

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1853.

Augusta:
WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1853.

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.]

[No. 3.

REPORTS

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON,

AND OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

ON

PARDONS AND STATE PRISON AFFAIRS

Augusta:

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE STATE

1853.

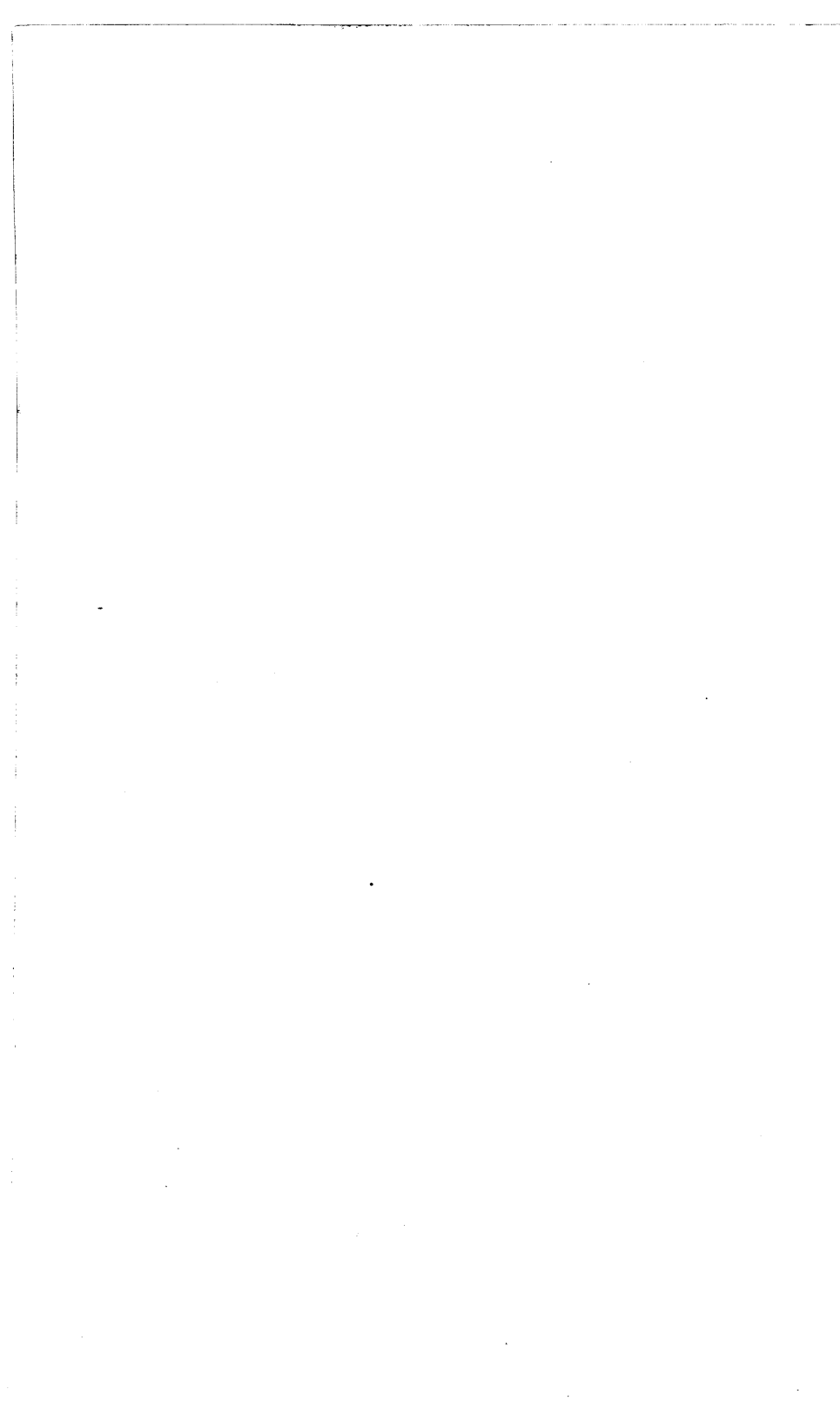


REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON,

JANUARY, 1853.



REPORT.

*To his Excellency the Governor, and the
Honorable Council of the State of Maine :*

THE Warden of the Maine State Prison submits the following Report, to show the operations of the prison from May 1st A. D. 1851, to December A. D. 1852, being nineteen months.

April 30, 1851, found us with 87 convicts. Since that time, 40 have been received—one of whom was a female, and one colored.

The number discharged by expiration of sentence, is 39—on writ of error 1—escaped and not retaken, 1—pardoned, 11—removed to Insane Hospital, 2—remaining December 1st 1852, 73.

The convicts are employed as follows, viz :

Lime Quarry,	10	Tailors,	4
Shoemakers by contract,	27	Cooks,	2
In Solitary,	1	Washers,	2
Sick in Hospital,	4	Waiters,	3
Lumpers,	3		—
In Smith Shop,	6	Total,	73
Wheelwrights,	11		

It will be seen that our number has decreased fourteen. This is in consequence of the change in the time of holding the criminal courts. There have been ten received since the first of the present month, and the month of January will probably increase our number to near ninety. We have had the two past winters about that number.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. There have been no deaths ; in fact the health of the prisoners improves after

remaining here a short time. It is a common remark from visitors, "how rugged and healthy the prisoners look; they must be kept too well or they would not so quickly return after being at liberty."

I would merely add that they cannot have many luxuries for eleven cents per day, which is about the cost of keeping them.

The cause of prisoners returning to crime is not their good treatment while in prison. It is from a want of training when young. In the reformation of an old convict I have but little faith. They are diseased! If you put a stop to crime you must begin with the young. The farm school will do much for this; but if all the boys sent there are like those sent to this prison, they will have much to do to reform them, for they are as old in vice as the oldest convicts.

If you would reform the vicious you must commence early. Take for example the orphan asylum at Bangor, carried on by a few benevolent ladies, who go about looking up the destitute and fatherless children. They are probably doing more for the prevention of crime than all other means used in that city. If other cities and towns would follow the example of those truly good and benevolent ladies, in taking care of the fatherless and destitute children in their several towns, we should have less convicts in our prisons. There is no place so small that such children cannot be found. One hundred dollars expended judiciously in this way, will do more towards emptying our prisons, than a thousand will, in reforming old offenders. There is one boy now in this prison who was brought up to steal by his father. At the age of eight years his father would secrete him in stores in the daytime to let him in for the purpose of robbing at night.

He was sent to this prison at twelve years of age as a notorious thief. He left this prison and was out but a short time, when he was sent back with a sentence of fifteen years.

Which is most to be blamed, this boy or the society where he lived? He is no more accountable for being a thief than he is for the sin of Adam. This is only one of the many cases in this prison. It has been my aim to become acquainted with the individual character of the convicts. I have been led to make these remarks from what I have learned of the early history of most

STATE PRISON.

7

of them. A large portion of the boys here are very ignorant, not being able to read or write. I established a school on Saturday afternoons with the assistance of the chaplain (who has taken much interest in the moral condition of the convicts and who has done much for their improvement.) It has had a good effect, and we can already see the benefit to the prisoners from this school. Many who could neither read nor write when they came to this prison, are now able to write their friends, and have become much interested in their books.

On visiting many of the jails in this State the past season, I found many boys from nine to fourteen years of age as inmates.

In one of them I found nine congregated together with some old convicts—one of whom had spent two years in this prison, and gave me more trouble than all the other prisoners.

While this state of things exists you will never want for subjects to fill your prisons.

It will be seen by referring to the list of punishments that they have been very light during the past year. There have been but seventy-one days solitary, and these for trifling offenses. This fact is the more gratifying to me, for it is remarked by the oldest officers of the prison, that the discipline was never better.

The general operations of the prison have been carried on during the above time without any material change, either in the discipline of the convicts or in different departments of labor, excepting a new department established the last winter for the manufacturing of baskets.

This department gave employment to those convicts who labor in the quarry during the summer and also to that class who will not pass in either of the other shops.

It has been the practice to place those convicts in the different shops where they could be made comfortable during the winter and be under the eye of an overseer, which course proved a burden rather than a profit to the several shops.

This new department, I am happy to say, has proved a great relief to the overseers of the several shops, as well as quite profitable to the State.

This department was in operation from January to May, and the earnings in that short time were about seven hundred dollars. It is asked by many, why cannot the Maine State Prison pay all the expenses including the officers' salaries as well as many other similar establishments are represented to do? I would say to such, that the only way any prison can flourish, is in the sale of the labor of the convicts by contract. All the reports which I have seen show this fact.

The Maine State Prison is badly located for this purpose. There are no purchasers of labor in this part of the State.

Place this prison in the vicinity of either of our large cities, and all the available men would command from forty to fifty cents per day. This is what they obtain in Massachusetts and in many other prisons near large manufacturing cities. On my taking charge of this prison, I visited several prisons in New England and saw the importance of the contract system.

I succeeded in August, 1851, in contracting with Messrs. Carr & O'Brien for the labor of thirty or thirty-five shoemakers at thirty cents per day, which is the same that is paid in the New Hampshire state prison. This was the most I could obtain after spending more than a year in looking up a customer. Although this seems a small price, it will compare favorably with the operations of this department, from previous Reports. We received three thousand dollars for the first year's work, without employing any capital in this department.

The wheelwright and blacksmith departments have continued the same as heretofore.

I have endeavored to make up such work as would command a ready sale, and have placed it in the hands of agents where there is a market for such articles as we manufacture. These operations I think will compare favorably with any former year, for we have no articles on hand but such as are new and saleable. The State will realize all they are appraised at.

I do not see any good reason to change this business for any other, for we are able to barter off most of our commodities for something we consume. This enables us to keep the several

branches of business going on, so that we can suit the taste and capacity of most of the convicts to a trade.

Very few persons are sent to this prison who have the capacity or inclination in their early days to learn a trade. In fact, among all our convicts, there are but three or four who had trades when they came.

The earnings of the wheelright department have been twenty-two hundred forty-one dollars and twenty-two cents.

The earnings of the blacksmith department have been twenty-four hundred and five dollars and seven cents—making forty-six hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-nine cents.

The lime quarry has yielded quite well the past two seasons. We have worked it to its utmost extent without undermining the fence. As we have as much rock quarried as we probably can sell the next season, I would suggest the continuing of the stone wall around the prison. We have about six hundred feet already built. It is three feet thick and ten feet high, built of lime stone laid in mortar. This is surmounted with a breastwork of wood four feet high, making the whole fourteen feet.

Instead of quarrying next season we could be profitably employed in erecting the wall.

The fence is old and decayed. It is liable to be blown down. Most of this labor can be done by the convicts. Yet we shall need an appropriation of at least two thousand dollars for the purchase of materials and employing master workmen, and supporting the convicts while working on the wall.

It will be seen by referring to the annexed table, that the quarry has yielded as well the past two seasons as usual.

The earnings of this department are twenty-five hundred twenty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents. The annexed table will show the earnings of different departments, also the expenses of the same. It will appear that there has been expended for the benefit of discharged convicts five hundred sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

This is the least I could possibly do with. A large part of the convicts came here poorly clothed, and many of their sentences

expire in the winter. To send them out nearly naked as they came, would be poor policy for the State and inhuman on my part. I would here suggest that the law be changed, or the judges have discretionary power to shorten or lengthen their sentences, so that the convicts be discharged in the spring of the year and not send them out in the winter season, when they can get no employment and are thus left to beg, steal or suffer. In most large cities there are societies formed to look after discharged convicts, but here they have no friends to look to.

A majority of the convicts have very little capacity, and can hardly take care of themselves under the most favorable circumstances.

The number discharged is fifty-four, and in addition to their clothing they are paid from two to five dollars each in money.

It will appear by the subsistence account that there has been expended for subsistence fifty-four hundred ninety dollars and nine cents. The average number of convicts during the nineteen months has been eighty-five. Thus it will appear that it has cost us eleven cents one and one-half mills per day for each.

This result, I think, when it is taken into consideration that a large part of the subsistence is taken in exchange for our manufactured articles, will compare favorably with other prisons in New England.

The convicts have had good wholesome food and enough of it. The cry of hunger is never heard within our walls. If we depend upon our labor for our support, it would be poor policy to starve the convicts, setting aside every other consideration.

The clothing account will show it has cost for clothes, shoes and bedding seven hundred ninety-three dollars and fifty-six cents, which is about five dollars for each convict per year. The convicts are all allowed underclothes in the winter, excepting the boys who work in the shops.

Our fuel and lights account and also expense account will compare favorably with any previous report from this prison.

The last legislature appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars to be expended in rebuilding the guard room and erecting a

suitable building for an office and entrance to the prison, according to a plan furnished by an order of the Governor and Council. I had commenced and had the building for the office mostly erected before the appropriation was made.

There was also an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the construction of the walls—making five thousand dollars. This was to be expended by an agent appointed by the Governor and Council.

The Hon. Adams Treat was appointed the agent. The inspectors of the prison directed Mr. Treat to pay me the five thousand dollars to finish the work I had already begun and to build the wall around the prison. I have expended that amount, together with thirty-seven hundred thirteen dollars and eighty-six cents over and above the appropriation, in the erection of the buildings and wall and other necessary repairs about the prison, as our building and repair account will show. I have used the utmost economy, and believe that not a dollar has been expended but what was for the interest of the State and what the convenience of the prison required.

I am aware of the frequent calls for appropriations for the building and rebuilding of the prison within the last ten years. You must consider the situation of the old prison. It was more fitted for the dark ages than this enlightened one. If to be obliged to drop human beings into cells ten feet deep, with no light, excepting what passes through the grate at the top of the cells, without fire, there to lay in the winter season until their clothes freeze to the walls, is not good and sufficient reason for a change, I know not what would be. What a contrast is the present prison! Now Maine has as good a prison as the world affords, well lighted and ventilated and well warmed. These improvements the prisoners feel, and they have feelings which they show on every occasion when they see a disposition to ameliorate their condition. Now they have a library to go to for books to pass away the weary hours that in former years they spent in brooding over their troubles. We can see the benefits resulting from these improvements in the amount of punishments as compared with former years. It

will be seen that the punishments the past year have not been but one fourth as many as in years past. I attribute this in a great measure to the establishment of the school and to the committee of the council visiting the prison. The convict feels now that he has some one to appeal to if he behaves well, and has built up a character for being industrious and quiet, and complying with the rules of the prison. The boys who have attended the school since it was started, have conducted themselves well, and scarcely been reported for misconduct. I state these things to show that the amount that has been expended has not been thrown away, but some of the benefits intended have already been realized, and the convicts are not without gratitude.

Since my last report I have removed two convicts to the Insane Hospital, viz : Isaac Spencer, who was returned to this prison after the burning of the Hospital, and remained here until the past season. Also, William H. Storer, who had been a convict in this prison about five years. He became insane and was a dangerous man to be turned among society. Although his sentence had nearly expired, I considered it my duty to take the necessary steps to have him removed to the Hospital, as I should have no legal power to retain him after the expiration of his sentence.

There have also been two escapes that are not retaken, both of which happened during my absence on business for the prison. I have used every means in my power to retake, but as yet without success.

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 warden here expresses his obligations 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.

I should not do justice to my own feelings were I to close this report without speaking of the subordinate officers generally con-

nected with the prison, for their constant desire to conduct the institution with a spirit of kindness rather than severity.

And to the clerk of the prison I would return my thanks for his untiring devotion to, and fidelity in, the discharge of the duties connected with his office.

The physician has been not less attentive in his department, but has been remarkably successful in arresting disease and preserving a large degree of health.

The committee of the council have visited the prison the present month and taken an account of stock, and will make a full report upon the general affairs and of the finances, &c. I would refer you to their report.

WILLIAM BENNETT, *Warden.*

A LIST OF PUNISHMENTS.

1851.			
May	3.	Charles Hickey, for noise and tearing his cell to pieces,	9 days solitary.
	25.	Geo. W. Haskell, for noise in his cell,	2 do.
June	1.	Hugh Boyle, for disobedience,	4 do.
"	2.	Nath'l R. Thompson, for insolence,	3 do.
"	5.	Robert Keese, for insolence,	4 do.
"	17.	Geo. M. Hall, for disobedience,	1 do.
"	18.	Hugh Boyle, for disobedience,	12 do.
"	20.	Thos. Williams, for threatening to kill his overseer,	12 do.
"	28.	Chas. Hickey, for noise in his cell,	5 do.
July	16.	Wm. H. Ford, for talking and laughing,	2 do.
"	19.	C. Richardson, for insolence, part of a day,	Solitary.
"	20.	Enoch Boyle, for talking,	1 day solitary.
"	20.	Chas. Kenza, for talking,	2 do.
Aug.	7.	Chas. Johnson, for profane language,	2 do.
"	11.	Chas. Libby, for profane language,	6 do.
"	31.	Patrick Devine, for noise in his cell,	2 do.
Sept.	13.	Chas. Johnson, for disobedience,	7 do.
"	16.	Sam'l H. Bell, for secreting stolen shoes,	5 do.
"	19.	Chas. Libby, for violently attempting to escape,	4 days solitary, chain and ball.
"	21.	Jno. Merrill, for talking in the ranks,	1 day solitary.
"	21.	Michael McGuire, for talking in the ranks,	1 do.
Oct.	8.	Hugh Boyle, for fighting,	1 do.
"	10.	Chas. T. Williams, for noise in his cell,	1 do.
"	15.	Reuben Graham, for talking,	1 do.
"	22.	Cornelius Baldwin, for talking,	1 do.
"	29.	Enoch Boyle, for tearing his library book,	1 do.
Nov.	5.	Benj. Getchell, for disobedience,	1 do.
"	20.	Chas. Wildfire, for disobedience,	1 do.
"	21.	Cornelius Baldwin, for spoiling his shoes,	2 do.
"	26.	John Bourk, for insolence,	1 do.
Dec.	1.	Geo. M. Hall, for throwing a stone at a convict,	1 do.
"	12.	Wm. Libby, for noise in his cell,	1 do.
"	17.	Enoch Boyle, for disobedience,	4 do.
"	19.	Elisha T. Allen, for fighting and insolence,	1 do.
"	30.	Geo. W. Trowbridge, talking and profane language,	3 do.
1852.			
Jan.	6.	Charles Hickey, for talking—sentence,	1 do.
"	16.	Wm. Marshall, for talking—sentence,	1 do.
"	29.	George M. Hall, for talking—sentence,	1 do.
Feb.	16.	George Howes, disobedience—sentence,	1 do.
"	23.	Enoch Boyle, insolence—sentence,	4 do.
Mar.	10.	Manness Morse, disobedience and refusing to go to solitary,	5 do.
"	11.	Geo. M. Hall, for refusing to labor and to go to solitary,	3 do.
"	12.	Rufus A. Larrabee, disobedience, and refusing to go to solitary,	1 do.
April	21.	Reuben Graham, disobedience,	1 do.
"	26.	Benjamin Getchell, talking—part of a day,	Solitary.
"	27.	Enoch Boyle, misconduct, and refusing to go to solitary,	9 days solitary.
"	27.	Jno. Q. A. Trenholm, refusing to labor,	6 do.
"	29.	Joseph Fletcher, disobedience,	2 do.
May	1.	Sam'l Gamage, disobedience,	1 do.
"	3.	Geo. W. Trowbridge, disobedience,	1 do.

STATE PRISON.

15

A LIST OF PUNISHMENTS, (Continued.)

1852.			
May	6.	Geo. Potter, for disobedience, & refusing to go to solitary,	1 day solitary.
"	7.	Manness Morse, for talking—part of a day,	Solitary.
June	5.	George W. Trowbridge, for disobedience,	1 day solitary.
"	17.	George M. Hall, refusing to labor,	5 do.
"	18.	Wm. H. Storer, for noise in his cell,	2 do.
"	28.	Marshall Potter, for disobedience,	3 do.
July	3.	Wm. H. Ford, for disobedience,	1 do.
"	4.	Isaac Soule, for making his escape,	chain and clog.
"	21.	Wm. H. Ford, for disobedience,	1 day solitary.
"	31.	Cornelius Baldwin, for cutting his work,	2 do.
Aug.	9.	Reuben Graham, for disobedience,	2 do.
"	12.	Jno. J. Glynn, for disobedience,	2 do.
"	24.	James A. Smith, for noise in his cell,	3 do.
Sept.	11.	do. for disobedience,	4 do.
Oct.	18.	George W. Trowbridge, for writing to a convict,	4 do.
"	18.	Charles Wildfire, for writing to a convict,	1 do.
Nov.	15.	Samuel Gamage, for disobedience,	2 do.

Dr. Disbursements and income at the Maine State Prison, from Cr. April 30, 1851, to Dec. 1, 1852, exclusive of Officers' salaries and building and repairs.

For amount expended for fuel and lights,	1,190 47	By income of wheelwrights,	2,241 22
For am't expended for convicts discharged,	567 59	" shoemakers,	3,732 68
For am't expended for team,	93 26	" blacksmiths,	2,405 07
" expense account,	1,737 07	" lime quarry,	2,527 54
" subsistence,	5,490 09	" basket-making,	745 91
" clothing,	793 56	By income of fees from visitors,	264 36
For balance in favor of prison,	2,044 74		
	<u>\$11,916 78</u>		<u>\$11,916 78</u>

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

1851.			1852.		
Apr. 30.	For stock and tools on hand,	12,448 20	Dec'r 1.	By stock and tools on hand,	10,537 08
	For balance of fuel account,	885 24		By fees from visitors,	264 36
	For balance convicts discharged account,	567 59		By bal. of lime quarry account,	1,601 52
	For balance team,	45 51		By balance shoemaking account,	4,809 81
	For balance expense account,	1,760 64		By bal. blacksmithing account,	1,954 67
	For balance officers' salaries account,	7,608 74		By bal. basket-making account,	312 47
	For bal. subsistence account,	5,443 92		By bal. wheelwrights account,	3,085 49
	For bal. building and repairs account,	2,684 51		By balance against prison,	9,871 51
	For balance clothing account,	992 56			
		<u>\$32,436 91</u>			<u>\$32,436 91</u>

WILLIAM BENNETT, *Warden.*

LINCOLN, ss.—January 3, 1853.

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

DAVID O'BRIEN, *Justice of the Peace.*

STATE PRISON.

17

CONVICTS.

No. of convicts April 30, 1851,	87	Whole No. received since July 2, 1824,	1,058
Received since,	40		
	127	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	771
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	39	Discharged on writ of error,	1
Discharged on writ of error from S. J. Court,	1	Pardoned,	173
Pardoned,	11	Died,	28
Removed to Insane Hospital,	2	Escaped and not retaken,	8
Escaped and not retaken,	1	Removed to Insane Hospital,	4
Remaining Dec. 1, 1852,	73	Present No. December 1, 1852,	73
	127		1,058

CRIMES.

Larceny,	45	Rape,	2
Arson,	3	Assault, with intent to ravish,	5
Burglary,	2	Assault, with intent to kill,	1
Forgery,	1	Adultery,	3
Murder,	1	Shopbreaking and larceny,	3
Murder—sentence commuted,	1		
Murder—in the second degree,	1	Aggregate,	73
Manslaughter,	5		

Convicts in the State Prison, December 1, 1852.

County.	Names.	Sentence.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. com.
Kennebec,	Allen, Elisha T.,	6 years,	Arson,	Oct. 29, 1850,	Fairfield,	21	1
Washington,	Adams, Mary J.,	1 do.	Adultery,	Oct. 14, 1852,	Whiting,	36	1
Cumberland,	Boyle, Enoch,	6 do.	Larceny,	Oct. 29, 1852,	Richmond,	17	1
York,	Baldwin, Cornelius,	2 do.	do.	June 12, 1851,	Saco,	16	1
Kennebec,	Bryant, John,	2 do.	do.	Jan. 1, 1852,	Canton,	23	1
Penobscot,	Canny, Ezra,	Life.	Murder—second degree,	Nov. 13, 1846,	Tuftenborough,	42	1
Cumberland,	Carpenter, Jabez,	6 years,	Arson,	April 30, 1850,	Poland,	25	1
Somerset,	Clark, Stephen,	3 do.	Larceny,	Nov. 4, 1851,	Bingham,	21	1
Waldo,	Conners, Samuel,	5 do.	Adultery,	Dec. 30, 1851,	Cherryfield,	37	1
Oxford,	Cotton, John H.,	1 do.	Larceny,	Feb. 12, 1852,	Woodstock,	23	1
Lincoln,	Carpenter, George W.,	7 do.	do.	Mar. 16, 1852,	Phippsburg,	22	1
Cumberland,	Davis, Thomas,	3 do.	do.	April 2, 1850,	Bath,	21	1
Kennebec,	Dearborn, Leonard,	3 do.	do.	April 22, 1851,	Mount Vernon,	21	1
York,	Delay, Morris,	10 do.	Manslaughter,	Oct. 7, 1851,	Lebanon,	43	1
Penobscot,	Doran, Dean M.,	1 yr. 6 mos.	do.	Nov. 28, 1851,	Nova Scotia,	28	1
Cumberland,	Duddy, Francis,	2 years,	Larceny,	Aug. 21, 1852,	Ireland,	20	1
Kennebec,	Fellows, Russell S.,	10 do.	Assault to ravish.	Oct. 29, 1851,	Winthrop,	25	2
Penobscot,	Ford, William H.,	5 do.	Assault to kill,	Nov. 14, 1850,	Hallowell,	19	1
Kennebec,	Fielding, Jeremiah,	4 do.	Assault to ravish,	May 29, 1851,	Ireland,	30	1
Waldo,	Fletcher, Joseph,	3 do.	do.	Dec. 30, 1851,	Northport,	18	1
Kennebec,	Freeman, William,	3 do.	Larceny,	Sept. 4, 1852,	Portland,	22	1
Penobscot,	Gamage, Samuel,	4 do.	do.	Feb. 14, 1850,	Bristol,	24	1
Cumberland,	Glynn, John J.,	2 do.	do.	Mar. 29, 1851,	Boston,	25	1
Lincoln,	Gorman, Robert,	4 do.	do.	Mar. 16, 1852,	Ireland,	26	1
Cumberland,	Harlow, Lucius,	7 do.	do.	April 2, 1850,	Minot,	21	1
Oxford,	Higgins, Edmund,	Life.	Rape,	June 6, 1850,	Denmark,	40	2
Waldo,	Hutchings, John,	1 yr. 6 mos.	Larceny,	Sept. 5, 1851,	Oldtown,	19	1
Kennebec,	Howes, George,	2 years,	do.	Jan. 1, 1852,	Boothbay,	21	1
do.	Hall, John B.,	3 do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1852,	Portland,	22	1
Somerset,	Johnson, Charles,	3 do.	do.	May 25, 1850,	Scotland,	28	1
Oxford,	Johnson, Levi W.,	4 do.	do.	Dec. 4, 1850,	Vermont,	28	1
Waldo,	Jewell, John J.,	7 do.	Manslaughter,	July 30, 1851,	Castine,	43	1
Lincoln,	Kenza, Charles,	10 do.	Burglary,	Sept. 26, 1846,	New York,	30	4
Cumberland,	Kehoe, Thomas,	4 do.	Larceny,	Mar. 29, 1851,	Portland,	25	1
Lincoln,	Knowlton, Hosea,	2 do.	do.	Nov. 19, 1851,	Appleton,	21	1

Cumberland,	Libby, Charles,	4 years,	Larceny,	July 7, 1849,	Calais,	21	1
Oxford,	Libby, William,	3 do.	do.	Dec. 13, 1849,	Portsmouth,	24	1
Cumberland,	Leighton, Timothy,	5 do.	do.	April 2, 1850,	Falmouth,	45	2
Waldo,	Larrabee, Rufus A.,	7 do.	Manslaughter,	Dec. 30, 1851,	Monroe,	22	1
Kennebec,	Morse, Manness,	5 do.	Larceny,	Dec. 26, 1848,	Ireland,	22	1
Penobscot,	Mitchell, Joseph,	7 do.	Manslaughter,	Dec. 3, 1849,	Oldtown,	28	1
Somerset,	Merrill, John,	6 do.	Larceny,	Jan. 30, 1850,	Newport,	21	1
Penobscot,	McGuire, Michael,	4 do.	do.	Feb. 14, 1850,	Ireland,	34	1
do.	Mains, Charles W.,	8 do.	do.	Nov. 14, 1850,	Dexter,	23	1
Washington,	McDaniel, John,	1 yr. 6 mos.	do.	Oct. 4, 1851,	Nova Scotia,	38	1
Oxford,	Monk, Elijah,	6 years,	do.	Sept. 4, 1852,	Buckfield,	40	1
Lincoln,	Murray, Alexander,	5 do.	do.	Dec. 8, 1852,	England,	30	2
Cumberland,	Owen, Thomas,	5 do.	do.	July 5, 1851,	Portland,	24	2
do.	Ploughman, George,	Life,	Murder—sen. commuted.	Jan. 11, 1850,	England,	59	1
Penobscot,	Potter, Marshal,	3 years,	Larceny,	Feb. 13, 1851,	Litchfield,	30	1
Cumberland,	Potter, George T., col'd,	4 do.	do.	July 5, 1851,	Portland,	14	1
Kennebec,	Patterson, John,	2 do.	Forgery,	Oct. 21, 1851,	Scotland,	24	1
Cumberland,	Richardson, O. D.,	12 do.	Larceny,	July 1, 1843,	Otisfield,	37	5
Lincoln,	Richardson, C.,	Life,	do.	Sept. 26, 1846,	Litchfield,	30	2
Washington,	Ramsdell, Aaron,	4 years,	Adultery,	Aug. 3, 1850,	Lubec,	29	1
Penobscot,	Rollins, Benjamin,	Life,	Rape,	Nov. 28, 1851,	New Sharon,	45	1
Lincoln,	Richards, Nathan,	15 years,	Shop breaking & larceny,	Aug. 18, 1852,	Wayne,	36	4
do.	Resseim, Nelson,	3 do.	Larceny,	Dec. 8, 1852,	France,	34	1
Kennebec,	Shaw, John, jr.,	10 do.	Arson,	May 25, 1850,	Augusta,	38	1
Cumberland,	Soule, Isaac,	4 do.	Larceny,	Mar. 29, 1851,	Freeport,	51	1
Waldo,	Scribner, John,	1 yr. 6 mos.	do.	Sept. 5, 1851,	Unity,	22	1
Penobscot,	Smith, James A.,	1 yr. 6 mos.	do.	Jan. 24, 1852,	England,	23	1
Lincoln,	Stowell, Henry S.,	12 years,	Shop breaking & larceny,	Aug. 18, 1852,	Norwich,	22	2
Oxford,	Smith, William,	10 do.	Assault to ravish,	Sept. 4, 1852,	Cabot,	16	1
Washington,	Smith, David,	6 do.	do.	Oct. 14, 1852,	Ireland,	19	1
Cumberland,	Thorn, Thomas,	To be hanged,	Murder,	May 17, 1843,	Long Island,	24	1
York,	Trenholm, J. Q. A.,	5 years,	Larceny,	Oct. 26, 1848,	Elizabethtown,	26	1
Oxford,	Trowbridge, George W.,	3 do.	do.	Dec. 13, 1849,	Richmond,	24	1
Cumberland,	Williams, Jno. D.,	7 do.	do.	Mar. 22, 1848,	Vienna,	24	1
Kennebec,	Woodman, John,	3 do.	do.	April 22, 1851,	Jefferson, N. H.,	22	1
Penobscot,	Woodbine, Henry,	Life,	Burglary,	Nov. 14, 1850,	Indiana,	30	1
Waldo,	Wildfire, Charles,	1 yr. 6 mos.	Larceny,	Sept. 5, 1851,	Portugal,	21	1
Penobscot,	Watson, Alexander,	1 year,	do.	July 1, 1852,	England,	18	1
Lincoln,	Worthing, Ensign,	15 years,	Shop breaking & larceny,	Aug. 18, 1852,	Corinth,	17	2
York,	Young, John W.,	5 do.	Larceny,	Oct. 26, 1848,	Portland,	37	2

59 of the above are Americans, 6 Irish, 4 English, 1 French, 1 Scotch, and 2 Nova Scotians, one female.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—As another year has passed, it devolves upon me as chaplain of the prison, to report to your honorable board, the moral condition of the prisoners. It is very evident that the moral and spiritual interest of the convicts is quite as important to the State as any other interest with which the institution may be connected. To the philanthropist and the christian, the thorough reformation of the convicts assumes a much more important aspect than the accumulation of wealth and power.

The community at large do not yet sufficiently estimate the importance and feel the responsibility of training its members for the prevention of crime to the high and exalted principles of industry, temperance and morality. Had the public done its duty to all its members, many of those unfortunate young men now in the State prison, to their own, as well as their parents' disgrace, would have been pursuing the common avocations of life, with honor and respectability. It is much easier to estimate physical power than to perceive the results produced by moral forces brought to bear upon humanity.

Moral causes are very slow in developing their complete results. It often appears to superficial observers that moral forces are not certain and fixed in their results. But the christian and philanthropist, charged with the responsibility of bringing the means of reformation to bear upon the minds of the wayward and erring, have an unwavering confidence in their complete success. You are aware, gentlemen, that there are obstacles in the way of reforming convicts

in prison, which require the most rigid and persevering application of the divine principles of christianity. Nothing short of the force and power of christianity can be relied upon to produce a thorough reformation in prisons. Many, if not most of the convicts, seem to become imbecile—seem to have no more decision or fixedness of purpose than children.

Having blunted their moral sensibilities by crime and weakened their power of discrimination, with ignorance and vice, and hope itself feeble, it could not be expected that the gospel itself would produce so strong and marked results upon them as upon men under more favorable circumstances. We believe, however, that the preaching of the gospel with the other means used for the reformation of the convicts during the past year, has had a very favorable result upon every individual. They have manifested upon the Sabbath, in attending the services in the chapel, a more than commendable interest. The chaplain has reason to know that the results of the Sabbath services have been good. A Sabbath school was formed early in the season, which appeared to interest most of the prisoners. They took great apparent delight in getting and reciting their lessons.

The Union question books were obtained for the prison by the warden, and we can safely say that this labor was very useful in promoting correct thinking, as well as a tendency to spirituality.

The minister of Jesus Christ charged with the messages of love and life to fallen men can never despair of its efficacy upon, and triumph over, the hearts of the greatest of sinners. We believe that no department of labor is more necessary, more important or more successful than that which devolves upon the chaplaincy of the prison.

We believe it to be the especial duty, as well as the highest interest of the State, to put forth every effort which it is possible to for the reformation of the convicts in prison. We are satisfied also that the money which is expended annually for the moral improvement of the prisoners has been well expended, and we are convinced from mature deliberation that double the sum now expended might be judiciously laid out for the religious and moral improve-

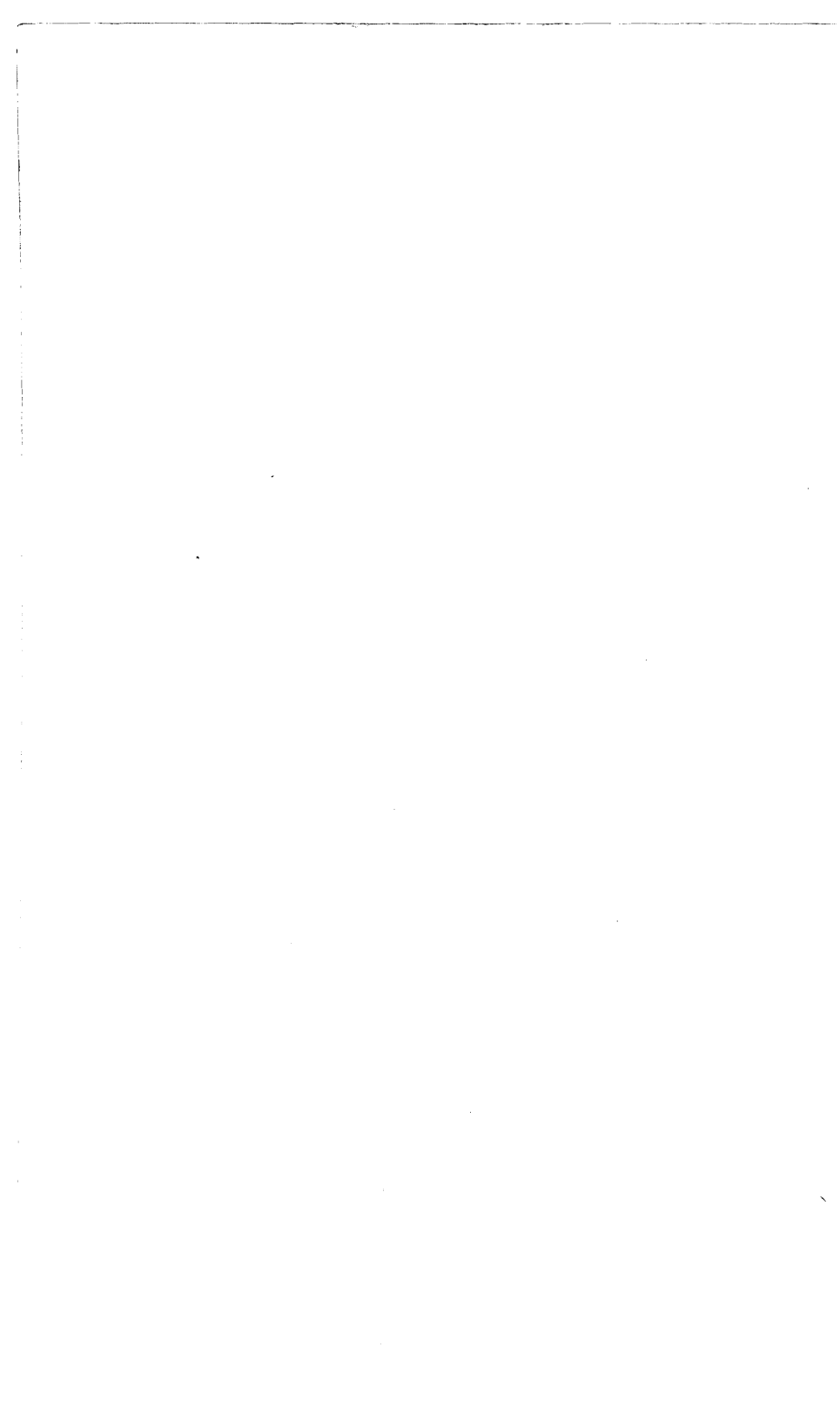
ment of the convicts, and that it would bring large returns to the State, to her true interest and honor. With a firm reliance on Almighty God, and strong faith in the principles of the gospel—may we labor on for the spiritual and everlasting good of the prisoner, and success will be the result.

EDWARD FREEMAN, *Chaplain.*

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.



INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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

THE Inspectors of the Maine State Prison would respectfully
REPORT :

That when the board made their last annual report, the 30th of April, 1851, there were eighty-seven convicts in the prison, and since that time there have been received forty-nine, making in all, one hundred and thirty-six. During the same time, forty-four have been discharged, fourteen pardoned, and two have made their escape, leaving now in the prison, seventy-six. They are employed in the various departments as follows:—Let on contract in the shoe shop, thirty-one; employed in the wheelwright shop, twelve; making baskets, thirteen; in the blacksmith shop, five; tailors, four; cooks, two; washers, two; waiters, three; in solitary confinement, one; lumpers, two; in hospital, one. These convicts appear to be well and in as clean, comfortable and happy condition, as their situation and circumstances will admit of. Many of them said they had no complaints to make, and were satisfied with the treatment extended to them.

Much credit is due to the warden, and also to the subordinate officers, for the good taste and neatness of every department of the prison, and for the cleanliness and subordination of the convicts.

Industry, good order, and a good degree of cheerfulness pervaded all the departments, and when in these shops, one would hardly suppose, without reflection, that he was within the walls of the state prison. The circumstances and condition of most of these convicts are doubtless much more comfortable, than it was when they were

their own masters, and running at large amongst the intemperate, profligate and depraved.

The present board of inspectors were somewhat embarrassed in their proceedings by the change made in the laws for the government of the affairs of the state prison, by the act of 1850. They believed it to be their duty, notwithstanding said act, to take an account of stock in the prison, in accordance with the requirements of the twelfth section of the one hundred and seventy-seventh chapter of the revised statutes. But after conferring with the committee of the council, whom they met at the prison, the first of December last, and ascertaining that they had determined to take an account of the entire stock in the several departments, and make a full and detailed report of all the financial concerns of the prison, came to the conclusion that it would not be expedient for them to go over the same ground, and take a separate and different account, but that one of their board should accompany the committee of the council in taking said account, and appraising the property, and in this way avail themselves of that knowledge of the pecuniary affairs of the prison, which would in some measure enable them to judge of the correctness of the account thus taken. That account, though mainly correct, the inspectors believe to be faulty in this particular, that it places too high a value on many of the articles therein enumerated.

The inspectors, therefore, have made that account of stock, thus taken by the committee of the council, under the view of one of their number, with some variations and alterations, the basis of this report in relation to the financial affairs of the institution.

Enough having already been said and written on the subject of crimes and the proper punishment and prison discipline, the inspectors do not think it expedient or profitable at this time, to go into any lengthy dissertation on those subjects. They cannot however, forbear to say, that in their opinion it is not only necessary to attach to crime some wholesome restraint and punishment, but in many cases, that of a pretty severe character, in order, by these examples, to secure society against the wanton and wicked depredations of the lawless, revengeful and depraved. These desperate and de-

praved human beings in society, who like the fox, the wolf and the tiger, in the animal creation, live by preying upon the honest, the innocent and the virtuous, should, as far as practicable, be made to know and feel, in severity and truth, that the way of transgressors is hard ; and that on the other hand, those who live the nearest up to the principles of our holy religion are the most sure of enjoying a life of peace and happiness.

That punishment, when suited to the character of the offense, which is the most prompt and certain, is believed to be the best calculated to restrain men in the commission of crime. The punishment should, as near as possible, be in proportion to the nature of the offense, and the character of the offender, and as nearly uniform throughout the State as practicable, and when by an error in judgment, to which all are liable, the court imposes a heavier punishment than the criminal justly deserves, the pardoning power of the Executive is very properly interposed to alleviate the sufferer. But the pardoning power should, in our opinion, be exercised and interposed with due caution and prudence, or it will very much detract from that salutary restraint, which the fear of long punishment in the state prison exercises over the vicious, and as a natural consequence, tends to augment the number of convicts in the prison.

The inspectors are of opinion that quite too many have already been pardoned out of prison, and that the impression has become prevalent in the depraved circles of society, that the sympathy of the public, and the interposition of friends, will in a short time unlock the gates of our prison and set the prisoner free.

That the greatest rogues are the most likely to obtain pardons, and that they will indulge anew the wanton and wicked propensities of their hearts, made more obdurate by having been imprisoned, and more bold and reckless from having thus easily escaped a condign punishment, seems to be pretty clearly proved by the fact, that a much larger proportion of those who have been pardoned out of prison, have been again returned, than there have of those who have been discharged on the expiration of their sentence.

It is agreed by those who have been the most conversant with

the convicts, that by pardoning one, the rest are sure to be made more uneasy, discontented and indolent; and less disposed to conform to the just and wholesome rules and regulations of the prison.

The inspectors nevertheless, would recommend the exercise of all the charity, clemency and forbearance, which is consistent with the welfare of the prison, and the best interests of society; but they doubt very much whether the frequent exercise of the pardoning power will be likely to contribute to these desirable objects.

Efforts have been made, and will probably be continued, to abolish the board of inspectors of the state prison, and dispense in a great measure with their services; and to substitute in their stead a committee of the council or the legislature to perform the same services; or some services, though they may be less efficient to guard the interest of the State, may pass as supervisory. If the same care and attention to the business of the prison is required of this new board, then it will be only a change in the name, and nothing will be gained; but if less is expected and required, then most surely you will endanger the interest of the State; a measure, which has for its object a discontinuance of the highly important duties properly belonging to the inspectors, would be inconsistent with that watchful care which the State exercises over its affairs in other respects, and if carried into effect, might result very disastrously.

The talent and wisdom of this State, and our sister States, have been taxed to devise the best plans, and frame the best laws possible for the regulation and government of state prison affairs, and after great research and deliberation, it has been almost unanimously agreed, that in these institutions, it was absolutely necessary to have some board of officers, who having no personal interests of their own to subserve, should be bound to keep a watchful eye over the conduct of others; to see that the convicts were well taken care of, and the State honestly dealt by, and faithfully and fearlessly to report on these things, that the Executive and the people of the State may know if any thing is neglected or aught done amiss.

By referring to the one hundred and seventy-seventh chapter of

the revised statutes, one will readily see and understand the importance of having a board of inspectors, and how numerous and important their duties are. They cannot be dispensed with in our opinion, with a proper regard for the welfare and interest of all concerned, and no board of officers, it is believed, can so well discharge these numerous and multifarious duties, as can a board of inspectors residing in the vicinity of the prison, so that they can frequently examine into its affairs, as circumstances shall seem to require. It is agreed by those who are best acquainted with the prison and its business, that no set of men, however intelligent, can, by a few short visits, become sufficiently acquainted with the business of the prison, to enable them properly to discharge the duties which were contemplated should be performed by the board of inspectors. And the paltry sum which they have charged, is nothing in comparison to the advantage which a faithful discharge of their duties would be to the State. If a warden intends to discharge his duties with faithfulness and fidelity, he will most assuredly desire the assistance and co-operation of a good board of inspectors residing in the neighborhood of the prison. But if he expects to neglect his duties as warden by attending to business of his own, or supervising the politics of the State, or designs to defraud the State, why then he will want no such faithful officers at hand to watch over his conduct.

The laws for the government of the state prison affairs require, amongst other things, that the warden should not directly or indirectly engage in any business other than that of the prison. It very properly recognizes the fact, that all his time, attention and energies should be constantly directed to the affairs of his charge, and leave other things to be managed by other persons. There is quite business enough pertaining to the affairs of the prison to occupy the whole time and attention of the warden, and should he become much interested and engaged in other affairs, those of the prison must suffer. If the salary of the warden is not large enough, (and we think it small) then increase it; but be sure to require of him a close application to his appropriate business. The state has lost thousands by not selling articles as fast as they were manufac-

tured, and by neglecting to settle and collect demands when they were due; and unless better attention is paid to these things in future, the State must continue to lose.

The business of the state prison should, in the judgment of the inspectors, come as near up to the cash system as is consistent with a successful administration of its affairs, and that above all things, the demands due the prison should not be suffered to hang along from month to month, and from year to year for an indefinite length of time. The State has already lost quite too much by such a course of business.

Much improvement has of late been made in the disposition and employment of the convicts, and the State will be much benefited by these changes. That of letting, on wages, some thirty who are employed in the shoe shop, is the most important and profitable change. It is to be regretted that the prison was not located near some large manufacturing place, so that all the convicts could be thus profitably disposed of. With such a location, it is believed the prison might be made to pay nearly all its expenses.

There is due to the prison on notes and accounts, on what is called old demands, some \$7,000, most of which is said by those best acquainted with the persons owing them, to be entirely worthless, and the balance very poor. Most of these debts are of long standing, and all of them of three years standing.

There is due to sundry individuals on what is denominated new accounts, on notes, \$2,515.06, and on accounts, \$3,765.11, making in all the dues of the prison, the sum of \$6,270.17. Due the prison from sundry individuals on notes, \$693.15, and on accounts \$3,369.49, and amounting to the sum of \$4,062.64; and leaving a balance of demands against the prison of \$2,207.53. The class of demands called new, are said to be good, but it cannot be otherwise than that the State will lose something in collecting.

Those acquainted with doing business and collecting demands, know full well, that \$4,000 due principally on accounts from some two hundred persons, cannot be collected without some loss and considerable delay. There are also on hand at the prison something like \$2,200 worth of manufactured articles ready for sale.

The State having lately expended a large sum for the repair of the prison and yard walls, and to build a large and elegant dwelling house for the warden, with convenient out-buildings and suitable yard fences, plank walks, &c., the inspectors do not think it advisable that the State should be called on at this time for any considerable amount to make further repairs in and about the prison.

The annexed table will exhibit an imperfect view of the financial affairs of the prison. It is, however, the best exhibit which the inspectors have been able to make from their short acquaintance with the business affairs of the concern. They would, however, have spent more time, and gone more fully into the business, had it not been that they understood from the committee of the council and the warden, that they should each make a full and detailed report of all the financial affairs of the prison.

The inspectors are pleased in being able to testify to the courtesy and apparent faithfulness and fidelity of all the subordinate officers and overseers of the prison, and from all they have been able to discern, their respective duties are well and faithfully performed.

RICHARD TINKER, } *Inspectors of*
 STEPHEN BARROWS, } *the Maine*
 CHAS. HOLMES, } *State Prison.*

JANUARY 5, 1853.

Statement of Stock and Tools and other property on hand, and Receipts and Expenditures of the several departments from April 30th, 1851, to December 1st, 1852.

<i>Wheelwright Shop.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	Stock and tools on hand,	\$3,866 97	
	Charged department since,	4,956 96	
			\$8,823 93
<i>Cr.</i>	Stock and tools now on hand,	3,022 70	
	Credit department since,	8,042 45	
			11,065 15
	Net gain to department,		2,241 22
—			
<i>Shoe Shop.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	Stock on hand 30th April, 1851,	1,915 68	
	Charges to department since,	1,066 48	
			2,982 16
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock and tools on hand,	244 90	
	By credits since that time,	5,876 29	
			6,121 19
	Net profits,		3,188 93
—			
<i>Blacksmith Shop.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	Stock and tools, April 30, 1851,	1,265 85	
	Charges since,	1,777 89	
			3,043 74
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock on hand,	1,716 25	
	By credits since,	3,732 56	
			5,448 81
	Net profits,		2,405 07
—			
<i>Expense Account.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	For stock on hand 30th April, 1851,	798 09	
	For charges to same since,	2,337 81	
			3,135 90
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock on hand,	821 66	
	By credits since,	577 17	
			1,398 83
	Balance against department,		1,737 07
—			
<i>Subsistence Account.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	For stock on hand, 1851,	982 92	
	For charges since,	6,128 17	
			7,111 09
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock on hand, 1852,	936 75	
	By credits since 1851,	684 25	
			1,621 00
	Balance against department,		5,490 09

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

33

Statement of Stock and Tools, &c., (Continued.)

<i>Fuel and Lights.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	For stock in 1851,	\$631 00	
	For charges since,	887 74	
			\$1,518 74
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock on hand now,	325 77	
	By credits since 1851,	2 50	
			328 27
	Balance against department,		1,190 47
—			
<i>Clothing Department.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	For stock on hand in 1851,	1,040 21	
	For charges since,	1,449 57	
			2,489 78
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock now on hand,	1,239 21	
	By credits since April, 1851,	457 01	
			1,696 22
	Balance against department,		793 56
—			
<i>Lime Quarry.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	For amount stock, April, 1851,	262 48	
	For amount charged since,	333 73	
			596 21
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock now on hand,	1,188 50	
	By credits since April, 1851,	1,935 25	
			3,123 75
	Net profits,		2,527 54
—			
<i>Team Department.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	For amount stock on hand in 1851,	606 25	
	For charges since,	958 76	
			1,565 01
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock now on hand,	558 50	
	By credits since April, 1851,	913 25	
			1,471 75
	Against department,		93 26
—			
<i>Basket Shop.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>	For stock on hand, and expenses since April 30, 1851,	443 88	
			443 88
<i>Cr.</i>	By stock on hand, December, 1852,	443 44	
	By baskets sold since 1851,	756 35	
			1,189 79
	Net profits,		\$745 91

RECAPITULATION.

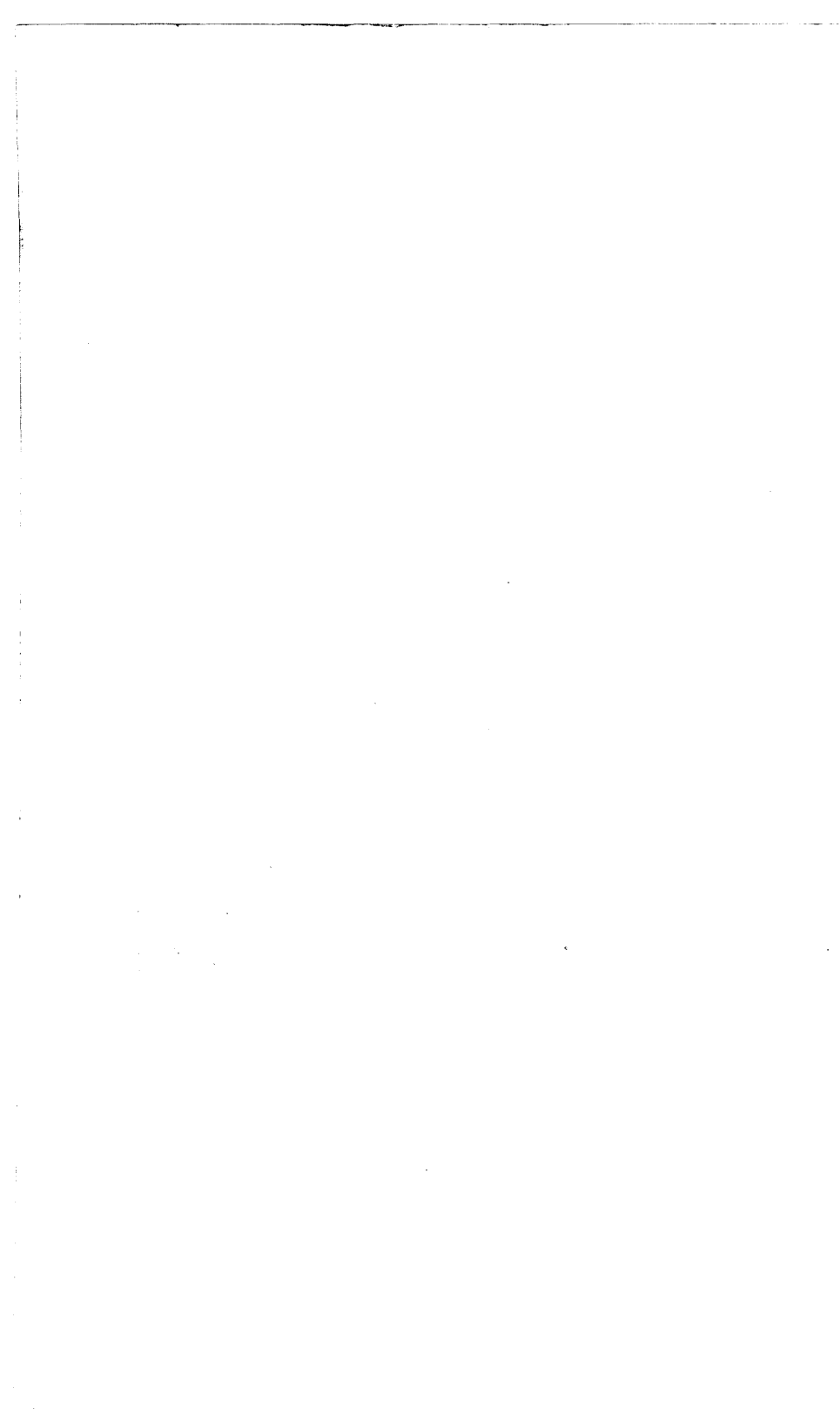
<i>Cr.</i> Balance in favor of Wheelwright shop, . . .	\$2,241 22	
“ “ Shoe shop, . . .	3,138 95	
“ “ Blacksmith shop, . . .	2,405 07	
“ “ Lime quarry, . . .	2,527 54	
“ “ Basket shop, . . .	745 91	11,058 69
<i>Dr.</i> Balance against Expense department, . . .	1,737 07	
“ “ Subsistence account, . . .	5,490 09	
“ “ Fuel and Lights, . . .	1,190 47	
“ “ Clothing department, . . .	793 56	
“ “ Team, “ . . .	93 26	9,354 24
Balance of income in favor of department,		1,754 24
—		
<i>Prison Dr.</i> Amount received from state treasury, . . .	7,553 75	
“ “ “ convicts, . . .	264 36	
“ from net profits department, . . .	1,754 24	9,572 35
<i>Prison Cr.</i> Amount paid officers' salaries, . . .	7,608 74	
“ “ “ convicts discharged, . . .	557 60	
“ against building and repairs, . . .	2,684 51	10,850 85
Expenditures over receipts and profits, . . .		\$1,288 50

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

ON PARDONS AND STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.



REPORT.

*To his Excellency the Governor,
and the Executive Council:*

THE committee on pardons and state prison affairs respectfully submit their report for the last nineteen months, commencing May 1st, 1851, and ending December 1st, 1852.

On the 30th day of April, 1851, the number of convicts in the prison was eighty-seven. Since that time thirty-nine have been released on expiration of their sentences, eleven by remission of punishment, one by order of court, two removed to the Insane Hospital, and one escaped and not retaken. During the same time forty have been received: so that the number of convicts now in the prison is seventy-three. Twenty-eight of those received the past year, are native citizens of this State, two are citizens of other States in the Union, and ten are foreigners. The prison has been kept cleanly—the cells are well whitewashed and present a neat appearance—the yard and workshops are cleanly and are well arranged for the various branches of business carried on in the institution.

It appears from the records of punishment, that during the last nineteen months, the whole time spent by the convicts in solitary confinement for punishment amounts to one hundred and seventy-six days, equal to about two and one half days for each; and this is the only punishment that has been inflicted. It is evident from

this, that the conduct of the prisoners has been good ; and we think that this improvement has, in some measure, been brought about by the operations of the law of 1850, making it the duty of the committee of the council on pardons and state prison affairs, to visit the prison, three or more times during the year ; at each of these visits we have talked with all the inmates, that so wished, and have endeavored to improve their moral thoughts, and to impress upon their minds that they were men, and had it in their power (to be exhibited in their conduct) to redeem themselves from the temporary disgrace inflicted, and to restore themselves to the position from which they had fallen. They also knew that the officers of the prison informed us of their conduct during our absence, and this in some measure induced them to obey all the rules and regulations of the institution. A majority of the inmates had hopes, if their conduct was good, that the committee would recommend them to executive clemency ; the hope of pardon was their polar star that guided them in the paths of obedience.

While our penal laws are intended to inflict a just punishment on the criminal, it is no less gratifying to every philanthropic mind to contemplate the fact, that they are also designed to reclaim and reform the transgressor. Punishment due to crime is one object, reform another ; and while justice requires the first, every moral principle of man cheerfully sustains the second. Of the eleven prisoners liberated the past nineteen months, by the advice of your committee, not one has betrayed the confidence reposed in him, but all are industriously at work, striving to obtain the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens. This speaks volumes in favor of the committee on pardons occasionally visiting the prison, so that they can in some measure become acquainted with the habits and dispositions of the applicants for pardon, and thereby judge whether they are proper subjects for executive clemency.

Your committee, under this head would remark, that the duties incumbent upon them to discharge under this law, somewhat conflict with the inspectors, and we therefore advise the legislature to change the law upon this matter.

The committee are also satisfied, that the food allowed to the convicts is abundant in quantity and of suitable quality. The convicts uniformly express their satisfaction with both food and clothing.

The discipline in this prison is perhaps as perfect as any other in the country—the officers are kind and courteous, and have cheerfully communicated to us such information as we desired.

The convicts are required to be constantly at work, during the day (except while at dinner) under the immediate inspection and care of an overseer, at such work as they can perform to the best advantage.

The operations of the prison are carried on by departments; the largest number, twenty-seven, being employed in shoemaking; this department is under the charge of Mr. Carleton, a very able and efficient overseer.

A contract was made by the warden, under the advice and approval of the inspectors, with Benjamin Carr and Thomas O'Brien, both of Thomaston, for the labor of the convicts employed in shoemaking, for the term of three years, commencing August 4, 1851, with the privilege of extending the time to two years in addition, by giving ninety days notice to the warden, before the expiration of the aforesaid term of three years, the said Carr and O'Brien paying thirty cents per day for each and every individual employed.

The remainder of the convicts are employed as follows, viz:—Eleven in the wheelwright department, ten in the quarry, six in the blacksmith, four in the tailoring, two for cooking, washing two, waiters three, in solitary one, lumpers three, sick in the hospital, four. The overseers in all the departments are able and efficient men, and have the respect and confidence of the men under their charge.

The buildings under process of erection have all been completed and are a credit to the State. The expense of the same will appear in the accounts of the agent appointed to superintend the same. It will be necessary in the course of the present season to extend the stone wall commenced by Hon. Benjamin Carr, late

warden ; part of the yard is now enclosed with a wooden fence, which has become dilapidated and unsafe, and we would therefore recommend that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated by the legislature for that purpose to be expended by the warden.

The library in the prison consists of a small number of books, and additions should be made to the same to supply the wants of the inmates. An appropriation of fifty dollars should be made for this purpose.

During the last nineteen months the operations of the several departments have been carried on to advantage, as will be seen by reference to the tables annexed.

Having gone into a careful examination of the affairs of the prison, we have no hesitation in stating that its financial situation is better than it was in April 30, 1851.

By reference to the tables, it will appear that the present liabilities of the prison are \$58,102.07, and its resources are \$53,606.78, leaving a balance against the prison of \$4,495.29. We are confident that the earnings of the prison for the two years to come, will discharge this liability and leave a surplus to aid in paying the salaries of the officers.

By the statement of receipts and expenditures, as presented by the inspectors in their report of April 30, 1851, it will appear that the different departments did not meet their expenses, leaving a balance against them of \$955.86, while for the last nineteen months, they have paid off that balance and have earned in addition \$2,044.74.

The general health of the convicts has been good and is believed to be equal at least, to that of other citizens. For information on this and the moral and religious condition of the convicts, we would refer you to the reports of the physician and chaplain.

The committee take pleasure in recording their entire satisfaction of the manner in which the warden, Mr. Bennett, has performed his duties. In the management of a prison, much depends on the character and conduct of the warden. Criminals are not usually destitute of discernment, and they readily take advantage of undue

severity or stupid indifference manifested by those placed over them. The warden is kind and affectionate to the obedient, and when punishment is necessary, the offender is conscious of his guilt and therefore no feeling of revenge is created in his breast, by the chastisement.

Which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BABSON,
SIMEON STROUT,
LEANDER VALENTINE.

JANUARY 1, 1853.

**Statement of Receipts and Expenditures in the various Departments
from and including May 1st, 1851, to December 1st, 1852.**

<i>Wheelwright Department.</i>			
1851. May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	\$3,866 97	
	To charge the department since, . . .	4,956 96	
			8,823 93
1852. Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	3,022 70	
	By credit the department since, . . .	8,042 45	
			11,065 15
	Balance in favor of the department,		2,241 22
—			
<i>Shoe Department.</i>			
1851. May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	1,915 68	
	To charge the department since, . . .	1,066 48	
			2,982 16
1852. Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	244 90	
	By 645½ days convict's labor, . . .	193 65	
	By credit the department since, . . .	6,276 29	
			6,714 84
	Balance in favor of the department,		3,732 68
—			
<i>Blacksmith Department.</i>			
1851. May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	1,265 83	
	To charge the department since, . . .	1,777 89	
			3,043 74
1852. Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	1,716 25	
	By credit the department since, . . .	3,732 56	
			5,448 81
	Balance in favor of the department,		2,405 07
—			
<i>Basket Department.</i>			
1851. May 1,	To charge the department since, . . .		443 88
1852. Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	433 44	
	By credit the department since, . . .	756 35	
			1,189 79
	Balance in favor of the department,		745 91

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 43

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, (Continued.)

<i>Lime Quarry Department.</i>			
1851.			
May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	\$262 48	
	To charge the department since, . . .	333 73	
			596 21
1852.			
Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	1,188 50	
	By credit the department since, . . .	1,935 25	
			3,123 75
	Balance in favor of the department,		2,527 54
—			
<i>Expense Account Department.</i>			
1851.			
May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	798 09	
	To charge the department since, . . .	2,337 81	
			3,135 90
1852.			
Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	821 66	
	By charge the department since, . . .	577 17	
			1,398 83
	Balance against the department,		1,737 07
—			
<i>Subsistence Account Department.</i>			
1851.			
May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	982 92	
	To charge the department since, . . .	6,128 17	
			7,111 09
1852.			
Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	936 75	
	By credit the department since, . . .	684 25	
			1,621 00
	Balance against the department,		5,490 09
—			
<i>Fuel and Light Department.</i>			
1851.			
May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	631 00	
	To charge the department since, . . .	887 74	
			1,518 74
1852.			
Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	325 77	
	By credit the department since, . . .	2 50	
			328 27
	Balance against the department,		1,190 47

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, (Continued.)

<i>Clothing Department.</i>			
1851.			
May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	\$1,040 21	
	To charge the department since, . . .	1,449 57	2,489 78
1852.			
Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	1,239 21	
	By credit the department since, . . .	457 01	1,696 22
	Balance against the department,		793 56
—			
<i>Team Department.</i>			
1851.			
May 1,	To stock and tools on hand, . . .	606 25	
	To charge the department since, . . .	958 76	1,565 01
1852.			
Dec. 1,	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	558 50	
	By credit the department since, . . .	913 25	1,471 75
	Balance against the department,		\$93 26

Receipts and Expenditures not included in the foregoing tables.

Received from the state treasury,	\$7,553 75	
“ “ visitors,	264 36	7,818 11
Expended for officers' salaries,	8,008 74	
“ “ convicts discharged,	567 59	
“ “ building and repairs,	2,684 51	11,260 84
Expended more than received,		\$3,442 73

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 45

Statement of Notes and Accounts.

1852. Dec. 1,	Am't due from individuals on new accounts,	\$3,369 49	
	Amount due from individuals on notes,	693 15	
	Amount due from individuals on old accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection, is \$5,025 91—say \$300 good—bal. doubtful,	300 00	
	Amount due from old notes given late warden, \$483 40—say \$240 good—bal. doubtful,	240 00	
			4,602 64
	Amount due to individuals on accounts,	3,765 11	
	Amount due to individuals on notes,	3,015 06	
			6,780 17
			\$2,177 53
	Prison owes this amount over the debt due, in which is included the sum of \$387 12, due to Mr. Bennett, warden, up to December 11, 1852,	2,177 53	

Recapitulation of Balances in different Departments.

1852. Dec. 1,	Balance in favor of Wheelwright department,	\$2,241 22	
	“ “ Shoe shop,	3,732 68	
	“ “ Blacksmith “	2,405 07	
	“ “ Basket “	745 91	
	“ “ Lime quarry “	2,527 54	
	Cash received from visitors,	264 36	
			11,916 78
	Balance against Expense department,	1,737 07	
	“ Subsistence department,	5,490 09	
	“ Fuel and light “	1,190 47	
	“ Clothing “	793 56	
	“ Team “	93 26	
	Amount expended for convicts discharged,	567 59	
			9,872 04
	Balance in favor of income department,		\$2,044 74

Recapitulation of Stock and Tools on hand.

1852. Dec. 1,	Amount in Wheelwright department,	\$3,022 70	
	“ Shoe shop “	244 90	
	“ Blacksmith “	1,716 25	
	“ Basket “	433 44	
	“ Lime quarry “	1,188 50	
	“ Expense account,	821 66	
	“ Subsistence department,	936 75	
	“ Fuel and light “	325 77	
	“ Team “	558 50	
	“ Building and repair department,	49 40	
	“ Clothing “	1,239 21	
			\$10,537 08

Statement of the Liabilities of the State Prison for the nineteen months ending December 1st, 1852.

1851.					
May 1,	For stock and tools in Shoemaking department,		\$1,915 68		
	“ “ Wheelright “		3,866 97		
	“ “ Blacksmith “		1,265 85		
	“ “ Lime quarry “		262 48		
	“ “ Team “		606 25		
	“ “ Clothing “		1,040 21		
	“ “ Building and repair “		1,078 75		
	“ “ Expense account, “		798 09		
	“ “ Subsistence “		982 92		
	“ “ Fuel and Lights “		631 00		
					12,448 20
	For amount paid for Shoemaking department,		1,066 48		
	“ “ Wheelwright “		4,956 96		
	“ “ Blacksmith “		1,777 89		
	“ “ Team “		958 76		
	“ “ Lime quarry “		333 73		
	“ “ Subsistence “		6,128 17		
	“ “ Fuel and Lights “		887 74		
	“ “ Clothing “		1,449 57		
	“ “ Expense account, “		2,337 81		
	“ “ Basket making “		443 88		
	“ “ Officers' salaries, “		8,017 39		
	“ “ Building and repairs, “		9,947 73		
	“ “ Convicts discharged, “		567 59		
	“ due individuals on books, “		3,765 11		
	“ “ “ notes, “		2,515 06		
	For amount on note given by Benj. Carr, late warden, to Harvey Chisam,		500 00		
					45,653 87
					\$58,102 07

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 47

Statement of the Resources of the State Prison for the nineteen months ending December 1st, 1852.

1852. Dec. 1,	By stock and tools in Wheelwright department,	\$3,022 70	
	" " Shoe shop,	244 90	
	" " Blacksmith "	1,716 25	
	" " Basket "	433 44	
	" " Lime quarry "	1,188 50	
	" " Subsistence "	936 75	
	" " Expense account,	821 66	
	" " Fuel and Light "	325 77	
	" " Team "	558 50	
	" " Building and repair "	49 40	
	" " Clothing "	1,239 21	
	By amount received and credited—		
	Shoemaking department,	6,276 29	
	Wheelwright "	8,042 45	
	Blacksmith "	3,732 56	
	Lime quarry "	1,935 25	
	Team "	913 25	
	Clothing, "	457 01	
	Building and repair department,	7,263 22	
	Expense account,	577 17	
	Subsistence "	684 25	
	Fuel and Light "	2 50	
	Basket making "	756 35	
	By amount received from visitors,	264 36	
	" " " state treasurer,	7,553 75	
	" " " officers' salaries,	8 65	
	By amount due from individuals on books,	3,369 49	
	" " " " notes,	693 15	
	By amount due from individuals on notes given to the late warden, \$483 40—say \$240 00 good—the balance doubtful,	240 00	
	By amount due from individuals on old accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection, \$5,025 31—say \$300 00 good—bal. doubtful,	300 00	
	Balance against the Prison, .		
			43,069 70
			4,495 29
			\$58,102 07

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 29, 1853.

ORDERED, That 500 copies of the foregoing Reports be printed for the use of the Legislature.

A. B. FARWELL, *Clerk.*