

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1863.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1863.

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.
1862.

OFFICERS.

RICHARD TINKER, *Warden.*

B. B. THOMAS, *Deputy Warden.*

ASA PERKINS, *Clerk.*

EDWARD FREEMAN, *Chaplain.*

P. R. BAKER, *Physician.*

WM. FITZGERALD, }
H. MORTON, } *Overseers in the Carriage Shop.*

H. C. PEASE, }
T. S. GREENLAW, } *Overseers in the Shoe Shop.*

I. C. YORK, *Overseer in the Blacksmith Shop.*

I. H. BURKETT, *Overseer in the Paint Shop.*

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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

The rolling years have again brought round the time when it becomes my duty as Warden of the State Prison, to submit an account of my stewardship ; and although oppressed with sorrow and grief at the loss of an affectionate wife, and beloved daughter, I shall endeavor to discharge this duty with proper plainness and fidelity ; and I do it with more cheerfulness from the fact that the results of the year, in a financial point of view, exhibit such a handsome retrenchment compared with former years, and encourage the hope, that with reasonable improvements in and about the Prison, and more time and opportunity to reform bad habits and abuses, the expenses of the Prison may be reduced to a comparatively small amount.

On the first of January, 1860, Messrs. Sumner & Maxcy contracted to support all the convicts who might be in the State Prison for a term of three years, for their labor ; which contract had nineteen months to run when I took charge of the Prison. But the impending civil war with all its horrors, and the gloomy prospect of doing a profitable business, so frightened their creditors, that they struck upon those unfortunate contractors, and entirely deprived them of the means of longer providing for the support of the Convicts ; and they were compelled, from the necessity of the case to surrender and give up the contract on their part. They gave the State at the first, a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of their contract, and their bondsmen will be liable for any loss which the State may sustain by their neglecting to execute the contract according to its terms. This surrendering of the contract on the part of the contractors, necessarily threw the task of providing for the support and labor of the Convicts upon my shoulders, on behalf of the State. And after advising with the Honorable Governor and Council on the subject, it was determined to con-

tinue to employ the Convicts in the same branches of business which they had worked at under the contract, to the end of the contract time, and make them as profitable as practicable under the disadvantageous circumstances of the case.

At this time the condition of labor and discipline in the Blacksmith shop, Shoe shop, and Paint shop, was most miserable. The Convicts had become so careless, idle, and wasteful, and the Overseers, from some cause or other, so unfaithful, that the labor of the Convicts in those shops, did not then pay for the food they ate. And to reform them, with all the rest of the cares of the Prison upon my hands, was no pleasant or easy task. But by steady perseverance in the way of duty, and the assistance of new overseers in those shops, we have succeeded in getting the Prison in a far better, and more prosperous condition than it has been for a long time.

Had the condition of the discipline and labor of the Prison been as good and profitable when the contractors broke down, as it is this day, I have no doubt but the State would have saved money by the surrender.

I will, by way of illustration, here give a statement of the income of the Shoe Shop, as taken from the records of the Prison for the first six months after I took charge of it, under the management of the old overseers, and the old system and manner of work ; and for the last twelve, under the management of the present overseers for the most part of the time, and the more prudent and industrious system which has been introduced ; each having about the same number of laborers.

In the first six months, the income of the shop was \$ 502,00, or a little more than enough to pay the overseers.

The income of the shop for the last twelve months was \$ 3,450. So much for reform in this department.

In the Paint Shop, they did not do work enough to pay for the stock they wasted, and the Blacksmith's Shop was but little better.

The excess of all the expenditures of the Institution, aside from the Warden and Chaplain's salaries, for the past year, over and above the income is, according to the Inspector's appraisal, \$5,702. 24. This result is no guess work, or jumping at conclusions, for we had one of the most able and efficient board of Appraisers that have visited the Prison for a long time, and they spared no labor or pains in taking a correct account of Stock, and appraised articles

at their cash value. And this result is attained after expending some \$ 400 in ventilating the Prison, and other extra repairs.

The bill of expense for building and repairs the past year, is much larger than the estimation, which is owing to the enlargement and extra repairs, and improvements on the Blacksmith's shop, and the ventilation, and other extra repairs on the main Prison building. This last named building was constructed upon the Auburn plan, but owing to the early day of its construction, was very poorly ventilated. The ventilating flues being very small, and passing in at the top of the cells. The air in the Prison, without extra care, was always quite impure, frequently very bad, and sometimes quite insufferable ; and had been a subject of great complaint by those visiting and inspecting the Prison.

To avoid this evil, and to add to the health, comfort and happiness of the poor convicts who were compelled to pass most of their time in this Prison, was the earnest desire of the Executive of the State, and the Inspectors and officers of the Prison. In accordance, therefore, with the recommendations of the Honorable Council, and the Inspectors of the Prison, I have expended a sum in this behalf which with the other repairs on this building will not exceed three hundred dollars.

This ventilation consists in having made six ventiducts through the upper floor, between the cell block and the outer walls of the Prison, into the attic above, furnishing each with trap doors, hung on hinges, with pullies and lines extending to the lower floor, so that a person there can open and shut these trap doors at pleasure, and grade the heat or cold as he pleases.

And also placing on the top of the roof three large sized galvanized patent Ventilators. This improvement furnishes a remarkably good ventilation, considering the amount of money it cost. With proper care, the air can be kept quite pure and healthy in the Prison.

When it is considered that to ventilate the Insane Hospital at Augusta, it cost the State some ten thousand dollars, it is believed that this small sum, expended for the health and comfort of the convicts in the State Prison will be cheerfully allowed. It is surely a good investment, and promises much.

The charge for Clothing is something above the estimate for that branch of Prison expense ; which is owing to the high price paid for cotton and woolen goods, which constitute the entire clothing of the convicts, as well as their bedding.

The expense of bringing in the convicts from the different counties in the State, is about half the sum which it has cost the State in former years ; \$75 of the amount charged this year belongs to last year, as it then accrued ; but was not paid until after the 30th of November, 1861, and therefore came into this year's account.

The cost of Subsistence is below the estimate, being, as appears by the Records, \$4,094 ; which sum, however, should be increased \$217 for credits placed to this year's account, that should go to the credit of last year, which makes the sum of \$4,311—the actual cost of the food of one hundred and twenty convicts for one year, and about \$36 to each convict. This amount for subsistence is some \$300 larger than it would have been under the established diet system, by substituting hard bread for breakfast instead of brown. Brown bread, fish and coffee, I considered rather a hard breakfast for a man to do a good forenoon's work on, and therefore gave them good hard bread, and believe the State gains by the change.

Although the cost for subsistence has been reduced nearly one half, as compared with some former years, still nothing has been pinched out of the convicts in quantity or quality ; for they have been much better fed than they were before, for these ten years. My maxim is to feed men well and make them work well ; and these convicts are now doing, and earning twice as much as they were when they came into my hands. And there is still room for much more improvement.

The amount charged for expense would seem to be very large, but every thing that does not properly belong to one of the other Departments, is charged to the expense account ; such, for instance, as Soap for the Prison, \$140, Team, \$200, Interest, \$250, Stationery, \$25, Postage, \$50, Stoves and Stove-pipes for the Prison, and many other charges.

The amount of expenses of the other departments is not very different from the estimate, and the aggregate of them all is \$8,-727,23. These charges constitute what is termed the running expenses of the Prison, and come more particularly under the management and control of the Warden ; and for the prudence and economy practiced in them he is particularly responsible. The Salaries of the officers of the Prison, are fixed by law, and the Warden has only to receive and pay over the money.

The income of the labor of the Prison, the past year, has been \$9,223,21, which is \$2,243 more than it has ever been before ; and

this, too, when the conditions and profit of the labor, when Sumner & Maxcy gave up the contracts, could hardly be in a worse situation.

It may be thought, at the first blush, that to have run the State in debt for over \$14,000 in the space of eighteen months, was very injudicious, and indicated bad management. But when it is considered that, at the time Sumner & Maxcy surrendered their contract, it became necessary for the State to provide for the labor and support of one hundred and twenty-five, and that it had nothing on hand, in either stock or tools, to work with, and that it became necessary, before the machine could be put in motion, to purchase \$4,000 worth of these articles; and that we now have on hand over \$16,000 worth of Stock, Tools and Manufactures, it will not, I think, be considered at all strange that the State has incurred this debt and that the balance of indebtedness is \$9,000. Indeed, the affairs of this Prison cannot be managed without a large capital in some shape; either in cash or credits, and one must have considerable of both; for most of the stock used in the Prison, will have to be purchased from nine months to one year before you can make sale of the article out of which it is manufactured—and then be sold for the most part, on credit.

At this time we have \$5,769 due the Prison for Manufactures sold, and work done, which, with \$14,016 worth of stock, tools, and manufactures on hand, constitute an investment of \$19,785, to be provided for in some way or other.

And indeed, and in truth, the business affairs of this institution, as at present carried on, cannot be managed with credit and advantage to the State, without a cash capital of some \$10,000. In order to obtain cash to meet our large liabilities, we have been compelled to sell ten per cent. lower than our neighbors; and frequently unable to purchase cash articles when low, for the want of funds; and to give more than they were worth at other times when we did purchase. It is no small business, or easy task to provide for the labor and support of 120 or 125 men, when surrounded with competitors, well posted in their vocations, and interested to head us off; and hence the propriety of selling the labor of the prison as soon as it can be done with advantage. This, however, cannot be done without some outlay in the purchase of some motive power, and improvements in the prison, to put ours on something of a footing with other prisons. There can be no doubt, but that to sell the labor of the convicts at anything like a fair price, would be the most advantageous to the State.

The act of employing the labor of the convicts on account of the State, and keeping them at work in the same branches of business which the contractors did, was adopted only because no better method presented itself at the time. Sumner & Maxcy surrendered their contract at the breaking out of this ungodly war, and when no new bargain for the labor of the convicts could be made so advantageous as the one which had been given up ; and it was believed to be the best policy to keep these convicts employed by the State in the same branches of business that the contractors did, with the full belief that their bondsmen would be liable for any loss which the State might sustain by the violation of the contract ; and I am pleased in being able to state, that the business, and scheme adopted, have succeeded in every respect, far better than was then anticipated by any of the parties interested ; and as I before stated, had the condition of affairs in the Prison been as good when the contract was given up as it is now, the State would, doubtless, have made money by the change. Sumner & Maxcy's contract for the labor and support of the convicts for three years from the first of January, 1860, would have expired the last day of this year ; and the State will then, probably, have lost some \$1500 by the failure. It will, therefore, be for the authorities of the State to determine whether any consideration and allowance shall be made to them, and their bondsmen, on account of the depression of business at the time they failed, and other difficulties and hindrances under which they labored ; and which, ultimately, weighed down the contractors.

It would seem to be the part of wisdom to have this business settled up without delay ; so that the numerous parties interested may ascertain and realize their rights in the premises.

These controversies between the State and individuals, when long delayed, pretty uniformly terminate disadvantageously to the State.

For the consideration of the health and comfort of the convicts in the Prison, I would refer you to the Report of the Physician, which I have not yet seen. I believe, however, that it will compare very favorably with former years, though two of their number have died. One, an old man, from diseases long since contracted, and the other, a young man in the vigor of youth, from a violent fever ; and I cannot help here stating that the accommodations furnished for a sick person here, are a disgrace to the State.

Although the main or principal object of punishing criminals by sending them to the State Prison, is, like that of inflicting all other punishments, to prevent and deter them and others, from the commission of crimes, yet a reformation in the habits, morals and abilities of the convicts to support themselves when they leave the Prison, should be steadily borne in mind by all the officers of the Institution; and they should be constant and earnest in their endeavors to accomplish this very desirable object. To school the convicts in this reform, however, is more particularly the duty of the Chaplain; and his Report on these subjects, and the condition of the convicts in this behalf, will no doubt be instructive and satisfactory to the well wishers in the progress of moral reform.

I am pleased to say that ours has made very laudable efforts in this direction, and has also succeeded in getting up a small school for instructing the boys and young men of the Prison; and if he has not been as successful as could be desired, it is not for the want of fidelity in his efforts.

The interest of the State is suffering very much for the want of suitable sheds and shelters, to stow away and to keep dry lumber, in and about the Prison; and also for a good depository for wag-gons, sleighs, &c., and I would earnestly recommend the purchase of a spacious building owned, close by the Prison, by Thomas O'Brien, Esq., for that purpose, or the appropriation of a sufficient sum to construct new buildings in the Prison yard.

The largest debt which the Prison owes is due, or will be going to the creditors of Sumner & Maxcy, and is about \$4200, and for property attached by them. It was purchased on account of, and by the State, under the direction of the Honorable Council in order to commence work when the contractors failed. The creditors will probably obtain their executions to the amount of some \$9000, in the early spring, and will demand the amount due them for what the State purchased of their stock and tools.

The Prison will not be in funds to meet this large debt, and an appropriation should be made for that purpose.

It is worthy of consideration, and to be made a rule of conduct, that when convicts are discharged from the State Prison, either by the termination of their sentence, or by pardons, in the cold and gloomy season of winter, it costs something like three times as much to fit them out with a comfortable suit, as it would in warm weather; and as the larger portion of them come here very pr

clad, this additional expense comes out of the State. And what is a still very much worse feature of the thing, with those who have no homes that they can call their own, and no established occupation by which they can earn their living, they are pretty sure to drift into bad places and bad society, and be returned to the State Prison again, to serve out another term. Whereas, if they were discharged in hopeful May, when every thing is looking bright, and labor is in good demand, their destiny might, and probably would be, much more advantageous to themselves, and to the State.

In conclusion I would say, that the labor and support of the convicts in the Prison were thrown upon my hands when the affairs of the Institution were in a most miserable condition; and the labor department of three of the shops about as bad, and unprofitable as they could be, as all who know about these things will bear testimony—and this, too, while laboring under the disadvantageous circumstances of the State's having made no provision or appropriation for such a contingency; thereby compelling me to get along, for the most part, on credit, for the first nine months, and very poorly provided for the whole time. Yet, though laboring under these disadvantages, I have so managed the concern, that what is called the current or running expenses of the Prison for the past year, amount to the sum of \$ 8,727 only, in round numbers, against \$12,388, for the same charges in 1858, and making a difference of \$3,661. And the income of the labor of the convicts for the past year has been \$2,243 more than it has been, according to the records, as I read them, for any previous year; and making a difference in favor of this year of \$ 5,904.

In addition to the disadvantage of having but little capital to work with, and the low condition of labor, the Prison had no regular customers, or established trade; and the reputation of its manufactures had been run down to a very low ebb. But, with considerable delay, much effort, and some expense, our industrious and enterprising salesman has already succeeded in establishing a pretty good run of trade and customers, and building up the reputation of our manufactures; and for the next year will, no doubt, be able to do a much more profitable business, than he has the past.

The Overseers in some of the shops, and the Inspectors, have made complaints that I did not furnish a more abundant supply of stock, and that I did not purchase well. One of the Overseers thinks that the State should supply the carriage shops with two

or three years stock beforehand. What I have to say in reply to these charges is : that I have always been obliged to purchase my stock for the boot and shoe business on credit, and have had it at the lowest six months credit prices.

As to the supply of stock for the carriage shops, I have this in answer : When the Honorable Council visited the Prison last summer, they talked very strongly of putting all the convicts at work on the boot and shoe business ; and one of the committee appointed to investigate this subject advised me to purchase very sparingly of stock for the carriage department until that question was settled, which I believe has not yet been done ; and the Overseers will bear testimony that I have purchased the best of stock for these shops, and at the lowest market prices.

As to my not buying other articles well, my reply is : that I have fed the convicts far better than they ever were before, and for just about one-half that it has cost the State for several years previous ; and these facts can neither be controverted or talked down.

Some little allowance, it seems to me, should be made for neglects and omissions at this time, from the fact that my wife lay at the point of death for five or six weeks, and died at the close of this month.

I cannot conscientiously or in justice close this Report, without tendering my grateful acknowledgements and sincere thanks to the Honorable Inspectors and my subordinate officers, for their faithful efforts and hearty co-operation in bringing up the condition of labor in the Prison from its low estate to its present advantageous and encouraging position.

RICHARD TINKER, *Warden.*

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

1861.				
Nov. 30.	For stock and tools on hand,	\$10,888 80	By stock and tools on hand,	\$16,418 79
	For balance of officers' salaries account, . .	6,024 09	By balance of lime quarry account, . . .	48 21
	For balance of clothing,	736 68	By balance of fees from visitors,	86 04
	For balance of transporting convicts, . .	312 40	By balance of basket-making,	39 56
	For balance of fuel and lights,	856 04	By balance of blacksmithing,	1,423 50
	For balance of convicts discharged, . . .	648 94	By balance of shoemaking,	1,559 90
	For balance of building and repairs, . . .	846 19	By balance of wheelwrights,	361 88
	For balance of subsistence,	4,311 58	By balance against, . .	5,702 24
	For balance of expense,	1,015 40		
		\$25,640 12		\$25,640 12

RICHARD TINKER, *Warden.*

KNOX, ss.—November 30, 1862.

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, 1861,	125	Number rec'd since July 2d, 1824,	1491
Number received since,	38	Discharged on expiration of sen-	
		tence,	993
Discharged on expiration of sen-	163	Discharged on writ of error,	1
tence,	32	Pardoned,	321
Pardoned,	16	Died,	43
Died,	2	Escaped and not re-taken,	14
Escaped and not re-taken, .	1	Removed to Insane Hospital,	5
		Removed to Alfred Jail on com-	
		mutation of sentence,	2
	51		1379
	112	Present number,	112

Crimes.

Larceny,	37	Uttering forged bills,	2
Burglary,	11	Passing counterfeit money,	2
Adultery,	3	Robbing the mail,	5
Murder,	9	Rape,	2
Arson,	9	Shopbreaking,	14
Assault to kill,	3	Manslaughter,	4
Assault to ravish,	1	Lewdness,	1
Forgery,	2	Pologamy,	1
Incest,	3	Robbery,	3
		Aggregate,	112

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1862.

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. of Commitments
U. S. Court,	Allen, Charles	10	Robbing the mail,	June 30, 1862,	Wells,	27	1
Penobscot,	Burns, Richard	8	Larceny,	Sept. 1, 1856,	Enfield,	22	1
Oxford,	Brown, John R.	4	“	April 7, 1860,	Litchfield,	21	1
Penobscot,	Botter, Thaddeus M.	2	Stealing,	March 12, 1861,	Bangor,	17	1
Kennebec,	Bubier, John	2	Storebreaking,	April 16, 1861,	Hallowell,	20	1
Cumberland,	Burns, Thomas	2	Uttering forged bills,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Boston,	24	1
“	Bonney, Charles H.	2	Uttering countf't bills,	Dec. 27, 1861,	Pownal,	55	1
Kennebec,	Burns, William	2	Larceny,	March 25, 1862,	Lexington,	31	1
Cumberland,	Blake, John H.	3	“	April 8, 1862,	Harpwell,	23	1
Oxford,	Bisbee, George H.	1½	Adultery,	Aug. 29, 1862,	Peru,	35	1
Cumberland,	Bradcn, William H.	3	Larceny,	Sept. 3, 1862,	Waterboro',	30	2
Washington,	Chambers, John jr.	1½	Shopbreaking,	Nov. 7, 1861,	Macadavy,	17	1
Sagadahoc,	Cripps, Charles	Life.	Murder,	Sept. 13, 1855,	Brunswick,	42	1
Penobscot,	Curren, Anthony	“	Arson,	March 7, 1857,	Ireland,	49	1
York,	Cole, Ira	15	Assault to kill,	April 27, 1858,	Cornish,	20	1
Oxford,	Coffin, John B.	5	Manslaughter,	Sept. 14, 1861,	Lovell,	26	1
Sagadahoc,	Conley, Sarah	1	Lewdness,	May 7, 1862,	Quebec,	22	1
Androscoggin,	Conley, Jere.	1	Larceny,	May 17, 1862,	England,	17	1
Kennebec,	Chamberlain, Christa A.	1	Adultery,	Sept. 30, 1862,	Augusta,	18	1
Hancock,	Davis, James	3	Shopbreaking,	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
Aroostook,	Doherty, Edward	3	Larceny,	Oct. 22, 1860,	Ireland,	36	1
Penobscot,	Dougherty, John	2	Shopbreaking,	March 2, 1861,	Ireland,	16	1
“	Donaldson, Henry jr.	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
Cumberland,	Damery, John	Death.	Murder,	Dec. 27, 1861,	St. John,	22	1
Penobscot,	Elliot, William	8	Larceny,	March 7, 1857,	Norridgewock,	24	2

Androscoggin,	Ford, John	5	Manslaughter,	Oct. 22, 1861,	Lewiston,	20	1
York,	Fitzgerald, Hiram	2	Larceny,	Nov. 27, 1861,	York,	29	1
Hancock,	Freethy, Pepperell	1	Incest,	May 12, 1862,	Sedgwick,	63	1
Cumberland,	J. A. Fields, alias Roberts	2	Larceny,	Sept. 3, 1862,	Westbrook,	23	2
"	Getchell, Benjamin	Life.	Robbery,	Dec. 21, 1862,	Wiscasset,	43	2
"	Glancey, James	3	Larceny,	Aug. 30, 1860,	St. John,	18	1
Hancock,	Grindle, Richard	6	Incest,	May 16, 1860,	Sedgwick,	41	1
Androscoggin,	Griffin, Patrick	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 17, 1862,	Ireland,	40	1
"	Hutchings, Charles H.	10	Arson,	May 23, 1856,	Frankfort,	23	1
Oxford,	Higgins, Edmund	Life.	Rape,	June 6, 1850,	Denmark,	40	2
Waldo,	Haskell, William	5	Larceny,	May 27, 1859,	Unity,	25	3
Hancock,	Harvey, Robert	5	Arson and Larceny,	May 16, 1860,	Hancock,	18	1
Penobscot,	Hart, John	3 1 mo.	Shopbreaking,	March 12, 1861,	Pittsfield,	19	1
"	Hart, Isaiah	3 2 mo.	"	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, George W.	4	Shopbreaking,	April 4, 1860,	Orono,	50	3
Cumberland,	Jordan, Barney	Life.	Burglary,	March 18, 1857,	Ireland,	19	1
"	Johnson, William H.	2	Manslaughter,	Dec. 27, 1861,	New York,	21	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
Cumberland,	Lee, Peter	2	"	Aug. 27, 1861,	Portland,	18	1
Androscoggin,	Lawler, Thomas	2	"	Oct. 22, 1861,	Ireland,	19	1
York,	Littlefield, Rufus	Life.	Rape,	Feb. 11, 1862,	Kennebunk,	39	2
Penobscot,	Litchfield, Vinson	10	Incest,	March 11, 1862,	Lewiston,	43	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
Washington,	McLaughlin, Mark	5	Manslaughter,	Nov. 7, 1859,	St. Davids,	23	1
Penobscot,	Mehan, James	4	Burglary,	April 4, 1860,	Bangor,	21	1
Cumberland,	Martin, Henry	2	"	Jan. 4, 1861,	Portland,	22	1
"	Mulligan, Thomas	3	"	Jan. 4, 1861,	Ireland,	33	1
Androscoggin,	Morse, Hezekiah D.	2	Pologamy,	May 23, 1861,	Poland,	35	1
Cumberland,	McGowen, Thomas	3	Larceny,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Scotland,	30	1
Washington,	McGarity, William	3	Shopbreaking,	May 20, 1861,	St. George, N. B.,	23	1
"	Murray, Charles	1	Larceny,	Jan. 28, 1862,	England,	28	1

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1862. (Continued.)

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. of Commitments
Cumberland,	Milliken, John	1	Attempted Arson,	April 11, 1862,	Portland,	15	1
“	McKurher, Alexander	1	Larceny,	Sept. 8, 1862,	New York,	27	1
“	Moore, Benjamin M.	1	“	Sept. 3, 1862,	Freeport,	25	1
Penobscot,	McDonald, Harrison	1 1 day.	Passing count'nt money,	Sept. 10, 1862,	Unity,	46	1
Washington,	Nash, Isaac W.	5	Assault to kill,	Oct. 16, 1860,	Calais,	36	1
Penobscot,	Potter, Marshal	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 12, 1859,	Litchfield,	38	2
Cumberland,	Peterson, William H.	5	Burglary,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Philadelphia,	28	1
Androscoggin,	Pr. bel, Joel C.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 22, 1861,	Whitefield,	29	1
Sagadahoc,	Pockett, Thomas	3	Burglary,	Nov. 14, 1861,	Bath,	16	1
Cumberland,	Powers, William	3	Larceny,	April 3, 1862,	Portland,	26	1
Waldo,	Peters, Albert	6	“	Nov. 6, 1862,	Warren,	24	2
York,	Quinn, Francis	Life.	Arson,	Oct. 11, 1859,	Ireland,	45	1
Cumberland,	Quinn, John	3	Larceny,	Aug. 27, 1861,	“	39	1
Franklin,	Rundlett, Charles H.	36	Assault to kill,	Nov. 6, 1858,	Mt. Vernon,	30	1
Penobscot,	Randall, Alonzo E.	3	Forgery,	April 4, 1860,	Monroe,	26	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
Penobscot,	Runnells, George W.	7	Assault and Robbery,	March 11, 1862,	Machias,	20	1
“	Ricker, Benjamin D.	2	Larceny,	March 11, 1862,	Monroe,	44	2
Cumberland,	Ragan, John	1	“	April 3, 1862,	Biddeford,	17	1
Penobscot,	Rose, George	5	“	Sept. 10, 1862,	Bangor,	24	1
Knox,	Rawley, Almira	4	Arson,	Nov. 13, 1862,	St. George,	49	1
York,	Smith, William B.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Feb. 11, 1855,	Hyde Park, Vt.,	24	1
Washington,	Seeley, Jacob	7	Arson,	May, 23, 1859,	Dennysville,	28	1
Cumberland,	Spencer, Francis C.	5	Assault to Ravish,	Jan. 17, 1860,	Frankfort,	32	1
York,	Smith, John	5	Larceny,	Jan. 29, 1861,	Parsonsfield,	19	1
Kennebec,	Smith, Henry	2	Storebreaking, &c.,	April 16, 1861,	Belgrade,	30	1
Sagadahoc,	Sedgley, Charles F.	3	Larceny,	June 4, 1861,	Bowdoinham,	25	2
Cumberland,	Sweetser, Charles	To be hanged.	Arson,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Portland,	32	2
York,	Small, Charles	2	Larceny,	Nov. 27, 1861,	Lowell,	20	1

Cumberland,	Stephenson, William H.	2	Attempt to rob,	April 3, 1862,	Portland,	28	3
U. S. Court,	Sargent, Andrew	10	Robbing the mail,	June 30, 1862,	Wells,	24	1
"	Sargent, Josiah	9	" "	June 30, 1862,	"	18	1
Cumberland,	Thorn, Thomas	To be hanged.	Murder,	May, 17, 1843,	Long Island,	24	1
Penobscot,	Thomas, John	4	Burglary,	Aug. 17, 1859,	Bangor,	23	1
"	Tupper, William	3½	Shopbreaking,	March 12, 1861,	Pittsfield,	18	1
Cumberland,	Towle, Constantine	1½	Larceny,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Ireland,	16	1
Penobscot,	Woodbine, Henry	Life.	Burglary,	Nov. 14, 1850,	Indiana,	30	1
Kennebec,	Welch, John	2	Larceny,	Jan. 8, 1861,	Ireland,	20	1
Knox,	Wilson, George	3	Storebreaking, &c.,	Feb. 15, 1861,	Danvers,	27	2
Sagadahoc,	Wilson, Peter H.	3	Burglary,	Sept. 12, 1861,	Skowhegan,	28	1
Cumberland,	Wilson, John	2	Larceny,	Dec. 27, 1861,	England,	20	1
Lincoln,	Waltz, George	7	Arson,	Feb. 5, 1862,	Nobleboro',	58	1
Cumberland,	Warren, William B.	2	Larceny,	April 3, 1862,	Phipsburg,	22	1
U. S. Court,	Whitten, George W.	8	Robbing the mail,	June 30, 1862,	Montville,	24	2
Kennebec,	Wing, Asa	3	Adultery,	Sept. 30, 1862,	Windsor,	51	1
York,	Yeaton, David R.	1	Larceny,	Nov. 4, 1862,	Alfred,	33	1

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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

In compliance with the provisions of the 140th chapter of the Revised Statutes, the Inspectors of the State Prison herewith transmit their report for the year ending November 30, 1862.

The names of the officers of the Prison with their respective salaries are as follows :

Richard Tinker, Warden,	\$1200 00
B. B. Thomas, Deputy Warden,	600 00
Asa Perkins, Clerk,	375 00
Wm. Fitzgerald, Overseer of Wheelwright Dep't,	500 00
Howard Morton, Assistant do	500 00
Isaac H. Burkett, Overseer of Paint Shop,	500 00
Isaiah C. York, Overseer of Blacksmith Shop,	500 00
H. C. Pease, Overseer of Boot and Shoe Shop,	500 00
Thomas S. Greenlow, Assistant do	475 00
Andrew Mero, Guard,	325 00
George B. Wormell, Guard,	325 00
A. A. Newbert, Guard,	325 00
James H. Piper, Guard,	325 00
James E. Stimpson, Night Watch,	325 00
Elias Thompson, do	325 00
P. R. Baker, Physician,	100 00
Edward Freeman, Chaplain,	400 00
William Wilson, Inspector,	100 00
I. S. Small, do	100 00

In addition to the above, Mr. Willard Cates was employed as Salesman ; and the Inspectors take pleasure in acknowledging the prompt and faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties. Under the existing organization it is difficult to conceive how his services could have been dispensed with.

The demand for the manufactures of the Prison, owing to the

derangements of preceding years, was very small, but by the industry and practical ability of Mr. Cates, the articles manufactured during the past year have been sold advantageously; and little difficulty is now experienced in finding a ready market.

The Inspectors, as a Board, have endeavored to fulfill their statute obligations in visiting the Prison; and during the last six months the chairman has found it necessary to visit the same nearly every week. Valuable assistance has been rendered on several occasions by the Hon. R. S. Rich, a member of the Council, and a special committee to visit the Prison; and had the conclusions of Mr. Rich and the Inspectors been adopted in the general management of the Prison, its financial condition would now be more gratifying.

The Wheelwright Department, under the general superintendence of Mr. Fitzgerald, has been managed as successfully as circumstances would permit. Great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of stock, and this remark is equally applicable to all the departments. This division includes the Paint Shop, and the management here up to September could not well have been worse. At that time there was a change of overseers, and the present incumbent has been indefatigable in his efforts to make this branch efficient, and has succeeded to the entire satisfaction of the Inspectors.

The Boot and Shoe Department has been better conducted during the present than the preceding year, although a broad margin still remains for improvements. In proportion to the number of convicts employed, the profit here is not so considerable as in the preceding department.

According to the statement of the Clerk which is hereunto annexed, it appears that the net earnings of the Blacksmith Shop is \$1506.81. These figures are properly subject to some modification. The principal business here is the iron work for the Wheelwright department, and upon an examination of the books, the charges are found to be much larger than the usual prices outside. The labor performed in this shop was not more than half what it should have been. The prisoners know little or nothing about the business, and no one seemed interested in teaching them. There has recently been a change of overseers in this department.

With regard to clothing, the Inspectors are compelled to say that the cleanliness of the prisoners has not been suitably cared for. In some instances they have been without a change of under garments for three weeks. They were obliged to submit to this

because clothes were not furnished them. They were not properly supplied with outside garments and consequently they often presented a very ragged and indecent appearance.

With regard to the Subsistence furnished the prisoners, neither *they* nor the Inspectors find fault. The food has been good, and well cooked.

During the past year with the assistance of Mr. Rich, the Inspectors succeeded in having Ventilators placed in the roof of the main Prison—a necessity which has existed for many years. The expense was a trifle over \$200. The advantage of this improvement vastly exceeds the expense incurred in effecting it. The air in the Prison, prior to the alteration, especially in the morning, was very bad. The improvement has entirely obviated this, and renders the atmosphere of the Prison as pure and healthy as that of any well regulated house; thus conducing to the health and comfort of the unfortunate men now here or who are to succeed them in their gloomy cells.

The Inspectors respectfully recommend an increase of the Clerk's salary to \$500. It will be remembered that formerly this was his salary, but under the arrangement adopted whereby the labor of the convicts was hired to contractors his duties became less, and his salary was reduced to the present sum. A return to the old policy should bring back his former salary. Mr. Perkins has faithfully discharged the duties of clerk for 26 years.

Estimate of the current expenses of the Prison for 1863 :

For Subsistence,	\$5000 00
Clothing,	1000 00
Buildings and Repairs,	1000 00
Transportation of convicts,	350 00
Outfits for discharged convicts,	600 00
Expense Account,	700 00
Interest on Debt,	300 00
Medicine and Books,	100 00
Salary of Deputy Warden,	600 00
Guards and Night Watches,	2275 00
Clerks,	500 00
Physician,	100 00
Six Overseers,	3000 00

\$16,925 00

Probable Income of the Prison for 1863,

10,000 00

Deficit,

\$6,925 00

In conclusion the Inspectors will endeavor to give such "other information relative to the concerns of the Prison as they deem proper."

The expenditures of the Prison for the past year have exceeded the receipts by \$5,920.04, exclusive of the salaries of the Warden, Physician and Inspectors. The difference between the above sum and the amount as appears by the statement of the Clerk, is accounted for from the fact that the United States have paid for the support of its prisoners in 1861 the item of \$217.80, and this is placed by the Clerk among the credits of this year. Since the Clerk's statement was handed to the Inspectors, a note and accounts against the Prison to the amount of about \$250, have been discovered, so that the real excess is \$6170.04, instead of the sum above specified.

The excess of \$6,925.00 for the year 1863 is based upon the advanced prices of subsistence, clothing and fuel, and also upon a presumption of the continuance of the present characteristic management of the Prison. It is the firm belief of the Inspectors that the above sum might have been greatly reduced. The State ought to realize at least \$3,000 more from the labor of the convicts. \$1,000 at least, could have been saved during the past year in the judicious purchase of stock and provisions. As an example of the labor performed, until recently, by most of the convicts, the following will suffice. It is considered a good day's work in the Prison, to bottom a single pair of boots, while out side, a man will easily bottom three pairs per day. It seems to have been a prevailing opinion among the convicts, that the less labor they perform, and consequently the less profit they are to the State, the more certain it is that they will be speedily discharged.

A proper executive, bringing to the discharge of his duties "fitness and integrity," could demonstrate the capability of the Prison to very nearly support itself.

By a Resolve, approved March 20, 1860, "the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is authorised to appoint a resident Chaplain." The very valuable result which this resolve was probably intended to accomplish, is, that the prisoners may have the benefit of frequent intercourse with this officer, his assistance and instruction. The influence of an earnest and capable man in this department cannot well be overrated. The present Chaplain is not a resident of Thomaston, his labors, during the past

year, have been confined to Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning.

The discipline of the Prison, mainly under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas, the Deputy Warden, has been good. This officer has been faithful in the discharge of his arduous and hazardous duties.

The Inspectors regret to say, that that degree of harmony and sympathy, conducive to the best interests of the Prison, does not exist between the Warden and the subordinate officers.

Perhaps it would hardly be proper to close a report of this kind without an allusion to the *Swine* department, and the advantage accruing to the State by the recent change of policy here, cannot be doubted. The profit arising from this department, is credited in the Subsistence account ; hence the apparent difference of two or three thousand dollars between this and former years, is attributable, in part, to this fact, and partly to the cheapness of provisions.

Under the present management it will require \$7,000 to carry the Prison through another year, and this appropriation is recommended.

The excess of indebtedness of the Prison is \$10,885.26. It is certainly desirable that this sum should be liquidated, and the recommendation of such an appropriation is most respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WILSON, }
J. S. SMALL, } *Inspectors.*

Statements of Net Profits and Expenditures in the different Departments from Nov. 30, 1861, to Nov. 30, 1862.

		WHEELWRIGHTS.		
1861.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock and tools on hand, . . .	\$3,323 40	
		For stock in basket-shop taken with wheelwrights,	77 00	
		For purchased since,	7,566 78	
		For purchased for basket-shop, . . .	49 40	
				11,016 58
1862.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	7,335 60	
		By amount of sales,	7,928 66	
		By amount of in basket-shop, . . .	88 96	
				15,353 22
		Net gain,		\$4,336 64
—				
		SHOEMAKING.		
1861.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock and tools on hand, . . .	1,931 53	
		For purchased since,	9,491 82	
				11,423 35
1862.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	3,751 39	
		By amount of sales,	11,051 72	
				14,803 11
		Net gain,		\$3,379 76
—				
		BLACKSMITHING.		
1861.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock and tools on hand, . . .	1,639 30	
		For purchased since,	2,534 84	
				4,174 14
1862.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock and tools on hand, . . .	1,722 61	
		By amount of sales,	3,958 34	
				5,680 95
		Net gain,		\$1,506 81
—				
		FEES FROM VISITORS.		
1862.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By balance of account,	86 04	
		By amount received,		\$86 04

Statement, (Continued.)

LIME QUARRY.			
1861.			
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	966 95
		For deduction on rock sold,	1 12
			968 07
1862.			
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	839 03
		By amount of sales,	49 33
			888 36
		Loss,	\$79 71
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.			
1861.			
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock on hand,	1,259 29
		For purchased since,	1,025 56
			2,284 85
1862.			
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	880 71
		By amount of sales,	10 16
			890 87
		Amount expended,	\$1,393 98
CLOTHING.			
1861.			
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock on hand,	569 35
		For purchased since,	1,223 18
			1,792 53
1862.			
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	675 18
		By amount of sales and clothes furnished convicts discharged,	486 50
			1,161 68
		Amount expended,	\$630 85
FUEL AND LIGHTS.			
1861.			
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock on hand,	389 45
		For purchased since,	897 51
			1,286 96
1862.			
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	293 80
		By amount of sales,	41 47
			335 27
		Amount expended,	\$951 96

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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Statement, (Continued.)

		SUBSISTENCE.		
1861.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock on hand,	675 61	
		For purchased since,	5,058 61	
				\$5,734 22
1862.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	912 15	
		By amount of sales, and received for board of U. S. prisoners,	747 03	
				1,659 18
		Amount expended,		\$4,075 04

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.				
1862.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For balance of account,	648 94	
		Amount expended,		\$648 94

BUILDING AND REPAIRS.				
1861.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For stock on hand,	56 93	
		For purchased since,	903 06	
				959 98
1862.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By stock on hand,	8 32	
		By amount of sales,	56 87	
				65 19
		Amount expended,		\$894 79

TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.				
1862.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For balance of account,	312 40	
		Amount expended,		\$312 40

OFFICERS' SALARIES.				
1862.				
Nov. 30,	DR.	For balance of account,	6,024 09	
		Amount expended,		\$6,024 09

STATE TREASURER.				
1862.				
Nov. 30,	CR.	By balance of account,	10,018 08	
		Amount received,		10,018 08

STATE PRISON.

Statement, (Continued.)

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.			
The Prison owes on old notes, . . .		3,186 78	
“ “ “ books, . . .		45 80	
			\$3,232 58
“ “ “ new books, . . .		9,480 10	
“ “ “ “ notes, . . .		5,333 86	
			14,813 96
			\$18,046 54
Due the Prison on old books, . . .		2,464 98	
“ “ “ notes, . . .		782 07	
			3,247 05
“ “ on new books, . . .		5,119 04	
“ “ “ notes, . . .		650 36	
			5,769 40
			\$9,016 45
Excess of indebtedness, provided the debts due are collected without cost, . . .			\$9,030 09
But as \$1,671.50 on old books and notes, and \$183.67 on new books, are known to be worthless, this sum, viz. : \$1,855.17, should be added to the excess of indebtedness, and an appropriation made of ten thousand eight hundred eight-five dollars and twenty-six cents, in order to free the Prison from debt.			1,855 17
			\$10,885 26

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—In presenting another Annual Report of the Medical Department of this Institution, it gives me much pleasure to inform you that it has sustained a comparatively good degree of health with other years. We have been visited, it is true, with a certain variety of diseases incident to this climate and vicinity, and with some, acquired by the patient previous to his imprisonment, but the general standard of health is good ; which fact is to be attributable to the liberal policy of supplying all those requisites which tend to prevent diseases, combined with the humane and efficient discipline which has so long characterised this Prison. Indeed, the cheerful and contented appearance of the convicts bear testimony, that all is done for them which the nature of their condition allows.

During the year, two, only, of the convicts have died. Jedediah Preble died of old age, after lingering for many years in a critical condition. Aaron Gray died of typhoid fever.

There are a very few in poor health, at the present time. I would recommend that those in solitary confinement, surrounded only by the consciousness of their degradation, should have some employment to prevent them from sinking into an abnormal condition of mind, compared with which, if too long continued, would be worse than death itself.

The recent change in ventilating the Prison proper, is a decided improvement to the health of the convicts, and if the same could be carried out in the Hospital, the condition of the sick would be also improved.

In conclusion, I would say, that the prosperous condition of the Prison, is owing to the efficiency of the Warden and Deputy Warden, in cooperating with, and extending to other officers, all facilities for the discharge of their duties.

Very truly yours,

P. R. BAKER,
Physician to the Prison.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Prison of Maine :

GENTLEMEN :— As Chaplain of the Prison, it annually devolves on me to report the Spiritual and Religious state of the Prisoners.

The services on the Sabbath, in the Chapel, have been performed during the past year, without interruption. The religious subjects discussed there, have been practical, and without sectarianism ; discussed with plainness, adapted to the capacities of the hearers. There is great variety in character, habits of thinking, mental acquirements, and moral endowments. So, also, there is great diversity in religious sentiment ; some are Catholic ; some Protestant ; some skeptical, and some are infidel.

To this variety, I have endeavored to present the practical truths of christianity, by such reasoning and illustrations that they might not only interest the minds of the hearers, but leave, fixed in the memory, impressions salutary and permanent,

As I visit, from cell to cell, to converse with them on religious and moral topics, they give me abundant reason to believe that they understand the truths taught, by the questions they ask and the remarks they make.

I am fully persuaded, that the simple, sublime truths of christianity, when properly presented, not only may, but actually do, produce the strongest, most permanent, and the best influences upon the mind of the convict.

They reconcile him to the allotments of Providence ; they subordinate him to the Prison laws ; they exalt his motives of action ; they create in him a desire to obtain the approbation of his fellow men, and the forgiveness of his Maker.

Thus he will put forth energy, to regain lost character ; looking up to his Heavenly Father, with reverence and faith, for Spiritual aid for its accomplishment.

One of the greatest obstacles to the permanent religious improvement in convicts, is the false sentiment in the community, in regard to the character of the same.

Public sentiment is as much at fault in this matter, as was that of

the Jews, in the time of our Saviour, who supposed that those persons upon whom the Tower of Siloam fell, were sinners above all men that dwelt at Jerusalem. Time, however, and more intimate acquaintance with the subject, will eventually furnish a corrective.

The convicts are treated, by the Warden, and his subordinates, as men; as rational men; and the most thorough discipline is secured. They are hopeful, cheerful, and put forth energy, in all the departments of labor. As they are well fed, well clothed, and well cared for, it results in making them industrious, contented, and measurably happy. I have taught many to read, and both as Chaplain and teacher, I have never had to report an instance of disobedience or disrespect.

The Library is not in a flourishing condition. The Legislature of last winter made no appropriation for it; consequently we have had no new books during the year. In the Massachusetts State Prison, all the money obtained from visitors, is appropriated to replenish the Library. We have less than four hundred volumes in the Library, with one hundred and twenty-five convicts; sometimes more, sometimes less. Some of the convicts have read all the books in the Library.

As the Chaplain has to distribute these books once each week, the library being so small, it makes his duties not only much more onerous, but unpleasant, as regards the library. The Legislature, I feel confident, will furnish us with the means of replenishing the library liberally for the next year, in the manner and to the extent, their wisdom will dictate. For, to stint the Prison, in making the necessary appropriations, would be bad economy, and disgraceful to the State.

I cannot close this Report, without tendering my hearty thanks to the Warden, Deputy Warden, and other officers, for their uniform kindness and gentlemanly conduct, in assisting me to carry out my purposes, in striving to benefit the poor unfortunate prisoner, mentally, morally, and spiritually. I may add, that the several departments of the prison, probably, were never more satisfactorily managed, than the present. If this is so, truly it becomes us to admit, that this is entirely due to that God who sends the rain upon the just, and upon the unjust; whose eye pities, alike, the convict in his cell, and the King upon his throne.

EDWARD FREEMAN,

Chaplain of the State Prison of Maine.

THOMASTON, NOV. 29, 1862.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, }
December 19, 1862. }

The Committee of the Council, that was appointed by the Governor to visit several of the State Prisons in New England, with reference to making the contrast between them and that of our own State, in order that the State might avail itself of any advantages enjoyed by other Prisons over that of our own, (so far as practicable,) have attended to that duty, and hereby submit their

REPORT :

The Prisons visited by the Committee, were those of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Every facility was extended by the Wardens, Contractors and under officers of these Prisons, to make our investigations as full and complete as we could desire.

The Connecticut Prison, with its one hundred and ten prisoners, was at work in various departments of industry, and under contract. Up to the 1st of April, 1862, which is the period of closing their official year, the Prison had more than sustained itself for the previous year : though the Warden assured us the Prison had not been exempt from its share of the depressing influence on its business operations, brought upon it by the distracted state of the country. There had been less demand for labor, and some concessions to the contractors had been deemed expedient, to ensure permanent and constant employment for the men.

The Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, is carried on quite extensively in the Prison, and we were assured by the contractor, that it was done to much advantage, and that it was a branch of labor well calculated to insure profitable returns. That, and the burnishing of Silver Ware, were the principal occupations of the Prisoners. The receipts from the Boot and Shoe business exceeded \$6,000, and from the Burnishing shop, more than \$ 3,000.

The Massachusetts Prison, with four hundred and seventy prisoners, was on the same contract system. The various departments had been put under contract to the highest bidders, and the labor of the Prison thus made the work productive to the State. The prisoners were let at fifty-one cents per day. The Warden assured us that parties who had bid a trifle below that, and lost the contract, had since admitted that they could have taken them at seventy-five cents, and made it profitable to themselves.

At the close of the official year, 1860, this Prison had sustained itself for the year, and had a balance of \$ 500 left in the Treasury. In 1861, the balance left was much larger. The Report of the state of its affairs for 1862, was not made up at the time of our visit; though a favorable result was anticipated. The cost of the support of each prisoner, last year, was for food, \$ 33,61 ; for clothing, \$ 10,15—total, \$ 43,76. Being about 84 cents per week. This favorable result is produced by taking advantage of the market, and buying the articles largely consumed in the Prison, at the most favorable seasons of the year.

The largest number of convicts engaged in any one occupation, was on Cabinet-making. The next, was on Shoe-making. The result of the Shoe shop, was about \$7,000. The opinion of the overseer was freely expressed, that it was a profitable business, and well adapted to the capacity of the generality of the convicts.

The New Hampshire Prison had one hundred and one inmates, and they were running partly on the same plan. The contract system had been somewhat disturbed by the deranged state of the business affairs of the country. The contractors here were paying 40 cents per day for the men employed.

This Prison has been distinguished among the New England Penitentiaries for its vigorous support of itself, and of rendering a handsome balance to the State each year. For the year ending June 1, 1861, it returned in this way, about \$ 3,000 ; and for the eleven months ending May last, notwithstanding the disturbances of the business equilibrium of the country, \$ 1,700 was netted to the State.

The Shoe business and Cabinet work, were the principal occupations of the convicts. The labor of thirty-four workmen in the Shoe shop, produced, for the year, \$ 4,096,50 ; while from fifty-nine in the Cabinet shop, but \$ 4,694,70 was received. Nearly double the hands, with but a trifling surplus in favor of the latter. The tes-

timony was given us here, quite in favor of the Shoe business.— Profitable, and easy of acquisition by the new comers. A convict would have to be but a short time on the bench, before he would be able to pay his way, and soon become quite profitable. The universal testimony was, indeed, to this effect. We recollect nothing said, during our tour through these three Prisons, that militate in the least, against the advantages of working prisoners upon Boots and Shoes ; while very much was said in its favor. It is proper to state, in this connection, however, that in some of the Prisons, the manufacture of Harnesses was being carried on to a limited extent and to good advantage.

The Committee has also, twice visited the Maine State Prison, during the present year ; once before the tour through the other Prisons, and once since. The contrast between our Prison and that of other States visited, is very striking. In each of the Prisons abroad, we found steam power, whose economic force pervaded every recess of the Prison ; not only moving all the machinery in the various shops, but also reaching into every cell, by its warming influence, and aiding the cooks in their incessant labors in preparing the food for the convicts. It was found to be a universal worker and helper, throughout all the available points of labor and comfort.

In our State Prison, we were carried back, in its operative simplicities, a quarter of a century. Here, every thing was done by hand ; and the State seemed to have, carelessly or ignorantly, ignored the mighty agent, which has revolutionized the world ; and which may be had, in the highest state of perfection of machinery and power, for a moderate price.

While in other Prisons we found this potential power, taking the rough wood, and giving it shape and beauty and utility, by a few revolutions, under the guidance of intelligence ; in our own, we found the mallet and the chisel, under the slow workings of the hand alone, effecting the same purpose by the labor of hours. The driving of pegs into the soles of boots, was but a momentary operation elsewhere ; while at Thomaston we found the tedious process of driving a single peg at a time, with as much dignity and pride, as though the world outside, had never dreamed of a better way. And this parallel will run through the whole chapter. It is needless to itemize. One comparison answers for the whole. In the three Prisons visited, without the boundaries of the State, this

subtle, tireless agent was at work day after day, coining money for the contractors, and keeping the Prisons free of debt ; while ours was found to be toiling equally as hard and faithfully, but on systems so worn out and exploded, as to ever leave, at the close of each year, a balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

The desire is for reform. It has been expressed in Legislative enactments, in Executive aspirations, and in the universal wish of the people. But, how to be effected ? " There's the rub." This was the feeling, doubtless, of the Governor, when he consented to a commission of inquiry as to the operation of other Prisons.

It may with pertinency and force be asked : Does not one of the secrets of our failure to make the Prison self-sustaining, lie in the fact, that we are so far behind contemporaneous institutions in New England, *in our facilities to turn out work!* The slow process of the hand has not been made to give place to the lightning velocity of steam.

If Connecticut, with her one hundred and ten prisoners, or New Hampshire with her still smaller force of one hundred and one, can make steam power so powerful an agent in their own behalf, can we not, with one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty, effect the same results ? May it not be, that one reason of the failure of our *contractors* to come up to their engagements, is owing to want of *facilities* to do the work productively ?

Your Committee is of opinion that there should be a change in this respect ; that the working apparatus of the Prison should be remodelled, and modern improvements brought in ; that the work done in the Prison should be that, mainly, of the simplest construction, and of the readiest sale. The simplicity of construction enters largely into the economy of a Prison. The sentences of the prisoners are, generally, for a few years only. Any business, of which they will acquire a knowledge in a few weeks, rather than a series of months, is almost of course, the most productive.

The manufacture of Shoes we found to enter quite largely into the labor of all the Prisons we visited. The testimony of contractors was universal that it was quite profitable, and easily acquired by the convicts. Their advice, so far as they felt free to offer it, was, that our true policy lies in entering into that manufacture mainly, if not exclusively, in our Prison. Shoes are always in demand. The people must have them, and that demand will never cease. They are a universal necessity. Let the Prison get a char-

acter in the State, for the manufacture of Shoes, of which there shall be none superior, with the facilities to furnish them at a moderate price, perhaps below competition, and there can hardly be a doubt but the Prison would become a source of profit to the State, either with or without steam power.

The Prisons visited, possessed splendid steam engines, of from twenty to thirty horse power ; which are to be had at a moderate price ; and in one instance (Massachusetts) they were underletting power to the amount of about \$600 per year.

The change in the working movements of our Prison, would involve a considerable outlay of money, and should be approached with caution commensurate with its importance. But, should the next Administration, now soon to come into power, feel that the experiment bids fair to succeed, we trust that no halting policy will permit that marvel to all, longer to remain : that is, our antiquated system of carrying on the labor of the Prison.

Our opinion, after considerable reflection and investigation, is, that " that consummation so devoutly to be wished," the making the Maine State Prison remunerative to the State, depends upon certain inevitable reforms ; viz ; *The working machinery of the Prison must be brought up to the times ; and the principal labor done in the Prison, must be of that simple character, easily mastered by the prisoners, and its product of ready sale.* This done, we have no doubt contractors could be found, with proper efforts in that direction, who would give a fair price for the prisoners' labors per day ; secure a handsome return to themselves for their enterprise, and return to the State a remuneration which would make our Prison not only self-sustaining, but productive.

This matter is of sufficient importance to commend itself to the early and close attention of our successors, and of the incoming Legislature.

We trust it will receive that attention ; and that it shall not much longer be said, that, while the Prisons generally of New England are, by their governments and managers, kept up with the times, and thereby made useful to the State as well as reformatory to the prisoner, ours stands almost alone in its inability to grasp the improvements and facilities of the age, and thus protect its guardian, the State.

A change of location of the Prison, nearer some large mart of trade has been mooted, in order to increase its facilities for produc-

tiveness to the State. Your committee do not feel, if certain obvious improvements can be made, that this is at all necessary. The erection of a Prison, in another part of the State, would involve a large outlay. A Prison, such as would be wanted, looking to the prospective growth of the State, would cost \$150,000 to \$200,000. The advantages to be derived from such a change, must be very certain and liberal, to justify incurring of an interest account of \$10,000 or \$12,000 per annum.

The fact is, that with increased facilities thrown into the working arrangements of the Prison, and its operations simplified, the location is well enough for all practical purposes. Contractors from the great business marts, with sufficient means to breast temporary depressions of business, would as cheerfully take contracts at Thomaston as elsewhere, if they could see their advantage in so doing. The remark was frequently made to us, in effect, while investigating the matter—"put your Prison in condition, with modern working apparatus, and carry on manufactures of simple construction, and you will find contractors eager to employ your men at remunerative rates." The compactness of bulk, in the transportation of shoes, very much obviates the lack of railroad facilities, especially when the river advantages are considered; and would render that branch of manufacture, if it were entered into largely, very easily moved; or at least that portion of it which would go to a foreign market; for a large home trade, throughout the State, would be found for the article well made, and offered at reasonable prices, as is indeed the fact now.

We believe, therefore, as expressed, that the question of change of locality is a useless one to agitate, any farther than to show its inutility. The Prison is built, and the point is, to make it available. The people of the State would not approve the outlay the experiment would cost, to try it any where else. Can it be made profitable where it is? And how? These are the vital questions. We have endeavored to give some facts and suggestions bearing on these questions. They are submitted with diffidence; but may furnish a basis for reflection and calculation, for other minds, which shall result in good to the State in this direction.

Respectfully submitted:

CHARLES HOLDEN, Per order.

IN COUNCIL, December 19, 1862.

Read and accepted by the Council and by the Governor approved, and ordered to be printed with the Reports of the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison.

Attest,

JOSEPH B. HALL, *Sec'y of State.*