

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSIONS

A. D. 1851--2.

Augusta:

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1852.

THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE.

No. 4.]

[HOUSE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

To His Excellency the Governor,

and the honorable Council of the State of Maine :

THE Inspectors of the Maine State Prison submit the following
R E P O R T :

Since our last annual report a portion of the prison buildings have been destroyed by fire ; and we believe by no want of proper care and watchfulness on the part of the officers of the prison. We estimate the loss not much short of \$6,000.

The number of convicts now in the prison is 87—an increase of 12 since the last year. They are employed as follows:—Laborers in the quarry 12 ; in the shoe shop 30 ; in the smith's shop 6 ; wheelwrights 13 ; tailors 3 ; washers 2 ; making baskets 4 ; lumpers 6 ; stone cutting 2 ; cook 1 ; joiner 1 ; in solitary 2 ; in punishment 1 ; sick in hospital 4.

In each of the departments of labor, the convicts have manifested

a due degree of industry and subordination to all the wholesome discipline required by the laws and regulations of the prison, and are generally well satisfied with the mild and kind treatment of the officers of the prison. This prison under the charge of the late warden held a high rank in public estimation for its excellent discipline and for the humanity with which its convicts have been treated. The present government has endeavored to conduct its affairs in such a manner as to merit a continuance of public favor, and no material change has been made during the past year either in the departments of labor or the discipline of the convicts.

The physician has furnished no report, but by an examination of the books we are satisfied that the health of the convicts has been well looked after; there has been no death during the past year.

By an act of the last legislature power was granted to the governor to appoint a committee of the council to visit the prison, three times at least in each year, and giving to the executive of the state the same supervisory powers over the affairs and management of the state prison heretofore exercised by a joint standing committee of the legislature.

There are many highly important and indispensable supervisory duties imposed upon the board of inspectors by the 177th chapter of the revised statutes of the state, very similar in their nature, to those in all institutions of the kind in the country, unrepealed—and could not be, without great detriment to the state, and a proper management of the affairs of the institution. Therefore we would respectfully suggest for the consideration of the executive, whether it would not be wise and expedient to recommend to the legislature some modification of the law of the last legislature. It can hardly be expected that a committee of the council, however able they may be, coming as they do, from parts of the state remote from the prison, and changing every year, can, by three hasty visits in a year, be as competent to advise the warden, as a permanent board of inspectors residing near the prison, and who by their weekly visits have become intimately acquainted with the officers and convicts and the general affairs of the prison. And it frequently hap-

pens that the warden, on some emergency, may require an opinion of a supervisory board, which cannot be had from a committee of the council without great expense and fatal delays. So far as the duties of the committee of the council may in any way conflict with those of the inspectors by the act referred to, should be repealed.

The law of the revised statutes which requires the inspectors to reside within six miles of the prison, was manifestly dictated by wisdom; a board of inspectors residing a great distance from the prison would not be able to exercise so complete a supervision over the convicts and the affairs of the prison generally, as would one near the institution, and most assuredly the outlay of expense to the state would be greatly enhanced. A wise policy would seem to dictate the re-enactment of the law requiring the inspectors to reside within six miles of the prison.

During the year past, the warden has expended an amount exceeding \$5,000 in building and repairs, under the advice and direction of the committee of the council. Some portion of this large outlay the board of inspectors would not have felt justified in giving their assent to.

We recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose of completing the wall around the prison grounds and for other necessary repairs. As a basis for legislative action on rebuilding a dwelling house, guard house and watch house, we would refer to the estimate in the report of the committee of the council.

The annexed tables will exhibit the financial standing of the prison. We would here remark that the amount of debts due the prison in the hands of an attorney, are more than one-half worthless.

The ability and faithfulness with which the clerk has discharged his arduous duties command our highest commendation.

The conduct of all the subordinate officers of the prison has been such as to command our approval.

HERMON STEVENS,	} <i>Inspectors of</i>	
STEPHEN BARROWS,		<i>the Maine</i>
PETER FULLER,		<i>State Prison.</i>

Thomaston, April 30, 1851.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison, I beg leave to submit the following report :

GENTLEMEN :—You are aware that there exists a great diversity both of intelligence and character among the convicts of the State Prison. A very few possess a partial knowledge of the natural sciences, yet most are very deficient in the most common branches of a common education. The convicts for the most part are deficient in a knowledge of the laws of our country. Nor is this confined to foreigners, in regard to whom it would be very reasonable to suppose there would be a great deficiency, but native born citizens are also deficient in a knowledge of their own country's laws. Most of the convicts are very ignorant of moral law. Want of early training on the part of parents, friends and guardians, together with the vicious influences exerted upon them by the society in which they have moved, has served to form sinful habits and practices, which in turn, have rendered them hardened and callous. Yet few of them have become so hardened that we need despair of their reformation by a faithful, constant application of the proper means. Most of the convicts when committed to prison are very desirous to learn, and by their attention and application, amply reward the philanthropic efforts put forth by the officers for their improvement. They have sympathies which need to be cherished, intellects which need to be trained, hearts which need to be cultivated. We have two services at present in the chapel on every Sabbath. They manifest much interest and pleasure in the services of the sanctuary. I can but indulge the hope that some of them are thoroughly reformed. In consequence of the successful discipline to which they are subjected, as well as a sense of what is becoming in the house of God and in his worship, their appearance

would do honor to any christian assembly. Some of the convicts have been allowed to practice singing during the week, the result of which is a very respectable choir of singers, which by their performance adds interest to the chapel services. The warden, with the other officers of the prison, takes a very commendable interest in the intellectual and moral improvement of the convicts, which renders the duties of the chaplain more easy, agreeable and efficient. A Sabbath School will soon be formed for the purpose of helping forward the reformation of the convicts.

As many boys from time to time are committed to prison, the chaplain can but regard with great delight, the legislative enactments in endowing and constituting a house of refuge for juvenile offenders. No man who loves his kind, who has a heart to feel for the woes and sufferings of mankind, but will rejoice in every attempt to ameliorate their condition. The patriot, the philanthropist, the christian, will cherish every institution which has for its object the advancement of human society, the perfection of the human race. We cherish in the brightest visions of hope, the thought that the legislature of this state, our own beloved state, will not in the future, as she has not in the past, be behind any state in the Union, in exercising a liberal policy towards her institutions of learning, philanthropy and love.

We congratulate them on the happy results which the library is producing upon the convicts which their liberality enabled the warden to purchase last year. We cannot, therefore, refrain from soliciting the legislature to make a like appropriation for the coming year.

Cherishing a strong desire that those unfortunate young men who are leaving the prison from time to time, may still be an honor to the state and a blessing to their parents and friends, we will labor with what ability we are possessed of, at the same time relying upon the blessing of Almighty God, and soliciting the counsel and prayers of the good, that entire success may crown the undertaking.

EDWARD FREEMAN, *Chaplain.*

PUNISHMENTS.

1850.	
May	3. Thomas Sharkey, making his escape—sentenced to wear a chain and clog.
"	7. Robert Becket, for disobedience, 2 days solitary.
"	14. Charles Kenza, for talking, 3 " "
"	18. Patrick Devine, for talking, part of a day "
"	19. John D. Williams, for kicking a prisoner, 1 day "
"	31. Samuel C. York, for talking, part of a day "
June	4. N. R. Thompson, for talking, 1 day "
"	4. Thomas Davis, 2d, for talking, 1 " "
"	4. J. Q. A. Trenholm, for talking, 1 " "
"	12. Elias Cilley, for talking and idleness, 1 " "
"	14. George W. Trowbridge, for talking, 1 " "
"	14. Edmund Higgins, for talking, 1 " "
"	15. John Whaling, for fighting, 1 " "
"	20. C. Richardson, for cutting his shoes, 1 " "
"	24. James Frost, for talking, 1 " "
"	25. Hosea Paul, for talking, 1 " "
July	2. Henry Lawrence, for talking, 1 " "
"	3. John Smith, for dancing, part of a day "
"	12. Charles Hickey, for talking, 1 day "
"	19. Patrick Devine, for fighting, 1 " "
"	19. Charles Johnson, for fighting, 1 " "
"	22. Charles Johnson, for pushing a prisoner, 2 days "
"	26. Robert Keese, for talking, 1 day "
"	27. George W. Hall, for insolence, chain and clog, and 4 days "
"	29. O. D. Richardson, for disobedience, part of a day "
Aug.	5. George W. Hall, for noisy and boisterous language, 9 days "
"	16. Charles Hickey, for disobedience, 1 day "
"	31. John Bourk, for disobedience, 1 " "
Sept.	5. George F. Kenney, for talking, part of a day "
"	9. Charles Hickey, for attempting to escape, 1 day "
"	16. O. D. Richardson, for disobedience, 5 days "
"	16. William H. Storer, for disobedience, 5 " "
"	19. Elias Cilley, for idleness, 1 day "
"	19. Henry S. Stowell, for talking, part of a day "
"	21. Hugh Boyle, for insolence, 2 days "
"	21. Charles Hickey, for feigning insanity, 3 " "
"	22. William H. Storer, boisterous language, water bath and 1 day "
"	27. Charles Kenza, for disobedience, 12 days "
"	28. Charles Hickey, for feigning sickness, water bath and 7 " "
Oct.	8. Joseph Todd, for disobedience, 4 " "
"	17. Reuben B. Hamblet, for insolence, 4 " "
"	23. Thomas Davis, for insolence, 2 " "
"	31. Charles Hickey, for noise in his cell, 1 day "
Nov.	11. Samuel H. Bell, for talking, 1 " "
"	11. Ensign Worthing, for talking, 1 " "
"	14. Manness Morse, for disobedience, 1 " "
"	20. Charles Hickey, for disobedience, chain and clog, and 1 " "
"	26. William Thurston, for attempting to escape, chain and clog.
Dec.	4. Hugh Boyle, for talking, 1 day solitary.
1851.	
Jan.	10. J. Q. A. Trenholm, for fighting, 2 days "
"	10. William H. Ford, for fighting, 1 day "
Feb.	5. William H. Storer, for noise and assaulting officer } 4 days "
"	with a club, } and chain and clog.
"	5. Robert Beckett, for noise in his cell, 1 day "
"	5. Robert Keese, for noise in his cell, 1 " "
"	5. William Libby, for noise in his cell, 1 " "

STATE PRISON.

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PUNISHMENTS—(Continued.)

1851.	
Feb.	5. James Murray, for noise in his cell, 1 day solitary.
"	5. Thomas Williams, for disobedience, 1 " "
March	3. George W. Hall, for noise in his cell, 1 " "
"	7. Elisha T. Allen, for insolence, 1 " "
"	18. George W. Hall, for noise, singing, screaming, tearing up bed, &c., 26 days "
"	18. Charles Hickey, for noise, 1 day "
"	26. Manness Morse, for noise, 1 " "
"	28. John Bourk, for talking and gazing about the shop, 1 " "
April	4. J. Q. A. Trenholm, for noise and insolence, 3 days "
"	13. Ensign Worthing, for talking, 2 " "
"	15. Patrick Devine, for insolence, 2 " "
"	20. William H. Storer, for profane language and boisterous behavior, remaining "
"	20. Hugh Boyle, for noise, 2 days "
"	20. Manness Morse, for noise, 2 " "
"	23. William Marshall, for noise, 1 day "

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures in the various Departments from April 30th, 1850, to April 30th, 1851.

<i>Wheelwright Department.</i>			
1850. April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	5,771 71	
	To charge the department since,	3,031 65	8,803 36
1851. April 30,	By stock and tools on hand,	3,866 97	
	By credit the department since,	6,272 81	10,139 78
	Balance in favor of the department,		1,336 42
—			
<i>Shoe Department.</i>			
1850. April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	1,436 67	
	To charge the department since,	4,243 64	5,680 31
1851. April 30,	By stock and tools on hand,	1,915 68	
	By credit the department since,	6,591 08	8,506 76
	Balance in favor of the department,		2,826 45
—			
<i>Blacksmith Department.</i>			
1850. April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	1,351 37	
	To charge the department since,	725 83	2,077 20
1851. April 30,	By stock and tools on hand,	1,265 85	
	By credit the department since,	1,878 90	3,144 75
	Balance in favor of the department,		1,067 55
—			
<i>Expense Account Department.</i>			
1850. April 30,	To stock on hand,	983 83	
	To charge the department since,	1,494 05	2,477 88
1851. April 30,	By stock on hand,	798 09	
	By credit department since,	18 59	816 68
	Balance against the department,		1,661 20

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Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—(Continued.)

		<i>Subsistence Account Department.</i>	
1850.			
April 30,	To stock on hand,	390 74	
	To charge the department since,	4,258 76	
			4,649 50
1851.			
April 30,	By stock on hand,	988 92	
	By credit the department since,	438 19	
			1,427 11
	Balance against the department,		3,222 39
		—	
		<i>Fuel and Light Department.</i>	
1850.			
April 30,	To stock on hand,	404 00	
	To charge the department since,	936 18	
			1,340 18
1851.			
April 30,	By stock on hand,	631 00	
	By credit the department since,	35 99	
			666 99
	Balance against the department,		673 19
		—	
		<i>Clothing Department.</i>	
1850.			
April 30,	To stock on hand,	1,114 16	
	To charge the department since,	1,391 19	
			2,505 35
1851.			
April 30,	By stock on hand,	1,040 21	
	By credit the department since,	223 48	
			1,263 69
	Balance against the department,		1,241 66
		—	
		<i>Lime Quarry Department.</i>	
1850.			
April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	511 58	
	To charge the department since,	325 26	
			736 84
1851.			
April 29,	By stock and tools on hand,	262 48	
	By credit the department since,	1,387 64	
			1,650 12
	Balance in favor of the department,		1,086 72
		—	
		<i>Team Department.</i>	
1850.			
April 30,	To stock and tools on hand,	643 65	
	To charge the department since,	1,319 48	
			1,963 13

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—(Continued.)

1851.	Amount brought over,		1,963 13
April 30,	By stock and tools on hand,	606 25	
	By credit the department since,	882 32	
			1,488 57
	Balance against the department,		474 56

Receipts and Expenditures not included in the foregoing tables.

Received from the state treasury,	8,156 00	
“ visitors,	105 11	8,261 11
Expended for officers' salaries,	4,839 67	
“ convicts discharged,	337 71	
“ building and repairs,	6,562 49	11,739 87
Expended more than received,		3,478 76

Statement of Notes and Accounts.

1851.	Amount due from individuals on new accounts,	3,483 09	
April 30,	“ “ “ “ notes,	983 66	
	“ “ “ “ on old notes in the office, (the remainder being in the hands of an attorney for collection,)	1,683 37	6,150 12
	Amount due to individuals on accounts,	4,123 19	
	“ “ “ “ on notes,	2,789 63	6,912 82
	Balance in favor of individuals,		762 70

Recapitulation of Balance in different Departments.

Balance in favor of wheelwright department,	1,336 42	
“ “ shoe shop “	2,826 45	
“ “ blacksmith “	1,067 55	
“ “ lime quarry “	1,086 72	6,317 14
Balance against expense department,	1,661 20	
“ “ subsistence “	3,222 39	
“ “ fuel and light, “	673 19	
“ “ clothing “	1,241 66	
“ “ team “	474 56	7,273 00
Balance against income department,		955 86

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Recapitulation of Stock and Tools on hand.

1851.			
April 30,	Amount in wheelwright department,	.	3,866 97
	“ shoe shop	“ .	1,915 68
	“ blacksmith	“ .	1,265 85
	“ lime quarry	“ .	262 48
	“ expense	“ .	798 09
	“ subsistence	“ .	988 92
	“ fuel and light	“ .	631 00
	“ clothing	“ .	1,040 21
	“ team	“ .	606 25
			11,375 45

Of the above amount the tools in the several departments and stock in expense account that cannot be considered available, is \$2,500.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON.

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

As another fiscal year of this institution has closed, it devolves upon me in obedience to the laws of this state, to present for your consideration a view of its operations, which will be found in the accompanying tables. The first of April, 1850, found us with 75 white male prisoners. During the year there has been received 37—making in all, 112—of which 2 are colored. The number discharged by expiration of sentence, 12—pardoned 13—remaining April 30, 1851, 87. The convicts are employed as follows:

In the Lime Quarry, 12	Tailors, 3
Shoemakers, 30	Stone cutters, 2
Smith shop, 6	Joiner, 1
Washing, 2	Waiters, 4
Basket making, 4	Cook, 1
Barber, 1	Lumper, 1
In Solitude, 3	
In Hospital, 4	Aggregate, 87
Wheelwrights, 13	

It will be perceived that our number has increased 12—none have died. The general health of the prisoners has been good. One of those received during the year is not of sound mind—mak-

ing two of that class of prisoners now within the walls of this prison.

That society should be protected from such men cannot be doubted. But I may be permitted to suggest that when our Insane Hospital shall be repaired that they should be removed to that place. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good; but in a state so large as Maine, that has to take the offscourings of our adjoining provinces, many bad men will find their way into this prison. Three of this class have given me more trouble than all the rest the past year. The statement of the industrial affairs of the institution may not compare favorably with some of their previous reports for the following reasons:—First, the lime quarry was but little or no profit, on account of the amount of water, which has been from six to ten feet deep all the past year, compelling us to work on one end where the stone is not so good and most of it has to be sold for refuse rock. Second—owing to the fire, of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. We were broke up about four weeks when we were most busily engaged in the shops and the work amounted to little or nothing during that time. Third—many of the expenses are more than in any former year in consequence of the unusual number of pardoned and discharged convicts which is almost double. The past year has increased the discharged convict account, as many that have been pardoned were sent here for a long sentence or for life; they had to be fitted out entirely with new clothing, as the clothes worn in had become worthless; and I think it is for the interest of the state to send them out looking well dressed and comfortable, that they may not be avoided by the world and be obliged to return to their old habits for a livelihood; for I think that most of the convicts gone from this prison the past season, have gone with a determination to get an honest living. In most of the large cities there are societies formed for the purpose of looking after the discharged convict and employment found for him; but here there are no such friends for him to look to, and it has been my aim, together with the aid of the inspectors, to find employment for all those that have no homes

to go to, and am happy to say that as far as I have heard from, they are all doing well with two exceptions.

It will be seen that the work shops will show favorably, compared with our former reports, but the earnings of the prison will fall some short of our expenses. But the prospect is that the quarry will yield a fair income to the state the coming year, and we shall be able to meet our expenses, and shall need no appropriation for the ordinary expense of the prison.

The building and repairs account will look large compared with the former years. On entering upon my duties I found many things that needed to be done by way of repairs. The dwelling house was overhauled and repaired, the new prison was some leaky, and the walls had to be cemented; the wash-house was insufficient, and I built a new one of stone, making two large cisterns in it suitable for a bathing house. The walls and fence, of which my predecessor had urged for an appropriation for several years, I found insecure and unsafe. I commenced a stone wall three feet thick and ten feet high, with four feet breast work of wood on the inside, leaving a walk for the guard to pass around, making the wall fourteen feet high on the inside, and laying the foundation for three hundred feet more, which must be built this season, as the temporary fence thrown around the outside would be unsafe for a longer time than this season. This wall will be built by convict labor, in part. The committee from the council examined into the state of the fence, and I would respectfully refer you to their report on the same.

The general affairs of the prison were moving along prosperously until the 22d day of December last, when about 4 o'clock P. M., a fire was discovered in the chamber over the guard room. I was on the spot in a few moments, but found the smoke so dense that no person could survive in the room a minute. I proceeded below and ascertained that the fire originated from the stove funnel of the guard room, which from the construction of the building, had to pass through a wooden partition to reach the chimney in the hospital, the only chance to warm the guard room. The partition

consisted of two inch plank spiked to three inch joist, this forming an aperture for the fire and smoke to ascend to the attic, where it soon connected with the roof of the building which was slated, and under the slate was tarred sheathing paper, which formed a sort of match paper to carry the fire to the main prison, and bursting through the windows, soon filled the building with smoke. So rapid were the flames that it was not thirty minutes from the time the fire was discovered, before the cries of the prisoners arrested our whole attention, and we proceeded to remove them to the shops, and when the last division came out the roof fell with a crash. A few moments more and the loss of life must have been terrible. As it was no one of the prisoners was injured or made their escape. It has been a wonder to many how they could have been removed in so sudden a manner and have no one escape or injured, which may be in a great measure attributed to the promptness of the citizens generally, who were on the spot in a few moments, forming a strong guard over the prisoners and assisting in every way to save the lives and property of the state. And I am especially indebted to the aid of the former warden, Benjamin Carr, Esq., and Mr. Thomas O'Brien, for their valuable help and advice in the management through the whole matter; for their long experience about the prison enabled them to render assistance that no other persons could. The citizens from adjoining towns soon arrived with the engines from Rockland, all rendering essential aid to save the property of the state. The guards and overseers that were present all behaved like men through the whole affair, many of them leaving their own clothing and other property, to save the lives of the prisoners and the property of the state; and many of them lost their all which they are ill able to lose. They may ask some recompense at your hands which I would recommend to your favorable consideration.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the prisoners' conduct during the whole affair. Many of them worked well at the fire and their behavior during the whole time they were congregated together, which was about two weeks, I had no occasion to even

reprimand one of them for a breach of discipline. And I can offer no better argument in favor of the discipline of the prison generally, for which I am indebted to the efficiency of the officers, for there can be no discipline without their aid.

The committee from the council have examined the plans and estimates for repairing and rebuilding a dwelling house, for which I would refer you more particularly to their report.

A knowledge of the religious and moral condition of the prisoners may be found in the report of the Rev. Edward Freeman, Chaplain of the prison, whose unremitting efforts to improve the morals and promote the happiness and welfare of the convicts are worthy of the highest praise.

The appropriation of one hundred dollars to purchase a library has been expended, and a schedule of the books is herewith annexed.

The warden here expresses his obligations both to the committee from the council and the board of inspectors for the support they have uniformly given him in his efforts to improve the general condition of the prison and its inmates.

For a statement of the financial affairs of the prison, I would respectfully refer you to the able report of the board of inspectors, herewith annexed.

WM. BENNETT, *Warden.*

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

IN THE

MAINE STATE PRISON LIBRARY,

JANUARY 1, 1851.

Hume's History of England, 4 vols.,	No. 1
Bissett's " " 2 "	2
Smollett's " " 2 "	3
Macaulay's, " " 2 "	4
Circassia: or a Tour to the Caucasus,	5
Cooper's Naval History,	6
History of Oregon and California,	7
History and Geography of the Mississippi valley,	8
Etchings of a Whaling Cruise,	9
The American in Egypt,	10
Remarkable Events in the History of America. 2 vols.,	11
History of America,	12
Sketches from the Student's Widow,	13
Life in Prarie Land,	14
Typee: a peep at Polynesian Life,	15
Travels in Egypt, Arabia, Petraea, and the Holy Land. 2 vols.,	16
Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire. 6 vols.,	17
Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains,	18
Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mounlains,	19
The California and Oregon Trail,	20
The Evening of Life—by I. Chaplin,	21
Ocean Scenes—or Perils and Beauties of the Deep,	22
A Summer in Scotland,	23
Texan Santa-Fe Expedition—by G. W. Kendall. 2 vols.,	24
Illustrious Mechanics,	25
Adventures in the Rocky Mountains, and the far West,	26
Malcom's Travels. 2 vols.,	27
Twice told Tales,	28
Sow Well, and Reap Well,	29
My Mother,	30
Temperance Tales. 2 vols.,	31

A Voyage up the river Amazon,	No. 32
Lectures to Young Men—by H. W. Beecher,	33
The Wigwam and the Cabin,	34
Life in the Far West,	35
The Foresters,	36
Robinson Crusoe,	37
Robinson Crusoe,	38
Architecture of the Heavens,	39
Mothers of the Wise and Good,	40
American Heroes. 2 vols.,	41
Lights and Shadows of European History,	42
Lights and Shadows of African History,	43
Lights and Shadows of Asiatic History,	44
A Glance at Philosophy,	45
Trials of Margaret Lyndsay,	46
Book of Benefactors,	47
Animal Kingdom,	48
Famous Men of Ancient Times,	49
Famous Men of Modern Times,	50
Enterprise, Industry and Art of Man,	51
American Indians,	52
History of Texas,	53
Ireland's Welcome to the Stranger,	54
Expedition to Borneo,	55
Remarkable Events,	56
Family Encyclopedia,	57
Commerce of the Prairies. 2 vols.,	58
The Twins,	59
Piccioli,	60
Mariner's Chronicle. 2 vols.,	61
Tragedies of the Wilderness,	62
The Neighbors. 2 vols.,	63
Life on the Ocean: or twenty years at Sea,	64
Letters to Young Men,	65
The Wonders of Geology,	66
History of the Indians of North and South America,	67
History of the Indians of North and South America,	68
Manners, Customs and Antiquities of the Indians,	69
Belzoni's Travels in Egypt,	70
Sketches and Stories from Life,	71
Lives of Celebrated American Indians,	72
Literature, Ancient and Modern,	73
Manners and Customs of the principal Nations,	74
Curiosities of Human Nature,	75
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Swiss Family Robinson—1st series. 2 vols.,	102
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Dr.**The State Prison in account with the State of Maine.****Cr.**

1850.		1851.		1851.	
April 30.	For amount of stock and tools,	12,046 20	April 30.	By amount of stock and tools,	12,448 20
"	" amount paid for fuel and lights,	936 18	"	" fuel sold,	35 99
"	" " clothing,	1,391 19	"	" clothing sold,	223 48
"	" " team,	1,319 48	"	" work of team,	882 32
"	" " blacksmithing,	725 83	"	" chg'd and sold of blacksmithing,	1,878 90
"	" " officers' salaries,	4,839 67	"	" fees from visitors,	105 11
"	" " lime quarry,	325 26	"	" chg'd and sold of lime quarry,	1,387 64
"	" " convicts discharged,	337 71	"	" wheelwrights,	6,272 81
"	" " wheelwrights,	3,031 65	"	" shoemaking,	6,591 08
"	" " shoemaking,	4,243 64	"	" expense account,	18 59
"	" " expense account,	1,494 05	"	" building and repairs,	250 69
"	" " building and repairs,	7,891 93	"	" subsistence,	438 19
"	" " subsistence,	4,258 76	"	By balance against,	12,308 55
		<u>\$42,841 55</u>			<u>\$42,841 55</u>

WM. BENNETT.

LINCOLN, ss.—May, 1851.

Personally appeared Wm. Bennett, and made oath that the above account by him subscribed, is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Before me,

HERMON STEVENS, *Justice of the Peace.*

STATE PRISON.

Convicts.

Number of convicts, April 30, 1850,	75	Whole number received since July 2, 1824,	1,018
" " Received since,	37	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	732
	—	Pardoned,	162
	112	Died,	28
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	12	Escaped and not re-taken,	7
Pardoned,	13	Removed to Insane Hospital,	2
Remaining, April 30, 1851.	87	Present number, April 30, 1851,	87—
	112		1,018

Crimes.

Larceny,	62	Manslaughter,	1
Arson,	4	Rape,	1
Burglary,	3	Assault with intent to ravish,	1
Incest,	1	Assault with intent to kill,	2
Forgery,	4	Polygamy,	1
Attempting to poison,	1	Adultery,	1
Murder,	1	Breaking and entering a bank,	1
Murder—sentence commuted,	2		—
Murder in the second degree,	1	Aggregate,	87

Convicts in the State Prison, April 30, 1851.

County.	Names.	Sentence.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of birth.	Age.	No. com.
Kennebec,	James Alexander,	1 year,	Larceny,	April 22, 1851,	Northport,	51	3
do.	Elisha T. Allen,	6 years,	Arson,	October 29, 1850,	Fairfield,	21	1
Washington,	Robert Beckett,	5 do.	Larceny,	March 14, 1847,	Ireland,	22	1
do.	John Brownrig,	5 do.	Attempt to poison,	July 21, 1847,	Nova Scotia,	51	1
Cumberland,	John Bourk,	3 do.	Larceny,	March 27, 1849,	Ireland,	23	1
do.	Samuel H. Bell,	3 do.	do.	October 23, 1849,	Eastport,	28	1
do.	Hugh Boyle,	2 do.	do.	April 2, 1850,	Bangor,	20	1
do.	Enoch Boyle,	6 do.	do.	October 29, 1850,	Richmond,	17	1
Penobscot,	Ezra Canney,	Life,	Murder—second degree,	November 13, 1846,	Tuftenboro',	42	1
Cumberland,	Jabez Carpenter,	6 years,	Arson,	April 30, 1850,	Poland,	25	1
Penobscot,	Jeremiah Crowley,	1 year,	Larceny,	June 17, 1850,	England,	57	1
Lincoln,	Austin Cunningham,	3 years,	do.	November 19, 1850.	Jefferson,	37	1
Cumberland,	Thomas Davis,	4 do.	do.	July 6, 1847,	Massachusetts,	24	1
do.	Thomas Davis, 2d,	3 do.	do.	April 2, 1850,	Bath,	21	1
Penobscot,	William S. Douglass,	7 do.	Incest,	July 21, 1847,	Scotland,	48	1
Cumberland,	Patrick Devine,	2 do.	Forgery,	April 30, 1850,	Ireland,	17	1
Kennebec,	Leonard Dearborn,	3 do.	Larceny,	April 22, 1851,	Mount Vernon,	21	1
Cumberland,	George Eaton,	1 year,	do.	October 29, 1850,	Brunswick,	24	1
do.	James Frost,	7 years,	do.	October 21, 1847,	Portland,	18	1
Kennebec,	Russell S. Fellows,	10 do.	Assault to ravish,	October 29, 1851,	Winthrop,	25	2
Penobscot,	William H. Ford,	5 do.	Assault to kill,	November 14, 1850.	Hallowell,	19	1
Cumberland,	Selden Gould,	5 do.	Larceny,	October 22, 1846,	Wilton,	29	3
Lincoln,	Benjamin Getchell,	4 do.	do.	July 17, 1848,	Wiscasset,	39	1
Penobscot,	Samuel Gamage,	4 do.	do.	February 14, 1850,	Bristol,	24	1
Cumberland,	Reuben Graham,	2 do.	do.	October 29, 1850.	Nova Scotia,	15	1
do.	John James Glynn,	2 do.	do.	March 29, 1851,	Boston,	25	1
Somerset,	John Hill,	Life,	Arson,	June 25, 1842,	England,	53	1
Cumberland,	Reuben B. Hamblet,	5 years,	Larceny,	July 6, 1847,	New Hampshire,	29	1
do.	Lucius Harlow,	7 do.	do.	April 2, 1850,	Minot,	21	1
do.	Simeon P. Harmon,	2 1-2 years.	Forgery,	April 30, 1851,	Scarborough,	53	1
Oxford,	Edmund Higgings,	Life,	Rape,	June 6, 1850,	Denmark,	40	2
Waldo,	George Higgings,	1 year,	Larceny,	September 11, 1850,	Searsmont,	16	1
Penobscot,	Charles Hickey,	2 years,	do.	June 17, 1850,	East Machias,	33	1
do.	George M. Hall,	2 do.	do.	June 17, 1850,	Ireland,	28	1
Waldo,	William Haskell.	1 1-2 do.	do.	September 11, 1850,	Unity,	16	1

Convicts in the State Prison, April 30, 1851—(Continued.)

24

County.	Names.	Sentence.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of birth.	Age.	No. com.
Somerset,	Charles Johnson,	3 years,	Larceny,	May 25, 1850,	Scotland,	28	1
Oxford,	Levi W. Johnson,	4 do.	do.	December 4, 1850,	Vermont,	28	1
Lincoln,	Charles Kenza,	10 do.	Burglary,	September 26, 1846,	New York,	30	4
Cumberland,	George F. Kenney,	5 do.	Larceny,	October 22, 1846,	Halifax,	24	1
Penobscot,	Robert Keese,	1 year,	do.	June 17, 1850,	England,	28	1
Cumberland,	Thomas Kehoe,	4 years,	do.	March 29, 1851,	Portland,	25	1
do.	Charles Libby,	4 do.	do.	July 7, 1849,	Calais,	21	1
Kennebec,	James Lorman,	2 do.	do.	August 30, 1849,	Scotland,	23	1
Oxford,	William Libby,	3 do.	do.	December 13, 1849,	Portsmouth,	24	1
Cumberland,	Timothy Leighton,	5 do.	do.	April 2, 1850,	Falmouth,	45	2
Somerset,	Henry Lawrence,	1 year,	do.	May 25, 1850,	Fairfield,	16	1
Penobscot,	James Lane,	1 do.	do.	October 31, 1850,	Nova Scotia,	29	1
Kennebec,	Manness Morse,	5 years,	do.	December 26, 1848,	Ireland,	22	1
Somerset,	Joseph Mitchell,	7 do.	Manslaughter,	December 3, 1849,	Oldtown,	28	1
Somerset,	John Merrill,	6 do.	Larceny,	January 30, 1850,	Newport,	21	1
Penobscot,	Michael McGuire,	4 do.	do.	February 14, 1850,	Ireland,	34	1
Cumberland,	William Marshall,	2 years,	Larceny,	October 29, 1850,	Portland,	22	1
Penobscot,	Alexander Murray,	1 1-2 do.	do.	October 31, 1850,	England,	28	1
Kennebec,	Wallis McKenney,	2 years,	Forgery,	November 14, 1850,	Hollis,	35	1
Penobscot,	Charles W. Mains,	8 do.	Larceny,	November 14, 1850,	Dexter,	23	1
Kennebec,	Seth Noble,	6 do.	do.	May 2, 1850,	Clinton,	40	1
Cumberland,	George Ploughman,	Life,	Murder—sen. commuted,	January 11, 1850,	England,	59	1
Kennebec,	Daniel C. Prescott,	2 years,	Larceny,	January 14, 1850,	Freedom,	28	1
Waldo,	George W. Pennell,	2 do.	do.	February 25, 1850,	Madison,	24	1
Cumberland,	Dominico Parez,	1 year,	do.	October 29, 1850,	Italy,	36	1
Penobscot,	Marshal Potter,	3 years,	do.	February 13, 1851.	Litchfield,	30	1
Cumberland,	Oliver D. Richardson,	12 do.	do.	July 1, 1843,	Otisfield,	37	5
Lincoln,	Columbus Richardson,	Life,	do.	September 26, 1846,	Litchfield,	30	2
Washington,	Aaron Ramsdell,	3 years,	Adultery,	August 3, 1850,	Lubec,	29	1
Penobscot,	Isaac Spencer,	Life,	Murder—commuted,	February 21, 1836,	Orono,	21	1
Cumberland,	William H. Storer,	6 years,	Larceny,	October 22, 1846,	New Sharon,	26	1
do.	John Smith,	2 do.	do.	April 2, 1850,	Sunkhaze,	21	1
Somerset,	Henry S. Stowell,	1 year,	do.	May 25, 1850,	Norwich,	20	1
York,	James H. Smith,	Life,	Murder—second degree,	February 4, 1851,	Woodstock,	40	1
Kennebec,	John Shaw, jr.,	10 years,	Arson,	May 25, 1850,	Augusta,	38	1

HOUSE—No. 4.

Cumberland,	Isaac Soule,	4 years,	Larceny,	March 29, 1851,	Freeport,	51	1
do.	Thomas Thorn,	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 17, 1843,	Long Island,	24	1
do.	Nath'l R. Thompson,	15 years,	Larceny,	July 6, 1847,	New York,	25	1
York,	Joseph Todd,	3 do.	Assault to kill,	October 14, 1848,	Portsmouth,	23	1
do.	John Q. A. Trenholm,	5 do.	Larceny,	October 26, 1848,	Elizabethtown,	26	1
Oxford,	Geo. W. Trowbridge,	3 do.	do.	December 13, 1849,	Richmond,	24	1
Cumberland,	Ensign Worthing,	4 do.	do.	October 21, 1847,	Corinth,	12	1
do.	John D. Williams,	7 do.	do.	March 22, 1848,	Vienna,	24	1
Kennebec,	Frederic A. Wingate,	8 do.	Breaking bank,	April 21, 1849,	Charlestown,	21	1
Lincoln,	John Whaling,	3 do.	Larceny,	July 15, 1849,	Ireland,	21	1
Cumberland,	Joseph Woodman,	8 do.	do.	October 23, 1849,	New Gloucester,	43	2
Kennebec,	Augustus Wells,	5 do.	Shop breaking,	January 14, 1850,	Vienna,	23	1
do.	John Woodman,	3 do.	Larceny,	April 22, 1851,	Jefferson, N. H.,	22	1
Cumberland,	Thomas Williams,	1 year,	do.	October 29, 1850,	St. John,	31	1
Penobscot,	Henry Woodbine,	Life,	Burglary,	November 14, 1850,	Indiana,	39	1
York,	John W. Young,	5 years,	Larceny,	October 26, 1848,	Portland,	37	2
do.	Samuel C. York,	1 1-2 do.	Polygamy,	April 25, 1850.	Athens,	27	1

STATE PRISON.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 22, 1851.

Laid on the table, and 350 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the legislature.

E. W. FLAGG, *Clerk.*