it is necessary to have a competent person to perform the duties of this office, when it is known that all the accounts of the Prison are kept by him, and that he is required to give a bond to the State, for the faithful discharge of these duties. While his duties require all his time; while he is liable by his bond for any neglect in these duties, he does not receive so much remuneration as many of the subordinate officers, who have comparatively but little responsibility. We would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the salary of



*To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN:—With sincere thankfulness to the great Author and Preserver of life, who has permitted me to see the close of another year ; I now present to you my annual Report as Chaplain of the Maine State Prison.

During the past year, two religious exercises have been held in the Chapel each Sabbath—one service at eight o'clock, A. M., the other at half past three, P. M.

This arrangement, as to time, appears necessary to promote the health and comfort of the convicts. Surely, human beings, of flesh and blood like us, shut up in cold damp cells during a long winter night of between fifteen and sixteen hours, cannot but joyfully embrace the hour that gives them exercise, and also the comfort of a warm room. Without this exercise and warmth, these unfortunate men must necessarily pervert the wise design of our Creator, in the appointment of the Holy Sabbath, by regarding its approach *a curse rather than a blessing*. The completion, therefore, of the new building, containing comfortable cells, cannot fail to be a subject of pleasing contemplation, not only by the convicts, but by all who possess the kind feelings of humanity.

Although we may justly consider those convicted of crime, and committed to this place, as constituting a hardened class of men, nevertheless, I am happy to state, that in general, their attention to the word preached, is good, and at times an apparent seriousness and feeling, which would in any assembly inspire a speaker with strong hopes that the word spoken would not prove as the seed sown by the “way side, or among thorns,” but on “good ground,” and therefore produce good fruit.

While all who labor in the ministry, are called more or less to witness disappointments in the fond expectation of the sinner's reform—it is my painful experience to have a large share of those disappointments.

This state of things may be accounted for, from the fact that a great majority of those here confined, are possessed with strong propensities to evil, arising either from long indulgence in crime, or a want of effort necessary to discipline the mind, in order effectually

to resist temptation. In many cases, they have become almost fixed in the conclusion, that as they have gone so far, an attempt to reform is useless, or, as some have remarked to me, "we cannot be religious in such a place as this." Hence, when the mind is somewhat impressed with religious truth, and resolutions formed to amend, in many cases they are of short duration, and they yield to their long established habits of evil thinking, helped so to do by surrounding influences.

But notwithstanding all my disappointed hopes, I am not without evidence that some have been savingly benefitted, and will look back to this Prison as the place where they began to feel true penitence before God, and to live "new creatures in Christ Jesus."

As to the Sabbath School, or Bible Class—some few attend with interest and delight; but we find it hard to engage the majority of them in the work of searching the Holy Scriptures.

It would be very desirable to procure some Bibles of a large and fair type, as most of them now used, when new, were very unfit for such a place.

Some addition also to the library is needed, but considering the dampness of the cells, which soon renders books unfit for use, together with the want of light to read, may be sufficient reason to delay the purchase until those evils are removed.

With feelings of deep sympathy for these unfortunate men under my charge as their spiritual teacher, humbly relying on the aid of the Holy Spirit to make my labors successful in their moral and religious reform, and requesting the prayers of all, that I may so discharge my duty as to meet the approval of the Great Head of the church at last,

I remain yours, with respect,

JOB WASHBURN,

*Chaplain of the Maine State Prison.*

Thomaston, January 1, 1844.



*To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison.*

GENTLEMEN:—The number of sick in the Hospital, January 1st, 1843, was two. The prevailing sickness during the year has been about the same as last year, viz: colds, rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, &c., and from the same causes. The number of sick in the Hospital at the commencement of the year 1844, none. During the year two have died of pulmonary consumption—in both cases they entered the Prison with the disease of which they died.

DANIEL ROSE,

*Physician and Surgeon Maine State Prison.*

Thomaston, January, 1844.

**A List of Convicts in the Maine State Prison, December 31, 1843.**

County.	Names.	Sentence.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. com.
Lincoln,	Akers, Nathaniel	Life.	Arson.	Sept. 24, 1841.	Gorham.	30	3
Penobscot,	Alexander, James	1 year.	Larceny.	Feb. 12, 1843.	Northport.	36	
York,	Austin, Samuel B.	3 years.	do.	Sept. 6, 1842.	York.	20	
Waldo,	Ball, Benjamin	15 years.	do.	Dec. 1, 1834.	Boston.	31	3
Washington,	Brannick, William	Life.	Burglary.	August 1, 1842.	Ireland.	28	
Cumberland,	Blackstone, Edward	4 years.	Adultery.	Dec. 3, 1842.	England.	60	
do.	Blaney, William	2 years.	Larceny.	July 1, 1843.	Houlton.	18	
Lincoln,	Boothby, Samuel	2 years.	do.	Sept. 2, 1843.	Saco.	23	
Cumberland,	Coombs, William	3 years.	do.	Oct. 19, 1842.	New Jersey.	27	
Lincoln,	Cremer, Israel	10 years.	Arson.	Sept. 25, 1843.	Waldoborough.	35	
Penobscot,	Cornelius, Thomas	4 years.	Larceny.	Oct. 26, 1843.	N. Brunswick.	28	
Cumberland,	Cole, Cyrus	10 years.	Passing counterfeit money.	Dec. 3, 1843.	Poland.	25	
Lincoln,	Dyer, William	10 years.	Larceny.	Sept. 13, 1834.	Sidney.	28	2
Cumberland,	Dyer, Martha Ann	10 years.	do.	Oct. 17, 1839.	Pittsfield.	38	
Somerset,	Daugherty, Edward	5 years.	Assault to ravish.	July 11, 1839.	Ireland.	49	
Cumberland,	Davis, Samuel	6 years.	Larceny.	June 30, 1834.	N. Hampshire.	51	2
do.	Davis, James	2 years.	do.	March 27, 1812.	Portland.	16	
Penobscot,	Daly, Patrick	4 years.	Assault to ravish.	Nov. 10, 1841.	Ireland.	28	
Cumberland,	Evans, Daniel	1 year.	Larceny.	July 1, 1843.	Pittsion.	47	
do.	Fitch, James	9 years.	Assault to kill.	April 29, 1835.	Gardiner.	35	2
Kennebec,	Fogg, Elijah	Life.	Arson.	Oct. 20, 1838.	Gorham.	28	
Washington,	Ferguson, Jane	4 years.	Larceny.	Oct. 15, 1841.	Ireland.	35	
Kennebec,	Fellows, Russell S.	7 years.	Arson.	Nov. 6, 1842.	Winthrop.	17	
York,	Furlong, Patrick	1 year.	Larceny.	Nov. 1, 1843.	Limerick.	38	
Franklin,	Gould, Selden C.	2 years.	Forgery.	June 22, 1843.	Wilton.	26	2
Somerset,	Hill, John	Life.	Arson.	June 25, 1842.	England.	53	
Cumberland,	Hill, Richard S.	2 years.	Larceny.	March 27, 1842.	Boston.	16	
Washington,	Hickey, William	2 years, 6 months.	do.	Dec. 22, 1841.	Machias.	35	
Kennebec,	House, Allen	4 years.	Adultery.	Nov. 6, 1842.	Leeds.	50	2

Oxford,	Houghton, Ward H.	1 year.	Passing counterfeit money.	Dec. 3, 1843.	Norway.	18	
Washington,	Innman, George W.	1 year, 6 months.	Larceny.	Oct. 9, 1843.	Stillwater.	27	2
Kennebec,	Kenry, Charles	4 years.	do.	Jan. 6, 1842.	New York.	25	
Franklin,	Knott, William B.	1 year.	do.	Oct. 5, 1843.	Roxborough.	35	3
York,	Lewis, Paul jr.	5 years.	do.	June 19, 1839.	Kittery.	28	
Cumberland,	Libby, Charles	2 years.	do.	March 27, 1842.	Portland.	19	
Washington,	Lysle, Samuel	4 years.	do.	Oct. 9, 1843.	England.	20	
Penobscot,	Leavett, Eliphalet	5 years.	do.	Oct. 26, 1843.	N. Hampshire.	31	
do.	Mitchell, James H.	5 years.	do.	Oct. 26, 1843.	Windsor.	53	2
Somerset,	Marks, Thomas	3 years.	Assault to ravish.	Oct. 14, 1841.	Ireland.	26	
Cumberland,	Metts, Daniel J.	2 years.	Larceny.	March 27, 1842.	New York.	17	
2* Oxford,	McLucas, Royal	1 year.	Malicious mischief.	July 1, 1843.	Hiram.	21	
Penobscot,	Merrill, James C.	2 years.	Larceny.	June 15, 1843.	Acton.	23	
Cumberland,	Pierce, Benjamin	4 years.	do.	Oct. 17, 1842.	Eastport.	28	
Hancock,	Patten, John jr.	10 years.	Manslaughter.	July 28, 1840.	Bucksport.	17	
Kennebec,	Powers, John	1 year.	Larceny.	Sept. 23, 1843.	Ireland.	41	3
Penobscot,	Robbins, Daniel	5 years.	Forgery.	Nov. 11, 1839.	Leeds.	30	
Cumberland,	Robinson, Charles	4 years.	Larceny.	Oct. 17, 1840.	Pembroke.	32	
Kennebec,	Richardson, Columbus	3 years.	do.	Jan. 5, 1843.	Litchfield.	27	
Cumberland,	Richardson, Oliver D.	12 years.	do.	July 1, 1843.	Otisfield.	37	5
Washington,	Raney, James	1 year, 3 months.	do.	March 22, 1843.	Scotland.	28	
Lincoln,	Richards, Nathan	7 years.	Burglary.	Sept. 25, 1843.	Wayne.	27	3
Penobscot,	Spencer, Isaac	Life.	Murder, sent. commuted.	Feb. 21, 1836.	Orono.	21	
Washington,	Sharkey, Thomas	Life.	Burglary.	Aug. 1, 1842.	Ireland.	22	
Cumberland,	Somerville, Meldon	2 years.	Larceny.	Oct. 19, 1842.	London.	53	
Penobscot,	Sawyer, Henry	2 years.	do.	Oct. 27, 1842.	Saco.	34	
Lincoln,	Studley, Ezekiel	2 years.	do.	Sept. 2, 1843.	Long Island.	34	
Cumberland,	Smith, Henry R.	1 year.	do.	Oct. 21, 1843.	England.	27	
Waldo,	Thompson, William	2 years.	Attempt to ravish.	Feb. 15, 1842.	Northport.	15	
do.	Temple, Joab	3 years.	Perjury.	Dec. 24, 1842.	Montville.	25	
Cumberland,	Thorn, Thomas	{ To be hanged by the neck till dead. }	Murder.	May 17, 1843.	Long Island.	24	

**A list of Convicts in the Maine State Prison, December 31, 1843, (Continued.)**

County.	Names.	Sentence.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. com.
Cumberland,	Whitten, Aaron	3 years.	Larceny.	March 27, 1842.	Scarborough.	25	
Oxford,	Witts, William	1 year, 6 months.	do.	Sept. 6, 1842.	Ireland.	22	
Cumberland,	Watson, Nathaniel	1 year.	do.	April 9, 1843.	Westbrook.	16	

**Statement of Convicts.**

Whole number of Convicts committed since July 2, 1824,	808	Number of Convicts in Prison, Dec. 31, 1842,	.	.	57
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	590	Received since,	.	.	27
Pardoned,	125				—
Died,	23				84
Escaped and not retaken,	7	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	.	.	13
Number remaining Dec. 30, 1843,	63	Pardoned,	.	.	6
	— 808	Died,	.	.	2
					—
		Number remaining,	.	.	63

**Crimes.**

Larceny,	39	Perjury,	1
Arson,	5	Malicious mischief,	1
Burglary,	3	Manslaughter,	1
Adultery,	2	Murder, sentence commuted,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	2	Murder,	1
Assault to ravish,	4		—
Assault to kill,	1	Total,	63
Forgery,	2		

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

From 10 to 20 years,	10	From 40 to 50 years,	4
“ 20 to 30 “	28	“ 50 to 60 “	5
“ 30 to 40 “	16		
		Total,	63

TERM OF SENTENCE.

During life,	6	For 4 years	9
For 15 years	1	“ 3 “	6
“ 12 “	1	“ 2 “ 6 months	1
“ 10 “	5	“ 2 “	12
“ 9 “	1	“ 1 “ 6 months	2
“ 7 “	2	“ 1 “ 3 “	1
“ 6 “	1	“ 1 “	10
“ 5 “	5		
		Total,	63

STATEMENT of commitments for the last seven years, with the number of crimes against property and persons.

1833,	36	committed crime, against property	33,	and persons	3
1834,	32	“ “ “ “	27,	“ “	5
1835,	39	“ “ “ “	32,	“ “	7
1836,	44	“ “ “ “	33,	“ “	11
1837,	34	“ “ “ “	28,	“ “	6
1838,	38	“ “ “ “	34,	“ “	4
1839,	36	“ “ “ “	30,	“ “	6
1840,	30	“ “ “ “	26,	“ “	4
1841,	13	“ “ “ “	11,	“ “	2
1842,	31	“ “ “ “	28,	“ “	3
1843,	27	“ “ “ “	26,	“ “	1
			308		52

## Report of the State Prison for Friday, December 29, 1843.

OFFICERS.	Warden.	Deputy Warden.	Clerk and Com.	Overseers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Present on duty.	1	1	1	7	10	
Absent on Duty.						

## CONVICTS.

Laborers in the Quarry 14.	In the Smith Shops 5.		19	TOTAL.
Shoe-Makers 20.	Wheel-Wrights 8.	Tailors 3.	31	
Shoe-Binders 2.	Cooks 2.	Washers 1.	5	
Attending Sick	Waiters 2.	Lumpers 2.	4	
Invalids	Barbers 1.	In punishment 1.	2	
	Sick in the Hospital 2.		2	
		Aggregate,		63
Visitors				

A report like the above is made every day by the Deputy Warden, examined by the Warden and recorded by the Clerk.

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*STATEMENT of the time spent by the convicts in different situations during the last year.*

|                                             |   |   |   |   |             |
|---------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| By Shoemakers,                              | - | - | - | - | 5,974 days. |
| “ Blacksmiths,                              | - | - | - | - | 1,334 “     |
| “ Wheelwrights,                             | - | - | - | - | 2,355 “     |
| “ Tailors,                                  | - | - | - | - | 1,090 “     |
| “ Shoebinders,                              | - | - | - | - | 489 “       |
| “ Cooks,                                    | - | - | - | - | 616 “       |
| “ Washers,                                  | - | - | - | - | 300 “       |
| “ Waiters,                                  | - | - | - | - | 462 “       |
| “ Lumpers,                                  | - | - | - | - | 687 “       |
| “ Barbers,                                  | - | - | - | - | 289 “       |
| “ Quarrymen,                                | - | - | - | - | 677 “       |
| “ Sickness,                                 | - | - | - | - | 748 “       |
| In cells on account of storms and holidays, |   |   |   |   | 354 “       |
| In solitary, for punishment,                |   |   |   |   | 70 “        |
| Labor on new Prison,                        |   |   |   |   | 2,284 “     |

**STATEMENT of the Liabilities and Resources of the State Prison, for the year ending December 31, 1843.**

| 1842.    | LIABILITIES.                                  |             | 1843.    | RESOURCES.                                          |             |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Dec. 31. | For stock and tools in Shoemaking department, | 2,208 57    | Dec. 31. | By stock and tools in Shoemaking department,        | 2,827 81    |
| "        | " " Wheelwright department,                   | 4,346 00    | "        | " " Wheelwright department,                         | 4,770 00    |
| "        | " " Blacksmith department,                    | 1,245 78    | "        | " " Blacksmith department,                          | 1,595 25    |
| "        | " " Team department,                          | 245 58      | "        | " " Team department,                                | 350 33      |
| "        | " " Lime quarry department,                   | 2,307 05    | "        | " " Lime quarry department,                         | 886 39      |
| "        | " Subsistence department,                     | 1,030 28    | "        | " Subsistence department,                           | 831 64      |
| "        | " Fuel and Lights department,                 | 409 54      | "        | " Fuel and Lights department,                       | 116 08      |
| "        | " Clothing department,                        | 890 52      | "        | " Clothing department,                              | 1,004 46    |
|          | Sundry expenses,                              | 435 96      | "        | " sundry expenses,                                  | 440 01      |
|          |                                               | \$13,119 88 |          |                                                     | \$12,821 97 |
|          | For amount paid for Shoemaking department,    | 3,392 84    |          | By am't rec'd and charged by Shoemaking department, | 5,372 76    |
| "        | " " Wheelwright department,                   | 2,068 57    | "        | " " " Wheelwright department,                       | 2,658 34    |
| "        | " " Blacksmith department,                    | 1,192 96    | "        | " " " Blacksmith department,                        | 2,156 36    |
| "        | " " Team department,                          | 751 89      | "        | " " " Team department,                              | 697 75      |
| "        | " " Lime quarry department,                   | 967 32      | "        | " " " Lime quarry department,                       | 1,812 89    |
| "        | " " Subsistence department,                   | 1,957 08    | "        | " " " Subsistence department,                       | 388 80      |
| "        | " " Fuel and Lights department,               | 455 35      | "        | " " " Fuel and Lights department,                   | 42 91       |
| "        | " " Clothing department,                      | 757 54      | "        | " " " Clothing department,                          | 342 67      |
| "        | " " Sundry expenses,                          | 407 90      | "        | " " " Sundry expenses,                              | 11 69       |
|          | Transporting convicts,                        | 400 00      | "        | " " Convicts admitted,                              | 77          |
|          | Convicts discharged,                          | 249 71      | "        | " " from visitors,                                  | 78 77       |
|          | For amount paid Officers' salaries,           | 4,077 61    | "        | " " from building and repairs,                      | 186 71      |
| "        | " " for building and repairs,                 | 3,692 26    | "        | " of new Prison, including labor done by convicts,  | 5,253 22    |
| "        | " due individuals on books,                   | 3,060 16    | "        | " received of State Treasurer,                      | 7,238 25    |
| "        | " " " notes,                                  | 590 36      | "        | " due from individuals on books,                    | 7,248 52    |
|          | Balance,                                      | 10,115 59   | "        | " " " notes,                                        | 1,035 25    |
|          |                                               | \$47,257 62 |          |                                                     | \$47,257 62 |

*To show the present Resources of the Prison, over all Liabilities :*

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| To above balances,                  | 10,115 59   |
| Add amount of Stock,                | 12,821 97   |
|                                     | <hr/>       |
| Deduct for new Prison,              | 22,937 56   |
|                                     | 5,253 22    |
| Actual Resources December 31, 1843, | \$17,684 34 |

## STATE OF MAINE.

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IN SENATE, January 17, 1844.

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

JERE HASKELL, *Secretary.*