

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1862.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1862.

REPORTS

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

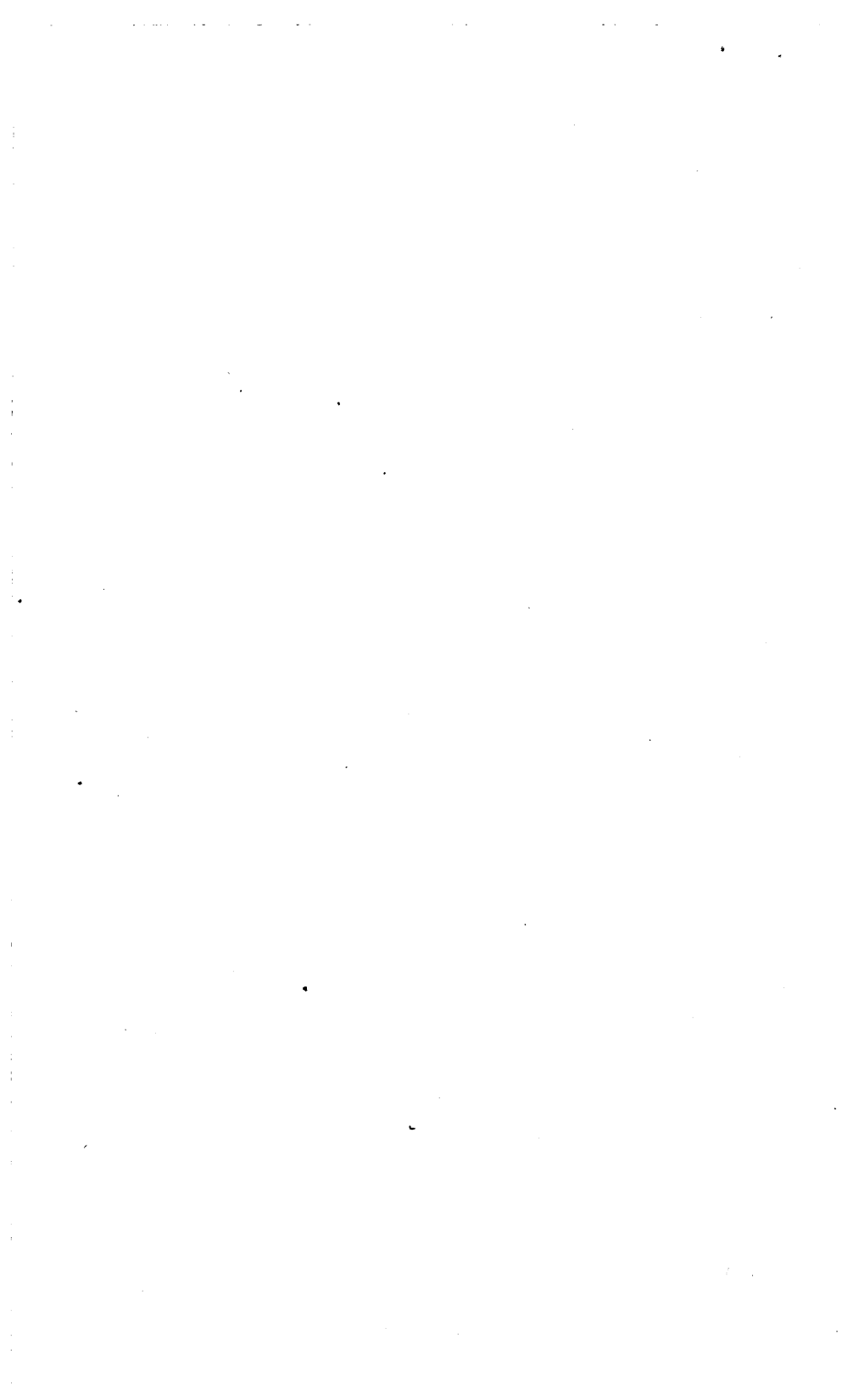
MAINE STATE PRISON,

AND OF THE

PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1861.



WARDEN'S REPORT.

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

I took charge of the State Prison on the first day of February, 1861, yielding to the retiring Warden the use of the office and books for a few days, that he might adjust the books, and settle the old affairs of the Prison.

The institution was then, apparently, in a healthy and prosperous state, and the convicts were all under contract to Messrs. Sumner & Maxey. The conditions of the contract were that the contractors should support all the convicts who might be in the Prison for a term of three years, for their labor; and a good and sufficient bond was given for the faithful performance of this contract; and, had it not been for the troublesome and embarrassing times through which we are passing, the contractors would doubtless have fulfilled their part of the contract. But, under the pressure of the times, and the unexpectedly large amount of capital necessary to carry on the business, they found themselves unable to go on. Their creditors broke upon them, attached all their property, and entirely deprived them of the means of longer supporting the convicts, or providing for their labor. On the 28th of May, 1861, the contractors notified me, in writing, of these facts, and neglected and refused to do anything further in the premises.

The business prospects of the country being in a most uncertain and critical state, it was deemed impossible, by those whom it was my duty to consult, that a contract could be made at that time for the labor of the convicts in the Prison, which would be just toward the State; and that the only alternative was to employ them as best I could, on account of the State, during the unexpired time of the contract, and leave it for the State to determine whether the bondsmen of the contractors should be called on to make good any loss

which the State might sustain in carrying on the business for them. I have, therefore, continued the convicts in the same business which the contractors did, making as little change as possible.

With the present scarcity of money, and the difficulty there is in disposing of the manufactures of the Prison at a fair price, it is very doubtful whether the profits on the labor of the convicts can be made to support them all. At the time the contractors notified me that they could no longer perform their part of the contract, every article of theirs within the precincts of the Prison was under the double incumbrance of a mortgage to the bondsmen, and some eight attachments by their creditors, and the State having nothing wherewith to employ the convicts.

It was my opinion that it would be best, after taking account of the necessary stock and tools, to set the convicts to work with them, and let the State pay whoever might, in the end, appear to be legally entitled to the value of them; but the Committee of the Council thought differently, and advised that the convicts be locked up, until I could make a definite bargain with the parties interested, and purchase sufficient stock and tools of them to work with. To accomplish this object, the labor of the convicts was lost for nearly three weeks.

In order to employ the convicts on account of the State, and to keep them at work for six months, it has been necessary for me to make large purchases and run the State in debt to a considerable amount, as will be shown by the Inspectors' Report; and it is more largely in debt at this time, on account of my being obliged to supply the Prison in the fall with things which it is not convenient to get in the winter. The business of the Prison cannot be properly carried on without a capital of some sort, of about ten thousand dollars; and it was mainly the requirement of this large amount of capital which broke down Sumner and Maxey and made Allen and O'Brien so willing to terminate their contract with the State.

According to the reckoning of the clerk, and the report of the Inspectors, the State owes on new debts, contracted since the convicts were worked and supported by the State, the sum of \$12,638.-19. From this sum of indebtedness, in order to exhibit fairly the affairs of the Prison, there should be deducted \$2400.00 for five army wagons which have been delivered, and fifteen more which

have been finished and ready to be delivered for some time past; and also \$1539.00 due from the United States for army shoes which have been delivered. Deduct these sums, and it will reduce the sum of indebtedness to \$8699.19, which is the proper debt of the Prison on new demands. This sum is about \$1500.00 more than it would be under ordinary circumstances on account of supplies of fuel, lights and stock for the shops; and of food purchased for the winter, which supplies could not be advantageously obtained at this season of the year.

The committee of the Legislature last winter neglected to recommend any appropriation for expenses, or for building and repairs, which items, I believe, have never been less than one thousand dollars, and have frequently amounted to two thousand annually. This neglect, or unintentional omission has (as the chairman admitted to me) caused the Prison to be one thousand dollars more in debt than it otherwise would have been.

According to the Inspector's account of the business transactions of the Prison, it has cost the State for the support of the Institution during the past year, the sum of \$6131 39. This is much less than it has cost the State for the five or six years past, and less than half the sum that it required in 1858, when Mr. Blaine probed the rotten concern by his very able and truthful report. It will also be seen by the last report of the Inspectors, that the balance of the bills for subsistence for the six months during which the convicts have been supported by the State, amounts to \$2225 59, which, divided by the average number of convicts during that time—124—gives for the subsistence of each convict \$17.95 for six months, or \$35 90 for the year. This great reduction in the expense of feeding the convicts is partly on account of the low price of some articles of food, but is due mostly to the prudence and economy practiced in cooking and feeding. The low price of corn has not made as much difference as might be supposed, from the fact that I have given them good hard-bread for breakfast. This cost of subsistence comes down to something like the expense of feeding convicts in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

It was not until the 19th of June that we got the convicts at work for the State, which was so late in the season that it has delayed the manufacture of carriages &c., beyond the proper time for sell-

ing, and the making of army wagons has so delayed the making of sleighs that we shall not get them finished in time to sell this fall. This will leave us with more of these articles on hand than properly belong to the business. We shall endeavor to avoid these delays in the future.

The principal or largest debt of the Prison is on account of stock and tools which belonged to the contractors, Sumner and Maxey, and which they mortgaged to their bondsmen to indemnify them against any loss. On these articles there are several attachments as before stated. The Prison purchased all those tools, and stock enough to amount, with the tools, to some \$4500.00, and agreed to pay the amount when it was settled by law or the parties, who were entitled to receive it. It is quite uncertain when this question will be settled. It may be this winter; but it is more likely to be kept open until next October. It is highly important that the State should make provision to meet the demand when it shall become due.

The State last winter appropriated \$1500 to pay in part the debts of the Prison; and this sum has been expended in the discharge of those notes given for the current expenses of the Institution which were over due, and being pressed for payment. Besides these, there were out standing notes due from the Prison amounting to some \$2500. Most of which is for money hired by my immediate predecessor about five years since. The holders of these notes, as I understand, are in no hurry for the principal; but demand the interest annually, which has been paid them. The debts due the Prison, are most of them not available at present. Many of the debtors are wholly insolvent; and the larger demands, which under other circumstances could be collected, and amounting to some \$1200, are due from Messrs. Allen & O'Brien, and Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Allen individually, which they decline to pay, until their claims against the State for the termination of their contracts are adjusted. And I have not considered that justice to the parties, or my duty to the State required that I should attempt to press the payment of those demands at present.

There were 112 convicts in the Prison when I took charge on the first of February last, and, since then, we have received 59 and discharged 46, leaving the number 125, which is the same number

that was in the Prison on the 28th of May last, when the contract was thrown up. The number has since run up to 130, and the average has been 124. This is a larger number than can be taken care of properly and comfortably in the Prison, and has compelled us, at one time, to crowd five men into one room, and to leave some back in the county jails until others were discharged to make room for them. There is neither sufficient Prison room, nor shop room to accommodate all the convicts we have had for most of the year.

When I took charge I found an extra guard and a waiter to make fires, attend to the beds, sweep rooms, &c., and, not believing them necessary, I discharged them, and made the convicts do the work, thereby saving the State \$650.00 annually. The shops and everything about them were in a very bad condition, and I have done more to improve them than has been accomplished for the three years previous; but still more is necessary to be done.

The Inspectors, after a careful investigation of the affairs of the Institution, have recommended what appropriations are necessary to be made in order to save the credit of the State, and successfully manage the business of the Prison; and I can assure your honors and the Legislature, that nothing short of an appropriation of these sums will enable the Warden to meet the demands, and keep up the credit and business of the Institution.

The health of the convicts has been very good since I took charge. There have been no deaths, and no cases of fever, or severe sickness of any kind. The condition of the convicts has been healthy and cheerful, as the report of the physician will show.

When this ungodly war shall have been brought to a close, and the business of the country restored to its usual prosperous condition, it is confidently hoped and believed, that the labor of the convicts can be sold or so disposed of, that the affairs of the Prison can be placed on a more economical and prosperous condition, than it has been for this long time. For most surely, with the same number of convicts, the ordinary running expenses of the Institution can be reduced to one-half the amount it cost the State in 1857 and 58, and the convicts, and the several departments of the Prison, be taken much better care of than they were in those years.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and consideration, I remain

Your humble servant,

RICHARD TINKER, *Warden.*

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

1861.			1861.		
Feb. 4.	For stock on hand per Commissioners,	\$3,597 52	Nov. 30.	By stock and tools on hand,	\$10,888 80
	For balance of officers' salaries, account,	4,462 44		By balance of lime quarry. account,	80 38
	For balance of clothing, account,	294 54		By balance of fees from visitors, account,	95 04
	For balance of transporting conv'ts, ac't,	337 50		By balance of basket-making, account,	41 51
	For balance of blacksmithing, account,	1 11		By balance against,	6,131 30
	For balance of fuel and lights, account,	618 42			\$17,237 12
	For balance of wheelwrights' account,	2,105 37			
	For balance of expense account,	575 12			
	For balance of convicts discharged, account,	376 97			
	For balance of building and repairs, ac't,	563 61			
	For balance of subsistence, account,	2,901 58			
	For balance of shoemaking, account,	1,402 94			
		\$17,237 12			

RICHARD TINKER, *Warden.*

KNOX, SS — November 30th, 1861,

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

Before me,

GEORGE W. FRENCH,

Justice of the Peace.

Convicts.

Number of convicts Nov. 30, 1860,	112	Number rec'd since July 2, 1824,	1453
Received since,	59	Discharged on expiration of sen-	
		tence,	961
		Discharged on writ of error,	1
Discharged on expiration of sen-	171	Pardoned,	305
tence,	29	Died,	41
Pardoned,	13	Escaped and not re-taken,	13
Removed to Alfred jail,	2	Removed to Insane Hospital,	5
Died,	2	Removed to Alfred jail on commu-	
		tation of sentence,	2
Present No. Nov. 30, 1861,	125		1328
		Present number,	125

Crimes.

Larceny,	43	Uttering forged bills,	3
Burglary,	13	Robbing the mail,	2
Adultery,	2	Rape,	1
Murder,	8	Shop-breaking,	22
Arson,	8	Manslaughter,	4
Assault to kill,	4	Conspiracy to cheat,	1
Assault to ravish,	4	Perjury,	1
Forgery,	4	Polygamy,	1
Incest,	1	Malicious burning,	1
Robbery,	2		
		Aggregate,	125

Convicts in the State Prison, Nov. 30, 1861.

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County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. of Committals
Washington,	Alley, Robert	2	Larceny.	May 14, 1860,	Jonesport,	28	1
Penobscot,	Burns, Richard	8	"	Sept. 1, 1856,	Enfield,	22	1
Kennebec,	Breed, George	4	"	Feb. 21, 1859,	Lynn,	30	1
Piscataquis,	Badger, Jonathan	2	"	April 4, 1860,	Sebec,	31	1
Oxford,	Brown, John R.	4	"	April 7, 1860,	Litchfield,	21	1
"	Bosworth, Daniel	1½	"	Aug. 30, 1860,	Rumford,	20	1
Cumberland,	Burrin, John,	3	"	Jan. 4, 1861,	Ireland,	57	1
Penobscot,	Bolter, Thaddeus M.	2	Stealing.	March 12, 1861,	Bangor,	17	1
Kennebec,	Bubier, John	2	Store breaking.	April 16, 1861,	Hallowell,	20	1
Cumberland,	Burns, Thomas	2	Uttering forged bills.	Aug. 27, 1861,	Boston,	24	1
Washington,	Chambers, John Jr.	1½	Shop breaking.	Nov. 7, 1861,	Macadavy,	17	1
Androscoggin,	Costelloe, Thomas	3	Adultery.	May 10, 1860,	Ireland,	22	1
Sagadahoc,	Cripps, Charles	Life.	Murder.	Sept. 13, 1855,	Brunswick,	42	1
Penobscot,	Curren, Anthony	Life.	Arson.	March 7, 1857,	Ireland,	49	1
Cumberland,	Clark, Charles	6	Larceny.	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
Oxford,	Coffin, John B.	5	Manslaughter.	Sept. 14, 1861,	Lovell,	26	1
Hancock,	Davis, James	3	Shop breaking, &c.	Nov. 11, 1861,	Long Island,	20	1
"	Davis, Charles W.	3	"	Nov. 11, 1861,	Mt. Desert,	20	1
"	Davis, Henry	3	"	Nov. 11, 1861,	Long Island,	17	1
Androscoggin,	Duran, Wm. P.	2	Perjury.	Nov. 16, 1860,	Raymond,	20	1
Aroostook,	Doherty, Edward	3	Larceny.	Oct. 22, 1860,	Ireland,	36	1
Penobscot,	Dougherty, John	2½	Store breaking.	March 2, 1861,	"	16	1
"	Donaldson, Henry J.	2	Larceny.	March 12, 1861,	Patten,	16	1
Cumberland,	Davis, John C.	2	Uttering forged bills.	Aug. 27, 1861,	Boston,	30	1
Penobscot,	Dimock, Alonzo K.	4	Forgery.	Sept. 13, 1861,	Limington,	37	1

STATE PRISON.

Oxford,	Dorr, John	1½	Assault to ravish.	Sept. 14, 1861,	Franklin,	41	1
Sagadahoc,	Doyer, John	1	Burglary.	Nov. 14, 1861,	Bath,	20	1
Penobscot,	Elliot, William	8	Larceny.	March 7, 1857,	Norridgewock,	24	2
U. S. Court,	Foster, Charles	3	Robbing the mail.	Dec. 11, 1858,	Otis,	19	1
Washington,	Floyd, Joseph S.	3	Larceny.	May 23, 1859,	Centreville,	24	2
"	Franklin, James	1½	"	May 20, 1861,	England,	31	1
"	Fitzsimmons, James	1½	Shop breaking, &c.	May 30, 1861,	St. George, N.B.	17	1
Androscoggin,	Ford, John	5	Manslaughter.	Oct. 22, 1861,	Lewiston,	20	1
York,	Fitzgerald, Hiram,	2	Larceny.	Nov. 27, 1861,	York,	29	1
Cumberland,	Getchell, Benj.	Life.	Robbery.	Dec. 21, 1852,	Wiscasset,	43	2
"	Glancey, Charles	3	Burglary.	April 7, 1859,	Ireland,	19	1
"	Glancey, James	3	Larceny.	Aug. 30, 1860,	St. John,	18	1
Hancock,	Grindle, Richard	6	Incest.	May 16, 1860,	Sedgewick,	41	1
Androscoggin,	Gilman, John S.	2	Forgery.	Oct. 22, 1861,	Monmouth,	22	1
"	Hutchings, Chas. II.	10	Arson.	May 23, 1856,	Frankfort,	23	1
Oxford,	Higgins, Edmund	Life.	Rape.	June 5, 1860,	Denmark,	40	2
Waldo,	Haskell, William	5	Larceny.	May 27, 1859,	Unity,	25	3
Penobscot,	Herring, Morris	3	"	Aug. 17, 1859,	Bangor,	19	1
"	Herring, Michael	2	"	April 4, 1860,	"	21	1
Hancock,	Harvey, Robert	5	Arson and larceny.	May 16, 1860,	Hancock,	18	1
Washington,	Hickey, Charles	2	Shop breaking.	Oct. 16, 1860,	E. Machias,	43	3
Knox,	Hart, Hezekiah	2	Larceny.	Nov. 16, 1860,	St. George,	22	1
Penobscot,	Hart, John	3½	Shop breaking.	March 12, 1861,	Pittsfield,	19	1
"	Hart, Noah	1	"	March 12, 1861,	"	17	1
"	Hart, Isaiah	3 1-6	"	March 12, 1861,	"	21	1
"	Hart, Shepherd	3	"	March 12, 1861,	"	24	1
Sagadahoc,	Holman, Joseph	8	Burglary.	Sept. 12, 1861,	Pembroke,	20	1
Penobscot,	Inman, Geo. W.	4	Shop breaking.	April 4, 1860,	Orono,	50	3
Cumberland,	Jordan, Barney	Life.	Burglary.	March 18, 1857,	Ireland,	19	1
Waldo,	Knowlton, Hosea	8	Larceny.	Oct. 28, 1858,	Appleton,	28	3
Androscoggin,	Knight, George	To be hanged.	Murder.	Sept. 24, 1857,	Poland,	40	1
Lincoln,	Kirk, Oliver C.	8	Larceny.	July 6, 1859,	Warren,	25	1
Penobscot,	Kimball, Benj.	2	Forgery.	Oct. 22, 1860,	Sidney,	30	1
Cumberland,	Lewis, Elbridge	3	Manslaughter.	Jan. 4, 1861,	Boothbay,	28	1
"	Lee, Peter	2	Compound larceny.	Aug. 27, 1861,	Portland,	18	1
Androscoggin,	Lanier, Thomas	2	Larceny.	Oct. 22, 1861,	Ireland,	19	1
Aroostook,	Mathews, James	To be hanged	Murder.	Oct. 9, 1854,	Virginia,	54	1
U. S. 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

Convicts in the State Prison, Nov. 30, 1861, (Continued.)

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. of Committals
Washington,	McLaughlin, Mark	5	Manslaughter.	Nov. 7, 1859,	St. David's,	23	1
Penobscot,	Mehan, James	4	House breaking.	April 4, 1860,	Bangor,	21	1
Cumberland,	Mayberry, Stephen P.	2	Conspiring to cheat.	Aug. 30, 1860,	Raymond,	25	1
Kennebec,	Magrath, James	2	Store breaking.	Sept. 29, 1860,	Augusta,	16	1
Washington,	Murphy, Patrick	2	"	Oct. 16, 1860,	Calais,	18	1
Cumberland,	Martin, Henry	2	Burglary.	Jan. 4, 1861,	Portland,	22	1
"	Mulligan, Thomas	3	"	Jan. 4, 1861,	Ireland,	33	1
"	Murphy, Thomas	1½	Larceny.	Jan. 4, 1861,	St. John,	18	1
Androscoggin,	Morse, Hezekiah D.	2	Polygamy.	May 23, 1861,	Poland,	35	1
York,	McQuarter, Andrew	1	Larceny.	June 20, 1861,	Scotland,	25	1
Cumberland,	McGowen, Thomas	3	Compound larceny.	Aug. 27, 1861,	"	30	1
Washington,	McGarity, William	3	Shop breaking.	May 29, 1861,	St. George, N.B.	23	1
Kennebec,	Nichols, Charles	2	"	Sept. 29, 1860,	Augusta,	16	1
Washington,	Nash, Isaac W.	5	Assault to kill.	Oct. 16, 1860,	Calais,	26	1
Lincoln,	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, Marshall	To be hanged.	Murder.	Oct. 12, 1859,	Litchfield,	38	2
Cumberland,	Peterson, Wm. H.	5	Burglary.	Aug. 27, 1861,	Philadelphia,	28	1
Androscoggin,	Preble, Joel C.	To be hanged	Murder.	Oct. 22, 1861,	Whitefield,	29	1
Sagadahoc,	Pockett, Thomas	3	Burglary.	Nov. 14, 1861,	Bath,	16	1
York,	Quinn, Francis	Life.	Arson.	Oct. 11, 1859,	Ireland,	45	1
Cumberland,	Quinn, John	3	Compound larceny.	Aug. 27, 1861,	"	39	1
Franklin,	Rundlett, Chas. H.	36	Assault to kill.	Nov. 6, 1858,	Mt. Vernon,	30	1
Somerset,	Reed, Horace K.	3	Assault to ravish.	Oct. 15, 1859,	Cornish,	32	1
Penobscot,	Randall, Alonzo E.	3	Forgery.	April 4, 1860,	Monroe,	26	1
Cumberland,	Roony, Peter	3	Burglary.	Aug. 30, 1860,	St. John,	23	1
Androscoggin,	Richards, Nathan	11	Burglary and larceny.	Feb. 21, 1861,	Wayne,	45	5
Sagadahoc,	Remick, George M.	3	Robbery.	Oct. 5, 1861,	Brunswick,	29	1
Kennebec,	Studley, Ezekiel	11	Arson.	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	Arson.	May 23, 1859,	Dennyville,	28	1
York,	Smith, Jackson	3	Larceny.	Oct. 11, 1859,	Waterboro',	23	1
Cumberland,	Spencer, Francis C.	5	Assault to ravish.	Jan. 17, 1860,	Frankfort,	32	1
York,	Smith, John	5	Larceny.	Jan. 29, 186,	Parsonsfield,	19	1
Kennebec,	Smith, Henry	2	Store breaking, &c.	April 16, 1861,	Belgrade,	30	1
Androscoggin,	Stinchfield, Wm. W.	1	Adultery.	Feb. 21, 1861,	Farmington,	21	1
"	Sullivan, John	1	Larceny.	May 23, 1861,	Ireland,	25	1
Sagadahoc,	Sedgley, Chas. F.	3	"	June 4, 1861,	Bowdoinham,	25	2
Cumberland,	Sweetser, Chas.	To be hanged	Arson.	Aug. 27, 1861,	Portland,	32	2
Androscoggin,	Savage, Wm. M.	2	Larceny.	Oct. 22, 1861,	Anson,	27	1
York,	Small, Charles	2	"	Nov. 27, 1861,	Lowell,	20	1
Cumberland,	Thorn, Thomas	To be hanged	Murder.	May 17, 1843,	Long Island,	24	1
York,	Taylor, John G.	4	Arson.	Oct. 16, 1858,	Waterboro'	56	1
Penobscot,	Thomas, John	4	Burglary.	Aug. 17, 1859,	Bangor,	23	1
"	Tibbetts, Nathaniel	3	Larceny.	Aug. 17, 1859,	Boothbay,	35	1
"	Tivnan, James	2	House breaking.	April 4, 1860,	Ireland,	21	1
"	Tupper, William	3½	Shop breaking.	March 12, 1861,	Pittsfield,	18	1
Cumberland,	Towle, Constantine	1½	Compound larceny.	Aug. 27, 1861,	Ireland,	16	1
Penobscot,	Woodbine, Henry	Life.	Burglary.	Nov. 14, 1859,	Indiana,	30	1
Lincoln,	Wall, Andrew	4	Larceny.	March 3, 1858,	St. George,	30	1
Hancock,	Webster, William	4	"	Nov. 12, 1858,	England,	21	1
Kennebec,	Welch, John	2	"	Jan. 8, 1861,	Ireland,	20	1
Knox,	Wilson, George	3	Store breaking, &c.	Feb. 15, 1861,	Danvers,	27	2
Washington,	Wallace, James	1	Malicious burning.	May 20, 1861,	Cherryfield,	22	1
Sagadahoc,	Wilson, Peter H. ●	3	Burglary.	Sept. 12, 1861,	Skowhegan,	28	1

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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

The Inspectors of the Maine State Prison, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, would respectfully submit the following report for the year ending November 30, 1861:

In the performance of their duties, the undersigned have visited the Prison at stated times as contemplated by law, and carefully examined into the manner in which the convicts were employed in the different work shops, the state of the cook room and the quality of food provided, and the interior appearance of the Prison and Prison cells as to cleanliness, all of which we found in a commendable condition.

The contract of Messrs. Sumner & Maxey for the labor and support of the convicts, which would have expired by its own limitation at the close of the year 1862, was, unfortunately, surrendered by them to the Warden on the 28th day of May last, and since that time the prisoners have been worked and supported by the Warden, which has very materially multiplied his cares and responsibilities, and necessarily subjected the Prison to a largely increased debt for the purchase of tools for the several shops and for the necessary stock to manufacture.

Owing to a pressure of business, the Warden did not succeed in getting in the bills against the Prison in season to have the books footed up to show its indebtedness at the time when we finished taking an account of the stock and closed our services, consequently we must respectfully refer you to his report for that item.

The aggregate number of prisoners at this date is 125, and truth requires us to add that the accommodations for the present number

are quite too limited both in the Prison and in the work shops, and would respectfully refer the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

Some of the old shops are so much out of repair that they must necessarily be repaired at considerable expense another year unless new ones are built.

We recommend the following appropriations aside from the indebtedness of the Prison, viz.:

For repairs of buildings,	\$400 00
Expenses,	500 00
Fuel and lights,	800 00
Bringing in convicts,	400 00
Discharging convicts,	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,700 00
Pay of Deputy Warden,	600 00
5 guards and 2 night watch's at 3.25 each,	2,275 00
Clerk,	375 00
Chaplain,	400 00
Physician,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,450 00

It is probable that the manufactures of the Prison, when sold, will go far towards liquidating its debts, but in order to keep a proper supply of stock on hand to work advantageously, it becomes necessary to have means to meet the payments for it sooner than it can be realized from sales of manufactured articles from the Prison. We therefore recommend an appropriation of five thousand (5000) dollars for this purpose.

The general health of the convicts may be learned by reference to the Physician's report, which is herewith presented.

The Chaplain's report also gives the necessary information relative to the moral condition of the inmates of the Prison.

Annexed is a table exhibiting an account of the stock and tools on hand at the close of the present year.

Respectfully submitted,

JONA. SPEAR, }
J. S. SMALL, } *Inspectors.*

Statement of Net Profits and Expenditures in the different Departments, from February 4, 1861, to November 30, 1861.

		WHEELWRIGHTS.		
1861.				
Feb. 4,	DR.	For stock on hand,	\$178 75	
		For purchased since,	6,749 03	
1861.				6,927 78
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	\$3,323 40	
		By amount of sales,	4,643 66	
				7,967 06
		Net gain,		\$1,039 28

		SHOEMAKING.		
1861.				
Feb. 4,	DR.	No stock or tools on hand,		
		For purchased since,	\$5,134 98	
1861.				5,134 98
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	\$1,931 53	
		By amount of sales,	3,732 04	
				5,663 57
		Net gain,		\$528 59

		BLACKSMITHING.		
1861.				
Feb. 4,	DR.	No stock or tools on hand,		
		For amount purchased since,	\$3,157 41	
1861.				3,157 41
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	\$1,639 30	
		Amount of sales,	3,156 30	
				4,795 60
		Net gain,		\$1,638 19

		LIME QUARRY.		
1861.				
Feb. 4,	DR.	For stock on hand per commissioners,	\$1,737 50	
1861.				1,737 50
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand per inspectors,	\$966 95	
		Amount of sales,	80 38	
				1,047 33
		Apparent less by previous overestimate of stock,		\$690 17

Statement, (Continued.)

		BASKETMAKING.		
1861.				
Feb. 24,	DR. For stock on hand,		\$137 34	137 34
	CR. By stock on hand, .		\$77 00	
Nov. 30,	By amount of sales, .		41 51	118 51
	Loss,			\$18 83
—				
		FEES FROM VISITORS.		
1861.				
Nov. 30,	CR. By amount received,		\$95 04	
	Net gain,			\$95 04
—				
		FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
1861.				
Feb. 4,	DR. For stock on hand,		\$77 10	
	For purchased since,		618 42	695 52
Nov. 30.	CR. By stock on hand,		\$389 45	389 45
	Amount expended,			\$306 07
—				
		CONVICTS DISCHARGED.		
1861.				
Nov. 30,	DR. For balance of account,		\$376 97	
	Amount expended,			\$376 97
—				
		TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.		
1861.				
Nov. 30,	DR. For balance of account,		\$337 50	
	Amount expended,			\$337 50
—				
		EXPENSE ACCOUNT.		
1861.				
Feb. 4,	DR. For stock on hand,		\$1,171 38	
	For amount charged since,		575 12	1,746 50
Nov. 30,	CR. By stock on hand,		\$1,259 29	1,259 29
	Amount expended,			\$487 21

Statement, (Continued.)

		SUBSISTENCE.	
1861.			
Nov. 30,	DR. For balance of purchases, . . .	\$2,901 58	\$2,901 58
Nov. 30,	CR. By stock on hand, . . .	675 61	675 61
	Amount expended, . . .		\$2,225 97
—			
		BUILDING AND REPAIRS.	
1861.			
Feb. 4,	DR. For stock on hand, . . .	\$45 00	
	For amount charged since, . . .	563 61	\$608 61
Nov. 30,	CR. By stock on hand, . . .	\$56 92	56 92
	Amount expended, . . .		\$551 69
—			
		CLOTHING.	
1861.			
Feb. 4,	DR. For stock on hand, . . .	\$179 70	
	For purchased since, . . .	540 51	\$720 21
Nov. 30,	CR. By stock on hand, . . .	\$569 35	
	By amount furnished convicts discharged, . . .	245 97	815 32
	Apparent gain, cause, difference in appraisal of stock, . . .		\$95 11
—			
		OFFICERS' SALARIES.	
1861.			
Nov. 30,	DR. For balance of account, . . .	\$4,462 44	
	Amount expended, . . .		\$4,462 44
—			
		STATE TREASURER.	
1861.			
Nov. 30,	CR. By balance of account, . . .	\$6,257 81	
	Amount received, . . .		\$6,257 81

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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Statement, (Continued.)

		NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.			
1861.					
Nov. 30.	The Prison owes on old notes,	.	.	\$3,186 78	
	“ “ old books,	.	.	120 80	\$3,307 58
	“ “ new notes,	.	.	\$3,005 22	
	“ “ new books,	.	.	9,632 97	12,638 19
	Whole indebtedness,	.	.		\$15,945 77
	Due the Prison on old notes,	.	.	\$920 76	
	“ “ old books,	.	.	2,604 16	3,524 92
	“ “ new notes,	.	.	\$9 00	
	“ “ new books,	.	.	4,784 67	4,793 67
					8,318 59
	Excess of indebtedness,	.	.		\$7,627 18

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :

The Prison has been unusually exempt from epidemic diseases since the occurrence of fever one year ago. Within the year there have been two deaths, William Smith of typhoid fever, and George Ploughman of internal congestion.

There are now a few partially incapacitated from labor by chronic inflammations, with constitutions broken down prior to their incarcerations.

Everything is done in regard to good food, air, exercise, bathing, &c., as to render the convicts as healthy as possible, and there are no reasons of a local nature why they will not, in general, enjoy an average degree of health.

My thanks are due to the Warden and all other officers for their uniform kindness and attention in the discharge of duties.

Yours respectfully,

P. R. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Prison of Maine:

GENTLEMEN:—In discharging my duties as Chaplain of the State Prison, it is incumbent on me to make to you a report of the religious and spiritual condition of the Prisoners.

I have never ceased to feel from the first day of my appointment, that my responsibility was very great.

To discharge my duties to myself—the State—the prisoner and my Maker, has commanded my most earnest endeavors and efforts.

So great a diversity exists among the prisoners relative to intellect, intelligence and early advantages as well as in regard to the different degrees of crime and sinfulness, that it is no easy task to appropriate to each one instruction which will secure the strongest attention and the most beneficial results.

To so present the truths of God's word as to manifest his strong disapprobation of crime, and at the same time to secure the sympathies and co-operation of the prisoner, requires experience and divine aid. Besides this, the almost universal belief that the State Prison is a higher school in which to perfect its inmates in crime, renders the task of improving the prisoner's morals and rendering him religious, much more difficult.

The entire abandonment of all hope of ever again being a man and taking a position in society relative to most prisoners, renders the work very arduous.

The State Prison does not necessarily make men worse. It may in some instances draw out and exhibit, in more glowing colors, the native depravity of the human heart. I do firmly believe that quite a large proportion of the inmates of the State Prison of Maine are improving in character. Many of them, and perhaps I might with propriety say almost all, appear not only to be interested in the teachings of the pulpit on the Sabbath, but they appear to appreciate and respect the sacred truths taught.

Some of them manifest penitence for crimes committed, and appear sincere in asking God to help them to become better men—even to become Christians. I think I have witnessed in the cell of the Prison as deep repentance for sin, and as strong a determination to be men, to be Christians, as I ever have in a Christian congregation.

Christian philanthropy will never despond—it will never consign, without persistent effort, hundreds of men to the dark shades of ever-increasing infamy and disgrace. Her faith will labor on increasingly—with the assurance of Revelation—that the blood of Christ will purge away all sin through its holy doctrines and spiritual influences.

The services of the chapel have been held every Sabbath, without interruption. These services are very pleasant, and we hope profitable. The prisoners, by their own choice, as well as in consequence of the rigid discipline instituted by the officers in the exercises of the chapel, manifest a decorum appropriate to the day, the place and the occasion. As the Chaplain visits the convicts in the shops or cells, they often ask questions in regard to the doctrines, principles and duties which he deduces from the various texts of scripture from which he preaches.

The Chaplain converses with each prisoner on religious subjects, as well as on other kindred subjects in which the prisoner is interested, as often as once for every two weeks, either on the Sabbath or week-day.

Shut out, as they must necessarily be, from society, visiting them is more necessary, and is attended with more benefits, than would be necessary or is practiced by the pastors of the different christian denominations.

Hence the office of Chaplain is no sinecure, but full of labors, duties and responsibilities. Nor do the labors of the Chaplain cease as the prisoner leaves the prison, but his attention is directed to the prisoner's future welfare, advising him, and assisting him to procure a situation, whenever it has been necessary.

The convicts generally take a deep interest in the Prison Library. The Library is a good one of its size. Some of the convicts, those who have been in Prison the longest time, have read almost all the books in the Library. It is desirable that the Library should be

increased in numbers more rapidly than the means furnished by the State at present allow.

There are quite large numbers of convicts who cannot read, or read but very poorly. Two have been taught to read the last summer. The Chaplain, with the aid of the Warden, has formed a class which he teaches to read every Saturday, and designs, if Providence permit, to teach them the elements of an education; so that in future no young man shall leave the Prison, at the expiration of his term, unprepared to transact the common business of life—being able to read, write, and spell sufficiently well.

The State of Maine has wisely provided for the reformation, moral improvement and religious training of those unfortunate men who, having violated her laws, are properly and necessarily confined within the walls of her prison.

While great pains are and should be put forth by the State to make the Prison pay its expenses, we think that justice to the criminal, and justice to the State, as well as duty to God, demand at least as much effort to be expended to reform the prisoner and make him a good, worthy citizen, when he is released from his confinement.

My duties during the past year, though arduous, have been very pleasant, but the Warden, Deputy Warden, and all the officers have so aided me that I have been enabled to discharge them, as I hope, with some degree of success and faithfulness.

I can look back on no portion of my life with more satisfaction than that spent in laboring for the spiritual welfare of the poor and unfortunate prisoner.

In closing my report, it is becoming and proper to acknowledge devoutly the goodness of God in the manifold blessings of the past, praying for strength to perform the duties of the future.

EDWARD FREEMAN,

Chaplain of the State Prison of Maine.

THOMASTON, Nov. 30, 1861.