

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1860.

SIEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1860.

REPORTS

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON,

AND OF THE

PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

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Published agreeably to a Resolve of March 16, 1855.  
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AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1859.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

REPORT.

*To the Governor and Executive 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 December 31st, 1858, to November 30th, 1859.

The number of convicts in prison at the commencement of the year, was one hundred and twenty-eight; received since, forty-eight; making one hundred and seventy-six. During the year, twenty have been discharged on expiration of sentence, twenty-seven pardoned, three died, one escaped, and one removed to the Insane Hospital, making fifty-two; so that there remain in Prison, November 30th, 1859, one hundred and twenty-four. Though the number of convicts received the present year is large, yet it is pleasant to observe that there has been a diminution of twenty-one, when compared with the previous year.

To know how the convicts have been employed, reference may be had to the tables accompanying the Inspectors' report.

There has been considerable sickness among the convicts the past year, but not greater than might have been anticipated under all the circumstances. Owing to the crowded state of the Prison, there is not a proper opportunity for administering to the wants of the sick. I would further refer you to the report of Dr. Baker, the attending physician.

The usual Sabbath morning services have been performed in regular order by the clergymen of Thomaston; the attention and deportment of the prisoners at such times, have been good. Much credit is due the clergymen of our village for the interest they have manifested in the spiritual wants of the convicts. The books in the Prison library continue to be read with interest by many of the prisoners.

The convicts in the wheelwright and blacksmith shops, have been employed for the State since the first of July, when the Commissioners annulled the contract between the State and Messrs. Allen & O'Brien. At the time the prisoners commenced working on the State's account, a debt was incurred of twenty-seven hundred dollars for stock, which has since been increased about one thousand dollars. The larger portion of this stock is now on hand in a manufactured or partly manufactured state. I shall endeavor to have the unfinished goods completed prior to January 1st, 1860, when the contract with Messrs. Sumner & Maxey goes into effect. The purchase of stock for manufacturing purposes, accounts for more than one half of the debt of the Prison, which amounts to six thousand two hundred thirteen dollars and eighty cents. The annual recurring items of expense, which are not provided for in the contract with Messrs. Sumner and Maxey—such as fuel and lights, convicts discharged, team, building and repairs, and expense account, will probably amount to about thirty-four hundred dollars. To pay the debts of the Prison, and provide for this expense, I would recommend that the Legislature appropriate the sum of eight thousand dollars.

The expense account has been increased the present year, to some extent, by charges that have been made heretofore to other departments. The exact expense of the subsistence department for the year 1859, is not shown in the tables accompanying the Inspectors' report, as it includes charges for money paid out in 1859, for goods consumed in 1858, to the amount of about six hundred dollars; beside this, there is property on hand to the amount of one hundred and eighty-two dollars, which should have been credited to the subsistence account. The team account shows a balance of four hundred ten dollars and thirty-five cents; in this balance is included difference of appraisal between 1858 and 1859, amounting to one hundred forty-three dollars and fifty cents; and thirty dollars depreciation on three hundred and five dollars' worth of property sold, making one hundred seventy-three dollars and fifty cents; leaving as the cost of keeping the team, two hundred thirty-six dollars and eighty-five cents. The expense for building and repairs is much less than in former years, owing in part to the improvements made the previous year.

During the last three years, in addition to those who have been sent to the Reform School, there has been sentenced to the State

Prison, nearly two hundred convicts! It is well known that the facilities for apprehending rogues are greater than in former years, and perhaps our laws are more rigidly enforced, yet the records of our courts plainly show an alarming increase in the commission of crime. Doubtless a portion of this increase is owing to the financial difficulties from which we have suffered within the last few years. Men out of employment and laboring under pecuniary embarrassment, are frequently led to the commission of crimes, which would never have been committed in a state of prosperity. Intemperance still continues to be the fruitful source of numerous crimes. The free indulgence in intoxicating drinks, ever evil and dangerous, is especially so now, when so small a quantity of the vile and poisoned compounds that are labeled wine, brandy, rum, gin, &c., craze and madden the brain, fitting such as have the folly to indulge in habits of intoxication, for the commission of any and every crime.

Though the day has passed by, when legislators, and those who minister at the altars of justice, are supposed to look upon the State as an engine simply of vengeance and punishment, still it may be questioned, whether our criminal code, and the manner of its enforcement, might not be modified and ameliorated for the benefit, not only of society, but of such as have offended against its peace and safety. The humane citizen, in the enactment and enforcement of the laws, has a twofold object—the protection of the community, and the reformation of the criminal. I have no doubt that these important objects are often defeated by the actual and the unavoidable condition of the prisoners; and this state of things must of necessity continue while the prison is so crowded, and the laws remain unchanged. Since 1855, a large portion of the convicts have been very young men, and many of them were committed to prison for the commission of minor offences. More than one half of those sentenced to the State Prison, are for the brief period of from one to three years. Very few of this class of convicts have any trade, and by the time they have learned to labor so as to be of any benefit to the State, their term of service expires. But aside from the pecuniary loss, which is important, the moral effect of a sentence to the State Prison, cannot be otherwise than pernicious, upon one who has been guilty of some trifling offence; but when once an inmate of the prison is compelled to labor side by side, with the most desperate and hardened criminal, he must

conform to the same rules and discipline, and when he goes out into the world, he is subjected to the odium of having been an associate and companion of murderers and highwaymen.

Many a young man not naturally vicious, but rather the victim of misfortune, is brought before our courts, convicted of some petty offence, and sent to Prison for a few months; at the expiration of his term, he feels himself an outcast; is met with coldness, suspicion and neglect; instead of being improved, he loses what little self respect he may have possessed heretofore; seeks the companionship of vicious associates; sinks deeper in crime; casts off all restraint, and becomes a desperate and abandoned man. If it would not be deemed impertinent in me, I would suggest whether it is wise to send convicts to the State Prison for a less term than three years. If it should appear that the sentence was unjust, or that the offender had reformed, the pardoning power could then, as now, be extended to all such cases. On the other hand, would it not be far better for the community, if those who commit minor offences, especially when the offender is young, if he should be sent to the jail or work house. Several of our jails have been built with such an object in view, and others will doubtless be constructed on the same principles.

Might not a wise and humane policy be adopted in relation to our convicts, that would enable the State, for a few years at least, to avoid adopting either alternative that the crowded condition of our prison would otherwise imperatively demand—that of enlarging the present Prison, or of building a new Prison in some other locality? Do not wisdom, humanity and economy point in the same direction?

I most earnestly protest against the practice of sending females to our Prison. There is no suitable accommodation for them. Fortunately, and to the honor of the sex, the number is, and ever has been, very small; yet so long as our penitentiary remains in its present condition, the law should be modified, and some other provision made for their accommodation.

I deem it proper in making my report, to refer to the report of the late Commissioner, James G. Blaine, Esq.

Mr. Blaine's report contains much information that is important and valuable; but when we consider the amount of labor the Commissioner was required to perform, and the limited time he was allowed, in connection with his other duties, it is not strange that

there are mistakes and omissions, which justice requires should be corrected.

The Commissioner assigns as reasons why the Prison has not been self-supporting, to be an improper location, a prison and workshops badly constructed, and an improper system, which had become chronic from long continuance. There is weight in these suggestions.

It is very true that the system, or want of system, on which the Prison has been conducted heretofore, is bad. As soon as I became acquainted with the condition and past history of the prison, I saw that it had never been, and was not likely to be, a self-supporting institution, and I frankly stated the fact in my former reports. I take no credit to myself for stating an unpleasant truth—duty required it; yet had I held out the promise of future prosperity, no doubt all the money required to defray the expense of the Prison, would have been granted with little or no complaint. Be that as it may, I had heretofore called the attention of the Governor and Council to the necessity of a change, and the Executive was pleased to recommend the subject to the consideration of the Legislature.

I am pleased to know that those changes in the management of the Prison, which I have desired to see effected, are likely to be brought about, in part at least, under the direction of the present Commissioners, with the approbation of the Governor and Council. But bad as the system may have been, the errors and omissions of the late Commissioner make it appear much worse than it really is. For instance, the Commissioner gravely informs us, that if our State had boarded her convicts at Charlestown, Mass., at two dollars each, per week, it would have been a matter of economy—that we should have saved the net sum of forty-nine thousand five hundred fifty dollars and fifty-six cents! But taking the Commissioner's figures, and adding the necessary items that are omitted, such as transportation of prisoners, clothing, including boots and shoes, outfit and money when discharged from Prison, and the sum of the several omissions, amounts to eighty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars, leaving a balance on the other side of the ledger, as the following table will show, of thirty-six thousand two hundred seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents.

The whole number of convicts received into the Prison in thirty-five years, thirteen hundred and five.

Average number in Prison during thirty-five years, seventy-six and one fifth.

Whole number of years spent in Prison, two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven.

Cost of transporting 1305 prisoner, at \$20 each,	\$26,100 00
Medical attendance at \$4 each per annum, . . .	10,668 00
Clothing at \$10 each per annum,	26,670 00
Cash when discharged at \$5 per head	6,525 00
Freedom suit at \$12 per head,	15,660 00
	<hr/>
Amount of items omitted,	\$85,823 00
Estimate of board at Charlestown,	277,368 00
	<hr/>
	\$363,191 00
Subtracting amount received from State Treasury,	326,918 56
	<hr/>
Loss by keeping at Charlestown,	\$36,272 44

Here we have a difference of eighty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars in the figures, to say nothing of the interest thereon, or making any estimate of the value of the Prison or any of the property connected therewith. It can be seen that the Commissioner's "*startling fact*" is arrived at, by throwing out of account the value of all the property that the State has in land, prison, shops, out-buildings, tools and fixtures; that the convicts make the passage from the several jails in our State, to the Prison at Charlestown, *unattended and at their own expense*; and when once incarcerated in Prison, to go unclad, and unprovided in sickness; and at the expiration of their term of service, to be turned into the street, naked and penniless! From the Commissioner's known humanity and kindness of heart, he would be one of the last men to allow such a state of things to exist, yet he would be compelled to adopt this unnatural course in order to make his figures correct.

In making a report of the disbursements of the Prison for 1857, (page 17 of report,) instead of taking the actual amount for officers' salaries, (seven thousand one hundred sixty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents,) he takes that of 1858, (eight thousand nine hundred dollars,) being one thousand seven hundred thirty-five dollars and thirty-three cents more than it really was.

On the 54th page he says, "In summing up the expense, therefore, for the average number of prisoners for the year '58, (117,) the gross amount would be as follows :

Clothing, \$8 per convict, (117 convicts,)	\$936 00
Subsistence,	4,680 00
Officers' salaries and incidentals,	4,914 00
	<hr/>
Sum total,	\$10,530 00

In this calculation, no provision is made for fuel and lights ; convicts discharged ; team ; expense account ; or buildings and repairs, which amounted in 1858, to between four and five thousand dollars.

Twice in his report, the Commissioner speaks in terms of condemnation of the building and repair account. On the 24th page, speaking of the expenses of 1858, he says : "The expense of building and repairs again exceeds *a thousand dollars*, and yet no essential improvement is known to have been made, nor permanent addition erected."

Any one reading the report would naturally infer that the money had been squandered or embezzled. How the Commissioner could suffer himself to make such a statement is beyond my comprehension. The building and repair account for 1858, amounts to one thousand ninety-four dollars and forty-six cents ; about one thousand dollars in this account, was expended by order and under the direction of the Governor and Council, the most of it in large items, every dollar of which is accounted for on the books. Most of the money expended, was not only for works of necessity, but of great practical value, such as the building of gate-ways and privies, repairing and fitting up workshops and hospital, supplying the Warden's house, and Prison with furnaces, stoves for the house, prison and workshops, and other necessary improvements.

On the 24th page of the Commissioner's report, he states, that "the cost of maintaining a team of two horses for the year 1858, appears to have been seven hundred and sixty-three dollars—about the same as the year previous. It is difficult to understand why it should cost fourteen dollars and sixty-seven cents per week, for the 'keeping' of two horses."

Had the Commissioner made the proper inquiries he would never have written the paragraph I have quoted ; but finding by the tables accompanying my report, that balance standing against the team

department, he took it for granted that that was what it cost *to keep two horses*—a sum so enormous, that it is passing strange he did not ask for some explanation, as it is clear he did not comprehend the subject. It is not the simple boarding of two horses for fifty-two weeks, but the keeping and maintaining of two horses with all the necessary outfits, including loss and depreciation. When I took charge of the Prison, the team department was completely run out, and in order to transact the necessary business—which in addition to the trucking requires a great deal of riding, especially the bringing in of the prisoners—a heavy expense was incurred during the year, amounting to one thousand four hundred eighty dollars and twenty-one cents. At the close of the year, the stock on hand amounted to eight hundred sixty-one dollars and fifty cents, which with twenty-one dollars and twelve cents credited for work done individuals, left a balance of six hundred eighty-six dollars and nine cents. In this balance is included the depreciation of stock, or what the appraisal fell short of cost; shoeing horses; hay for filling beds; keeping of a cow, trucking hired; eighty-eight dollars worth of stock sold, and credited by mistake to wheelwright department; and one hundred and sixty-two bushels of meal charged to team, and credited to subsistence account; amounting in all, to five hundred thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, leaving as the cost of keeping the team, and hay and provender for company, one hundred seventy-three dollars and twenty-one cents.

The balance against the team department in 1858, was stated in the tables accompanying the Warden's report to be seven hundred and sixty-three dollars. In this balance there was an omission of sixty dollars for hay, and an overcharge of one hundred and eighty-two and a half bushels of meal, at eighty-five cents per bushel, which when deducted, left the balance, five hundred forty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents. When from the foregoing sum, there is deducted the depreciation of stock, keeping a cow, shoeing horses, filling beds, loss on a horse proving lame, there remains the sum of three hundred fifteen dollars and eighty-eight cents as the cost of keeping two horses, including hay and provender for company.

The Commissioner states: "The expenditure for fuel and lights in 1858, is more than fifty per cent. greater than in 1857, being increased from seven hundred eighty-two dollars and thirty-two cents to twelve hundred twenty-one dollars and ninety cents, with-

out any reason being assigned for the addition." Did the Commissioner while in the performance of his duty ask the reason why there had been an increase? It is singular that Mr. Blaine did not perceive the reason of an increase in the expenditures of 1858 over 1857. I took charge of the Prison February 11, 1857. The period from January 1, to February 11, is not included in 1857, although it is at that period of the year when the greatest amount of fuel and lights is required. Another cause of increase in expense, is the increase in the number of convicts from eighty-seven to one hundred and twenty-eight, which required the fitting up of additional shops, while the hospital was fitted with an additional stove, lighted up, and a night watch employed to guard the prisoners that were crowded into the hospital building for want of other accommodations. But there is still a further explanation: a lot of wood was purchased and used in 1857, to the amount of eighty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, but was not settled for till 1858. When this sum is deducted from twelve hundred twenty-one dollars and ninety cents, it leaves eleven hundred thirty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, and shows the actual expense for 1857 to be eight hundred sixty-eight dollars and one cent.

The Commissioner in his report comments in severe terms upon the cost of keeping the prisoners, especially during the year 1857. I have but few words to say on the subject, as I wish to be as brief as possible. When I took charge of the Prison in 1857, there was but a scanty supply of food on hand; the Prison was in debt nearly eleven thousand dollars. Some of the demands had been standing for years, and its credit was consequently at a low ebb. Without money, with an impaired credit, with a prison at "the head of sloop navigation and forty miles from a railroad," in the dead of winter, with food at starvation prices, I found it necessary to purchase provision, clothing and other necessaries on the best possible terms. The State had some property on hand, in manufactured articles, but of an unsaleable character.

A portion of the convicts were engaged in quarrying stone, and in manufacturing for the State. In order to carry on the Prison, it was necessary to go into the market and barter off the goods on hand, in small lots, making the best trade I could, purchasing *not at wholesale*, but *at retail prices*. Every body knows how the prices of provisions ranged during the year 1857. It can readily be seen

in what a disadvantageous position I was placed, as regards an economical administration of the Prison.

I think it will not appear strange to reflecting men, nor extravagant, that it should cost twenty cents per day to each convict, especially when they recall to mind the fact, that by custom up to 1856, and then by law, a portion of the Warden's salary was made up from the subsistence department—the Warden paying fifty dollars for the swill, which was really worth a much larger sum.

There are other omissions and mistakes in the late Commissioner's report that are calculated to mislead the public mind, but I forbear to make further comments.

The statements that I have been forced to make on this subject, were not from any love of controversy or bitterness of feelings towards the distinguished and talented gentleman who lately filled the office of Prison Commissioner. I do not wish the public to infer that the Commissioner's report does not contain much valuable information, or that the results of his investigations may not be profitable to the State. I have never doubted that it was haste, not wilfulness or design, that led Mr. Blaine to commit the errors I have referred to, and I doubt not he will be as pleased as any other gentleman to see them corrected.

During the present year, the Commissioners appointed under the Legislative resolves of 1859, have visited the Prison from time to time, and have proceeded to make such changes in the management of the Prison as they have deemed expedient. The action they have taken will be made public by their report.

In closing, I would return my grateful acknowledgments to all the officers connected with the Prison, for the faithful and prompt discharge of every duty they have been called to perform.

THOMAS W. HIX, *Warden.*

DR. *The State Prison in account with the State of Maine.* CR.

1858. Dec. 31.	For stock and tools on hand, . . .	\$10,721 31	1859. Nov. 30.	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	\$11,364 44
1859. Nov. 30.	For balance of account, convicts discharged,	443 13		By balance of account of blacksmithing,	573 46
	For balance of account, officers salaries,	6,248 55		By balance of account of lime quarry, .	696 16
	For balance of account, fuel and lights,	712 06		By balance of account of fees from visitors,	82 54
	For balance of account, clothing, . . .	1,104 93		By balance of account of shoemaking, .	2,794 35
	For balance of account, expense account,	1,513 86		By balance of account of basketmaking,	665 71
	For balance of account, subsistence, . .	5,606 19		By balance of account of team, . . .	68 15
	For balance of account, building and repairs,	477 77		By balance against,	11,540 29
	For balance of account, wheelwrights,	957 30			
		<u>\$27,785 10</u>			<u>\$27,785 10</u>

THOMAS W. HIX, *Warden.*

LINCOLN, ss.—November 30, 1859.

Personally appeared, Thomas W. Hix, 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.*

Convicts.

Number of convicts Dec. 31, 1858,	128	Number rec'd since July 2, 1824,	1353
Received since,	48	Discharged on expiration of sen-	
	176	tence,	903
Discharged on expiration of sen-		Discharged on writ of error,	1
tence,	20	Pardoned,	272
Pardoned—less one died before		Died,	36
discharged,	27	Escaped and not retaken,	12
Died,	3	Removed to Insane Hospital,	5
Escaped and not retaken,	1		
Removed to Insane Hospital,	1		
	52		—1229
Remaining Nov. 30, 1859,	124	Present number,	124

Crimes.

Larceny,	62	Enticing to burn,	1
Rape,	2	Burglary,	16
Arson,	12	Assault to ravish,	2
Murder,	10	Assault to kill,	4
Forgery,	1	Adultery,	2
Manslaughter,	2	Robbery,	2
Robbing the mail,	3	Cheating,	1
Uttering a forged order,	1		
Uttering counterfeit money,	1	Aggregate,	124
Malicious burning,	2		

Convicts in the State Prison, November 30, 1859.

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. of Committals
3 Cumberland,	Abbott, Sarah S.	1	Larceny,	Dec. 30, 1858,	West Sumner,	21	1
"	Allen, Leonard	5	"	Dec. 12, 1857,	Falmouth,	25	1
Waldo,	Atkins, William,	1	"	May 27, 1859,	England,	23	1
Cumberland,	Ashford, Charles	3	Burglary,	Aug. 20, 1859,	Portland,	21	1
Waldo,	Alexander, James	2	"	Nov. 23, 1859,	Hampden,	59	5
Cumberland,	Boardman, George	3	Larceny,	Dec. 12, 1857,	Haverhill,	25	1
Penobscot,	Burns, Richard	8	"	Sept. 1, 1856,	Enfield,	22	1
Cumberland,	Burns, John D.	7	Malicious Burning,	Dec. 27, 1856,	Nova Scotia,	20	1
Hancock,	Beals, Edward, Jr.	10	Arson,	Nov. 19, 1857,	Ellsworth,	50	1
Kennebec,	Burgess, William	2	Larceny,	Sept. 27, 1858,	Augusta,	33	1
York,	Bradey, Nicholas	5	"	Feb. 4, 1858,	Claremont,	21	1
Kennebec,	Breed, George	4	"	Feb. 21, 1859,	Linn,	30	1
Penobscot,	Belcher, Thomas	1½	"	April 6, 1859,	Bangor,	20	1
"	Buck, Merrill S.	7	"	Aug. 17, 1859,	Buckfield,	42	1
Cumberland,	Baldwin, Henry	2	Burglary,	Aug. 20, 1859,	Ireland,	23	2
York,	Bradeen, William H.	2	Larceny,	Oct. 11, 1859,	Waterborough,	28	1
Hancock,	Cain, James H.	2	"	Nov. 23, 1859,	New York,	22	1
"	Carr, Charles	2	"	Nov. 23, 1859,	Boston,	22	1
York,	Collins, George H.	6	"	April 27, 1854,	Barnstead,	26	1
Cumberland,	Conley, Martin	Life.	Murder,	Dec. 29, 1855,	Ireland,	30	1
Sagadahoc,	Crips, Charles	"	"	Sept. 13, 1855,	Brunswick,	42	1
Penobscot,	Curren, Anthony	"	Arson,	March 7, 1857,	Ireland,	49	1
Cumberland,	Carr, Martin	4	Larceny,	Dec. 12, 1857,	"	20	1
Penobscot,	Carson, Samuel	3	"	April 5, 1858,	Skowhegan,	23	1
Cumberland,	Clark, Charles	6	"	Aug. 17, 1858,	Philadelphia,	29	1
"	Card, William	5	"	Aug. 17, 1858,	Brunswick,	49	2
York,	Cole, Ira	15	Assault to kill,	April 27, 1858,	Cornish,	20	1
"	Cole, Simeon	15	"	April 27, 1858,	"	21	1
Lincoln,	Crocker, Enos	4	Assault to ravish,	Feb. 12, 1859,	Patricktown,	33	2
Kennebec,	Clark, George M.	4	Uttering forged order,	Oct. 18, 1859,	China,	23	1
Cumberland,	Dorr, Edward	1	Burglary,	Dec. 30, 1858,	Providence,	19	1
Penobscot,	Douglass, Robert	2	"	April 5, 1858,	St. Andrews,	18	1

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1859, (Continued.)

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. of Committals
Cumberland,	Dennison, John	3	Arson,	Aug. 17, 1858,	On ship board,	18	1
Oxford,	Davis, Henry W.	10	"	Aug. 28, 1858,	Paris,	26	1
York,	Durgin, George	2	Larceny,	April 30, 1859,	Porter,	19	1
Penobscot,	Elliot, William	8	"	March 7, 1857,	Norridgewock,	24	2
U. States Court,	Poster, Charles	3	Robbing the mail,	Dec. 11, 1858,	Otis,	19	1
Oxford,	Faulkner, Joseph H.	3	Larceny,	Nov. 28, 1857,	Waterville,	19	1
Kennebec,	Fields, A. J.	3	"	Dec. 31, 1858,	Westbrook,	18	1
Washington,	Floyd, Joseph S.	3	"	May 23, 1859,	Centreville,	24	2
"	Greenlow, Sarah E.	1	Adultery,	Nov. 7, 1859,	St. Stevens,	28	1
Cumberland,	Getchell, Benjamin	Life.	Robbery,	Dec. 21, 1852,	Wiscasset,	43	2
Penobscot,	Glavin, James S.	5	Larceny,	Aug. 20, 1857,	Boston,	22	1
Cumberland,	Glancey, Charles	3	Burglary,	April 7, 1859,	Ireland,	19	1
Waldo,	Glidden, Francis	1	Larceny,	May 27, 1859,	Belfast,	28	1
York,	Gordon, Ebenezer	1	Cheating,	Oct. 11, 1859,	Dayton,	19	1
Washington,	George, Allen	2	Larceny,	Nov. 7, 1859,	Meddybemps,	20	1
Kennebec,	Hamlin, George	4	Forgery,	April 10, 1858,	Florida,	19	1
Cumberland,	Holbrook, George	1	Burglary,	Dec. 30, 1858,	Bowdoinham,	21	1
York,	Hutchinson, Joseph M.	5	Arson,	April 27, 1858,	Westbrook,	18	1
Androscoggin,	Hutchings, Charles H.	10	"	May 23, 1858,	Frankfort,	23	1
Oxford,	Higgins, Edmund	Life.	Rape,	June 6, 1850,	Denmark,	40	2
Washington,	Higgins, Reuben K.	1½	Arson,	Nov. 7, 1859,	Eastport,	35	1
Penobscot,	Hole, Amos	3	Larceny,	April 5, 1858,	Corinna,	30	1
York,	Hall, Marquis	3	"	Oct. 16, 1858,	Exeter,	20	1
Waldo,	Haskell, William	5	"	May 27, 1859,	Unity,	25	3
Penobscot,	Herring, Morris	3	"	August 17, 1859,	Bangor,	19	1
Cumberland,	Holbrook, John H.	2	Enticing to burn,	Aug. 20, 1859,	Bowdoin,	17	1
U. States Court,	Holmes, John A.	Life.	Murder,	Nov. 22, 1859,	Newcastle,	29	1
Penobscot,	Inman, David	5	Burglary,	April 5, 1858,	Orono,	19	1
"	Ingraham, Wm. H.	2	"	April 5, 1858,	England,	35	1
Kennebec,	Johnson, William	3	Larceny,	Dec. 31, 1858,	Bath,	19	1
York,	Jowett, George W.	6	Burglary,	April 27, 1858,	Sweden,	19	1
Cumberland,	Jordan, Barney	Life.	"	March 18, 1857,	Ireland,	19	1

Kennebec,	Jackson, James	2	Assault to kill,	Oct. 18, 1859,	Windsor,	39	1
Waldo,	Knowlton, Hosea	8	Larceny,	Oct. 28, 1858,	Appleton,	28	3
York,	Knapp, John, alais	3	"	Feb. 4, 1858,	Boston,	29	1
Androscoggin,	Knight, George	To be hanged.	Murder,	Sept. 24, 1857,	Poland,	40	1
Penobscot,	Kelley, Patrick	1	Larceny,	April 6, 1859,	Eastport,	18	1
Washington,	Knight, Abram	2	Adultery,	May 23, 1859,	Houlton,	23	1
Lincoln,	Kirk, Oliver C.	8	Larceny,	July 6, 1859,	Warren,	25	1
Cumberland,	Libby, James	2	"	Dec. 30, 1858,	Milan, N. H.,	20	1
Lincoln,	McKenzie, Charles	2	"	March 3, 1858,	New York,	42	5
Aroostook,	Mathews, James	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 9, 1854,	Virginia,	54	1
Somerset,	Mott, Edward J.	7	Manslaughter,	April 11, 1857,	Lebanon,	23	1
U. States Court,	Miller, John A.	10	Robbing the mail,	Dec. 11, 1858,	Dedham,	22	1
Penobscot,	Mahoney, Timothy	3	Larceny,	April 6, 1859,	Ireland,	18	1
Cumberland,	Morey, Charles	2	Burglary,	April 7, 1859,	Canton,	41	1
"	McGlinchey, John	4	Robbery,	Aug. 20, 1859,	Portland,	19	1
Washington,	McLaughlin, Mark	5	Manslaughter,	Nov. 7, 1859,	St. Davids,	23	1
Waldo,	Overton, Richard	2	Larceny,	June 3, 1858,	England,	20	1
Cumberland,	Pendergast, Isaac	7	Arson,	Dec 27, 1856,	Eastport,	19	1
"	Ploughman, George	Life.	Murder,	Jan. 11, 1850,	England,	59	1
Penobscot,	Parks, Pizaro	2	Larceny,	April 5, 1858,	Sturbridge,	44	2
"	Palmer, William	2	Burglary,	April 5, 1858,	England,	25	1
Washington,	Perry, Thomas	2	"	Nov. 1, 1858,	"	22	1
Lincoln,	Phelps, George W.	2	Larceny,	March 3, 1858,	Trescott,	21	1
"	Preble, Jedediah	Life.	Murder,	Nov. 19, 1858,	Whitefield,	67	1
"	Peters, Albert	3	Larceny,	July 19, 1859,	Warren,	21	1
Penobscot,	Patten, Charles W.	3	"	Aug. 17, 1859,	Durham,	38	2
"	Potter, Marshal	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 12, 1859,	Litchfield,	38	2
York,	Quinn, Francis	Life.	Arson,	Oct. 11, 1859,	Ireland,	45	1
Washington,	Ramsdell, Alfred	2	Shopbreaking,	Jan. 21, 1858,	Eastport,	18	1
Cumberland,	Kagan, Jeremiah	3	Larceny,	Dec. 12, 1857,	Ireland,	29	1
Lincoln,	Rich, John	7	"	Nov. 3, 1857,	Freeport,	24	1
"	Richards, Nathan	15	"	Aug. 18, 1852,	Wayne,	36	4
Penobscot,	Reed, Wm. H.	10	"	March 7, 1857,	Stetson,	19	1
Franklin,	Rundlett, Charles H.	36	Assault to kill,	Nov. 6, 1858,	Mt. Vernon,	30	1
Penobscot,	Runnels, Ira L.	4	Larceny,	April 6, 1859,	On ship board,	54	1
"	Richardson, Charles W.	1½	"	April 6, 1859,	Eastport,	23	1
Somerset,	Reed, Horace K.	3	Assault to ravish,	Oct. 15, 1859,	Cornish,	32	1
Cumberland,	Smith, William	Life.	Rape,	Aug. 19, 1856,	Cabot,	25	2
Penobscot,	Sutton, David P.	1½	Larceny,	Aug. 20, 1858,	New York,	23	1

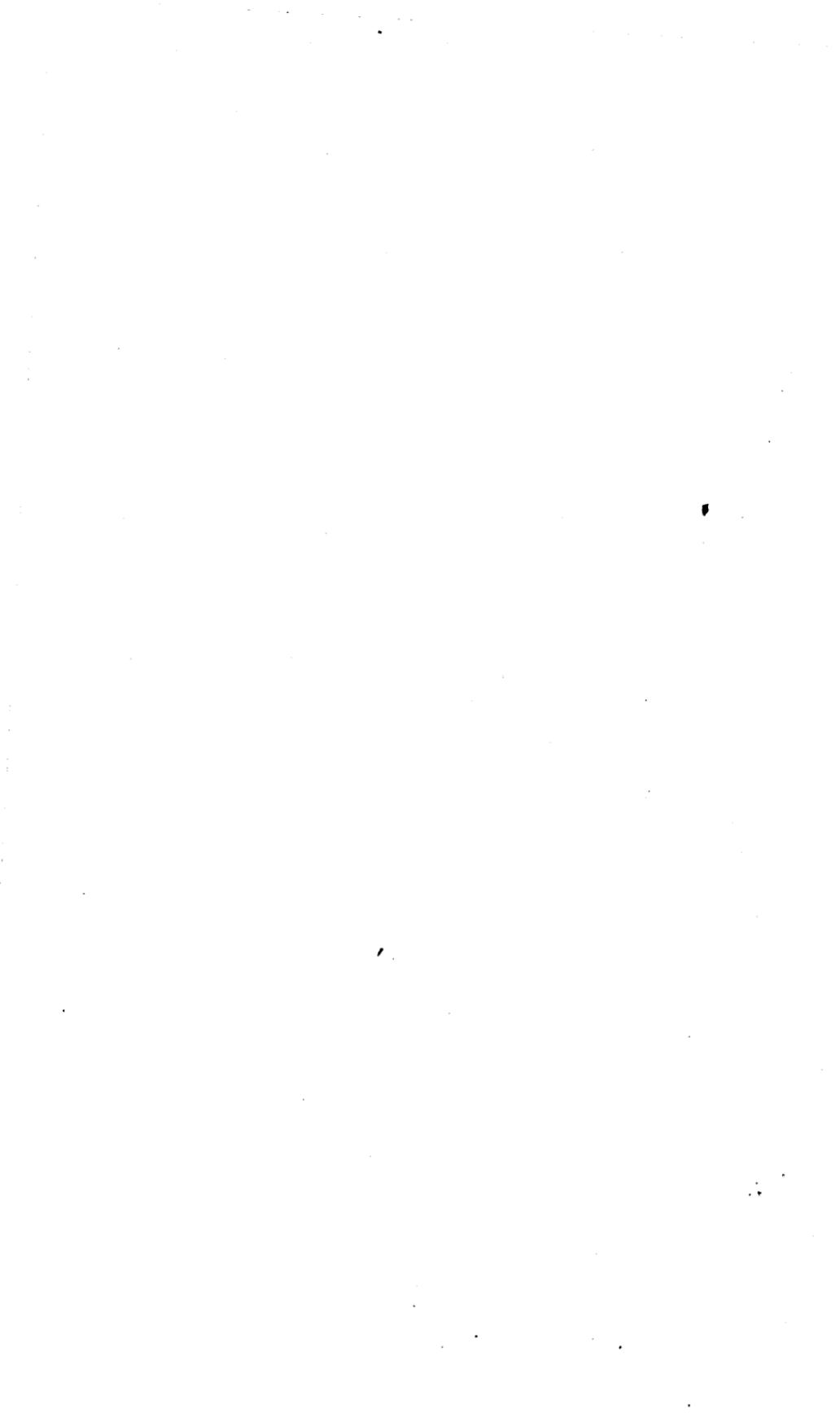
Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1859, (Continued.)

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County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. of Committals
Kennebec,	Shaw, John, Jr.	10	Arson,	May 25, 1850,	Augusta,	38	1
"	Studley, Ezekiel	11	"	Sept. 24, 1857,	Buxton,	54	2
York,	Smith, Wm. B.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Feb. 11, 1855,	Hyde Park, Vt.,	24	1
Washington,	Seeley, Jacob	7	Malicious burning,	May 23, 1859,	Dennysville,	28	1
Waldo,	Sanborn, John	2	Larceny,	May 27, 1859,	Waldo,	24	1
Cumberland,	Stephenson, Wm. H.	2	Uttering counterfeit coin,	Aug. 30, 1859,	Portland,	25	2
York,	Smith, Jackson	3	Larceny,	Oct. 11, 1859,	Waterborough,	22	1
Cumberland,	Thorn, Thomas	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 17, 1843,	Long Island,	24	1
York,	Taylor, John G.	4	Arson,	Oct. 16, 1858,	Waterborough,	56	1
Kennebec,	Tarbox, Henry D.	2	Larceny,	Dec. 31, 1858,	Georgetown,	17	1
Penobscot,	Thomas, John	4	Burglary,	Aug. 17, 1859,	Bangor,	23	1
"	Tibbets, Nathaniel	3	Larceny,	Aug. 17, 1859,	Boothbay,	35	1
Lincoln,	Vannah, Samuel T.	5	"	July 6, 1859,	Jefferson,	30	1
Penobscot,	Woodbine, Henry	Life.	Burglary,	Nov. 14, 1850,	N. Yarmouth,	30	1
Oxford,	Welch, John	2	Larceny,	Nov. 25, 1858,	Ireland,	35	1
Washington,	Wilson, George	3	"	Jan. 21, 1858,	Danvers,	24	1
Lincoln,	Wall, Andrew	4	"	March 3, 1858,	St. George,	30	1
York,	Webber, James	3	"	Oct. 16, 1858,	Deerfield,	32	1
Hancock,	Webster, Wm.	4	"	Nov. 12, 1858,	England,	21	1
Androscoggin,	Williamson, Robert	2	"	May 17, 1859,	"	28	1
U. States Court,	Young, George W.	15	Robbing the mail,	July 10, 1858,	N. Hampshire,	33	1

STATE PRISON.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.



REPORT.

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

The act of the Legislature of 1859, by which a board of Commissioners were appointed, in addition to the other duties of said Commissioners, they "are [were] further authorized to exercise all the powers and duties of the Inspectors of the State Prison, as prescribed in chapter one hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes." In conformity to the requirements of the law, we ask leave to submit the following report.

Having received our appointment at the meeting of the Executive council, in May, and being required by law to submit our report on or before the first day of December, 1859, it will be seen that the length of time in which we have been required to act as Inspectors (*pro tem.*) is for about six months, and from the time of the last annual report, eleven months—the law having been wisely changed as to the period when the Warden and Inspectors shall submit their annual report, from the last to the first day of December.

Accompanying the Warden's report, will be found statistical tables, showing the number of convicts in Prison, the character of their crimes, the period of their incarceration, and how they are employed, the number received during the year, the number discharged by expiration of their term of service, number pardoned, the deaths and the escapes. In addition to these tables, there will be found a statistical statement of receipts and expenditures in the various departments of the Prison, from December 31, 1858, to November 30, 1859. Attention is respectfully called to these tables, as showing the condition and character of the prisoners, and the pecuniary standing of the Prison.

It will be seen that the number of the convicts now confined in prison is one hundred and twenty-four, being four less than at the

commencement of the year, though at times the number has reached one hundred and thirty.

During our supervision of the Prison, the convicts have manifested a commendable degree of industry in each department of labor. To promote a more thorough and consistent discipline in the Prison, we have prepared a code of by-laws which will be submitted for your approval or rejection.

The act of the Legislature of 1857, whereby a deduction was made from the convict's term of service, in case of good behavior, has no doubt, had a most salutary effect; we recommend its application to sentences of shorter terms. The fact that there have been but twenty-six days of solitary punishment inflicted the past year, and but eighty-one instances of resort to any kind of punishment, speaks well for the lenient disposition of the officers.

Owing to previous improvements, the bill for repairs has been light when compared with former years. In order to prevent repetition, we propose to say nothing further in relation to the future building and repairs of the Prison, workshops and out-buildings, in this report, as we shall give our views at length in another report.

Having been authorized by law, "to examine into the internal economy and management of the prison, and with the sanction of the Governor and Council [to] make such changes as they [we] may deem advantageous to the State," we proceeded to advertise for proposals for furnishing rations for the prisoners. The best offer having been made by Messrs. Sumner & Maxey of Thomaston, at ninety-two cents per week, a contract was made with those gentlemen, which went into operation July 1, 1859.

The convicts are comfortably clothed, and there is a large stock of clothing on hand. The contract for employing the men in the blacksmith shop and wheelwright department, was surrendered July 1, 1859; and since that time, the men in those departments have been employed in laboring for the State. The prisoners in the shoe shop are employed by Thomas O'Brien, Esq., and in the quarry and at basket making, by D. H. Sumner, Esq., under contracts made in former years. Those contracts will expire at the close of the year, and a new contract entered into with Messrs. Sumner & Maxey for the disposal of their labor and furnishing the convicts with food and clothing, the contractors paying the overseers, lighting and warming the shops and prison.

The changes that have been made in fixing anew the compensa-

tion of the various officers of the prison, in reducing the number, and altering the respective duties of the same, will be found in the Commissioners' Report. All perquisites have been taken from the Warden, and a fixed salary allowed. The expense to the State for officers' salaries, guards, overseers, &c., will be much less in future than in former years, and the whole expense of maintaining the prison, materially reduced.

The general health of the prisoners has been good the past season, with the exception of some few cases of fever, two of which proved fatal, in the early part of the present autumn. According to the course of nature, cases of sickness and death will annually occur; with so crowded a prison as we now have, the sanitary regulations must be good, where so little mortality prevails. For further particulars under this head, we would refer to the report of the attending Physician, P. R. Baker, M. D.

So far as we have had the means of ascertaining, we believe the moral and intellectual wants of the prisoners have been duly cared for. We fully concur in the former recommendations of the Warden and Inspectors, that a permanent Chaplain should be appointed. The appointment of the proper person to that responsible position, would confer a lasting benefit, not only upon the prisoners, but likewise upon the State.

We feel called upon to condemn the practice of sending convicts to the State Prison for a brief period; even, if there were ample room in our prison, it would be impolitic, defeating, as we believe, nine times out of ten, the very object for which punishment is inflicted. We would further say that female convicts ought not to be sent to our prison; without stopping to argue the question, we would simply state that there has never been any accommodations made for that class of prisoners, and as the prison is now arranged, it would be difficult and expensive to provide a suitable place.

Upon the surrender of the contracts by Messrs. Allen & O'Brien, and employing the men in the wheelwright shop for the State, a debt was incurred of nearly three thousand dollars. It will be necessary for the Legislature, in addition to the appropriation for officers' salaries and incidental expenses, to make a further appropriation to pay whatever debts the prison may be owing over and above the amount to be received for stock and tools sold to Sumner & Maxey.

Statement of Net Profits and Expenditures in the Different Departments, from Dec. 31, 1858, to Nov. 30, 1859.

		WHEELWRIGHTS.			
1858.					
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,	\$1,332 44		
		For purchased since,	3,104 61		
					4,437 05
1859.					
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	3,876 29		
		By sales and labor of convicts,	2,147 31		
					6,023 60
		Net gain,			\$1,586 55
SHOEMAKING.					
1858.					
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,	235 00		
					235 00
1859.					
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	230 00		
		By labor of convicts,	2,794 35		
					3,024 35
		Net gain,			\$2,789 35
BLACKSMITHING.					
1858.					
Dec. 30,	DR.	For stock on hand,	769 37		
		For purchased since,	1,592 03		
					2,361 40
1859.					
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	1,262 57		
		By sales and convicts labor,	2,165 49		
					3,428 06
		Net gain,			\$1,066 66
LIME QUARRY.					
1858.					
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,	1,843 64		
					1,843 64
1859.					
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	1,831 14		
		By sales and for labor of convicts,	696 16		
					2,527 30
		Net gain,			\$683 66

Statement, (Continued.)

		BASKETMAKING.			
1858.					
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,		\$459 64	
		For purchased since,		5 98	
					465 62
1859.					
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,		321 12	
		By sales and for convicts labor,		671 69	
					992 81
		Net gain,			\$527 19

FEES FROM VISITORS.					
1859.					
Nov. 30,	CR.	By amount of cash received,		82 54	
		Amount received,			82 54

FUEL AND LIGHTS.					
1858.					
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,		569 40	
		For purchased since,		782 79	
					1,352 19
1859.					
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,		277 90	
		By sales,		70 73	
					348 63
		Amount expended,			\$1,003 56

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.					
1859.					
Nov. 30,	DR.	For balance of account,		443 13	
		Amount expended,			\$443 13

TEAM.					
1858.					
Dec. 31,	DR.	Stock on hand,		840 50	
		For purchased since,		586 35	
					1,426 85
1859.					
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,		362 00	
		By sales and labor,		654 50	
					1,016 50
		Amount expended,			\$410 35

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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Statement, (Continued.)

		EXPENSE ACCOUNT.		
1858.				
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,	\$1,572 49	
		For purchases and expenses since,	1,576 27	
				3,148 76
1859.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	1,685 14	
		By sales,	62 41	
				1,747 55
		Amount expended,		\$1,401 21
—————				
		SUBSISTENCE.		
1858.				
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,	1,546 86	
		For purchased since,	6,262 72	
				7,809 58
1859.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By amount sales,	656 53	
				656 53
		Amount expended,		\$7,153 05
—————				
		BUILDING AND REPAIRS.		
1858.				
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,	99 33	
		For purchases since,	480 06	
				579 39
1859.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	51 00	
		By sales,	2 29	
				53 29
		Amount expended,		\$526 10
—————				
		CLOTHING.		
1858.				
Dec. 31,	DR.	For stock on hand,	1,452 64	
		For purchased since,	1,346 43	
				2,799 07
1859.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	1,467 28	
		By sales,	241 50	
				1,708 78
		Amount expended,		\$1,090 29
—————				
		OFFICERS' SALARIES.		
1859.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For salaries,	6,248 55	
		Amount expended,		\$6,248 55

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison:

The undersigned, Physician to the Prison, respectfully reports that there has been considerable sickness among the prisoners during the year. Several of them are constantly infirm, and there has been an unusual number of fever cases.

Three deaths have occurred—Thomas Johnson, of consumption, William W. Gove, and his brother, J. Q. A. Gove, of typhus.

The food, clothing and habits of the prisoners are good. The kindness of the officers to the sick is highly commendable, but the want of proper ventilation, suitable nurses, and adequate hospital cells, is much felt by those who seek their welfare.

P. R. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—As one of the Chaplains of the Maine State Prison, the undersigned would submit the following Report:

The several clergymen of the village of Thomaston, have sought, during the past year, to perform the duties assigned them—preaching in the Chapel every Sabbath morning, each in turn, and visiting the convicts more or less during the week. A more uniform and attentive audience is seldom found anywhere, I think, even outside of the Prison. If good attention is any test, I should hope that preaching has not been without some profit to the prisoners. Precisely *what and how much* good has been accomplished thereby, Omniscience alone can tell.

Religious tracts have been distributed among the convicts, and religious conversation held with them from time to time. The books in the Library, judging from what I have seen and heard, are exerting a salutary influence upon some of the inmates of the Prison.

The sick have been visited and prayed with, and there is good reason to hope that one at least, like the thief on the cross, did, at the last, through the mercy of Christ, find pardon, and obtain admission into Paradise.

In conclusion, I would say that thanks are due the Warden and all the rest of the officers for their uniform and unflinching courtesy and kindness.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. HILL.