

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

A. D. 1859.



AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1859.

REPORTS

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1858.

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Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 10, 1855.  
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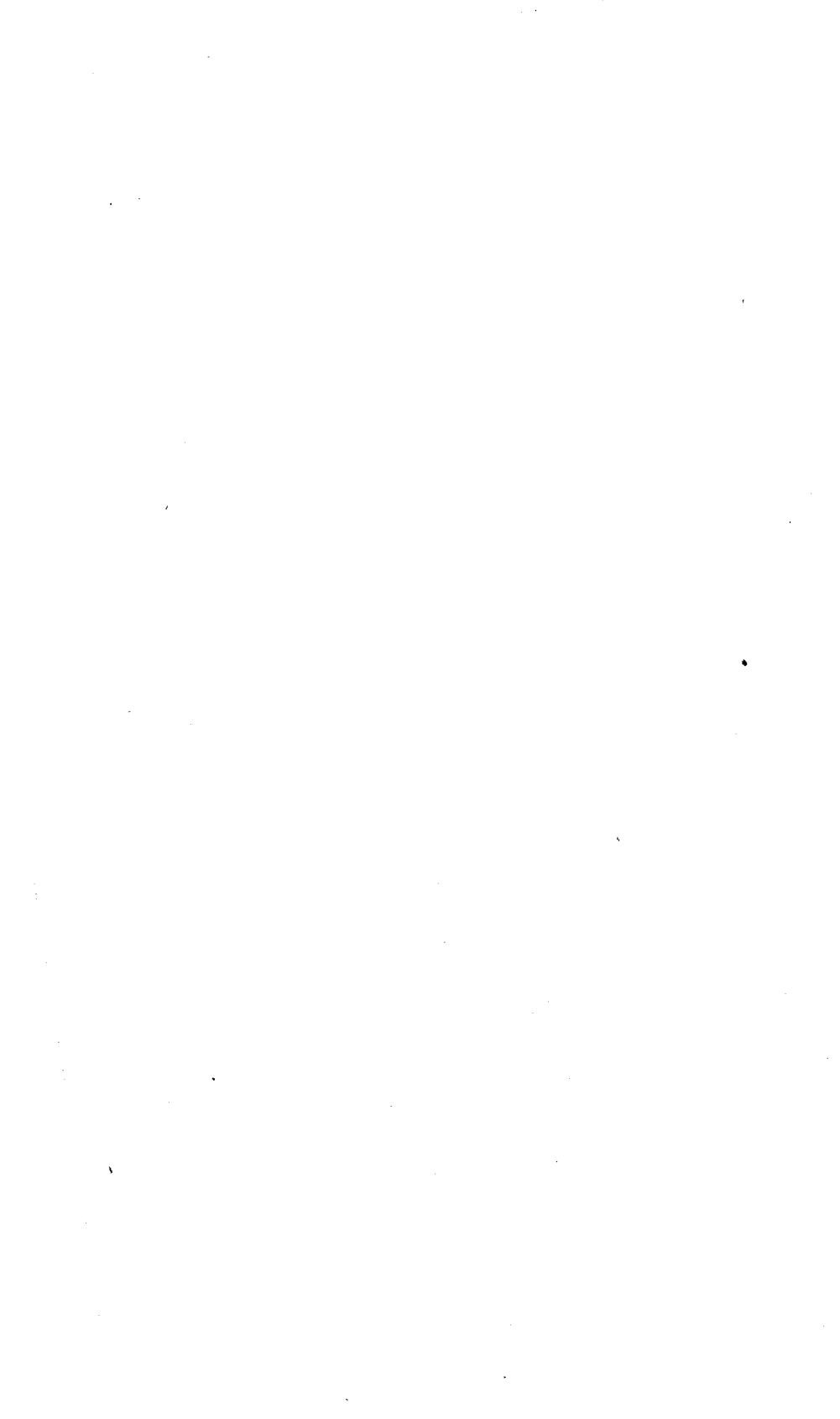
AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1859.



WARDEN'S REPORT.



REPORT.

*To the President of the Senate
and Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

GENTLEMEN :—The Warden of the State Prison begs leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The object of prisons and prison discipline, though often discussed has generally, I think, been very indistinctly understood. Men, viewing it from different stand points, have arrived at very conflicting conclusions in regard to it. By some, imprisonment is considered altogether reformatory ; by others as only protective ; by some as a punishment for violated laws ; by others as a means of indemnity for the safe keeping of depredators ; and by still another class as blending all these objects in one. Let us look at some of these different theories.

We have one class of convicts in this State who, having been convicted of capital offences, are compelled by law to serve one year at hard labor in the State Prison previous to their execution. If this is to reform them, the question arises for what purpose is this reformation?—to prepare them to suffer the penalty of law? The dictates of humanity would hardly be satisfied if all suitable exertion were not made to lead them to repent of their evil deeds, but is this mainly the object of their imprisonment?

At the presence of the murderer with his hands reeking in the blood of his fellow man, we start back appalled and require protection. But how shall this protection be obtained? If that morbid sensibility which assumes to be wise above that which is written, and stigmatises the execution of a law established by the great Lawgiver of the Universe as legalized murder, be not a myth, a creation of

the imagination, then will protection be attained, and the ends of justice fully answered by perpetual imprisonment. But even this will fail if men cannot be found to keep them whose breasts are sufficiently impervious to resist and turn aside the assassin's knife. The natural result, though not the design of imprisonment, is punishment. Of this, few, I think, will entertain a doubt.

When men are imprisoned it is natural, in this money making world, to inquire if they cannot be made to support themselves, or made a source of income to the State, charged with making provision for them. This is all very well, but it cannot be considered the first or only object. Shall the unfortunate prisoner, the dupe and scape-goat it may be, of another's crime, be starved and over-worked merely for a pecuniary consideration? There may be, there undoubtedly are Penitentiaries where an income is made palpable, but this result is due rather to the State for providing a liberal outlay in buildings, machinery and funds, than to superior financiering in their management.

The law provides that the Warden shall invite all ordained clergymen of Thomaston to officiate as chaplains at the Prison in rotation. The usual number to perform this service is five. It is hardly to be expected that one who preaches to the prisoners only once in five weeks can feel very much interested in them, or become very intimately acquainted with their peculiar characteristics or wants. Besides, they are settled over their respective churches and could not, if they would, devote much time to the prisoners, to say nothing of the meagre compensation which they receive for their services. If what I have said in regard to the object of imprisonment is correct it is evident that in its attainment, moral reform is by no means an inconsiderable element.

Few men, I think, can fail to see that a resident, permanent Chaplain would be much more likely to exert a controlling influence over the prisoners, by advice and sympathy, and by enlisting the aid of the benevolent in this vicinity and elsewhere, in making provision for their welfare when they shall have been discharged from prison, than would be possible under the present arrangement.

The law of the last Legislature deducting from the sentences of convicts for each month of good behavior, works admirably and its provisions are very rarely disregarded by the prisoners.

The necessity of enlarging the Prison and rebuilding the shoe shop, alluded to in my last report, has lost none of its force by another year's experience. It will be seen at once that one hundred and eight cells cannot accommodate one hundred and twenty-eight convicts, our present number, without making other provision for them. The crowded state of the work shops also has compelled us to finish off the carriage house for the better accommodation of the prisoners under contract, many days of whose labor have been lost to the State for the want of suitable shop room. Sixty-nine convicts have been admitted, and fifty-four discharged from the Prison during the past year, at an expense of about \$1200. It should also be borne in mind that in the unavoidable expenses of the Prison, the labor of about seventeen convicts engaged in cooking, washing, making clothes, preparing and carrying fuel to the shops, cook room, guard houses, prison and hospital, and waiting and tending on the various departments of the Prison, is by no means a small item. These men must be trusty, and are generally able bodied and efficient men. Their labor, at contract prices, would amount to \$1500 a year, at least. Again, men are often committed to the Prison whose physical constitutions have been so impaired by intemperance and other vices that they are unable to labor, and consequently the Prison has to support them until they are discharged.

On the supposition that all debts due the Prison will be collected, the amount of indebtedness is five thousand one hundred seventy-eight dollars and thirty-six cents, (\$5,178.36,) but inasmuch as four hundred dollars, due from one man, is known to be worthless, though supposed to be perfectly good two years since, and other accounts may be of like character, it will be necessary, in order to wipe out the whole debt, to appropriate six thousand dollars. Three thousand dollars should also be appropriated for the purchase of provisions for the coming year.

In regard to the enlargement and improvement of the Prison, I fully concur in the views expressed by the Inspectors, to whose report you are respectfully referred.

By reference to a table annexed to this report it will be seen that the cost of food per day for each convict is 16 cents., 6 mills—and for the year, \$60,69,4 mills—also the cost of clothing per year is \$8,94,3 mills.

*

Allow me to say, in closing, that the officers of different grades connected with the Prison have faithfully performed their various and somewhat arduous duties, and have done all they could to maintain a wholesome discipline and lessen the care naturally resting on me—for which they have my best wishes.

THOMAS W. HIX, *Warden.*

THOMASTON, Dec. 31, 1858.

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

1857.	For stock and tools on hand,	\$10,848 25	1858.	By stock and tools on hand,	\$10,721 31
Dec. 31.	For balance account, convicts discharged,	700 88	Dec. 31.	By balance account, blacksmithing,	877 91
	For balance account, officers' salaries,	7,861 52		By balance account, lime quarry,	346 93
	For balance account, fuel and lights,	1,120 75		By balance account, fees from visitors,	61 62
	For balance account, team,	742 00		By balance account, shoe-making,	3,108 75
	For balance account, clothing,	1,408 36		By balance account, basket making,	1,157 38
	For balance account, expense account,	1,421 40		By balance account, wheelwrights,	2,803 75
	For balance account, subsistence,	7,304 37		By balance against,	14,002 04
	For balance account, building and repairs,	1,090 16			
		\$32,582 69			\$32,582 69

THOMAS W. HIX, *Warden.*

LINCOLN SS.—December 31, 1858.

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, 1857,	113	Number received since July 2d, 1824,	1,305
Received since,	69	Discharged on expiration of sentence, 883	
	—	Discharged on writ of error,	1
	182	Pardoned,	245
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	22	Died,	33
Pardoned,	29	Escaped and not retaken,	11
Died,	2	Removed to Insane Hospital,	4
Escaped and not retaken,	1		—
	—	Present number,	128
	54		
Remaining Dec. 31, 1858,	128		

Crimes.

Larceny,	73	Shopbreaking,	8
Rape,	2	Malicious burning,	6
Arson,	5	Burglary,	9
Murder,	4	Assault to ravish,	2
Murder—second degree,	3	Assault to kill,	5
Murder—sentence commuted,	1	Adultery,	2
Obstructing railroad,	1	Robbery,	2
Forgery,	3		—
Man slaughter,	2	Aggregate,	128

A Table showing the average number of Convicts during the past year, with the several items of expense, and the net income of the income departments.

Average number of convicts, 117.	
Cost of food for each convict per day, 16 cents 6 mills,	\$7,101 23
Cost of food for each convict per year, \$60 69 cents 4 mills,	1,046 24
Cost of clothing for each convict per year, \$8 94 cents 3 mills,	700 88
Cost to discharge 51 convicts,	505 17
Cost of transporting 69 convicts to the Prison,	1,221 90
Cost of fuel and lights,	763 00
Cost of team,	357 89
Cost of incidental expenses,	1,094 46
Cost of building and repairs,	
Cr. By net amount of income from departments,	\$12,790 77
Balance against,	6,650 25
	\$8,140 52

A Table showing how convicts are employed in the Prison, who are not hired out to contractors.

Tailors,	8	Barber,	1
Cooks,	3	Lumpers,	—
Waiters,	3		
Washers,	3	Total,	21
Shoemaking for convicts,	1		

The pay of these men, at thirty cents per day, the price at which the contractors in the blacksmith, wheelwright and shoe shops, pay, would amount to \$1,971.90 annually. To be added to the above number are several constantly on the sick list, some of whom will never be able to perform any more labor.

Convicts in the State Prison, December 31, 1858.

County.	Names.	Sentence.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of birth.	Age.	No. of Com- mittals.
		Years.					
Cumberland,	Abbott, Sarah S.	1	Larceny,	Dec. 30, 1858.	West Sumner,	21	1
Waldo,	Alexander, James	5	"	Jan. 23, 1854,	Hampden,	54	4
Cumberland,	Allen, Leonard	5	"	Dec. 12, 1857,	Falmouth,	25	1
"	Boardman, George	3	"	Dec. 12, 1857,	Haverhill,	25	1
Waldo,	Baker, Asa	3	"	May 31, 1856,	Unity,	17	1
Penobscot,	Burns, Richard	3	"	Sept. 1, 1856,	Enfield,	22	1
Cumberland,	Burns, John D.	7	Malicious burning,	Dec. 27, 1856,	Nova Scotia,	20	1
"	Burns, Samuel	2	"	Dec. 27, 1856,	"	18	1
Hancock,	Beals, Edward, Jr.	10	Arson,	Nov. 19, 1857,	Ellsworth,	50	1
Kennebec,	Burgess, William	2	Larceny,	Sept. 27, 1858,	Augusta,	33	1
Miscataquis,	Burns, William C.	1	"	Oct. 11, 1858,	Atkinson,	23	1
York,	Brady, Nicholas	5	"	Feb. 4, 1858,	Claremont,	21	1
"	Collins, George H.	6	"	April 27, 1854,	Barnstead,	26	1
Cumberland,	Conley, Martin	Life.	Murder,	Dec. 20, 1855,	Ireland,	30	1
Kennebec,	Chute, Oliver H.	6	Burglary and larceny,	Sept. 26, 1854,	Poland,	30	1
Sagadahoc,	Crippen, Charles	Life.	Murder,	Sept. 13, 1855,	Brunswick,	42	1
Penobscot,	Curren, Anthony	Life.	Arson,	March 7, 1857,	Ireland,	40	1
Cumberland,	Carr, Edward	2	Burglary,	March 22, 1857,	New Brunswick,	19	1
"	Carr, Martin	4	Larceny,	Dec. 12, 1857,	Ireland,	20	1
Penobscot,	Carson, Samuel	3	"	April 5, 1858,	Skowhegan,	23	1
Cumberland,	Clark, Charles	6	"	Aug. 17, 1853,	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
Penobscot,	Dunroe, Michael	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Obstructing railroad,	Sept. 1, 1856,	Ireland,	21	1
Cumberland,	Dorr, Edward	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burglary,	Dec. 30, 1858,	Providence,	19	1
York,	Durgin, John	2	Forgery,	April 28, 1857,	Madison,	21	1
Somerset,	Doyle, Michael	2	Larceny,	Oct. 15, 1857,	Ireland,	21	1
Penobscot,	Douglass, Robert	2	Burglary,	April 5, 1858,	St. Andrews,	18	1
Washington,	Donovan, John	1	Larceny,	Nov. 1, 1858,	Jonesport,	20	1
Cumberland,	Dennison, John	3	Arson,	Aug. 17, 1853,	On ship board,	18	1
Sagadahoc,	Dudley, David Y.	5	Manlaughter,	Sept. 9, 1858,	Alna,	32	1
York,	Dees, James D.	3	Larceny,	Oct. 16, 1858,	New York,	32	1
Oxford,	Davis, Henry W.	10	Arson,	Aug. 28, 1853,	Paris,	26	1
Penobscot,	Elliot, William	8	Larceny,	March 7, 1857,	Norridgewock,	24	2
"	Hannegan, Richard	2	"	March 7, 1857,	Ireland,	25	1
York,	Farnum, Charles	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Oct. 15, 1857,	Alfred,	45	1
U. States Court,	Foster, Charles	3	Robbing the mail,	Dec. 11, 1853,	Otis,	19	1

Oxford,	Faulkner, Joseph II.	3
Cumberland,	Fields, A. J.	3
Penobscot,	Gove, William W.	5
Washington,	Griffin, Thomas	2½
Cumberland,	Getchell, Benjamin	Life.
Penobscot,	Gove, John Q. A.	10
"	Glavin, James S.	5
Kennebec,	Hamlin, George	4
Cumberland,	Holbrook, George	12½
York,	Hutchinson, Joseph M.	5
Androscooggin,	Hutchings, Charles II.	10
Oxford,	Higgins, Edmund	Life.
Cumberland,	Hodgkins, Edward	2
Penobscot,	Hote, Amos	3
York,	Hall, Marquis	3
Penobscot,	Inman, David	5
"	Ingraham, Wm. II.	2
Kennebec,	Johnson, William	3
York,	Jewett, George W.	6
Cumberland,	Jordan, Barney	Life.
"	Johnson, Thomas	4
Waldo,	Knowlton, Hosea	3
Washington,	Kershaw, Samuel	3
York,	Knapp, John	3
Androscooggin,	Knight, George	To be hanged.
Cumberland,	Laharf, Anna	2
"	Libby, James	2
Lincoln,	McKeuzie, Charles	2
Cumberland,	McKenney, Owen	2
"	Marshall, William	4
Washington,	Maxwell, Joseph II.	5
Aroostook,	Mathews, James	To be hanged.
Cumberland,	Makin, Luke	5
Somerset,	Mott, Edward J.	7
Penobscot,	Morrill, George W.	2
Kennebec,	Murphy, John	2
Penobscot,	Mitter, Charles	2
Cumberland,	McIntyre, Patrick	2
Washington,	Marrow, John	1½
U. S. Court,	Miller, John A.	10
Waldo,	Overton, Richard	2
Cumberland,	Pendergast, Isaac	7
"	Poughnam, George	Life.
"	Payton, Thomas	4
Penobscot,	Parks, Pizaro	2
"	Palmer, William	2

Larceny,	Nov. 23, 1857,	19
"	Dec. 31, 1858,	18
Store-breaking,	Sept. 1, 1850,	19
"	Jan. 16, 1857,	45
Robbery,	Dec. 2, 1852,	23
Larceny,	Aug. 20, 1857,	47
"	Aug. 20, 1857,	23
Forgery,	April 10, 1858,	19
Burglary,	Dec. 30, 1858,	21
Arson,	April 27, 1858,	13
"	May 23, 1856,	1
Rape,	June 6, 1850,	23
Larceny,	Dec. 12, 1857,	40
"	April 5, 1853,	2
"	Oct. 16, 1858,	47
Burglary,	April 5, 1858,	30
"	April 5, 1858,	1
Larceny,	Dec. 31, 1858,	19
Burglary, &c.,	April 27, 1858,	35
"	March 18, 1857,	19
Larceny,	Aug. 17, 1858,	19
"	Oct. 28, 1853,	19
Assault to kill,	May 13, 1857,	19
Larceny,	Feb. 4, 1858,	23
Murder,	Sept. 24, 1857,	26
Burglary,	Aug. 17, 1858,	29
Larceny,	Dec. 30, 1858,	1
"	March 3, 1858,	40
"	Dec. 30, 1858,	17
"	Aug. 28, 1855,	20
Shopbreaking,	May 8, 1854,	42
Murder,	Oct. 9, 1854,	21
Arson,	Dec. 27, 1850,	27
Manslaughter,	April 11, 1857,	3
Larceny,	March 7, 1857,	50
"	April 14, 1857,	54
Robbery,	Aug. 20, 1857,	18
Shopbreaking,	Sept. 10, 1857,	23
Robbing the mail,	Jan. 21, 1858,	1
Arson,	Dec. 11, 1853,	38
Larceny,	June 3, 1853,	19
Murder,	Dec. 27, 1853,	1
Larceny,	Jan. 11, 1850,	21
"	Aug. 28, 1855,	16
Burglary,	April 5, 1858,	27
"	April 5, 1858,	1

Waterville,	19
Westbrook,	18
Passadumkeag,	19
Ireland,	45
Wiscasset,	23
Passadumkeag,	47
Boston,	22
Florida,	19
Bowdoinham,	21
Westbrook,	13
Frankfort,	23
Denmark,	40
Portland,	47
Corinna,	30
Exeter,	20
Orono,	19
England,	35
Bath,	19
Sweden,	19
Ireland,	19
New York,	19
Appleton,	23
Ireland,	26
Boston,	29
Poland,	40
Eastport,	17
Milan, N. II.,	20
New York,	42
Portland,	21
"	27
Dover,	50
Virginia,	54
Portland,	18
Lebanon,	23
Sebec,	38
Winslow,	19
Boston,	21
St. Johns,	16
Nova Scotia,	27
Dadham,	22
England,	20
Eastport,	19
England,	59
Halifax,	25
Sturbridge,	44
England,	25

Convicts in the State Prison, December 31, 1858.

County.	Names.	Sentence.	Crimes.	When committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. of Com- mittals.
		Years.					
Cumberland,	Porter, Benj. S.	2	Forgery,	Aug. 17, 1858,	Limington,	18	1
Kennebec,	Potter, Franklin W.	2	Larceny,	Dec. 31, 1858,	Gardiner,	17	1
Washington,	Perry, Thomas	2	Shopbreaking,	Nov. 1, 1858,	England,	22	1
Waldo,	Patterson, Sewall	8	Assault to kill,	Jan. 11, 1858,	Belfast,	36	1
Lincoln,	Phelps, George W.	2	Larceny,	March 3, 1858,	Trescott,	21	1
"	Preble, Jedediah	Life.	Murder,	Nov. 19, 1858,	Whitefield,	67	1
Washington,	Ramsdell, Alfred	2	Shopbreaking,	Jan. 21, 1858,	Eastport,	18	1
Waldo,	Rose, Sylvanus	2½	Larceny,	June 3, 1858,	Greene,	23	1
York,	Rice, Thomas	4	"	Oct. 11, 1856,	Saco,	27	1
Cumberland,	Riddle, Thomas C.	5	"	Dec. 27, 1856,	Scotland,	30	1
York,	Rogers, William	7	Arson,	Oct 19, 1854,	Buxton,	23	1
Penobscot,	Ricker, Benj. D.	4	Larceny,	Aug. 20, 1857,	Monroe,	39	1
Cumberland,	Ragan, Jeremiah	3	"	Dec. 12, 1857,	Ireland,	29	1
Lincoln,	Rich, John	7	"	Nov. 3, 1857,	Freeport,	24	1
"	Richards, Nathan	15	"	Aug. 18, 1852,	Wayne,	35	4
Penobscot,	Reed, Willism H.	10	"	March 7, 1857,	Stetson,	19	1
Franklin,	Rundlett, Charles H.	36	Assault to kill,	Nov. 6, 1858,	Mt. Vernon,	30	1
Penobscot,	Rollins, Benjamin	Life.	Rape,	Nov. 28, 1851,	New Sharon,	45	1
Cumberland,	Smith, William	Life.	"	Aug. 19, 1856,	Cabot,	25	2
"	Sullivan, Moses	2	Larceny,	Sept. 1, 1857,	Boston,	21	1
Sagadahoc,	Sedgley, Charles T.	1½	"	April 19, 1858,	Bowdoinham,	22	1
Cumberland,	Shaw, John M.	2	"	Aug. 17, 1858,	Portland,	25	1
Penobscot,	Sutton, David P.	1½	"	Aug. 20, 1858,	New York,	23	1
Somerset,	Spaulding, John H.	4	"	April 11, 1857,	Kenton Gore,	23	1
Kennebec,	Shaw, John, Jr.	10	Arson,	May 25, 1850,	Augusta,	38	1
"	Studley, Ezekiel	11	"	Sept. 24, 1857,	Bristol,	54	2
York,	Smith, Wm. B.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Feb. 11, 1855,	Hyde Park,	24	1
Cumberland,	Thorn, Thomas	To be hanged.	"	May 17, 1843,	Long Island,	24	1
"	Thompson, John	5	Adultery,	Sept. 1, 1857,	Ireland,	37	1
Waldo,	Tucker, John	1½	Larceny,	June 3, 1858,	England,	21	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
Cumberland,	Whitehouse, Charles	5	"	Sept. 1, 1857,	Boston,	27	1
Penobscot,	Woodbine, Henry	Life.	Burglary,	Nov. 14, 1850,	North Yarmouth,	30	1
"	Wheeler, Samuel	2	Larceny,	March 7, 1857,	Canaan,	47	3
Waldo,	Walker, Odus	1	"	June 3, 1858,	Freedom,	33	1
Oxford,	Welch, John	2	"	Nov. 25, 1853,	Ireland,	35	1
Washington,	Wilson, George	3	"	Jan. 21, 1855,	Danvers,	24	1

Lincoln,	Wall, Andrew	4	Larceny,	March 8, 1858,	St. George,	30	1
York,	Wilson, Amos	5	Cheating,	April 27, 1858,	Conway,	26	1
Androscoggin,	Ward, Asa A.	3	Adultery,	Sept. 14, 1858,	Buxton,	30	1
York,	Webber, James	3	Larceny,	Oct. 16, 1858,	Deerfield,	32	1
Hancock,	Webster, William	4	"	Nov. 12, 1858,	England,	21	1
U. S. District,	Young, George W.	15	Robbing mail,	July 10, 1858,	New Hampshire,	33	1

Nationality of Convicts.

Sex and Color of Convicts.

From Ireland,	12	From England,	7	White Males,	121	Negroes,	5
From Scotland,	1	From United States,	102	White Females,	2	Aggregate,	128
From New Brunswick,	6	Aggregate.	128				

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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 provision of the statute, would respectfully submit the following as their report for the year ending December 31, 1858:—

The Inspectors have visited the Prison from time to time, to examine into its affairs, and see that its rules were duly observed, and the duties of the several officers were faithfully performed, and to counsel with the Warden whenever desirable.

So far as our observation extends, we believe the act approved March 18, 1858, relating to the discipline of the State Prison, whereby “a scale of deduction from the term of such convict’s sentence as appears by the record to have faithfully observed all the rules and requirements of the Prison,” has had a most salutary effect upon the prisoners. It is another proof, that few, even of the worst portion of our population, are not insensible to rewards when wisely distributed. The moral welfare of the convict has not been lost sight of; in the protection of the community, the former has not proved incompatible with the latter; and all right-minded men will rejoice that the principle of justice, tempered with mercy, has proved beneficent in its operations.

The fact that 128 convicts are now in Prison—with the number continually increasing—while there are actual accommodations for only 108 prisoners, affords mathematical proof too palpable and positive to be disputed, that an immediate enlargement of the Prison is required. The rapid increase of convicts in our Prison, requires not only its enlargement, but additional shops and out-buildings for their accommodation. The dilapidated condition of some of those buildings, is a public disgrace; and State pride, as well as duty and

interest, require that they should be superseded by such buildings as the exigences of the case demand. Especially is this true in relation to the shoe-shop, blacksmith shop and stable.

We think there can be no diversity of sentiment in relation to the necessity of the immediate enlargement of the Prison, but men may honestly differ in their opinions as to the character of those improvements; while it is notorious, that the location, construction, and arrangement of the Prison, and the surrounding buildings, with perhaps a single exception, have been made regardless of the laws of health, economy, or public utility—still many will hesitate on account of the increased taxation it would require in making such improvements as have been adopted in other States, and which, in our humble opinion, should be initiated and carried forward in our own. We cannot commend the system of patching and botching which has so long prevailed in relation to our State Prison; but sincerely trust, that, whatever improvements are made, will be of a permanent character. Entertaining these sentiments, we would commend to your favorable consideration the report, prepared by Gridley J. F. Bryant, Esq., under the direction of the *Joint Standing Committee on the State Prison, of the Legislature of 1858*.

By an examination of the tables accompanying the Inspectors' report, it will be seen, that the estimated value of the stock and tools belonging to the Prison, December 31, 1858, was ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-one cents, (\$10,721.31) it being one hundred and twenty-six dollars and ninety-four cents (\$126.94) less than the estimated value at the expiration of the previous year. The amount of indebtedness of the Prison, at the time of the present Warden's appointment in 1857, was not far from eleven thousand dollars—(\$11,000 00.) While only four thousand dollars were appropriated by the Legislature of 1857, to meet this indebtedness and deficit, leaving an outstanding debt, at the commencement of the year 1858, of seven thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-one cents—(\$7,480.81.) The Legislature of 1858 appropriated six thousand dollars to meet the liabilities of the Prison, exclusive of officers' salaries. The deficit is large the present year, owing to the great increase in the number of convicts—sixty-nine having been received within the year, fifty-one discharged, two died, and one escaped. It appears

by the books of the Prison, that the debt, old and new, amounts, at the present time, to five thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-six cents—(\$5,178.36.) Many of the debts paid the past year, were of long standing, on which large sums of interest had accrued, so that the reduction of the debts is greater than what they actually appear to be. We can but repeat the recommendation of our precessors, "that a sufficient sum be appropriated by the Legislature to remove the incubus of debt which has so long hung over the Prison." The crowded state of the Prison and work shops has required the fitting up of new cells and work shops, and has consequently increased the number of officers and the gross amount of salary paid to the officers of the Prison. It has as a matter of course, enlarged many other items of expense, but none that could well be avoided. There is one item, which it may not be improper to take into the account, when considering the financial condition of the Prison; that is, the value of the clothing worn by the prisoners, and which does not go into the account of stock. The prisoners are remarkably well clothed at the present time. We should judge the value of their clothing to exceed by many hundred dollars, what it has ever been at the close of any previous year.

The report of the Chaplain shows that the moral and spiritual wants of the convicts have not been forgotten. One object of Prison discipline is, or should be, the reformation of the criminal, so that when he leaves the Prison, he shall not commence anew a course of crime which will only end by his being again returned to the penitentiary.

One means of preventing so lamentable a result, would be the appointment of a permanent Chaplain, who would have more leisure to minister to the wants and look after the spiritual and temporal necessities of those under his care. We would have it one part of his duty to secure homes, as far as in his power, for the discharged convicts, where they might earn an honest livelihood. If this duty is faithfully performed, a public benefit would be conferred upon the State, and great good upon the unfortunate ones who have been subjected to the severe but necessary discipline of the State's Prison.

We have no hesitation in commending the conduct of the Warden, Clerk, and other officers connected with the Prison, for the excellent

discipline maintained, the humanity evinced to the sick, and for the prudent and salutary course pursued by them in the management of its affairs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JON'A SPEAR
CHA'S G. SMITH, } *Inspectors.*

Statement of Net Profits and Expenditures in the Different Departments, from December 31, 1857, to December 31, 1858.

1858. Dec. 31,	WHEELWEIGHTS.				
	Cr.	By balance of account,	-	-	\$2,306 75
	Dr.	For stock reduced,	-	-	807 42
		Net gain,	-	-	\$1,499 33
	SHOEMAKING.				
	Cr.	By balance of account,	-	-	\$3,108 75
	"	By stock increased,	-	-	4 50
		Net gain,	-	-	\$3,113 25
	BLACKSMITHING.				
	Cr.	By balance of account,	-	-	\$877 91
	Dr.	For stock reduced,	-	-	42 28
		Net gain,	-	-	\$835 63
	LIME QUARRY.				
	Cr.	By balance of account,	-	-	\$346 93
	Dr.	For stock reduced,	-	-	27 61
		Net gain,	-	-	\$319 32
	BASKETMAKING.				
	Cr.	By balance of account,	-	-	\$1,157 38
	Dr.	For stock reduced,	-	-	336 28
		Net gain,	-	-	\$821 10
	FEES FROM VISITORS.				
	Cr.	By balance of account,	-	-	\$61 62
		Net gain,	-	-	
	FUEL AND LIGHTS.				
	Dr.	For balance of account,	-	-	\$1,120 75
	"	For stock reduced,	-	-	101 15
		Amount expended,	-	-	\$1,221 90

STATE PRISON.

Statement, (Continued.)

1858. Dec. 31,	CONVICTS DISCHARGED.				
	Dr.	For balance of account,	-	-	\$700 88
		Amount expended.			

		TEAM.			
	Dr.	For balance of account,	-	-	\$742 00
	"	For stock reduced,	-	-	21 00
		Amount expended,	-	-	\$763 00

		EXPENSE ACCOUNT.			
	Dr.	For balance of account,	-	-	\$1,421 40
	Cr.	By stock increased,	-	-	558 34
		Amount expended,	-	-	\$863 06

		SUBSISTENCE.			
	Dr.	For balance of account,	-	-	\$7,394 37
	Cr.	By stock increased,	-	-	293 14
		Amount expended,	-	-	\$7,101 23

		BUILDING AND REPAIRS.			
	Dr.	For balance of account,	-	-	\$1,090 16
	"	For stock reduced,	-	-	4 30
		Amount expended,	-	-	\$1,094 46

		CLOTHING.			
	Dr.	For balance of account,	-	-	\$1,403 36
	Cr.	By stock increased,	-	-	357 12
		Amount expended,	-	-	\$1,046 24

		OFFICERS' SALARIES.			
	Dr.	For balance of account,	-	-	\$7,861 52
		Amount expended.			

		STATE TREASURER.			
	Cr.	By balance of account,	-	-	\$16,441 57
		Amount received.			

Statement, (Continued.)

1858.		NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.				
Dec. 31,	The Prison owes on books, -	-	-	-		\$1,691 64
	“ “ notes,	-	-	-	-	2,378 71
						\$4,070 35
	Due the Prison on books, -	-	-	\$2,005 15		
	“ “ notes,	-	-	254 30		\$2,259 45
						\$1,810 90
	The Prison owes over the amount due, -	-	-	-		3,367 46
	“ “ on old notes and accounts, -	-	-	-		
	Whole indebtedness, -	-	-	-		\$5,178 36

Employment of Convicts.

Making baskets, -	-	-	8	Washers, -	-	-	3
Coopering, -	-	-	14	Waiters, -	-	-	2
In the smith shop, -	-	-	11	Lumpers, -	-	-	6
Shoemaking, -	-	-	34	In solitary, -	-	-	6
Wheelwrights, -	-	-	24	Sick in the hospital, -	-	-	7
Tailors, -	-	-	10				
Cooks, -	-	-	3	Aggregate, -	-	-	128

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned, one of the Chaplains of the Maine State Prison, would respectfully present the following

REPORT :

The ministers of Thomaston have officiated in rotation in the Chapel of the Prison during the past year. By the kindness of the Warden and the other officers, we have had access to the prisoners, and have frequently conversed with them. I am happy to say their attention, at the chapel service, has been such as to give evidence that they were interested in it. I have attended several times when it was not my turn to preach, and it has always been the same.

There has been, many times, evidence of deep conviction among many of the prisoners while listening to the truths of the gospel. The Saviour said, the “Son of man is come to seek and save that which was lost.” I am rejoiced to state that a few have given evidence the past year of being hopefully converted; giving proof the gospel’s saving power is not confined to any one place—not only in the church, but in the prison, the glorious influences of the Holy Spirit may be felt, and its teachings followed so that the chief of sinners even may find the Saviour precious to their souls.

The religious instruction they have is doing a vast amount of good—may it never be less. If they could have more, with the blessing of God, much more might be accomplished in their reformation, both in morals and religion.

The books in the library, I think, are generally read by the prisoners, and are exerting a salutary influence.

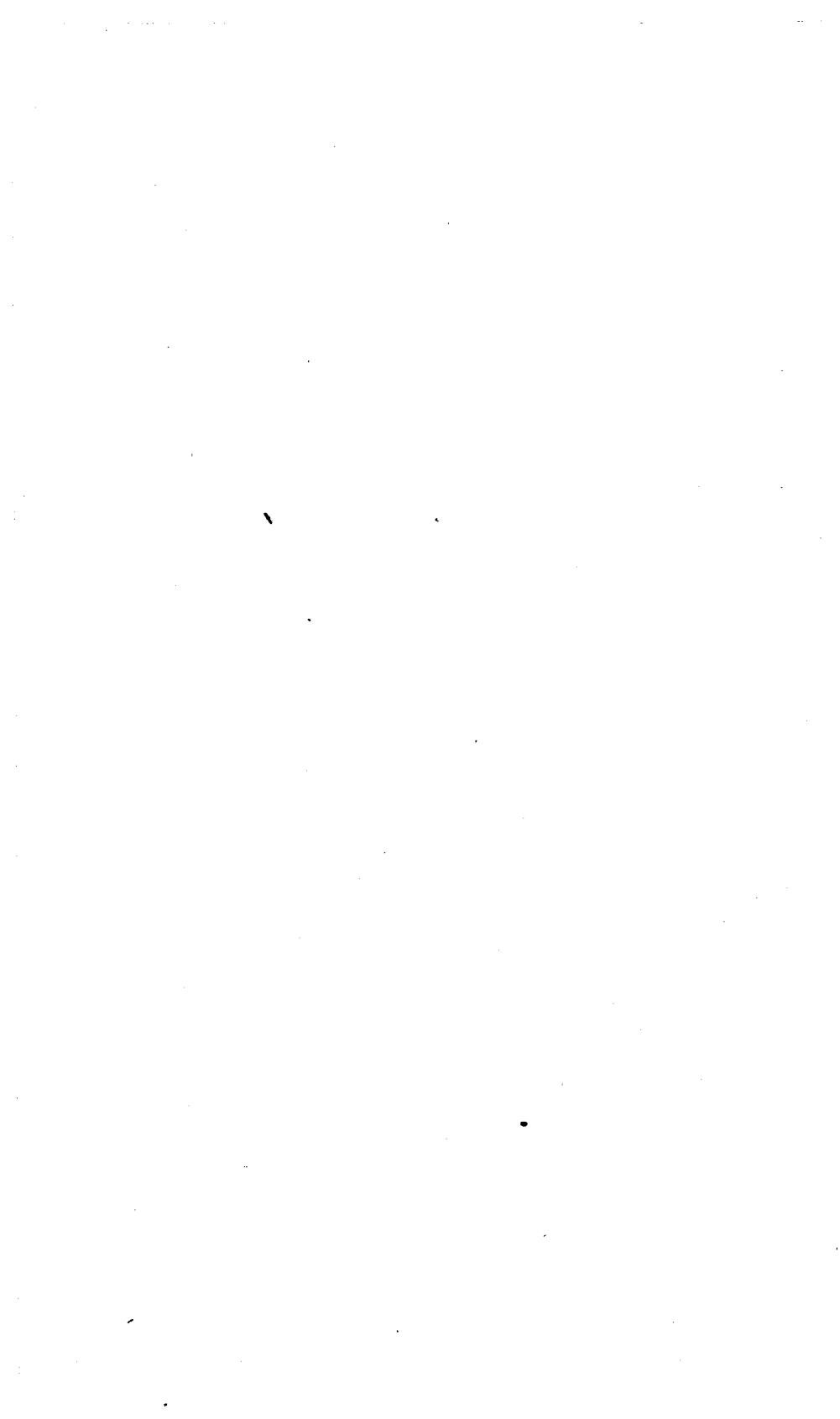
The number of prisoners is larger than usual, and a large proportion of them young men. The question may be asked, why is it so? I have conversed with them, and many are free to acknowledge

that intemperance was the leading cause of their rapid steps to the Prison. But very few of them ever attended Sunday School. Citizens of Maine, especially christians of every name, let these facts remind us of our duty, say in your might the deep, dark, damning evil that is leading so many of the youth in the path of ruin, shall be stopped. Let me respectfully remind parents and guardians, if you would have your children, or those under your care, good citizens send them to the Sunday School, give them moral and religious training. Mothers, teach your children to pray. John Randolph said: "I should have been a French Atheist if my mother had not taught me to say our Father who art in Heaven." May we by doing our duty save those that have not fallen, and by prayer and patient effort, through the merit of the Redeemer of the world, reform those that have.

Respectfully submitted.

E. SANBORN.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.



REPORT.

The undersigned, physician and surgeon of the Maine State Prison, reports, that the Prison has been free from epidemic diseases during the year, and that its sanitary condition, generally, compares well with other institutions of this kind.

This favorable state of things is owing to the excellence of the means adopted for the preservation of the general health of the convicts. Were not such the case, we feel confident in saying, (all other things being equal,) that, with an increase of numbers, there would be, at least, a corresponding increase of sickness and mortality. Still, there is always a certain amount of sickness and disability as the natural fruits of the previous dissolute modes of the lives of this class of inmates.

There have been but two deaths during the year, and there are several of the convicts who are afflicted with organic and incurable diseases. There are many whose health, the regular and systematic habits enforced, have benefited.

The hospital accommodations are unsuitable to the wants and liabilities of so large a number, while it is difficult to administer to a case requiring continued medication in so crowded a state of the apartments.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks to the officers of the Prison for their uniform kindness and assistance on all occasions.

P. R. BAKER.