

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1848.

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Augusta:

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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1849.

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# TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.

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No. 25.

SENATE.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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

The Inspectors of the Maine State Prison respectfully submit the following

### ANNUAL REPORT:

At the date of the last annual report, April 30, 1847, there were confined in the prison sixty-nine males and one female. During the past year twenty-two have been received, twenty-one discharged on expiration of sentence, two pardoned, and two removed to the Insane Hospital—leaving sixty-seven, the present number. They are situated and employed as follows:

Laborers in quarry, . . . . . 6	Wheelrights, . . . . . 10
Shoemakers, . . . . . 31	Cooks, . . . . . 2
Tailors, . . . . . 3	Waiters, . . . . . 1
Washers, . . . . . 2	In solitary, . . . . . 3
Sick in hospital, . . . . . 3	—
In Smiths' shop, . . . . . 6	Total, . . . . . 67

It will be seen by the list of punishments annexed, that solitary confinement has been principally depended upon during the year to preserve order and maintain the discipline of the prison; but it has been found necessary, in a few instances, to resort to the more degrading punishment of stripes, and the chain and clog. However much a resort to these means to preserve order may be regretted, the inspectors are forced to acknowledge that in the management of convicts personal chastisement of some kind is not only indispensable for the preservation of order by its subjects, but that the influence of such an example upon the willful and refractory is often salutary and efficient.

It is undoubtedly true, that the great "law of kindness" should be the governing principle in our intercourse with the world, but more particularly so while watching over and directing the actions of those victims of vice who are shut out from the world as a punishment for their crimes. While in our intercourse with the criminal, it should ever be remembered that however different our situation, we are still members of the same great family, and treat them with kindness; yet we should not be so far under the influence of a "morbid sympathy" for the sufferings of the prisoner as entirely to lose sight of, and almost make him forget, the crime for which he is confined. We should not fear to speak in his presence of crime and its punishment, or to remind him of his offense,—should not by our intercourse and conversation lead him to entirely overlook his guilt and only to think of imprisonment as a misfortune, but should point out to him, with kindness, his true situation; convince him of the importance of a thorough self-examination, and reformation; persuade him to submit to the rules of discipline, and during the time of his confinement to commence the practice of industry and application, that, continued after his discharge, will be sure to establish for him a good character, and render him a useful and respected citizen.

It is said that severe coercive measures compel, but seldom reform. This is undoubtedly true—and most convicts have the same feelings and susceptibilities as other men, and can readily be

operated upon and influenced by the same motives—and these facts should never be lost sight of in their treatment.

While most of those who have been confined in prison, having satisfied themselves that the way of the transgressor is hard, have abandoned their former course of crime upon their return into society, have formed new associates and applied themselves to some useful employment, yet the statistics of every prison show frequent recommitments of those who, not having commenced a course of reform while in prison, are again soon arrested in their acts of violence and guilt.

When the character of this latter class is taken into consideration; when it is remembered that with many of them the principles of kindness and morality were never cultivated in their youth; that their whole life till the time of their confinement had been spent under the complete influence of passion, it will readily be seen that their imprisonment only tends to sour them towards the whole world, but more particularly towards those who are directly the means of keeping them in confinement. While such is the case, can it for a moment be supposed that prison discipline can be maintained without occasionally resorting to severe punishment of some kind? Observation plainly shows that there are some in every prison who can only be properly subdued by physical suffering—some who cannot be *reformed*, but must be *compelled*.

During his whole continuance at the prison the warden has endeavored, and with a good degree of success, to sustain the rules and regulations of the prison by his forbearance, the mildness of his punishments, and various acts of kindness; nor has he ever resorted to any other punishment than a few days solitary confinement, till he was satisfied that the convict deserved it, and that the safety of the officers, and other prisoners, rendered it necessary.

In July last, it was found necessary by the warden to take C. Richardson (sentenced for life) from the shoe shop and place him in separate confinement, where he still remains. This course was adopted after having frequently confined him for a short time, and compelled him to wear a clog and chain, and having frequently urged him to

abandon his course of willfulness and ugliness, without producing any good result, and in accordance with an assurance that if he persevered in his disobedience, he would be obliged to resort to continual solitary confinement. The inspectors are of opinion that when a convict continues in open violation of the rules of discipline,—when frequent mild punishments will not make him obedient,—the safety of the officers, and other prisoners, and the pecuniary interests of the state, are promoted by removing him from his shop or place of work, and placing him in solitary confinement. The inmates of a prison form a community, and should be governed, to a certain extent, like any other community,—and the same principle by which those who are so bad as not to be tolerated in society are confined in prison, requires that they should sometimes be separated, particularly if reformation be the object to be gained by subjecting them to prison discipline.

By a law passed in 1844, it was made part of the sentence in cases of murder, that the prisoner should be subjected to hard labor and solitary confinement. In order to carry such sentence properly into execution, it is necessary to have some different cells constructed, as the cells in the new prison, having been intended for sleeping apartments only, are entirely too small for constant occupation—being only eight feet long and from four and a half to five feet wide, and contain a bed and stool.

It is impossible for a convict to take sufficient exercise in so small a room to preserve his health, nor can he possibly be employed to any advantage to the state, while if he could be confined in a larger room he might be profitably employed at making shoes or some other work. The inspectors are confident that the interest of the state would be promoted by the alteration, while the cause of humanity calls loudly for the change.

The alteration in the law, inflicting solitary confinement in addition to hard labor upon the murderer, is a good and just one, and should not be altered, although many have recently appeared much opposed to it, and have endeavored to convince the public that it is a "barbarous law," that it is a disgrace to our statute books, and

that the old law in relation to hanging is preferable, being more civilized and humane. The sentence may be harder upon the murderer, but after having taken the life of a fellow being,—when society, not willing to tolerate him any longer, has expelled him forever—when his imprisonment is not for the purpose of making him a useful member of society after a few months' confinement, but to give him an opportunity to review his past life and prepare himself for a future state of existence,—there can be nothing unjust or barbarous in a law that requires him to be separated from others who are confined in prison for comparatively slight offences—to a law that applies in all cases where the "*separate system*" is adopted,—a system that has been faithfully examined and highly approved by many philanthropists and prison disciplinarians, not only in this country, but in Europe—by those whose opinions are entitled to respect, whose opportunities for observation and comparison have been great, whose whole object has been to ameliorate the condition of the convict, to assist in his reformation, and to protect society against the repetition of crime.

In the "congregate system" the inmates of our prisons have not necessarily forfeited all their rights; they still have some claims, and society has still its duties to perform towards them. They have a claim to protection from injustice; and shall we send into their midst the murderer, with the blood of a fellow being fresh upon his hands? If the influence of friends and society, aided by the fear of punishment, cannot stay the hand of the murderer, surely he may be easily provoked to repeat his acts of violence and blood after having been arrested in his guilt and placed where the law can do no more. While the murderer is allowed to associate with other prisoners in the shops and other places of work, they are only secured from his acts of violence, by the fear he may have of being killed before he is able to complete his work of blood; and as the number of such prisoners increases, it must from the nature of the case become necessary to increase the number of overseers, and keep all the prisoners constantly surrounded with an armed

force, thus very much retarding the operation of moral influence in producing a reformation.

During the last year two prisoners have been removed to the insane hospital, agreeably to the following act of the last legislature: "When any inmate of the state prison shall become insane, the warden shall notify the governor and council of the fact, and the governor, with the advice of the council, shall appoint a commission of two or more skillful physicians, to investigate the case, and if found insane by their examination, he or she shall be sent to the insane hospital until he or she shall become of sound mind; and if this event shall take place before the expiration of the time he or she was sentenced, he or she shall be returned to the prison. If said term has expired, he or she shall be discharged free. The expenses of the commission, removal and support shall be paid by the state." One of the prisoners, (Peter Samson) was insane when he was admitted, July 21st, and remained till Oct. 2d, 1847. The other (Henry Porter, *alias* Harrison G. Smith,) entered prison May 30, 1847, sentenced for two years; began to show symptoms of insanity about the first of Aug., 1847, and was removed Nov. 17, 1847.

The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good during the last year; no death has occurred, nor have any been long confined in the hospital. The whole time spent in the hospital is three hundred and fifty-nine days, being four hundred and ninety-three days less than during the previous year. The judicious division of time for labor and rest, the perfect cleanliness and thorough ventilation of the cells, the personal cleanliness of the convicts, good and comfortable clothing, sufficient quantity of wholesome food, renders but little medical assistance necessary. It appears by the physician's records, that only two cases of fever have occurred during the year, and those of a very mild form.

The inspectors would refer to the annexed report of the chaplain for particulars in relation to the manner in which the religious and moral instruction of the prisoners has been conducted during the year.



The situation of the warden's dwelling-house is such as to render it absolutely necessary to have it repaired during the present season. The roof leaks very badly, leaving the property of the state and the warden's furniture much exposed. The roof over the guard-room leaks so much that it is impossible to keep the plastering on, thus exposing its occupants and requiring much more fuel to warm it. As it is necessary to cover the roof, it would be advisable to have it slated; and either to remove the wooden gable ends of the house and rebuild them with stone or to have them covered with slate in order to render the building fire-proof, which is very desirable, as it is much exposed on account of its location, being so near the work shops in the prison yard. And it would certainly be for the interest of the state to get clear of the present wooden structure about the prison, and have its place supplied with something more substantial, and thus save the expense of constant repairs. It is also necessary to rebuild the two gate-ways leading into the prison yard, and it should be done by substituting stone for its present wood work. The inspectors are aware that the prison is not a source of income to the state, and this is probably one reason why the legislature has been unwilling to make appropriations for alterations and repairs. When the small number of convicts is taken into consideration, it will readily be seen why they do not become a source of revenue to the state. By comparing the proceeds of the labor done by the convicts in this prison with that of other prisons, the result shows that they earn as much according to the number as in any other prison; but while the whole number is so small as at present, and so many necessarily employed where their earnings do not appear,—as in cooking, washing, tending and preparing wood for fires, together with those in the hospital and solitary confinement,—the whole amount of earnings cannot be very large, while the expense of watching over them and directing their work, is about the same as if the number of convicts was sufficient to double the amount of their earnings.

Instead of being anxious that the prison should yield an income to the state, it should be a source of gratification that there are so

few convicts in the prison and so small amount of crime in the state, that the different counties are subject to so little expense in arresting criminals and conducting their trials, and that the state enjoys the voluntary labor of the free and virtuous citizen instead of the forced work of the criminal while serving out his time of punishment within the prison yard. Should the legislature think it expedient to cause some new cells to be constructed for separate confinement, and a new hospital for the sick, and the dwelling-house and gate-ways to be repaired, it will be necessary to make an appropriation to meet the expense of such work, as it will be impossible to make such alterations from the present resources of the prison, and carry on the work in the different departments.

The inspectors would suggest the propriety of increasing the salaries of the deputy warden and overseers, as they do not, with their present salaries, receive a fair compensation for their services.

In taking account of stock, the property in and about the prison was found to amount to \$16,678·21. Add to this the balance of notes and accounts in favor of the prison, amounting to \$8,087·28, and it gives \$24,765·49, as the resources of the prison over all liabilities. But this cannot all be considered available, as a considerable portion of the stock, as will be seen by the annexed tables, consists of tools and furniture in the various departments, and fixtures, in the expense account; nor can it be expected that all the accounts in favor of the prison, amounting to \$14,498·89, will ever be collected, as this amount is made up of the balances of 349 unsettled accounts on the prison books, which have been accumulating since 1839—but enough will undoubtedly be realized to defray the ordinary expenses of the prison without any appropriation by the legislature. By examination of the books, it appears that the largest balance is \$2,817·16, and the smallest 10 cents. The value of these accounts is probably as good as the same number and amount would be that might accumulate upon the books of any judicious trader. It is desirable that these accounts should be closed, and some plan adopted to prevent accounts from running so long. One great reason why the number of unsettled accounts is

so large, is owing to the situation of the market for the sale of manufactured articles being such that the warden has been obliged to transact almost the whole business of the prison by barter: very seldom being able to sell for cash, he must change property several times before converting it into money, or being able to pay for such materials as he is obliged to have for carrying out the work in the shops and furnishing supplies for the convicts.

Annexed to this report are tables showing the various departments of profit and expense, with the result in each, and others showing the situation of the convicts during the past year.

In closing this report the inspectors would acknowledge their obligations to the warden for his constant attention to them during their frequent visits, and his perfect willingness to give them every information relating to the affairs of the prison. The clerk has shown his usual care and attention in keeping the books and performing the other duties of his situation; and all the subordinate officers, are faithful and industrious, and exemplary in their habits.

BENJAMIN F. BUXTON, } *Inspectors of*  
 GEORGE A. STARR, } *Maine*  
 STEPHEN BARROWS, } *State Prison.*

MAINE STATE PRISON, }  
 May 13, 1848. }

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison.*

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting my yearly report as chaplain of the prison, it is my privilege to state, as heretofore, that the convicts have behaved themselves well, and are remarkably solemn and attentive during divine service, of which we have held two each Lord's day. If stillness, attention, and apparent deep feelings, attended with weeping, are indications of good, and encouraging to a speaker; those appearances are often visible, more so than in ordinary congregations elsewhere; and I am not without evidence, from time to time, that religious instruction is blessed to the saving conversion of some. I have recently received two very interesting letters of a religious character from one who was discharged last season, whose mind was wrought upon in prison, and where he obtained hope of the pardon of his sins, and (as he writes) enjoyed some of the happiest days in his life.

Our Sabbath-school the past season contained a larger number than usual, and many of them manifested an interest in Bible instruction.

We received a donation of ten dollars, shortly after my last report, from the managers of the Prison Discipline Society, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school, which was laid out in useful books exclusively for their use who were attached to a class.

While, however, hope is entertained that in some cases the means used result in a genuine reform, yet lamentable evidence is given that others, and perhaps the greater part, are still determined on a life of crime. I frequently visit them on the Sabbath at their cells, and have personal conversation with them, which is generally thankfully received. As those in solitary confinement are excluded the privilege of enjoying public worship, I feel in duty bound to visit them more frequently than I do others.

Feeling that I need special Divine aid, in order that either my public or private instruction is blessed, and hoping that christian sympathy will be felt, and and fervent prayer offered for this unfortunate class of our fellow men,

I remain yours respectfully,

JOB WASHBURN,

*Chaplain of the Maine State Prison.*

Thomaston, May 1, 1848.

*Copy of Record of Punishments.*

1847.			
May	25.	Arthur Starr, for refusing to work, and insolence,	6 days solitary.
"	31.	Joseph F. Lander, for talking and insolence,	2 do.
June	4.	Sam'l Lysle, for insolence and willful damage to work,	6 do.
"	9.	Columbus Richardson, for insolence,	8 do.
July	4.	Columbus Richardson, for insolence and disobeying orders,	6 do.
[and to be confined in solitary cell in new prison.]			
July	12.	J. F. Lander, for communicating with other convicts,	3 do.
"	12.	Isaac Spencer, for noise in his cell,	8 do.
"	14.	J. DeBoice, for fighting with J. Davis,	6 do.
"	14.	James Davis, for fighting with J. DeBoice,	3 do.
"	17.	Henry Green, for insolence,	3 do.
"	23.	John E. Lewis, for insolence,	2 do.
Aug.	2.	N. Akers, for quarreling with cook,	10 do.
"	2.	Arthur Starr, for fighting with E. Dwyer,	11 do.
"	2.	E. Dwyer, for fighting with A. Starr,	4 do.
"	3.	James DeBoice, talking and idleness,	8 do.
"	11.	Freeman Nicholson, for talking,	3 do.
"	11.	Jno. Browning, for talking,	3 do.
"	13.	Wilmot H. Boyd, for insolence, and boisterous and abusive language,	4 do.
"	13.	John Yarney, for talking and laughing,	and 11 stripes. 1 day solitary.
"	20.	J. Spencer, for talking,	9 do.
"	22.	J. Condon, for insolence and disobedience,	2 do.
Sept.	2.	Arthur Starr, for stealing shoes,	9 do.
"	3.	Timothy Leighton, for talking,	2 do.
"	5.	James Murray, for noise in chapel,	2 do.
"	5.	Thomas Owen, for noise in chapel,	2 do.
"	18.	J. Spencer, for insolence,	7 do.
"	18.	John Condon, for making signs to convicts,	4 do.
"	23.	Reuben B. Hamblet, for talking,	3 do.
"	23.	Robert Smith, for disobedience and insolence,	17 do.
"	28.	N. Akers, for assault on Mr. Carlton,	22 stripes, and chain and clog.
Oct.	7.	Thomas Corlett, for fighting Nickerson,	3 days solitary.
"	24.	J. F. Lander, for disturbance in chapel,	3 do.
"	26.	Joseph H. Johnson, for noise in cell,	2 do.
Nov.	7.	W. H. Boyd, for writing to convicts,	3 do.
"	8.	Charles Sweetsir, for talking and insolence,	2 do.
"	8.	Jno. Welch, for talking and insolence,	2 do.
"	9.	Jno. Condon, for talking with J. Willis,	2 do.
"	12.	Jno. Welch, for asking teamster for tobacco,	1 do.
"	23.	James DeBoice, for talking with Wheelwright,	3 do.
"	26.	Isaac Spencer, for insolence and noise in cell,	4 do.
"	27.	James H. Frost, for writing to a convict,	2 do.
"	27.	Joseph H. Johnson, for writing to a convict,	2 do.
Dec.	12.	William H. Storer, for insolence and noise,	3 do.
"	19.	O. D. Richardson, for disturbing Divine service,	2 do.
"	19.	James H. Frost, for disturbing Divine service,	2 do.
"	12.	Jno. Welch, for disturbing Divine service,	2 do.
"	12.	George W. Jordan, for disturbing Divine service,	2 do.
"	28.	Jno. Welch, for talking,	1 do.

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*Record of Punishments—(Continued.)*

1847.		
Dec. 28.	Joseph H. Johnson, for talking, . . . . .	1 day solitary.
" 29.	Oliver Graffam, for insolence and profanity, . . . . .	3 do.
1848.		
Jan. 2.	Wilmot H. Wood, for insolence, . . . . .	1 do.
" 4.	James H. Frost, for talking and idleness, . . . . .	1 do.
" 4.	Joseph H. Johnson, for talking and idleness, . . . . .	1 do.
" 9.	George W. Jordan, for noise in cell, . . . . .	1 do.
" 18.	Isaac Spencer, for stabbing four prisoners, . . . . .	} 24 stripes, and chain and clog. 2 days solitary.
" 19.	Hugh Hayden, for spoiling his work, . . . . .	
" 21.	James H. Frost, for writing to convicts, . . . . .	2 do.
Feb. 5.	Joseph F. Lander, for talking, . . . . .	3 do.
" 5.	Arthur Starr, for writing and insolence, . . . . .	6 do.
" 6.	Henry Green, for noise and riotous conduct in cell, . . . . .	6 do.
" 7.	Charles Kenza, for insolence and profanity, . . . . .	2 do.
" 10.	Eliph. Leavett, for disobeying orders, . . . . .	2 do.
" 14.	Dean Taylor, for talking, . . . . .	2 do.
" 15.	Selden Gould, for writing to convicts, . . . . .	3 do.
" 18.	Charles P. Nutting, for insolence, . . . . .	1 do.
" 24.	Edward Dwyer, for having tobacco, . . . . .	1 do.
Mar. 15.	James DeBoice, for assault on deputy warden, being partially insane, . . . . .	Solitary.
" 17.	Nathan Akers, for talking and making signs, . . . . .	2 days solitary.
" 31.	Henry Sawyer, for insolence, . . . . .	2 do.
Ap'l 14.	Eliphalet Leavett, for insolence, . . . . .	3 do.
" 21.	Isaac Spencer, for willfully spoiling his work, . . . . .	4 do.
" 25.	Angelo S. Garland, for talking, . . . . .	1 do.

N. B.—The above punishments by stripes were inflicted with a small green hide.

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures in the various Departments from April 30, 1847, to April 30, 1848.*

<i>Wheelwright Department.</i>			
1847. April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	5,383 49	
	To charged to department since,	1,643 66	
			7,027 15
1848. April 30,	By stock and tools on hand,	5,836 58	
	By credit to department,	2,995 04	
			8,831 62
	Balance in favor of department,		1,804 47
—			
<i>Shoemaking Department.</i>			
1847. April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	4,377 23	
	To charged to department since,	5,061 18	
			9,438 41
1848. April 30,	By stock and tools on hand,	3,075 56	
	By credit to department,	7,694 33	
			10,769 89
	Balance in favor of department,		1,331 48
—			
<i>Blacksmith Department.</i>			
1847. April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	1,271 33	
	To charged to department since,	2,380 96	
			3,652 29
1848. April 30,	By stock and tools on hand,	1,683 37	
	By credit to department,	3,051 14	
			4,734 51
	Balance in favor of department,		1,082 22
—			
<i>Lime Quarry Department.</i>			
1847. April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	2,891 27	
	To charged to department since,	560 83	
			3,452 10
1848. April 30,	By stock and tools on hand,	3,115 02	
	By credit to department,	1,635 51	
			4,750 53
	Balance in favor of department,		1,298 43



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*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—(Continued.)*

<i>Team Department.</i>			
1847. April 30,	To stock and tools on hand, To charged to department since,	465 00 785 69	
			1,250 69
1848. April 30,	By stock and tools on hand, By credit to department,	515 00 863 45	
			1,378 45
	Balance in favor of department,		127 76
—			
<i>Subsistence Department.</i>			
1847. April 30,	To stock on hand, To charged to department since,	352 41 2,945 14	
			3,197 55
1848. April 30,	By stock on hand, By credit to department,	288 95 329 05	
			618 00
	Balance against department,		2,579 55
—			
<i>Fuel and Lights Department.</i>			
1847. April 30,	To stock on hand, To charged to department since,	283 45 701 53	
			984 00
1848. April 30,	By stock on hand, By credit to department,	76 00 2 00	
			78 00
	Balance against department,		906 98
—			
<i>Clothing Department.</i>			
1847. April 30,	To stock on hand, To charged to department since,	1,088 55 689 81	
			1,778 36
1848. April 30,	By stock on hand, By credit to department,	1,015 06 173 51	
			1,188 57
	Balance against department,		589 79

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—(Continued.)*

		<i>Expense Account Department</i>		
1847.				
April 30.	To stock on hand,	1,043	83	
	To charged to department since,	1,001	99	
				2,045 82
1848.				
April 30.	By stock on hand,	1,072	67	
	By credit to department,	233	35	
				1,306 02
	Balance against department,			\$739 80

*Receipts and Expenditures not included in the foregoing tables.*

Received from state treasury,	. . . . .	4,547	50	
“ visitors,	. . . . .	127	12	
“ convicts admitted,	. . . . .	11	13	
				4,785 75
Expended for officers' salaries from April 30, 1847, to				
April 30, 1848,	. . . . .	4,526	46	
“ convicts discharged,	. . . . .	240	98	
“ building and repairs,	. . . . .	337	53	
				\$5,104 97

*Statement of Stock and Tools.*

1847.				
April 30.	Amount of stock and tools,	. . . . .		17,056 56
1848.				
April 30.	Amount in Wheelwright department,	. . . . .	5,836 58	
	“ Shoemaking department,	. . . . .	3,075 56	
	“ Blacksmith department,	. . . . .	1,683 37	
	“ Lime Quarry department,	. . . . .	3,115 02	
	“ Team department,	. . . . .	515 00	
	“ Subsistence department,	. . . . .	288 95	
	“ Fuel and Lights department,	. . . . .	76 00	
	“ Clothing department,	. . . . .	1,015 06	
	“ Expense Account department,	. . . . .	1,072 67	
				\$16,678 21

Of the above amount, the tools in the departments, and stock in Expense Account, that cannot be considered available, is \$2,518.

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*Recapitulation of balance in different Departments.*

Balance in favor of Wheelwright department, . . .	1,804 47	
“ “ Shoemaking department, . . .	1,331 48	
“ “ Blacksmith department, . . .	1,082 22	
“ “ Lime Quarry department, . . .	1,298 43	
“ “ Team department, . . .	127 76	5,644 36
<hr/>		
Balance against Subsistence department, . . .	2,579 55	
“ “ Fuel and Lights department, . . .	906 98	
“ “ Clothing department, . . .	589 79	
“ “ Expense Account department, . . .	739 80	4,816 12
<hr/>		
Balance in favor of income department, . . .		828 24

*Statement of Notes and Accounts.*

1847.			
April 30,	Amount due from individuals on notes and accounts, . . . . .	14,110 23	
	Am't due to individuals on notes and accounts, . . . . .	7,068 44	
	Balance in favor of prison, . . . . .		7,041 79
1848.			
April 30,	Amount due from individuals on notes, . . . . .	647 74	
	Amount due from individuals on accounts, . . . . .	14,498 89	15,146 63
	Amount due to individuals on notes, . . . . .	1,922 81	
	Amount due to individuals on accounts, . . . . .	5,136 54	7,059 35
	Balance in favor of prison, . . . . .		8,087 28

*Statement of Convicts.*

Number of convicts in prison	Whole number of convicts received	
April 30, 1847, . . . . . 70	since July 2, 1824, . . . . . 931	
Received since, . . . . . 22	Discharged on expiration of sentence, . . . . . 687	
	Pardoned, . . . . . 141	
	Died, . . . . . 27	
Discharged on expiration of sentence, . . . . . 21	Escaped and not taken, . . . . . 7	
Pardoned, . . . . . 2	Removed to Insane Hospital, . . . . . 2	
Removed to the Insane Hospital, 2—25	Remaining number, . . . . . 67	
Remaining April 30, 1848, 67		931

*Crimes.*

Rape, . . . . .	2	Murder, awaiting sentence of death, . . . . .	2
Incest, . . . . .	1	Murder in second degree, . . . . .	2
Assault with intent to kill, . . . . .	1	Murder, sentence commuted, . . . . .	1
Larceny, . . . . .	43	Forgery, . . . . .	2
Arson, . . . . .	3	Polygamy, . . . . .	1
Burglary, . . . . .	5		—
Adultery, . . . . .	2		67
Passing counterfeit money, . . . . .	2		

*Ages of Convicts when admitted.*

From 10 to 20 years, . . . . .	10	From 50 to 60 years, . . . . .	2
From 20 to 30 years, . . . . .	35	From 60 to 70 years, . . . . .	2
From 30 to 40 years, . . . . .	9		—
From 40 to 50 years, . . . . .	9	Total, . . . . .	67

*Term of Sentence.*

During life, . . . . .	10	For 5 years, . . . . .	15
Sentenced to be hanged, . . . . .	2	For 4 years, . . . . .	6
For 15 years, . . . . .	2	For 3 years, . . . . .	7
For 12 years, . . . . .	1	For 2 years, . . . . .	9
For 10 years, . . . . .	3	For 1 year, . . . . .	6
For 7 years, . . . . .	4		—
For 6 years, . . . . .	2	Total, . . . . .	67

*Number of days occupied by Convicts in different Departments for the year ending April 30, 1847.*

In Quarry, . . . . .	2,285	Lumpers, . . . . .	587
In Smith shop, . . . . .	2,172	In hospital, (sick,) . . . . .	359
In Shoe shop, . . . . .	9,342	In solitary, . . . . .	216
Wheelwrights, . . . . .	3,172	Sabbath, (in cells,) . . . . .	3,450
Tailors, . . . . .	1,071	Stormy, (in cells,) . . . . .	134
Cooks, . . . . .	598	Insane, (in cells,) . . . . .	52
Washers, . . . . .	605	Holidays, (in cells,) . . . . .	202
Waiters, . . . . .	583		



# STATE OF MAINE.



IN SENATE, May 18, 1848.

ORDERED, That 1,000 copies of the foregoing Report be printed for the use of the Legislature, 250 copies for the use of the Senate, and 50 copies for the use of the Warden.

DANIEL T. PIKE, *Secretary.*