

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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



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

DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1865.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

REPORTS

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON,

AND OF THE

PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

1864.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.

OFFICERS.

WARREN W. RICE, Warden.
CYRUS MAXEY, Deputy Warden.
ASA PERKINS, Clerk.
WM. FITZGERALD, Overseer of Carriage Shop.
HOWARD MORTON, Assistant do.
ISAAC H. BURKETT, Overseer of Paint Shop.
JOSEPH H. HARDY, Overseer of Shoemaking Department.
ISAIAH C. YORK, Overseer of Blacksmith Shop.
HENRY MAXEY, } Assistant Overseers.
EDWIN WEEKS, }
GEORGE B. WORMELL, Guard.
ELIAS THOMPSON, "
THOMAS J. RIDER, "
WILLIAM P. BUNKER, "
JAMES E. STIMPSON, Night Watch.
CHARLES T. CHASE, Physician.
CLERGYMEN OF THOMASTON, Chaplains.

WILLIAM WILSON, } Inspectors.
ISAAC S. SMALL, }

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the State Prison for the year ending November 30th, 1864.

A table annexed shows that there were one hundred and twelve convicts here at the close of last year, while at the close of this year we have but seventy-eight; which is a less number than has been found here at the close of any year since 1854.

During the year a very good degree of health has prevailed in the Prison, and the convicts have, as a general thing, been industrious and obedient—many of them apparently taking as much interest in their work as though they were at work for themselves; and I have been obliged to report but very few cases of punishment, and that very mild; and I think they have been as cheerful and happy as it is possible for men to be when deprived of their liberty.

Religious services have been held in the Chapel every Sabbath, with one or two exceptions, conducted until the first of April by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, and since then by the clergymen of Thomaston, except that for three Sabbaths, members of the Society of Friends officiated, much to the gratification and, I think, profit of all present.

Books from the Library, to which I have added fifty dollars worth this year, have been distributed to the convicts every week, and they have also been furnished with the "Scientific American," and such as desired it have been supplied with common school books. They are furnished with lamps in their cells, so that they can pass the long evenings in reading, writing or study, as they choose.

It will be seen by referring to the annexed statement of receipts and expenditures, that the earnings of the Prison during the year amount to \$20,317.70, and that the expenditures have been \$18,059.56, leaving a balance in favor of the Prison of 2,258.14, to

which might properly be added the cost of the new Blacksmith shop, amounting to about \$1,700, making, in all, \$3,958.14 gain to the State on the part of the Prison for the past year. The salaries of Chaplain and Librarian, hitherto paid from the State Treasury, were, by resolve of last Legislature, made a charge direct to the State Prison, increasing our salary account to that amount.

The financial standing of the Prison at the close of the year is more favorable than I expected to find it; and the result is owing, in some degree, to the sensible action of the last Legislature in appropriating a cash capital of \$10,000 for the Prison, which has enabled me to purchase stock and supplies at favorable opportunities, but mostly to the economy, energy and fidelity with which the Deputy Warden and Overseers have managed their several departments, and for which they deserve the thanks of the State, to be manifested in the form of a liberal gratuity, which, added to their present salary, would enable them to support their families comfortably in these times of high prices, without finding themselves in debt at the close of the year.

Whether the Prison can, from year to year, be made to pay its running expenses, including the salaries of its officers and ordinary repairs, depends upon so many contingencies that I should hardly think the State could safely rely upon its earnings to pay its expenses at present. Of course, it cannot be expected that seventy-eight men will earn as much as one hundred and twelve; while it will cost just the same for officers, fuel and lights, and repairs, and proportionally much more for subsistence. I shall, however, while I have charge here, endeavor, as heretofore, to make the expenses of the Institution as small as possible; while at the same time, I shall aim to make the convicts as cheerful and happy as possible, under the circumstances, believing that, in such a frame of mind, they will be most profitable to the State, and more likely to become reformed men.

In my report of last year, I suggested the propriety of repairing the Blacksmith and Shoe shops, and I was authorized so to do; but after a closer examination of the buildings, I concluded that it would be much better economy to build a new Blacksmith shop than to repair the old one, and with the approval of the Inspectors and Executive, I have built a new shop, sixty feet long by thirty-five wide, at a cost of about \$1,700. We have now a large, light and well ventilated Blacksmith shop, well arranged for the kind of

work to be done in it. I have also finished off a large room over the Paint shop, which was very much needed ; built a large cistern in the yard at an expense of about \$70, and made considerable repairs on the Warden's house and other buildings about and in the Prison. I did nothing to the Shoe shop, except to patch it up for the time being, believing it better policy to build a new one, and locate it on a line with the Blacksmith shop, which would give us twice as much yard room as we have now, and which we very much need.

Besides a new Shoe shop, which ought to be built next summer, there are very many repairs and improvements needed before the Prison will be in anything like the condition it ought to be. The Chapel and Hospital are very unsuitable, and I think a very small degree of State pride demands considerable improvement in the external appearance of the Prison. The stable, out-buildings and fences were never what they ought to have been, and are now in a very dilapidated condition ; such as no private citizen reasonably thrifty, would have on his premises. The Reform School and Insane Hospital buildings are an ornament to the villages in which they are located. Why should not the State Prison buildings and surroundings, be as well ? Less fortunate than those living near other State institutions, the people of Thomaston derive no pecuniary benefit from the location of the Prison ; yet they purchase largely of its manufactures, and thereby benefit the State materially. I think the least the State ought to do in return, is to have respectable, if not elegant buildings here ; surrounded with fences to correspond, and ornamental trees, so that the Institution would add to the beauty of their town.

I think some legislation may be necessary in order to discourage attempts to escape from prison. The statute provides that "if a convict escapes from prison," or "forcibly attempts to do so," he may at the discretion of the Court be punished by having an additional term of years added to his sentence. But the law is a dead letter, inasmuch as it is not made the duty of any prosecuting officer to enforce it. In this respect more legislation and that of a more certain character may well be invoked, both for the advantage of the State and of the misguided criminal. Were the convict who is tempted to obtain his liberty before the law allows it, made certain, if he escapes the firearms of the guard, and is recaptured, that he adds largely to his period of imprisonment, and that there will be *no escape from the penalty*, my inference from my experi-

ence is, that he will shrink from any attempt to escape, but on the other hand will avail himself of the leniency of the prison discipline, which is extended to good conduct, strive to gain the good will of his officers by a steady line of well doing, thereby bringing in that *feature* of the laws which is *sure* to be exercised; and that is, a *remission* of time on his sentence, to be deducted at the *close of his term*.

For want of a certainty of the law, as named in the preceding paragraph, the hands of the officers are tied; and too often, in former years, the practice has made it still harder for the officers; and prisoners who have sometimes given much trouble to the authorities in their attempt to flee, have (from want of the whole facts in the case, I apprehend,) had favor shown to the petitions for pardon of their friends; and thus the whole situation of well behaved prisoners been made much more insecure and unthankful. Cases could be named, in which this action has occurred; but it is, I presume, unnecessary. I only desire to impress the fact upon the minds of those who have it in their power to aid our prison discipline by judicious laws, so that we may be helped in our efforts to promote the best interest of the prisoner and of the State. I think the pardoning power can be used often with good results, but care should be had not to encourage insubordination by the use of it. Doubtless many convicts are sentenced for too long terms, while perhaps as many are sent here for too short terms for their own good. Most all who come here, are here *because* they are intemperate. A young man is convicted of crime, and the judge, "considering that it is his first conviction," gives him only one year. He serves his time and goes out with the same reproach attached to him as though he had been here three years. He has no confidence in himself as a mechanic; his appetite for drink is only slumbering. He finds few to aid or trust him; becomes discouraged; resorts to drink again, and falls. But had he stayed here three years, the chances are, that he would have become a very good workman, in that time, and hence, he would have gone out comparatively strong. Having a good trade, he could seek and obtain employment with confidence in himself, and having been temperate so long from necessity, his diseased appetite is cured, in a great measure at least, and he is comparatively safe. And really he was favored by the judge rather than though he had sentenced him for only one year.

In conclusion, I beg leave to acknowledge my renewed obligations to the Inspectors and Committee of the Council, for valuable suggestions ; also to the Deputy Warden, Clerk and other officers attached to the Prison, for the energy and promptness, with which they have discharged their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted.

WARREN W. RICE, *Warden.*

<i>Maine State Prison in account with the State of Maine,</i>		DR.
1864.		
Nov. 30.	For stock and tools on hand,	\$19,988 59
	balance of officers' salaries account,	6,918 39
	clothing "	187 21
	convicts discharged "	823 44
	building and repairs "	2,095 10
	transporting convicts "	236 60
	expense "	1,973 99
	subsistence "	5,123 29
	fuel and lights "	2,334 94
	Balance in favor of prison,	2,258 14
		\$41,939 69

<i>Per contra,</i>		CR.
1864.		
Nov. 30.	By stock and tools on hand,	\$27,771 31
	balance of fees from visitors account,	220 11
	lime quarry "	19 95
	carriage department "	13,786 84
	shoemaking "	141 48
		\$41,939 69

WARREN W. RICE, *Warden.*

KNOX, ss.—November 30, 1864.

Personally appeared Warren W. Rice, 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, 1863,	112	Received since July 2, 1824,	1,556
Received since,	18	Discharged on expiration of sen-	
	<hr/>	tence,	1,047
	130	Discharged on writ of error,	1
Discharged on expiration of sen-		Pardoned,	355
tence,	31	Died,	50
Pardoned,	14	Removed to Insane Hospital,	7
Sent to Insane Hospital,	2	Removed to Alfred Jail, sen-	
Died,	4	tence commuted,	3
Escaped and not retaken,	1	Escaped and not retaken,	15
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	52		1,478
Present number, Nov. 30, 1864,	78		<hr/>
			78

Crimes.

Larceny,	22	Incest,	2
Conspiracy,	2	Uttering forged notes,	1
Burglary,	6	Passing counterfeit money,	1
Adultery,	3	Robbing the mail,	4
Murder,	13	Manslaughter,	2
Arson,	9	Robbery,	2
Assault to kill,	3	Cheating,	1
Assault to ravish,	2	Receiving stolen goods,	1
A notorious thief,	1	Rape,	3
		Aggregate,	<hr/>
			78

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1864.

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. Com.
U. S. Court,	Allen, Charles	10	Robbing the mail,	June 30, 1862,	Wells,	27	1
Cumberland,	Bradeen, William H.	3	Larceny,	Sept. 8, 1862,	Waterborough,	30	2
Penobscot,	Beckett, Robert	6	“	March 6, 1863,	Ireland,	38	3
“	Bean, Ransom K.	4	“	March 6, 1863,	Bethel,	44	1
Knox,	Blake, William D.	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1863,	Brooksville,	40	1
Washington,	Barry, Patrick	4	Assault to ravish,	Oct. 30, 1863,	Ireland,	23	1
Penobscot,	Corliass, William	Life.	Rape,	Oct. 26, 1863,	Portsmouth,	41	1
Sagadahoc,	Cripps, Charles	“	Murder,	Sept. 13, 1855,	Brunswick,	42	1
Oxford,	Coffin, John B.	5	Manslaughter,	Sept. 14, 1861,	Lovell,	26	1
Cumberland,	Damery, John	Death.	Murder,	Dec. 27, 1861,	St. John,	22	1
“	Donahoe, Timothy	2	Adultery,	Jan. 4, 1863,	“	28	1
Franklin,	Doyle, Lawrence	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1864,	Cape Briton,	31	1
Sagadahoc,	Durgan, Jeremiah	1	Larceny,	Aug. 25, 1864,	Newfield,	45	1
U. S. Court,	Devine, William	1	Larceny, from a ship,	Sept. 8, 1864,	Ireland,	21	1
Washington,	Elliot, Mary	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 20, 1864,	“	64	1
Penobscot,	Fernald, John	3	Larceny,	Sept. 9, 1864,	Kittery,	54	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
Oxford,	Gilman, Ephraim	“	“	Aug. 27, 1863,	Denmark,	25	1
York,	Gray, Fairfield	5	Assault to ravish,	Oct. 12, 1854,	Berwick,	25	1
Androscoggin,	Hutchings, Charles H.	10	Arson,	May 23, 1856,	Frankfort,	23	1
Oxford,	Higgins, Edmund	Life.	Rape,	June 6, 1850,	Denmark,	40	2
Sagadahoc,	Holman, Joseph	8	Burglary,	Sept. 12, 1861,	Pembroke,	20	1
Penobscot,	Herrin, Bowman	Life.	Arson,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Exeter,	49	1
Cumberland,	Howes, James	2	Cheating,	March 28, 1863,	Boothbay,	29	2
Oxford,	Hale, John	4	Larceny,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Waterford,	74	2
Cumberland,	Jordan, Barney	Life.	Burglary,	March 8, 1857,	Ireland,	19	1
Somersset,	Judkins, Hiram	1	Larceny,	Dec. 25, 1863,	Chesterville,	28	1
Washington,	Jones, Francis X.	3	Conspiracy,	Oct. 20, 1864,	St. Louis,	20	1
Androscoggin,	Knight, George	To be hanged.	Murder,	Sept. 24, 1857,	Poland,	40	1
Penobscot,	Leaver, William S.	7	Arson and larceny,	Sept. 23, 1863,	Portland,	27	1
York,	Littlefield, Rufus	Life.	Rape,	Feb. 11, 1862,	Kennebunk,	39	2

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1864, (Continued.)

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. Com.
Penobscot,	Litchfield, Vinson	10	Incest,	March 11, 1862,	Lewiston,	43	1
Cumberland,	Lamb, Joseph W.	6	Arson,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Windham,	28	1
"	Leavett, George H.	1	Pass'g counterfeit money,	Dec. 30, 1863,	Manchester, N. H.,	25	1
Aroostook,	Mathews, James	To be hanged.	Murder,	Aug. 9, 1854,	Virginia,	54	1
Washington,	Maxwell, Joseph	5	Larceny,	May 22, 1863,	Dover,	59	2
U. S. Court,	Martin, George	10	Robbing the mail,	June 26, 1863,	New York,	27	1
Waldo,	McKenney, James	1	Manslaughter,	Oct. 20, 1864,	Kenduskeag,	19	1
Penobscot,	Newman, William	4	Robbery,	Sept. 9, 1864,	Houlton,	22	1
"	O'Brien, Julia	5	Receiving stolen goods,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Ireland,	40	1
Cumberland,	Peterson, William H.	6	Burglary,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Philadelphia,	28	1
Androscoggin,	Preble, Joel C.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 22, 1861,	Whitefield,	29	1
Waldo,	Peters, Albert	6	Larceny,	Nov. 6, 1862,	Warren,	24	2
Cumberland,	Phinney, Stephen	3	Assault to kill,	Jan. 4, 1863,	Gorham,	58	1
Washington,	Phillips, William	3	Conspiracy,	Oct. 20, 1864,	Ireland,	30	1
Franklin,	Rundlett, Charles H.	36	Assault to kill,	Nov. 6, 1858,	Mt. Vernon,	30	1
Androscoggin,	Richards, Nathan	11	Burglary and larceny,	Feb. 21, 1861,	Wayne,	45	5
Penobscot,	Runnells, George W.	7	Assault and robbery,	March 11, 1862,	Machias,	20	1
Knox,	Rewley, Almira	4	Arson,	Nov. 13, 1862,	St. George,	49	1
Cumberland,	Ragan, Jeremiah	2	Burglary,	Jan. 4, 1863,	Ireland,	34	2
"	Ragan, Timothy	2	Arson,	March 28, 1863,	St. John,	17	1
"	Ragan, John	3	Larceny,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Biddeford,	19	2
"	Robbets, John	1	"	Dec. 30, 1863,	Jackson,	26	1
Franklin,	Richardson, Samuel	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1864,	Temple,	54	2
York,	Smith, William B.	"	"	Feb. 11, 1855,	Hyde Park, Vt.,	24	1
Washington,	Seeley, Jacob	7	Arson,	May 23, 1859,	Dennysville,	28	1
York,	Smith, John	5	Larceny,	Jan. 29, 1861,	Parsonsfeld,	19	1
Waldo,	Shaw, John	2	"	Oct. 30, 1863,	Frankfort,	43	1
Cumberland,	Sweetser, Charles	To be hanged.	Arson,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Portland,	32	2
U. S. Court,	Sargent, Andrew	10	Robbing the mail,	June 30, 1862,	Wells,	24	1
"	Sargent, Josiah	9	"	June 30, 1862,	"	18	1
Cumberland,	Stickney, John C.	4	Passing forged order,	Jan. 4, 1863,	Grafton,	24	1
Somerset,	Sally, Lafayette M.	2	Larceny,	April 4, 1863,	Pittsfield,	29	1

Penobscot,	Sullivan, Michael	3	Larceny,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Bangor,	17	1
York,	Smith, Calvin	6	A common thief,	Feb. 9, 1864,	Jackson,	28	1
Cumberland,	Thorn, Thomas	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 17, 1843,	Long Island,	24	1
"	Tripp, James C.	2	Adultery,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Poland,	33	1
Franklin,	Thompson, Asahel H.	20	Burglary,	May 18, 1864,	Phillips,	28	1
Penobscot,	Woodbine, Henry	Life.	"	Nov. 14, 1850,	Indiana,	30	1
Cumberland,	Welch, Thomas	1 6 mo.	Larceny,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Ireland,	25	1
Lincoln,	Waltz, George	7	Arson,	Feb. 5, 1862,	Nobleborough,	58	1
Kennebec,	Wing, Asa	3	Adultery,	Sept. 30, 1862,	Windsor,	51	1
Cumberland,	Webb, James	2	Larceny,	March 28, 1863,	Fryeburg,	32	2
Somerset,	Waterman, John	3	Assault to kill,	April 4, 1863,	Anson,	35	1
Cumberland,	Wall, John	1	Larceny,	Aug. 25, 1864,	Roxbury,	42	1
Somerset,	York, Samuel	2	"	April 2, 1863,	Fairfield,	37	1
Cumberland,	York, Amos	2	"	Aug. 27, 1863,	Standish,	33	1

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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

Pursuant to the requirements of the 140th chapter of the Revised Statutes, the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison herewith transmit their report for the year ending November 30th, 1864.

We are gratified to announce that the financial condition of the Prison is better than ever before, and the result for the year exceeds our most sanguine expectations. During the year the Institution has paid all its current expenses, including the salaries of all the subordinate officers, and a balance is left in favor of the State of \$3,958.14. This result has been brought about by several causes. It is partly due to a change in the general management of the business affairs of the Prison, in the system of buying and selling, and in the amount of labor performed by the convicts; partly to the favorable influence of the rise in prices, and largely to the executive capacity and faithfulness of the Warden. We do not think, however, it is prudent to calculate that the affairs of the Prison in the coming year will be so favorable as they have been this. While the number of the prisoners have been reduced from 112 to 78, the expenses continue nearly the same. There is not, and cannot be, any corresponding reduction in the expense of Guards, Overseers and the warming of the building—these are the same as when the Prison is full. Besides that, many experienced and valuable workmen have left during the year, and their absence will be a loss, pecuniarily. Should a fall in prices take place, that also would operate unfavorably. But, upon the whole, the success of the management during the year past is an assurance that the Institution, if it does not become a source of revenue to the State, may, at least, under ordinary circumstances, with the usual number of prisoners, and business running along

smoothly, be rendered, by capable and faithful officers, permanently self-sustaining.

The last Legislature, at our request, appropriated \$1,200 for repairing the Blacksmith and Shoe shops; but upon close examination, it was found that neither of them were worth repairing, and with the consent of the Governor and Council, a new Blacksmith shop was erected, which cost the sum of \$1,700. This sum, when deducted from the earnings of the Prison, will still show a balance in favor of the earnings of \$2,258.14. The new shop is proving a good investment. It is larger, has better light, is more convenient than the old one, and with these facilities more work can be accomplished than before. The Shoe shop remains as it was, in a most dilapidated condition; and as it is not worth repairing, we recommend that an appropriation of \$2,500 be made to build a new one in its stead.

The salaries of the officers is a subject to which we invite your attention. The success of the Prison depends largely upon the integrity, ability, industry and faithfulness of the Warden. In our opinion, the present incumbent, Mr. W. W. Rice, possesses all these qualifications in an eminent degree. The standing of the Prison is a guarantee of his capacity and fidelity. But while he has labored incessantly for the interest of the State during the seventeen months that he has occupied his present position, it is an absolute fact that his salary has not been sufficient to pay the expenses of his family and the cost of supporting visitors to the inmates of the Prison, whom he must necessarily entertain. We earnestly recommend that his salary be increased to \$2,000.

The Deputy Warden and Overseers are faithful officers, and have labored with zeal and skill to improve the condition of the Prison; but in these times of high prices they cannot support themselves upon the salaries paid them. It is necessary that their pay should be increased. Their salaries are fixed by the Legislature; but, in our opinion, it would be better to leave them to be fixed by the Inspectors and Warden, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. By this means their pay could be adapted to the times and the expense of living. Beside this, it would allow an opportunity to discriminate in favor of the more deserving and efficient officers, and thus stimulate them to greater exertions. We recommend, therefore, that this change in the mode of establishing the pay of those officers be made.

We estimate the current expenses of the Prison for the year 1865 as follows :

For subsistence,	\$6,000 00
“ clothing,	1,000 00
“ building and repairs (not including crection of shoe shop),	500 00
“ fuel and lights,	1,900 00
“ transportation of convicts,	350 00
“ outfit for discharged convicts,	800 00
“ expense account,	1,400 00
“ medicine and books,	100 00
“ salaries of subordinate officers,	8,300 00
	<hr/>
Total,	20,350 00
Estimated income,	17,000 00
	<hr/>
Deficit,	3,350 00

The estimated income of the ensuing year is below the actual income of the past year, for the reason that the number of convicts is, as before stated, much less than usual. But, in our opinion, there will be no need of an appropriation for current expenses, including the salaries of subordinate officers. The surplus on hand and the earnings of the year will be sufficient for that purpose.

The condition of the prisoners, as far as feeding and clothing are concerned, is satisfactory. They are well fed and clad, labor cheerfully, and appear as well disposed as could be expected.

The change in the Chaplaincy has been beneficial. We notice a marked increase of interest in religious services. Information in relation to the moral and religious condition of the convicts will be found in the Chaplain's Report.

The health of the prisoners for the year past has been remarkably good. There has been but little sickness among them. The Physician has been unwearied in his attention to them and treated them with skill and care. His Report, to which we refer, will speak more explicitly upon that point.

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

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

Statement of Net Profits and Expenditures in the different Departments from Nov. 30, 1863, to Nov. 30, 1864.

		CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.		
1863.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	\$11,307 87	
		For purchased since,	12,049 75	
1864.				\$23,357 62
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	13,230 99	
		By amount of sales,	25,836 59	
				39,067 58
		Net gain,		15,709 96
—				
SHOEMAKING.				
1863.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	3,001 59	
		For purchased since,	12,741 40	
1864.				15,742 99
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	7,247 74	
		By amount of sales,	12,882 88	
				20,130 62
		Net gain,		4,387 63
—				
FEES FROM VISITORS.				
1864.				
Nov. 30.	CR.	By balance of account, amount received, .		220 11
—				
LIME QUARRY.				
1863.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	438 25	
1864.				438 25
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	418 30	
		By amount of sales,	19 95	
				438 25
				000 00
—				
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.				
1863.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	1,729 44	
		For purchased since,	2,157 04	
1864.				3,886 48
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	2,354 99	
		By amount of sales,	183 05	
				2,538 04
		Amount expended,		1,348 44

Statement, (Continued.)

		CLOTHING.		
1863.				
Nov. 30.	DR. For stock on hand,	1,270	90	
	For purchased since,	1,199	76	
1864.				2,470 66
Nov. 30.	CR. By stock on hand,	1,126	05	
	By amount of sales and to convicts discharged,	1,012	55	
				2,138 60
	Amount expended,			332 06
—————				
		FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
1863.				
Nov. 30.	DR. For stock on hand,	655	72	
	For purchased since,	2,394	73	
1864.				3,050 45
Nov. 30.	CR. By stock on hand,	1,236	40	
	By amount of sales,	59	79	
				1,296 19
	Amount expended,			1,754 26
—————				
		SUBSISTENCE.		
1863.				
Nov. 30.	DR. For stock on hand,	1,533	93	
	For purchased since,	6,864	25	
1864.				8,398 18
Nov. 30.	CR. By stock on hand,	1,977	44	
	By sales and received for board of U. S. con- victs,	1,740	96	
				3,718 40
	Amount expended,			4,679 78
—————				
		BUILDING AND REPAIRS.		
1863.				
Nov. 30.	DR. For stock on hand,	50	89	
	For purchased since,	2,135	14	
1864.				2,186 03
Nov. 30.	CR. By stock on hand,	179	40	
	By amount of sales,	40	04	
				219 44
	Amount expended,			1,966 59
—————				
		CONVICTS DISCHARGED.		
1864.				
Nov. 30.	DR. For balance of account,	823	44	
	Amount expended,			823 44
—————				
		TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.		
1864.				
Nov. 30.	DR. For balance of account,	236	60	
	Amount expended,			236 60

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

17

Statement, (Continued.)

1864.		OFFICERS' SALARIES.			
Nov. 30.	Dr.	For balance of account,		6,918 39	
		Amount expended,			6,918 39
—					
RECAPITULATION.					
		Carriage department, gain,			15,709 96
		Shoemaking, "			4,387 63
		Fees from visitors, "			220 11
					20,317 70
		Clothing, loss,	332 06		
		Expense account, "	1,348 44		
		Fuel and lights, "	1,754 26		
		Subsistence, "	4,679 78		
		Building and repairs, "	1,966 59		
		Convicts discharged, "	823 44		
		Transporting convicts, "	236 60		
		Officers' salaries, "	6,918 39		
					18,059 56
		Balance in favor of Prison,			2,258 14
		Cost of new blacksmith shop,			1,700 00
		Total gain,			3,958 14
—					
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.					
Nov. 30.	Due the Prison on old notes,		368 00		
	" " old books,		1,033 29		
	" " new notes,		2,343 79		
	" " new books,		10,483 71		14,228 79
	The Prison owes on old books,		280 57		
	" " new books,		2,072 44		2,353 01
	Balance in favor of Prison,				11,875 78

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

The health of the convicts in the State Prison has during the current year been good. Cases of acute sickness have been short and mild.

The only case of grave chronic disease in the Prison at the present time is that of Amos York, who has a pulmonary affection.

Two deaths have occurred during the year, viz: Marshall Potter, of consumption, and George W. Whitten, of Bright's disease.

The dyspeptic affections, prevalent with the convicts, would be quite prevented by the adoption of a more extended diet table. This can be effected only by the introduction of steam cooking apparatus, as suggested by the Warden in his Report of last year.

I wish to acknowledge the courtesy so uniformly shown me by the Warden, Deputy Warden, and all officers of the Prison.

CHARLES T. CHASE,
Physician of Maine State Prison.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :

GENTLEMEN: By a resolve passed by the last Legislature, the Warden was authorized to contract with the clergymen of Thomaston to officiate as Chaplains, in rotation, to the State Prison, at a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum. For the year now closing three dollars per week has been paid. Since the middle of last June I have had the most of the Chaplain service, as a part of the time there were no settled pastors in the other churches, and hence I make the report.

The State ought to afford a better place for worship than the present Chapel, which is only reached by ascending three flights of stairs, the last being not much better than a common ladder. The Chapel being so near the roof, in midsummer is very uncomfortable, forcibly reminding the prisoners of their destiny, providing they remain impenitent. The places for worship, as well as for instruction, should be made as attractive as possible for all the people, and prisoners should be no exception.

With all due deference for the wisdom of the Legislature, in my opinion the present system for supplying Chaplain service is exceedingly defective. It would be better to employ a minister of Christ thoroughly adapted to this difficult and important work, and let him give his whole time and attention to this field of christian labor. The compensation, in the present scale of prices, is certainly very low. If the State is to observe the most rigid economy, I know not why the clergymen of Thomaston shall be required to march in the front with the seal motto of our State inscribed on their banners. The men confined here need attention during the week.

The Warden and all the officers have kindly rendered the Chap-

lains every facility in the prosecution of their appropriate work. The prisoners, with scarcely an exception, receive the minister of Christ respectfully and kindly, and seem pleased to converse, partly, perhaps, because it helps to while away lonely hours. Some have expressed their determination to pursue a new life; and others, while being conversed with, have manifested deep feeling without coming to this decision. Of their sincerity, God only knows. I should judge that some are as sincere as any persons who profess to be seeking and serving God; and others assume the appearance of piety to answer certain ends. These unfortunate persons should receive, as far as possible, the blessings of the gospel of Christ.

Francis C. Spencer, who murdered a former Warden, was hung last June in the yard of the Prison. I saw him the night before the execution. He received me very kindly, was free to converse, and manifested considerable familiarity with the Holy Scriptures. During the last few weeks of his life, he turned to the faith of his mother, and professed to die a Catholic. He was attended by a Priest in his cell and on the gallows. There have been two other deaths in the Prison since I became connected with it—one who was drowned in the river in his attempt to escape.

The policy of firmness and kindness, which the Warden, Warren W. Rice, Esq., and his associate officers, endeavor to observe, is undoubtedly the only true and sound policy, and will meet the approbation of all philanthropists. The feelings of the prisoners towards Mr. Rice are of a very friendly character under the circumstances. I should judge that the gentlemen connected with the institution have discharged their duties very acceptably and faithfully. The attendance and good conduct of the prisoners at the chapel service are secured by the officers of the Prison. The Warden has generally been present and led the singing. The library, under the present order of things, is in the care of an officer of the Prison. The Chaplains have no particular connection with it. It has been increased the present year.

It seems to me that more discrimination, and consequently more exact justice, in fixing the sentences of criminals would have a very good effect upon them morally while here. In sending a young man here for one year, there is not much hope of reform; he simply feels that he is disgraced. Again, to give a man an extreme sentence makes him feel that he is wronged, and this

thought preys upon him continually in his lonely life, and prevents moral and spiritual good.

May these human beings and immortal spirits, soon to pass into eternity, receive the sympathy and prayers of all the pious people of our good State; and the blessings of God, secured by the death of his Son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN.

THOMASTON, Dec. 17, 1864.