

1846, pt. 2

R E P O R T
OF THE
PRISON DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE
FOR
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1846, pt. 2.

NOTICE.

due to the Committee and to the public to state thus explicitly in advance the fact, that the following report was prepared at intervals between other pressing and important engagements; that much of the material out of which it has been framed was with great difficulty and labor extracted from (in some instances) exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory statistics; and, although our constant desire and endeavor has been to render our statements as accurate as the nature of our information would allow, still we can hardly hope, in the short period that we have devoted to this subject, among so many figures, to have escaped occasional errors. We can only say, if errors have crept in, that they are purely the result of accident. However, on this point we feel less tenacious, as we have given to every one, in our synopsis, an opportunity of proving our statements. The Committee regret that a complete set of the reports of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, from 1832 to 1847, were not received in season to be published in their place, and we trust that the voluminous character of the present report will be received as a sufficient apology for our not inserting them as an appendix. At some future time perhaps the omission may be supplied.

The following is a correct statement of all the reports of the different prisons that have been received by the Association:—

Massachusetts, 1833 to 1846; Pennsylvania, Western Penitentiary, 1838 to 1846; do. Eastern Penitentiary, 1845 and 1846; Ohio, 1846; Tennessee, 1846; Maryland, 1838 and 1839; Rhode Island, 1844; Maine, 1843 to 1846; Georgia, 1845 and 1846; Connecticut, 1844 to 1846; New Hampshire, 1845 and 1846; Michigan, 1845 and 1846; New Jersey, 1846; Kentucky, 1845 and 1846; Mississippi, 1841 to 1846; Vermont, 1843 to 1846; Virginia, 1845 and 1846; Arkansas, 1846; District of Columbia, 1846; New York, 1846.

Persons having copies of reports not above enumerated, will confer a substantial favor upon the Association, and perhaps subserve the cause of humanity, by sending a copy of each to the office of the Association. Besides the reports of prisons which have been received at our office, we are indebted to Dr. S. G. Howe for a copy of his able report in favor of the separate system. To W. Parker Foulke, of Philadelphia, and the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser for a copy of George Sumner's letter to the mayor of Boston, in relation to prisons on the separate system in France, and to Thurlow Weed, Esq., of Albany, for a report of the trustees of the Albany county prison, recommending prisons on the separate system as models for imitation, we respectfully tender our thanks.

N. B. Those prisons disposed to adopt the form of tables recommended in the report of the Prison Discipline Committee, can be supplied with books on the same terms that smaller articles can be purchased elsewhere, by sending their orders to the agent of the Association, 15 Centre street.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION:

THE Committee on Prison Discipline report that, at the approach of their second anniversary, it is a source of heartfelt congratulation that they find themselves clothed with such legal powers as have enlarged the sphere of their operations, and will give force and efficiency to all their future proceedings. Embarrassed as they were during the first half of the year by their expectant state, little more has been effected during the remaining portion than to examine the powers with which they have been intrusted, and so to organize as to enable them hereafter to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Legislature.

Immediately after the passage of the act incorporating the Association, the committee appointed a sub-committee to devise and report a plan for the future action of the committee, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.:

1. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to visit and inspect, in conformity with the tables and questions prepared by this committee, the State prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton county.
2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to visit and inspect, in conformity with the questions and tables prepared by this committee, the several county prisons in the First and Second Senatorial Districts.
3. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Prison Discipline Committee to visit the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, by a sub-committee, every month.
4. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Detention Committee to visit, by sub-committees, the city prisons and houses of detention, once every month.
5. *Resolved*, That the committees so visiting and inspecting shall report the results of their visits and inspections, and that their reports be placed on file, and a digest of them be prepared for the annual report.
6. *Resolved*, That all necessary expenses incurred by the committees in making these examinations shall be defrayed by the Executive Committee: *Provided*, That the two first named on each sub-committee shall alone be entitled to their expenses.
7. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of extending our examinations to the greatest possible number of prisons, any member of this committee who may be about to visit any town in this State in which a prison is located, be requested to obtain a copy of the tables and questions prepared by the Prison Discipline Committee, and volunteer an examination of said prison.
8. *Resolved*, That the chairman of the Executive Committee be requested to invest any individual member of this committee who may so volunteer, with the requisite authority. Adopted.

and in the presentation of the form of tables which have been used in reporting our examinations of county and State prisons.* The examinations of but com-

* See the Report of Brooklyn County Prison for the Tables complete.

kind, are either negligent of their duty, or secretly connive at its continuation. Besides the physical suffering thus induced, there is a moral wrong inflicted little in unison with the object of punishment. What must be the effect on the convict, if by apathy, indifference, or design, a fraud is suffered to be perpetrated upon him of the same character as the crime for which he is punished. What is its teaching? But, aside from example, the State suffers; for men who are deprived of a wholesome and nutritious diet are unable to perform their accustomed labor, and thus the income of the prison is diminished.

The opposite extreme, however, though not so much to be apprehended, is equally to be guarded against. It is natural that men shut out from the ordinary excitements and pleasures of the world should feel an uncontrollable desire to gratify the only remaining source of enjoyment, and hence it is that whenever an opportunity presents itself, they are inclined to injure themselves by too free an indulgence. In some instances this has been carried so far as to amount to absolute gluttony; and the physician of the New Hampshire prison, as may be seen from his letter inserted in another part of this report,* attributes an unprecedented state of disease and numerous deaths in that prison to this cause alone. However this may be, we have no question but many a prisoner's health is broken up and destroyed by excessive indulgences of this kind. Although it would be wrong to measure the capacity of all men's stomachs by the same standard, still the extremes of repletion and inanition are equally to be avoided. In some of the prisons in this State we are persuaded, from an attentive examination, that too little attention is paid to the alternations of diet and to a proper supply of vegetables. To this cause we are mainly to attribute the prevalence of scurvy, which attacked a large number of individuals in Sing Sing prison during the past summer, occasioning no inconsiderable pecuniary loss.

If, then, such are the results of an improper, insufficient, or badly-regulated diet, does not the public interest, as well as the prisoner's welfare, urge immediate introduction of some plan calculated to obviate these defects? And what plan more likely to be successful than the appointment of a resident physician, whose duty it should be to inquire into and regulate this matter? But there are other weighty considerations which should press this matter on the attention of those in authority, and we therefore join with the Committee of Inspection of Mount Pleasant prison in recommending its speedy adoption. Any increase of expenditure which might be incurred, we are persuaded, would be more than compensated by the increase of profits accruing from, what would undoubtedly follow, an increase of health and comfort.

DRESS.

Many of the employments in our prisons are of that laborious character that seems to require some discrimination, at least, in regard to the quantity of clothing provided, and we believe individual cases of great hardship and suffering are occasioned by a deficient supply. The quantity of clothing, like the supply of food, must be adapted to individual wants, and it would be equally cruel and unjust to regulate either by a fixed rule. Too little attention, we are persuaded, is given to this subject: thus it often happens that prisoners exhausted by a hard day's work, leave their over-heated workshops bathed in perspiration,

* See under article Comparison of Prison systems, the head New Hampshire, 1846.

and are exposed without sufficient addition to their clothing, first in the slow and measured tread of the lock-step to various manœuvres in the yard, bleak and stormy though it be, and are afterwards immured, without an opportunity to dry themselves, in cold and damp cells. Neither the safety of the convict nor the demands of justice require this; and though we would deprecate that excess of sensibility which, in its efforts to elevate the condition of the felon, forgets the objects of his incarceration, still we believe that sound policy, the dictates of humanity as well as common justice, require that health, and perhaps existence itself, should not heedlessly be the sacrifice of punishment.

CLEANLINESS.

The bath, although not so absolutely indispensable in winter as in summer, is at all times refreshing, healthful, and invigorating, and many of the employments in our prisons are of such a nature that its frequent use is demanded, both to insure self-respect and promote health; for who so lost as not to feel still more degraded by personal uncleanness, and what element can we employ more reformatory in its operation than the exaction of habits of personal neatness? To encourage such habits, our prisons should be provided with both warm and cold baths, and the prisoners required to use them once or twice a week. With the exception of Auburn, not a prison in the State is provided with an apparatus of this kind; and it is a lasting disgrace to the city of New York that neither at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island nor at the City Prison, where the facilities are great, and the necessity for its adoption more apparent than elsewhere, it is entirely neglected.*

The use of tobacco, which but recently has become common, is as little conducive to health as it is to cleanliness; and the filthy appearance of many of the cells in all our prisons, admonish us that if its use is permitted, it should be so only under the most stringent regulations.

WARMING AND VENTILATION.

This matter was treated of so fully in our last annual report, that we shall only refer to the fact that, notwithstanding all that was then said upon the subject, a prison has since been completed at Albany in such a manner that the ventilators, having an aggregate capacity of one thousand six hundred inches, empty themselves into the open air through a chimney of a capacity of only four hundred inches. This, to be sure, may be considered an improvement in prison architecture, as in most other prisons there is no ventilation at all.

EXERCISE.

The only exercise allowed prisoners, besides their daily avocations, is the brief journey from the cells to the workshops and back again. This, with those more actively employed, such as the coopers and weavers, may be ample; but with the tailors, filemakers, shoemakers, and those pursuing other sedentary employments, opportunities for more general exercise seem necessary. In many, we might say most county prisons, no provision at all is made for exercise; and in some cases, prisoners are for months together confined to their cells, without

* Bathing-tubs have, we learn, been provided by the Commissioner of the Almshouse, but a sufficient appropriation has not been made to procure the requisite apparatus and fit for them use.

any other opportunity for exercise or air than such as can be obtained by walking up and down its narrow limits. Until some better plan can be suggested, would it not be well that exercising yards, similar to those introduced at the old Bridewell in London, and other European prisons, be provided?

EMPLOYMENTS.

So little attention has been paid to the effects of different employments upon the health of the convict, that we can do little more at present than direct attention to the subject, and ask for it, from the medical officers of our prisons, that serious attention which its interest and importance demands. Minute statistics, embracing the nature of the occupation both in and before entering prison; the time the convict has been occupied at his last business; the disease; the number of days' confinement, etc., etc., should all be made a matter of record, if we desire to understand the influence of occupation upon the health of the prisoner.

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Table showing the ^{of} Occupations previous to imprisonment of those committed in the following Prisons.

Occupations.	N. Jersey, 1790-1846.	West. Va. 1846.	West. Va. 1846.	Mississippi, 1846.	Mississippi, 1846.	Sing Sing, 1846.		Blackwell's Island, 1846.		Total.
						Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	
Barbers							6	7		47
Blacksmiths	96	1	1			10	14	11		148
Boatmen		5	6		3	6	19	3		51
Brickmakers		1	1			4	7	1		8
Bakers		2	2			7	6			19
Butchers		2	1			16	1	8		28
Bookbinders						4		1		5
Cabinet & chair mks.	24	2	2	2	1	9	12	1		51
Carpenters	57	3	4		4	24	30	11		175
Coopees	36	3	2			3	9	6		64
Cooks		7	3			7	6		5	28
Clerks		1	1			19	8	8		36
Cocainmakers	22	1	1		1	2	2			28
Coppersmiths						3	1			4
Distillers		1	1				3			5
Doctors	5	1			1	2	6	2		17
Dyers	13					2	1	1		17
Druggists						6	2			8
Dressmakers						1			14	15
Drivers		3	1			10	2	3		19
Engineers		1	1			4				6
Farmers*	327	6	5			64	176	9		607
Forgemen		1	1			1	1			3
Gunsmiths	4			1			6	3		8
Grocers						6	2			8
Condensers						3	2	4		9
Hatters	27					7	2	5		41
House workers		2	2						108	112
Harness & saddle mks.	10				2	4	2			18
Hosiers						5	1	3		9
Housekeepers							13		34	47
Innkeepers	3					2	3			8
Lumbermen						4	1			5
Lawyers	3					1		1		7
Locksmiths						1	1	2		4
Laborers	788	55	46			82	54	134		1159
Machinists	13	1		1	1	6	2	9		33
Moulders	7	1				1	1			12
Merchants	24	2	2			10	6	1		43
Millers	10						4	1		15
Nurses		1	2						1	2
Painters	9	2	3	1	1	4	2	6		28
Pedlars						3	5	3		17
Printers				1	2	10	1	3		16
Servants†	123	2	4	1	1	40	33	15	6	153
Sailors	85	2	1	1	1	49	31	31		301
Shoemakers	204	4	2	2	3	24	27	31		297
Seamstresses	31		1			1			10	43
Stonemasons	7	2	2			5	3	4		23
Stonemasons	36		1		1	5	6	2		50
Schoolteachers	19				1	4	1	2		18
Stewards						3		5		8

* Includes farmers and farm laborers.

† Includes servants and waiters.

Table continued.

Occupations.	N. Jersey, 1842-1846.	West. Va. 1843.	West. Va. 1846.	Mississippi, 1846.	Mississippi, 1842-1846.	Sing Sing, 1845.		Blackwell's Island, 1846.		Total.
						Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	
Sailmakers					1	1	1	3		5
Slaves					1	2	3			4
Tanners and curriers	27			1	7	1	2			37
Tailors	45	3	4	1	2	9	11	11	24	110
Timers	11		1				1	1		16
Women of the town						5				59
Weavers	65		2			5	5	14		95
Wagoners		2	1							8
Washerwomen			1				7		14	32
Wheelwrights				2	2					4
Watchmakers		2				2		1	1	6
Turners		7						1	3	12
Without trades or oc- cupations	37	1	1	67	60	112		59		337

To prevent an unnecessary extension of this Table, the remaining occupations are inserted in the following order:—

NEW JERSEY.—Glass-blower, 1; paper-maker, 1; Basket-makers, 7; Chimney-sweeps, 4; comb-maker, 3; farriers, 3; paper-maker, 1; potters, 2; rope-makers, 2; soldiers, 6; tallow-chandlers, 1; tobaccoists, 7.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.—Miner, 1; salesman, 1; wool-carder, 1; brewers, 2; nail-cutters, 2; whip-maker, 1; circus-rider, 1; pilots, 2; shingle-makers, 2; tool-makers, 2; plasterers, 1.

MISSISSIPPI.—Glass-blower, 1; spinner, 1.

SING SING.—Of the following occupations 1 of each—Pilot, whip-maker, turner, agent, paper-hanger, gas-fitter, artist, confectioner, sealing-wax maker, policeman, rope-maker, umbrella-maker, comedian, looking-glass maker, leather-stainer, soap and tallow chandler, plauter, sawyer, wig-maker, tobacco packer, ladder-maker, overseer, steward, soldier, boarding-house keeper, dock-builder, engine-turner, gold-pen maker, broker, boot-crimper, coach-trimmer. Of the following occupations 2 of each—Carvers, milkmen, upholsterers, bar-tenders, porters, ship-carpenters, iron-founders, teamsters, market-men, store-keepers, gentlemen, silversmiths, livery-keepers, sea captains, diamond-cutters.

ALBURN.—Of the following occupations 1 of each—Ventilist, speculator, scythe maker, steam-boiler maker, seag-maker, pump-maker, pilot, preacher, oysterman, musician, millwright, horse-dealer, horse-racer, guide, fireman, bidder, dys-sinker, drover, comb-maker, copper-plate printer, clock-maker, constable, book-keeper, auctioneer, coach-trimmer, spinner, plasterer, wool-carder, iron-founder, circus-rider, 2; farriers, 2; gambler, 3; manufacturers, 3; soldiers, 2; clothiers, 4.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—Of the following 1 of each—Counterfeiter, brazier, morocco-dresser, scale-beam maker, iron-founder, brass-founder, steam-boiler maker, seag-maker, boot-crimper; chimney-sweeps, 2; riggers, 2; letter-carriers, 2; marble cutters, 2.

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Table showing how the Prisoners were employed in the undermentioned Prisons in the following Years.

Occupation in Prison.	Vermont, 1841, 1843.	N. Hampshire, 1841, 1846.	Massachusetts, 1841-1845.	Mississippi, 1844-1846.	New Jersey, 1846.	Massachusetts, 1853-1846.	Michigan, 1845, 1846.	Virginia, 1846.	Tennessee, 1846.	Total
Axe-makers										
Axe grinders and polishers										
Basket-makers								10	5	10
Blacksmiths	1	24	15	31	55	276		8	4	385
Brick-yard								9	20	29
Barbers				1						55
Brush-makers						29				34
Blind						364				364
Bakers						1				1
Band-box makers										1
Binders (colored women)									2	2
Carriers		2						4		2
Carriage-shop		32								2
Coopers		1				63	30			69
Cooks		4	2	4		167	21		13	92
Cabinet-makers		13				671		4		181
Chair-makers										684
Carpenters					63					63
Cutlery screws						34	6	8	13	63
Engineers					2					1
Engravers and printers										2
Founders						5				5
Gun-shop, or whitensmiths	1					63				40
Hatters		15				101				64
Harness-makers									15	131
Hosp. attendants, nurses, etc.									2	5
Invalids, sick, etc.			5				2		1	1
Iron and brass workers	1		5	26	12	198	9	3	9	269
Mattress-makers					10					10
Painters										5
Quarry										5
Shoemakers		74	25	79	14	29	211	12	1	3
Seamstresses							36	44	12	47
Solitary conf. and unemployed										1
Spin g, weav'g, & card'g wool										524
Stonemasons			26	33						1
Sewers (white women)						1092	46	61	7	173
Spinning-wheel makers							4	14	3	110
Tailors										3
Team hands		2		9			73	8	13	2
Tool-grinders						180				105
Tinsmiths						53				184
Turners						88				88
Upholsterers										5
Washers		2	2	3						119
Wheelwrights, etc.							2	12	1	21
Waiters, messengers, sweep- ers, etc.		1	6	4	4				13	*
Woodsawyers, lumpers, etc.							92	7	13	9
Yard hands, runners, etc.					4		60			76
								19		20

INSANITY.

The experience of another year, and the accumulated testimony of all our prisons, tends to confirm us in the opinion heretofore expressed, that insanity, even in prisons on the Associate or Auburn plan, is of much more frequent occurrence than is shown by their reports. Another instance of an insane man having been so severely whipped that it probably caused his death in a few days, has occurred; and the convict Stanton, of whom mention was made in the supplement to our last report, has, after nearly a year more of trial, been found to insane even to be whipped into propriety, and has accordingly been sent to the Asylum.

The examination of Auburn and Sing Sing resulted in the discovery of a number of cases of mental hallucination, produced in most instances by masturbation. In fact, we saw but three or four cases, in either or both of these prisons, that originated in any other cause. As coffee is said particularly to stimulate the organs of generation, may not the use of it produce this habit, especially in sedentary subjects? We call the attention of those in authority to this fact.

We think the cause of humanity would be promoted, the discipline of our prisons improved, and all cause for complaint on account of harsh treatment on the part of keepers avoided, if a commission of lunacy, consisting of eminent physicians, should be appointed to assist the medical officers of our prisons in deciding upon cases in which there may be any reason for supposing the individual insane.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Besides those general laws of hygiene which it has been our endeavor to explain, we know of no treatment which is peculiarly applicable to the healthy prisoner. Imprisonment may, and undoubtedly does, have some effect on the nature, seat, duration, and treatment of disease; still this effect is not so much the subject of general laws as of specific acts, every case being more or less modified by surrounding circumstances. It is possible that after fuller and more authentic statements in relation to this whole subject are furnished by the medical departments of our prisons, we shall be able to present to the world an array of new and interesting facts, which may totally change or greatly modify existing rules of practice.

The following tables, exhibiting the variety and kinds of disease most common in our prisons, and the causes of death, are highly interesting and important, when considered in their relation to imprisonment, diet, exercise, employment, etc. In making out these tables, we have followed the nosological arrangement, with slight variations, adopted by the Register-General of England, and approved of by many of the most eminent professors and surgeons of that country, among whom we may name Sir A. Cooper, and Sir H. Halliard. We have chosen this arrangement, not on account of any peculiar merits it may be supposed to possess, of either a practical or scientific character, but simply to introduce a general uniformity in reporting the same facts, which shall enable us to compare like with like in the different countries. Thus we have adopted, in most instances, both the general arrangement and the reported names; aiming always to select such words as will afford not only to the professional reader, but to the public at large, the most distinct and definite idea of the disease de-

scribed. The use of a variety of words, to express the same disease, gives rise to much confusion, and as distinct a notion of the particular fact cannot thus be conveyed; indeed, so many advantages seem to us to follow from uniformity in this matter, that even a positively bad arrangement, universally adopted, seems to us preferable to one even unexceptionable, if only in partial use. The great effort of this committee and the Association, the one in which at present they can do the most service, is to endeavor to introduce uniformity, not only in the reports of disease and death, but in relation to every other fact which becomes a subject of record in prisons.

Those conversant with the subject will perceive that, while preserving the same general arrangement with the Register-General of England, we have adopted the term *zymotic* for that class of diseases reported by him as epidemic, endemic, or contagious, and have, under this name, distributed these diseases among the different organs or systems to which they seem respectively to belong. This appeared to us to afford a more satisfactory view of the diseases of the different systems and organs than could be done by arranging them separately, and still to retain all that could be done by arranging them separately, objected to the plan prevailing in England, that a portion of the diseases reported as zymotic are almost always, in this country, sporadic. Thus we find crop, diarrhæa, erysipelas, thrush, etc., set down among the zymotics—i. e. the epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases. Now, although each of these diseases has been known to occur as a zymotic disease, yet the occurrence is so infrequent as to make this a matter of grave objection on the part of a sub-committee of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. The present arrangement, while avoiding some of the objections urged against the system adopted in England, retains all the advantages of their plan; as all the zymotics, under each system, can be readily united for comparison.

In preparing this table of diseases in our different prisons, it occurred to us that it might tend to uniformity in our future reports, and to more precise and definite ideas of the facts presented, if, in addition to the diseases reported for our different prisons, we should add the names of others, with which man is most frequently afflicted, and invite for them the attention and consideration of the medical officers of our prisons, and ask, if they meet their approbation, that they will use them, as far as practicable, in reporting the medical statistics of their hospitals. We have been induced to this course by observing, in the records of some of our prisons, entries of this kind—"complicated disease," "inflammation," "decay," "enlargement of the glands," etc.—terms so exceedingly vague and scarcely to convey any useful information. Now, had either of these terms been reported under any one of the classes, we should have a fixed fact, which would be of some use. For instance, take the term "inflammation;" if it had been reported under the "digestive system," we should have known at least that this inflammation belonged to that system, and thus it would have assisted us in forming a correct comparison between the diseases of the digestive and other systems. But let us suppose that, instead of being reported as inflammation, the word *stomach* or *intestines* had been added, or the word *gastritis* or *enteritis* used, and it would have given great additional value to our record. In reporting, however, the health of our hospitals, great judgment must be used to prevent an unnecessary multiplication of terms. To avoid difficulties of this character, we have reported many unimportant diseases, such as pain in the side, gallego introduced under each system. Although unimportant facts may be thus reported, whenever any of these diseases become sufficiently numerous to lead

to the supposition that they depend in any way on locality, or some unknown cause, they should immediately be made a matter of distinct notice. All diseases of organs should be referred to their respective classes, and if no names are given, they should be reported, if of importance, under the head of inflammation, ulceration, cancer, etc., of the respective parts. In cases of a complication of diseases—for instance, as hæmoptisis with consumption, where hæmoptisis has been the immediate cause of death—it should be registered "phthisis-hæmoptisis;" and other diseases in the same way.

We do not present the following nosological arrangement as the one best calculated to obtain the objects in view; but where all is disorder and confusion, it seems to us that any uniform method of reporting which may be generally adopted, will afford important facilities for the examination of the subject of disease.

In the following tables, we propose to include in the class of diseases of the nervous system, under "encephalitis," the diseases known as encephalitis, inflammation of the brain, cerebritis, cerebritis, and ramollissement, or softening of the brain; under "hydrocephalus," both the acute and chronic forms of this disease; under "paralysis," hemiplegia, paraplegia, etc.; under "cephalægia," vertigo, hemicrania, etc. The term "opticalmia" we would restrict to the purulent form of that disease.

In the class "organs of circulation," under the term "carditis," we propose to include pericarditis and endocarditis. "Other diseases of" may include syncope, palpitations, etc.

Under the term "angina-pectoris" we have included sternalgia, and perhaps angina, asthma, and orthopnea-cardiaca, should be included under the same head.

In the class "respiratory system," under the term "quinsy," we propose to include cymacher tonsillaris, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, etc. Under "pneumonia," peripneumonia; under "pleurisy," empyema. Under "other diseases of lungs" are included pleurodynia, irritation of lungs, etc. Pneumo-thorax should be included under the disease which produced it; also, hydro-thorax, when resulting from a known cause, and reported as follows, viz: Hypertrophy of heart, (hydro-thorax.) Hæmoptisis, when evidently arising from tubercular disease of the lungs, should be reported as phthisis, (hæmoptisis). "Consumption" is to be used when that disease arises from inflammation of the mucous membrane, and "phthisis" when it arises from tubercular disease.

In the class "digestive system," under the term "cholera," we have included severe forms of bilious colic. Under "enteritis" we would include duodentitis and colitis. Under "dyspepsia" we have included pyrosis; and under "gastrodynia," gastrodynia, enteralgia, gastric irritation, etc.

In the class "diseases of the liver," under "jaundice," we would include biliary calculi.

In the class "organs of generation," under the term "parametria," we would include menses, amenorrhœa, suppressions, leucorrhœa, and chlorosis; under "abortion," miscarriage.

The table "other diseases of organs of generation," includes, for Ohio, six reported with diseased testicles. This is a most unsatisfactory method of reporting, as it undoubtedly should state whether it was from inflammation, scirrhus, or cancer.

In the class "integumentary diseases," under the term "other cutaneous eruptions," we would include acne, mentagra, pyriasis, etc.

In the class "diseases of uncertain seat," many diseases are included, which, when of a character simply local, should be reported under the classes to which they respectively belong. The names of diseases marked with a star, are used in the reports of the prisons from which this table was formed, but are not recommended for general adoption.

1846, pt 2.

Table showing the Diseases of all those admitted into the Hospitals of the following Prisons for the Years named.

Diseases.	Ohio, 1842-1846.	West. Va., 1838-1846.	Kentucky, 1838-1846.	State Street, 1841, 1842, 1846.	Asbury, 1845, 1846.	Blackwell's Is., 1846.	Total.
OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
<i>Brain.</i>							
Cephalitis	3				1		3
Menocentis							1
Hydrocephalus							2
Congestion of the	1						3
Tubercular disease of the		1	1				2
Apoplexy					1		2
Cephalalgia	*97		27				124
Insanity	31			4	1		36
Dementia							3
Other diseases of the		3					2
<i>Nerves and Spine.</i>							
Paralysis	5					1	6
Tetanus							1
Chorea	11	4	4		1	1	21
Epilepsy							1
Convulsions							1
Hysteria							11
Neuralgia, or tic douloureux	6	1			1	6	14
Spasmus							1
Myelitis	3	2		1			5
Delirium tremens							244
Spinal irritation	12	2					4
Disease of the spine							1
Other diseases of the				2			2
OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.							
<i>Eye.</i>							
Ophthalmia	3	71	3	5	12		132
Conjunctivitis	5				4		5
Opthalmia							4
Other diseases of the							4
<i>Ear.</i>							
Otitis	5	1				3	9
Other diseases of the							
OF THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.							
<i>Lungs and Pleura.</i>							
Croup							
Hooping cough							
Influenza	171						171
Quinsy		3		1			4
Levragitis							8
Bronchitis	11	12	60	9	3	15	109
Cynanche tonsillaris	3			2			5
Pleuritis	13	5	11		6	9	44
Pneumonia	35	1	11	4	19	7	77
Congestion of lungs							
Astima and dyspnoea	17	3	3	4	1	2	30
Consumption	6	1	1	18	1	34	61

* Hemicrania (9) included.

Table continued.

Diseases.	Ohio, 1842-1846.	West. Va., 1838-1841.	1842-1846, 1847-1849.	State Pen. 1845, 1846.	Asylum, 1845, 1846.	Blackwell's Is., 1846.	Total.
<i>Lungs and Pleura, continued.</i>							
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Hydrothorax	1			1			3
Hemoptysis	8	1		6	3		18
Pleuritis					2		2
Diaphragmitis				1	12		261
Other diseases of the	244	14					
OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.							
<i>Heart. Arteries.</i>							
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Carditis							
Disease of cardiac valves							5
Hypertrophy of the	5						
Aneurism of the							5
Angina pectoris		5					
Ossification of valves, arteries, etc.							
Arteritis					1		1
Phlebitis							
Varicose veins							
Palpitation							
Other diseases of the							
OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Cholera	1	1	17	11	22		52
Diphtheria	195	4	1	4		25	229
Dysentery	245	57	30		17	14	363
Diarrhoea							
Thrush							
<i>Stomach, Intestines. Peritoneum, etc.</i>							
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Glossitis					1		1
Teething							
Pharngitis							
(Esophagitis	3				1	9	13
Gastritis	4	3					
Enteritis							
Peritonitis	32	12			2		46
Colic							
Interaesophio	1						1
Stricture of esophagus							
Ulceration of					119	12	160
Dyspepsia	17	12					3
Worms		3					
Painter's colic			1				1
Hematemesis		1					
Ascites	817			1		8	826
Gastralgia	6	2	1			2	11
Fistula in ano	25	6	16	1		5	53
Files	20	65	96		1	16	198
Constipation							
Stricture of, etc.							
Cancer of							4
Other diseases of the	1				3		
<i>Pancreas.</i>							
Disease of spleen							
Disease of pancreas							

Table continued.

Diseases.	Ohio, 1842-1846.	West. Va., 1838-1841.	1842-1846, 1847-1849.	State Pen. 1845, 1846.	Asylum, 1845, 1846.	Blackwell's Is., 1846.	Total.
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Liver.							
Hepatitis	4						4
Jaundice	1	3					4
Cirrhosis							
Other diseases of the	23						23
OF THE URINARY ORGANS.							
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Kidneys. Bladder.							
Nephritis		1					1
Ischuria							
Dysuria		1					1
Emuria		1					1
Diabetes	3						3
Hematuria	1						1
Granular disease							
Cystitis							
Stone							
Gravel							
Catarrh of bladder	4						4
Disease of the kidneys							
Other diseases of the	3						3
OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.							
<i>Sp.</i> { Syphilis	7	3	4	4			547
Gonorrhoea							565
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Female.							
Menorrhagia, or flooding	2						13
Femoraia							
Abortion							
Culdbirth, or parturition							
Puerperal convulsions							
Phlegmasia dolens							
Metritis							7
Ovarian dropsy							
Prolapsus							
Polypus uteri							
Leucorrhoea							24
Carcinoma							24
Other diseases of the female organs							
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Male.							
Orchitis	1						7
Cancer	6				1	1	6
Other diseases of the testicle							
Paraphymosis							
Hydrocele							
Stricture of the urethra							3
Onanism		1					1
Other diseases of the male organs							2
OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.							
<i>Sporadic.</i> { Muscles.							
Rheumatism	200	31	37	31	12	36	347
Rheumatism, with swelling of joints							
Other diseases of the							

Table continued.

Diseases.	Ohio 1842-1846.	West. Va. 1838-1846.	Kentucky 1832-1838.	State Hosp. 1841-1846.	Alabama 1841-1846.	Blackwell's Isd., 1846.	Total.
Joints and Bones.							
Ostitis					1		1
Periostitis							2
Exostosis	2						2
Caries	11						11
Ulcer of the leg							1
Necrosis							1
Mollitas ossium							1
Fragilitas ossium							1
Arthritis			1				1
Disease of the hip-joint							1
Hyaluridus					1		1
Other diseases of the							1
OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.							
<i>Skin. Cellular Substance. Muscles, etc.</i>							
Zymotic.							
Scabies							9
Porriigo							13
Small-pox							4
Varicellæ							13
Chicken-pox							5
Measles							4
Scarlatina							13
Mumps							4
Scurvy							13
Purpura							5
Erysipelas							13
Sporadic.							
Rosalia							1
Carbuncle					1		1
Eczema							24
Phlegmona							1
Whitlow							24
Furuncle							2
Ulcer of							1
Fistula of							2
Herpes			1				8
Diseases of the skin			1				5
Nettle rash				4	1		5
Anasarca							4
Rupia							8
Schirrus							4
Pemphigus							4
Psooriasis							4
Prurigo							4
Lichen							4
Ichthyosis							4
Elephantiasis							4
Lepra			1				1
Other diseases of the							1
Glands.							
Carcinoma							2
Scrofulous disease of							2
Bronchocele							5
Parotitis				5			5
Tubercular disease of							1
Prostate							1

Table continued.

Diseases.	Ohio 1842-1846.	West. Va. 1838-1846.	Kentucky 1832-1838.	State Hosp. 1841-1846.	Alabama 1841-1846.	Blackwell's Isd., 1846.	Total.
Glands, continued.							
Tubes mesenterica.							
OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.*							
Zymotic.							
Fever	46		4				50
" catarrhal		12					12
" inflammatory	39						39
" typhus	9	5	12	6			34
" synochus						7	30
" nervous							3
" bilious	60						60
" intermittent	864	3	23	10	2	22	929
" remittent	13		6		66	15	100
" congestive	11						11
" sudatorious		1					1
" puerperal							1
" yellow							1
Hydrophobia							1
Necrosis							4
Sporadic.							
Hæmorrhage		1			4		4
Bloody tumor							1
Seridina	2				2		4
Chronic disease					2		2
Ulcer					2		2
Fistula					2		2
Abscess	17	3	1	1	2	6	30
Stricture					1		1
Rickets							1
Gout							1
Phthora	1						1
Anæmia							1
Cancer							1
Melanosis							1
Hypertrophy							2
Tumors, adipose and fibrous	2						2
Dropsy	7				10		17
Hæmia	6	1	2			1	10
Atrophy (marasmus)	1	2					3
Mortification							3
Kamollisement, or softening							1
Catacasis							1
Dubility	32				5	8	50
Malformation							5
Accidental, etc.							
Scalds and burns	6		2		2		10
Wounds, incised	43			5			48
" lacerated	27						27
Injuries	1	11	72		2	37	123
Fractures					1	2	4
Dislocation						1	3
Contusion	59				2	3	71
Sore hands, legs, etc.	16						16
Old age					1		1
Suicide (<i>strangulation</i>)		1					1

* In all cases in which any one of these diseases can be properly referred to either of the foregoing divisions, they should be reported under that division.

Table.

Diseases of	Average of diseases.										Proportion of diseases of different organs and systems to whole number of diseases.									
	Ohio, for 3 years.	W. Pen., per year for 3 yrs.	Kentucky per year for 3 yrs.	Sing Sing, for 1 year.	Auburn, for 1 year.	Black Island, for 1 year.	Ohio, Penitentiary, for 1 year.	West. Penitentiary, for 1 year.	Kentucky Penitentiary, for 1 year.	Sing Sing, for 1 year.	Auburn, for 1 year.	Black Island, for 1 year.	Ohio, Penitentiary, for 1 year.	West. Penitentiary, for 1 year.	Kentucky Penitentiary, for 1 year.	Sing Sing, for 1 year.	Auburn, for 1 year.	Black Island, for 1 year.	Ohio, Penitentiary, for 1 year.	
Brain - - -	50.6	5	3.8	4	5	3	2.75	2.55	24.8	59.75	63	47.25	53.8	54.75	57.5	54	54	54	54	
Nerves - -	5.8	1.3	2	2	3	3	2.8	2.25	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
Senses - -	5.8	1.3	2	2	3	3	2.8	2.25	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
Respir. organs	101.8	4.2	8.5	4.1	35	67	72.5	71.6	124.7	5.74	27.1	8.95	31.31	31.31	31.31	31.31	31.31	31.31	31.31	
Org. of Circ.	62.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	
Digest. organs	98.1	31.12	16.1	21	102	91	2.57	3.25	3.02	11.32	1.32	13.7	1.32	13.7	1.32	13.7	1.32	13.7	1.32	
Urinary	2.2	2.7	0	0	0	0	3.29	1.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Org. of Gen.	3.2	3	4	3	2	0.4	2.11	1.55	1.23	4.73	1.07	2.3	1.07	2.3	1.07	2.3	1.07	2.3	1.07	
" of Loc.	42.2	3.92	3.8	31	11	35	1.71	2.82	1.3	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	
Intest. Syst.	2.2	2.5	3	4	3	4	2.06	2.5	1.16	2.77	0	3.7	2.5	3.7	2.5	3.7	2.5	3.7	2.5	
Glandul.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Uncert. seat	22.2	3.5	3.5	4.5	7.8	21	7.7	12.24	3.91	5.74	4.00	17.64	4.00	17.64	4.00	17.64	4.00	17.64	4.00	
Accident, etc.	34.2	5	1.0	8.0	8	8	1.12	1.35	31	2.00	20.27	20.27	20.27	20.27	20.27	20.27	20.27	20.27	20.27	
Total	752.8	62.78	49.6	239	315	1424	48.8	3.82	33.9	9.92	14.9	4.63	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	

* For only seven months and fourteen days for each year.

Note.—The preceding Table presents an interesting view of the comparative frequency of the diseases of the several organs and systems as they have occurred in the different Penitentiaries. It will be perceived in examining these Tables that Ohio, with a very small proportionate mortality, has a very large amount of sickness,—that with a population of less than five hundred, it has more than double the number of cases reported either for Sing Sing or Auburn, with a population from 700 to 800; and this too, although the report of the former prison extends only from the 30th of April to the 29th of November of each year, while the report of the latter includes the entire year. It is difficult at this time and distance to assign a probable reason for this striking difference. It may in part arise from the fact that in the latter prisons those only have been reported who have been admitted to the Hospital, while in the former, every individual presented for became a subject of entry and report. This opinion would seem to be confirmed by the fact that in 1842 thirty-seven cases of gastric irritation occurred; in 1843, ninety-seven; in 1844, two hundred and eighty-one; in 1845, one hundred and eighty-nine; in 1846, one hundred and eighty-five.—Irritation of the lungs, in 1842, twenty-three; 1843, thirty-two; 1844, thirty-three; 1845, twenty-three; 1846, thirty-five.—Influenza, in 1842, five; 1843, one hundred and sixty-five, etc. Whether this be true or not, we shall find that serious diseases of the respiratory system are extremely numerous in this prison, and that even consumption, the great scourge of most of the prisons in our country, has been the cause of only one-eighth part of the deaths; while in Auburn, Sing Sing, the Eastern Penitentiary, etc., it has been the cause of nearly one-half of all the deaths that have occurred in these institutions for the last ten years. On the other hand, diseases of uncertain seat, among which are included fevers, seem to be of astonishing frequency, and to be occasioned by the extraordinary prevalence of those of an intermittent type. Of diseases of this character there have been reported in the last five years 861 cases, viz.: in 1843, one hundred and seventeen; in 1844, one hundred and ten; in 1845, one hundred and eighteen; in 1846, two hundred and twenty-one; in 1847, two hundred and ninety-eight. We might extend these remarks greatly beyond the limits we have assigned to ourselves, should we attempt to designate the various interesting points of comparison which this Table presents. Before dismissing this subject, however, it may be important that we should state in regard to the column for Blackwell's Island, that this Penitentiary in the city and county of New York, and that it contains usually about an equal number of males and females, limit its report of health embraces a report of the venereal patients sent to this prison as vagrants, simply for the purpose of being cured of an infectious disease; and these facts will account, perhaps satisfactorily, for the large numbers reported under the respective heads of the Nervous System and Organs of Generation.

1846, pt. 2.

Table showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in the following State Prisons.

Note.—Those marked with a star are the names under which the deaths were reported, but they are not recommended for use in future reports.

Disease, or cause of Death.	Mass, 1838-40.	N. H., 1838-40.	W. Pen., 1838-40.	E. Pen., 1838-43.	Verm., 1834-45.	Kentucky, 1845, 46.	Ohio, 1844.	Virginia, 1845.	Sing Sing, 1844, 45.	Auburn, 1845, 46.	Total.
	OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
<i>Head.</i>											
* Apoplexy											
* Dropsy of the brain											
Epilepsy											
* Cephalitis											
* Insanity											
<i>Nerves.</i>											
* Paralysis											
* Tetanus											
OF THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.											
<i>Lungs and Pleura.</i>											
* Influenza											
* Phthisis pulmonalis											
* Empyema											
* Hydatidæ											
* Pneumonia											
* Hemoptysis											
* Bronchitis											
* Pneumo-thorax											
* Laryngeal phthisis											
* Pneumonia typhoides											
* Abscess of lungs											
* Double chlon. pleurisy											
* Asthma											
* Chronic pneumonia											
* Chronic pleurisy (serof.)											
* Chronic pleurisy (exph.)											
* Inflammation of lungs											
* Congestion of lungs											
OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.											
<i>Heart, Arteries.</i>											
* Ossification of arteries											
* Chloremia											
* Rupture of blood vessel											
* Chron. enlargement of											
* Disease of heart & lungs											
OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.											
<i>Intestines.</i>											
* Cholera											
* Dysentery											
* Diarrhœa											
* Chronic diarrhœa											
<i>Stom. Intest. Perit., etc.</i>											
* Disease of mesen. glands											
* Chronic inflam. of stom.											

Table continued.

Disease, or cause of Death.		Mass., 1833-46.	N. H., 1843, 46.	W. Pen., 1828-46.	E. Pen., 1823-45.	Verm., 1823-45.	Kentucky, 1845, 46.	Miss., 1844-46.	Tenn., 1832-45.	Ohio, 1844.	Virginia, 1846.	Sing Sing, 1845, 46.	Albany, 1845, 46.	Totals.
Stomach, etc., continued.	Enteritis											1		1
	*Fistula in perineo											12		12
	Stricture of pylorus											12		12
	Abscess of stom. & blad.											1		1
	*Inflam. of peritonum			1										1
	*Chronic inflammation of bowels			1								1		2
	*Chronic scrof. peritonitis			7										7
	Ascites			1										1
	*Chronic enteritis (scrof.)			1										1
	*Scrofulous enteritis			3										3
	Hematemesis			1					1					2
OF THE LIVER.														2
Spor. *Chronic inflammation			1			1								
OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.														2
Syphilis					12								3	4
Syphilis and erysipelas				1										1
Cancer of testicles				1										1
Cancer of penis												1		1
OF THE URINARY ORGANS.														2
*Diseased kidneys					12									2
*Chronic inflam. of blad.				3										3
OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.														1
Spo. Rheumatism					1									1
OF THE INTERMEDIARY SYSTEM.														2
Zy. Small pox					2									2
Spo. Scrofula of chest					1									1
OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.														3
Zym.	Fever	3										1		16
	" typhus											1		6
	" bilious	3	1		2		1					1		6
	" remittent													2
	" congestive				2									2
" nervous											1		1	
Spor.	Debility													1
	Hemorrhage											1		1
	Dropsy	2								1				7
	Scrofula	1		1										2
	Abscess	1		3	13									4
	Cachexy	1												1
	*Tubercles	1												1
	*Chronic inflammation													2
	Marasmus			2		1								3
	Tumor	1												1
*Atrophy													1	

Table continued.

Disease, or cause of Death.	Mass., 1833-46.	N. H., 1843, 46.	W. Pen., 1828-46.	E. Pen., 1823-45.	Verm., 1823-45.	Kentucky, 1845, 46.	Miss., 1844-46.	Tenn., 1832-45.	Ohio, 1844.	Virginia, 1846.	Sing Sing, 1845, 46.	Albany, 1845, 46.	Totals.
By Poison, Accident, or Design.													
Suicide	1												6
Old age			1						3				7
Executed	2			2						1			5
Injury				1									1
Murdered													1
Killed											1		1
Drowned											1		1
Total	50	3	30	185	12	4	9	24	2	3	86	43	401

Total Number of Prisoners for the above-mentioned periods in the foregoing Table.*

Massachusetts	1594
New Hampshire	111
Western Penitentiary	659
Eastern Penitentiary	2059
Vermont	121
Kentucky	247
Mississippi	144
Tennessee	327
Ohio	633
Virginia	251
Sing Sing	1021
Albany	802
Total	8059

* The number of prisoners is computed by adding to the whole number of prisoners at the first named period the receipts for each subsequent year.

Mortality Table

Tabular View of the Fatal Cases in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, from the opening of the Institution (Oct. 25th, 1820) to Dec. 31st, 1835.

Fatal Diseases.	Total Number.		Color.		Sex.		Age.		Birth.		Occupation before Conviction.																
	White.	Black.	Male.	Female.	Under 20.	Between 20 and 40.	40 and 50.	50, etc.	Native.	Foreign.	Wreckers.	Printers.	Laborers.	Boys & Apprentices.	Shoemakers.	Carpenters.	Swyers.	Tailors.	Millers.	Barbers.	Carpenters.	Blacksmiths.	Blacksmiths.	Millers.	All others.		
Consumption	26	35	53	6	11	33	11	4	9	55	6	12	1	1	9	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Hydrothorax	1	1	2																								2
Epilepsy	1	1	2																								1
Strangury	1	1	2																								1
Small pox	1	1	2																								1
Cholera	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera morbus	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
Cholera serena	1	1	2																								1
Cholera infantum	1	1	2																								1
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Table showing the annual per-centage of Mortality among Whites and Colored, and the total Mortality of both, in the Eastern State Penitentiary, Pa.

Years.	Total Average in Prison.	Average Number. White Prisoners.	Deaths. White Prisoners.	Per Cent of Mortality. White Prisoners.	Average Number. Colored Prisoners.	Deaths. Colored Prisoners.	Per Cent of Mortality. Colored Prisoners.	Per Cent of Mortality. Whole Number.
1830	31	22	1	4.54	9	0		3.22
1831	67	48	2	4.17	19	2	10.53	5.97
1832	91	69	1	1.45	22	3	13.64	4.40
1833	123	89	1	1.12	34	0		.81
1834	183	124	1	.59	59	4	6.78	2.73
1835	266	157	2	1.27	109	5	4.59	2.63
1836	360	202	2	.99	148	10	6.76	3.33
1837	327	233	7	3.00	154	10	6.49	4.39
1838	402	241	7	2.90	161	20	12.42	6.71
1839	418	245	2	.81	173	9	5.20	2.63
1840	406	236	9	3.81	170	13	7.65	5.42
1841	347	215	4	1.86	132	13	9.85	4.90
1842	342	212	3	1.41	130	6	4.61	2.63
1843	334	212	5	2.36	122	6	4.92	3.29
1844	360	240	6	2.50	120	7	5.83	3.61
1845	319	224	3	1.34	95	12	12.63	4.70

Note.—Calculations from the above Table show the average per centage of deaths to be for the whites, 2.14; for the colored, 6.90; and 3.23 for the whole.

Perhaps the most striking feature in this Table is the great disproportion of mortality between the white and colored prisoners.—a disproportion that has engaged the attention and sympathy of some of our most enlightened and benevolent citizens, and given rise to various hypotheses for its elucidation; but none of which, so far as I can judge, have been at all satisfactory. If my experience and means of observation justify an opinion on this question, I would, without hesitation, say that the disparity is not owing to any peculiar influence of this system on the African race, but entirely to their utter neglect of the necessary means of preserving health, extreme sensuality, and extraordinary tendency to thoracic and tubercular diseases, when transferred from their native zone to other regions of the earth. This opinion I believe myself in possession of sufficient facts to substantiate.—Extracted from Dr. Ginn's Report.

REFORMATION.

The reports of the different prisons afford the most cheering evidence of the reformative influence of imprisonment on the subjects thereof. The warden of the New Hampshire prison states that but two out of eighty-six discharges from that prison had within the last three years returned, and that a large portion of the others were known to be doing well.

The records of our discharged-convict committee show an equally favorable result, and we have the gratification to know that some of those so unfortunate as to come under our observation are now commanding salaries of from five hundred to eight hundred dollars, and possess the entire confidence of their employers. If such are the fruits of the early summer, what may we not anticipate as the result of the fall harvest, when all the elements which may lead to reformation are brought into action, such as classification, religious, moral, and ordinary instruction, and the results of isolation and intercourse, rewards and punishments, the visitation of friends, friendly intercourse, and pardons, properly understood. Before leaving this subject, however, we would direct attention to what we conceive to be a too common error, that of calculating the success of a prison by its annual exhibit of profits. It is undoubtedly a most desirable object that establishments of this nature should support themselves; yet if this cannot be effected but at the expense of reformatory action, it had better be abandoned than attempted. The difference between throwing upon society individuals thoroughly furnished for good works, and casting upon it the same men with appetites whetted and capacities increased for the indulgence of every crime, would soon, even to a pecuniary point of view, create a large balance in our favor; but when we add to this the moral influence they would exert, the advantage is almost incalculable. This spirit of gain is not without its influence on the convict; and when he sees—as see he must—that the State, instead of being to him the kind and indulgent parent, reproving to correct, and chastising to reform, is only the stern taskmaster, whom no exertion can satisfy, no labor can appease—who offers no hope but the stint, no encouragement but the lash—his heart is hardened to vindictiveness, and his soul steeled for revenge. Out of one hundred thousand dollars, the net proceeds of a neighboring State prison for the last thirteen years, not a cent has ever been expended for the benefit of the convict.

Should a portion only of the surplus proceeds of prison labor, after adequately providing for instruction, be distributed to them on their discharge, how many who now leave the prison with good intentions, and are driven by destitution back into crime, might be rescued! What situation can be more discouraging and forlorn than that of the convict discharged perhaps in mid-winter, with no character but infamy, no means but his hands, no friend but the abandoned, and with his mental and physical energies paralyzed by confinement and suffering!

Such a gain-seeking disposition is apparent in some States, that the convicts imbibe the idea that the State cares nothing about the prisoner but to make money out of him.

CLASSIFICATION.

Those wedded to the separate system of prison government are disposed to sneer at all attempts at classification, as a matter entirely impracticable and of

no value. Without expressing any opinion upon the comparative merits of their system and the system adopted for this State, we will grant that in the separate cell they have a more perfect classification, if such it may be called, than any we can adopt; still, from an attentive examination of this matter, we are persuaded that, so long as we adhere to the associate system, we shall not have done our duty, and developed all its capabilities, until we have secured every advantage which may be derivable from this source.

INSTRUCTION.

When the first attempt was made to preach to the convicts at the old Walnut-street prison, Philadelphia—which we believe was the first effort ever made to instruct them in this country—it was done with a park of artillery turned upon the convicts, the match lighted, and every precaution taken to prevent a riot; and even these measures were scarcely sufficient to quell the turbulent, ungoverned, and ungovernable spirits which tenanted our prisons.

Happily the scene has completely changed, and nowhere will you find more quiet, attentive, and orderly hearers than within our prison walls. The convict is no longer looked upon as a man without the pale of gospel privileges, and he in turn looks upon his violations of law as deserving punishment, but not as necessarily incurring eternal infamy. He is taught to feel that the broken link may be reunited, and that, with a determination to act well his part hereafter, society, rejoicing in his rescue, will receive the penitent to its bosom. Although such preaching has been allowed and frequently practiced in all our prisons ever since the period stated, the constant services of a chaplain are of comparatively small value now; the improvement has not reached some of our modern date, and even now has been introduced, prison government has improved, till the noisy, idle, uncontrollable, turbulent mass which used to riot in our prisons can no longer be recognized in the quiet, industrious, machine-like prisoner of the present day. This change is not entirely, perhaps not mainly, attributable to religious teaching; it is in part the moral effect of attempting to instruct their understandings and enlighten their minds—in part the natural result of kindness and sympathy—and perhaps still more the effect of a discipline that permits no relaxation, is ever vigilant, ever active. When chaplains were first appointed, their duties were mainly confined to preaching once or twice a week, reading prayers daily, attending on the sick and at funerals. The sphere of their duties has been constantly enlarging, however, till at present they comprise those of ordinary and moral instruction. In most of our prisons, Sunday-schools have been opened, where the uneducated prisoners have been taught to read and write, and an opportunity offered and encouragement given to others to learn the great truths of Christianity. The reports of our prisons enumerate many who have first learned their letters in prison, and some we know who esteem this privilege worth all their toil and suffering, and we have heard them in a lone corner of the cell, as they supposed unheeded and unheard, thanking God for the ignominy which had led them to a knowledge of his word.

Although an important step has been taken for the melioration of prison discipline, the appointment of chaplains can only be considered as the entering wedge to those greater and more efficient reforms which the spirit of the age

and the reformation of the convict demand. Take for example Sing Sing or Auburn prison, and let us suppose a chaplain full of health, strength, ardor, zeal, and energy—and what can he accomplish? His duties are: to attend to the correspondence with convicts; to write, or at least to read, all their letters; to attend to the sick; to preach at least once each Sunday; to take charge of the libraries; to examine and approve the books; to attend interviews between convicts and friends; and other duties, besides visiting the cells. Allowing an average of two hours daily, as the opportunity of the chaplain to converse with the prisoners, which is certainly a large allowance, it will only allow him fifty-four and a half minutes to each individual per year, or scarcely sufficient time to gain his confidence. To be of very essential service, there should at least be four instructors in each of these prisons, which then would give about three and a half hours for each individual per year. These instructors ought to become personally known to each prisoner, to cultivate a friendship for each, become the depository of his secrets, and to fill his mind with new and better thoughts. He should direct his reading, and endeavor generally to do everything which may eventuate in reformation.

Since the appointment of chaplains, libraries have been introduced and grown up in most of our prisons, until, in the Ohio penitentiary, they have over *three thousand volumes*. The libraries at Sing Sing, Clinton, and Auburn, catalogues of which are annexed to our reports of those prisons, are justly esteemed as among the most important auxiliaries to correct discipline.

ISOLATION AND INTERCOURSE.

Most of the systems of prison government of modern date attempt to provide for the moral isolation of the convict at least, whatever may be the fact in respect to physical intercourse. To doubt the expediency of such a measure would be striking at the corner-stone of our present system, and to question the utility of its most distinctive feature. Still an attempt to isolate the convict in the midst of society, by imposing absolute silence, is at war with one of the strongest principles of our nature, and impracticable in point of fact. The concurrent testimony of discharged convicts, the confessions of keepers, and the experience of inspectors, prove this one point, that with the greatest severity of discipline which has ever been exercised in this country—and we all know that it has been carried to a degree of inhumanity, the bare recollection of which makes the heart sick—even with such severity, perfect isolation never has been attained, and we may safely assert, until a keeper is appointed for each individual, never can be. To make laws, then, which violate the social order of our being, which are at war with the law of our nature, and are impracticable in execution, is to sustain a system by a refined species of torture, suited perhaps to the walls of an inquisition, but not at all in unison with the benevolent breathings of the age.

But it is not alone of the severity requisite even partially to enforce this system that we complain. Greater wrong is done the convict; he is incarcerated for violating a law which he might have respected, and when incarcerated, punished for violating a law at which his social nature revolts, and which is at variance with the simplest dictates of religion. All experience has proved that the impossibility of self-restraint, in this particular, is such, that the certain effect of the law of silence is to encourage deceit and teach fraud, the very vice for

which they are imprisoned, making the whole period of imprisonment practically a period of instruction, not in obedience to the law, but in stratagems and plans, how with impunity they may evade and violate it. Instead of teaching self-control, its only tendency is to bring the law into contempt—a feeling in the fullest sense demoralizing to the mind of the convict. In the female prison at Sing Sing where the number of the prisoners is small, the law of absolute silence no longer exists; and although this change was originally adopted as a measure of discipline, we would suggest, as it has been found to work well, whether it should not be continued as a measure of principle. We know that such a privilege might be liable to many abuses, yet under certain restrictions and limitations, with proper vigilance on the part of officers, the abuses to which it might lead would be infrequent, and the objections to it wholly avoided. The evil effects of intercommunication might be in part provided for; and in cases in which this could not be done, the difference would be, not that communication did not take place, but that in the one instance it was obtained through violation of law, and in the other with the consciousness of having done nothing that required concealment.

It is a singular fact, connected with the administration of the law of silence in our prisons, that while the attempt is made strictly to enforce it in one part of the prison, in another, where the prisoners are locked up together in the same room during the whole night, and are left to themselves during a large part of the day, the moral contamination of intercourse is allowed, almost without an effort to restrain it. This is the case in the hospital; so that if the previous efforts at isolation have been successful, all its good effects are destroyed as soon as the convict becomes a subject of this part of the establishment. Here almost unlimited opportunities for intercourse exist; and as scarcely an individual that passes his two years in prison has not occasion to spend some days in the hospital, thus, if in no other way, the good results of the law of silence would be counteracted and destroyed.

As illustrative of the injurious consequences of such a measure, we may be permitted to use the words of a convict. "Scenes," says he, "of the most revolting character and horrid brutality are of frequent occurrence in the hospital. I was for a number of months a nurse in that department, and during that time, while holding the head of a dying man, I have heard those standing by mocking his dying groans, and damning his soul to hell, while others, rude and boisterous, were cursing and swearing; and amidst all this fearful scene and horrid blasphemy, I have seen still others on their bended knees engaged in prayer."

Moral isolation or silence, we know, is one of the alleged improvements of modern times; it is almost the characteristic of the Auburn system. If it is a valuable feature of that plan, it should be rigidly enforced; if it is impracticable and worthless, it should be instantly abandoned. We have made these remarks rather to draw attention to the subject, than to express any opinion upon its merits. "The agitation of thought is the beginning of truth." Error can rarely be exposed but by investigation, or facts ascertained but by examination.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Till within a few years past, almost the only law of our prisons was the dictum of the task-master, and the only punishment for its infraction was the lash; within the prison walls. So hardened and callous were some of the keepers, that the sound of the lash, and the cries and groans of the victim, were music to their ears; and an under-keeper of one of our prisons, in his brutality, has been heard to exclaim that he would rather flog a convict than eat his dinner—every blow produced an electric effect upon his system—and the writhing, contortions, and grimaces of the sufferer produced an agreeable and pleasurable sensation. In those days, the iron will and the strong arm were the only acquirements sought for in a keeper, and his capacity for governing was measured by his ability to knock down and drag out. The progress of civilization is changing, and in many instances has already changed, this false notion; and men, and women too, of enlightened minds, warm hearts, and imbued with human sympathies, are engaged in the work. The law of love is superseding the law of the lash, and a mild but firm government found not only best to subserve the interests of humanity, but the interests of the State. Prisoners treated like human beings are more easily governed, more surely reformed, and what to the sordid views of many may be equally important, are more productive. This is the concurrent opinion expressed in the reports of all our prisons; and though some still adhere in practice to the old regime, they pay that homage to the prevailing sentiment of the day to talk gently, though they murder while they talk. There may be danger of carrying these innovations too far. As in the physical so in the moral world—action is constantly followed by reaction; the vibrations of the pendulum are but the efforts of nature to produce an equilibrium. So we trust it will be here; though we do not apprehend that the stigma of society rests upon the convict, he will be in much danger from human sympathy. The encouraging look, the approving smile, the "well done, faithful servant" of his keeper, will to the convict be always a reward for efforts to do his duty, and though no other reward should be given, it would have its effect.

The following table of punishments for our prison shows a diminution of offences, and a diminution of punishment.

* See the report of the Auburn prison for 1845, which speaks of a mild but firm government as being of a character best suited to the government of prisons.

COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Table.

State Prisons.	Years.	Punishments.											Average number of Stripes.	Average number of Violations.	Punishment for talking.	
		With the cat.	Whip.	Deprivation of Privilege.	Deprivation of Prisoners.	Deprivation of Tobacco.	Solitary Confinement.	Cell and Chain.	Hard labor & Hall, &c.	Cell and Chain & Solitary.	Hard labor & Solitary.	Administrative.				Large number of Fines to one individual.
Clinton	1845	2	2										10	24		
	1846	2	2										26	30		
Sing Sing	1845	411	1113	131	11	11						110	1776	276	329	
	1846	287	825	145	8	26	10						204	2491	891	
Auburn	1844	275											1547	368	479	491
	1845												435	127	311	115
	1846	258														

* The modes of punishment have been the cat, dungeon, and shaving half the head.
 † Of these 414 were punished with the cat, and 202 without it.
 ‡ Of these 287 were punished with the cat, and 224 without it.
 § Corporal punishment seems to have been the only kind inflicted, except in two instances—in one of which the dungeon was substituted, and in the other in which the dungeon, deprivation of tobacco, and loss of meals, were added to conviction with the cat.
 ¶ Result of examination by Inspecting Committee of Prison Association—Number of violations, 311; number of stripes, 1291.

PARDONS.

A popular cry, out of prison, is the delays of justice, imputing blame to its tedious administration—in prison, we hear constantly of hasty procedure; and we believe that the cry from the grates of the prison is often as well founded as that from the world without. The fact is, so far as criminal justice is concerned, but few delays take place, except upon the request of the defendant; on the contrary, many trials are hurried through by the prosecution, which, if more time were allowed to collect testimony, prove character, and make those arrangements which wealth puts it in the power of the rich to make, would undoubtedly have terminated in the acquittal of the accused. Whether this or other causes produce the result, it is, nevertheless, undeniably true, that many of the convicts in our State prisons suffer unjustly. In a recent examination of the prisons of Auburn and Sing Sing, the committee were deeply impressed with the truth of this remark.

The hurried examinations of our committees did not allow them time, however, to inquire particularly into the guilt of prisoners, except so far as simply to ask the question if guilty or not; and although every one who answered "not guilty" had his reason for his opinion, it would have occupied some months to have gone into a satisfactory investigation in every case.

Disposed, as we are, to look with jealousy upon the general exercise of the pardoning power, our own experience, and the testimony of prison keepers as to the frequency of cases similar to those to which we have just alluded, convince us that its frequent use may be both consistent with, and necessary to, the ends of justice. We speak this in regard to its proper, not its actual exercise. At present, it appears to us, the more apparent the guilt, and the greater the crime,

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the more certain the chance of pardon. This arises, in part, from the fact that very long sentences excite the sympathy of the community; in part from the fact that the really vicious have often many accomplices, all exerting an influence upon society, and all interested in the pardon of the offender; while the innocent victim of fraud or villainy is too often left to drag out an unjust sentence in prison, and have his after life embittered by the recollection of his disgrace, for lack of those friends and that persevering importunity which accomplishes so much—an importunity which too often diminishes in proportion to the justness of a cause, reliance being then placed on the merits of the case, and not on the manner of pressing them. As an evidence of the truth of this remark, we might point to the fact, that even in proportion to their numbers, the whites receive executive clemency much more frequently than the blacks. This disproportion is strikingly illustrated by a statement made to us by the keeper of Sing Sing, that only one colored person, and this one, it is believed, under age, was pardoned from that prison during the past year.

Under those circumstances, justice seems to require that there should be some power whose duty it should be to examine personally every prisoner in each of our State prisons as often as at least once or twice a year; and in cases in which prisoners deny their guilt, to examine the record of their trials, learn the names of the witnesses, and examine them, as well as any new testimony which the prisoner may consider important; and when satisfied of his innocence, to recommend him to executive clemency. This would relieve the Governor from the onerous and unpleasant task of reviewing a large number of cases which have no valid claim upon his attention; and, in cases presented for his examination, instead of relying on the testimony of interested parties, he would have all the facts carefully and honestly prepared, and presented without prejudice or partiality. Properly guarded, it would prevent political pardons. To such a power, a general inspection of the prison might be committed, and by it various facts, not now subjects of record, but exceedingly interesting to be known, as well as the general management and internal police of the prisons, be annually reported to the Legislature.

Another important duty which might be intrusted to such a power, would be an examination of the length of sentences. Observation has convinced us that the discretionary power now confided to the judiciary, is so exercised as to occasion great disparity of punishment for the same offence, and that convicts from one part of the State pay a greater penalty for their crimes than those from another; and so frequently has this fact been made apparent, that we think it entitled to serious consideration. But this inequality in the length of sentences, is not perhaps so great an evil as the length of sentences themselves.

This is a matter of vast importance both in its relation to the ends of justice, and the reformation of the convict. To those most familiar with prison discipline, it is apparent that in many prisons, and for many crimes, the period of confinement is too protracted; and it is a question which we would submit for examination, whether the periods of imprisonment in most of the prisons might not be advantageously shortened.

The following table presents an interesting view of this subject.

Table showing the Shortest and Longest Periods of Confinement, the Number of Prisoners confined for Life, and the Average Length of Imprisonment in the following States for the following Years.

STATE PRISONS.	YEARS.	Shortest period of Imprisonment.				Number of Prisoners confined for Life.	Average Length of Imprisonment.
		Y.	S.	M.	D.		
Vermont.....	1844	0	6	0	15	2	4 2 15
do	1845	1	0	0	10	2	4 0 21
do	1844	1	0	0	15	6	4 11 22
Maine.....	1845	1	0	0	15	7	4 4 14
do	1846	1	0	0	15	8	4 4 14
do	1845	1	0	0	20	10	6 4 20
New Hampshire.....	1846	1	0	0	15	1	4 6 11
do	1845	1	0	0	20	4	4 1 13
Michigan.....	1846	0	6	0	13	6	5 0 22
do	1844	1	0	0	15	3	5 11 10
Rhode Island.....	1844	1	0	0	20	17	6 6 11
Connecticut.....	1846	2	0	0	22	19	6 19 8
do	1844	1	0	0	25	12	5 1 2
Massachusetts.....	1844	1	0	0	35	14	4 11 9
do	1845	2	0	0	13	12	7 3 14
Virginia.....	1846	2	0	0	42	13	7 11 22
do	1845	1	0	0	40	4	0 3 3
Maryland.....	1844	2	0	0	30	9	5 3 13
Sing Sing, N. Y.....	1845	2	0	0	20	9	3 3 21
do	1846	0	0	0	25	12	5 7 4
do	1846	0	0	0	22	9	4 11 5
Auburn, N. Y.....	1844	1	0	0	12	3	10 2 2
Western Penitentiary, Pa.....	1845	1	0	0	20	3	6 0 0
do	1846	0	6	0	20	2	9 11 11
do	1845	0	3	0	11	2	2 7 25
do	1846	0	6	0	12	9	5 7 9
Tennessee.....	1845	1	0	0	21	1	5 4 0
Mississippi.....	1845	2	0	0	20	3	3 2 4
do	1846	2	0	0	25	6	6 0 0
Kentucky.....	1846	1	0	0	40	5	0 0 0
District of Columbia.....	1846	1	0	0	15	3	5 1 1
Total average.....							4 11 26

The average, taking the last report from each State, which insures the greatest uniformity, is 5 years, 3 days. In these calculations imprisonment for life has been calculated as for 15 years.

Many interesting facts are developed in the above table. It will be seen at a glance which State inflicts the longest sentences, and which has the greatest number of prisoners sentenced for life. By a comparison with the population and statistics of crime of those States, some idea may be formed of the influence that long sentences and a severe administration have in preventing or increasing crime. The tone of public sentiment in the different States may also be discovered from the same facts.

A still further highly useful and very important duty which might be attached to this office, would be a thorough and complete inspection of county prisons, and obtaining from them facts similar to those required by our tables. This inspection, although partially provided for by law already, is, so far as the judges of the County Courts and supervisors are concerned, entirely neglected; and the abuses which, under this condition of things, have been suffered to exist, are such, that a Circuit Judge in one of our counties, not long since, felt it to be his duty to call upon the grand inquest of the county to indict his associate sitting beside him on the same bench, for its utter neglect.

The incorporation of this Association might have provided an effectual remedy for this evil, if in conferring upon us the power, and making it our duty to inspect and report, the Legislature had not forgotten to provide the means requisite to defray the expenses which would necessarily be incurred thereby.

If our suggestions should receive legislative sanction, it would be a matter of great convenience to have the notes of the evidence in each trial transcribed, and sent to the prison with the commitment, there to be recorded or so filed as to be accessible at any time during the prisoner's confinement. It would be the duty of those appointed to inspect the prison to examine this evidence in all cases in which there should appear to be sufficient reasons for supposing innocence; and when satisfied of the fact, to submit the case to the Governor, who shall have the power to present it to the Judges of the Supreme Court, who may, at their discretion, advise a pardon, or order a new trial.

The following table presents the number of pardons and their relative proportions for some of the past years.

Table showing the Pardons in the following Prisons for the following Years, and their Proportion to the whole Number of Convicts.

Name of Prison.	1845		1846		1847		Total.	Proportion of Pardons to whole Number of Convicts is as one to
	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.		
Vermont.....			23				23	5.67
Maine.....				15			15	25.74
New Hampshire.....					34		34	4.56
Connecticut.....			10				10	36.50
Massachusetts.....	169						169	18.04
Virginia.....					13		13	33.31
Maryland.....						7	7	41.
Sing Sing.....					120		120	21.25
Auburn.....						32	116	17.83
Eastern Penitentiary.....							32	23.37
Western Penitentiary.....			60				60	6.43
Mississippi.....			16				16	19.61
Kentucky.....						22	22	8.50
District of Columbia.....						1	1	87.
Ohio.....						44	44	11.31
Rhode Island.....	1						1	18.
General average proportion as one in.....								22.03

The average of the above table shows a satisfactory diminution in the amount of pardons for the last year. In the first report of this committee the average of pardons for a series of many years was stated as low as 1 in 18.95.

A great disparity is manifest in the exercise of the pardoning power in the different states, and many highly interesting facts will be discovered by comparing this table with the table of "Length of Sentences," and the table of the "Ratio of Crime to Population," and with the table of "Recommitments." It will be perceived that in Vermont, while the pardons are 1 to every 6, the recommitments are more than 1 to every 2 individuals.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

Under this head is embraced convict labor, one of the most interesting subjects connected with prison discipline, whether considered in relation to the State or to the individual—interesting to the State, as from this source the prison is to derive its revenue—interesting and important to the prisoner, as his hopes of reformation and his ability to lead a better life in future, are, in most instances, dependant on the trade he acquires in prison. This trade should therefore be one as far as possible suited to his taste, competent for his support, its exercise at all times needed, and one which requires little or no capital for its commencement. In this respect, we are content to differ from those who would bar the convict from any trade which shall bring him in collision with free labor. We consider such policy short-sighted, although it has legislative sanction. Whether our prisons do or do not support themselves, is a matter of trifling importance to the community; but whether they pour out upon it yearly from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, reformed in character, able and determined to earn an honest and respectable living, or whether, incapacitated by previous education, they are thrown upon society as idlers, and obliged to beg, steal, or starve, is a matter for serious reflection. Let us suppose that only one-quarter of the smallest number that are annually discharged from the prisons of this State, or three hundred and fifty, (amounting in ten years to three thousand five hundred,) are idlers, living on the community by the practice of fraud and crime, and we have, besides the contaminating influences which evil-minded men thus scattered over the community would exert upon our children, and the loss which is sustained by the appropriation of other men's goods to their uses, to add the difference between producers and consumers. Let us suppose these men capable of earning only one dollar per day—a price which every able-bodied man ought to command in this country—and we have added to this moral corruption, a pecuniary loss of over one million of dollars annually, besides their depredations upon the community, as the difference between the employment of convicts at healthy trades, and their being obliged, when discharged, through ignorance, to return to their old habits. This burden has to be borne, not by the rich only, but by the hard-working mechanic as well, and is a burden which is constantly increasing.

But let us pursue this subject still further. Let us for an instant suppose, that the whole productive labor of our prisons is thrown into three or four different channels. For a year or two, perhaps, there may be an over supply in some particular branches of labor, but when this happens, free labor is directed to another channel; the increase of our prisons being moderate and constant.

everything would be regulated by it, and no inconvenience or individual suffering accrue. The only regulation needed on this subject is the abolishment of the contract system, and a provision that the manufactures shall all be sold at auction, or at ruling prices, so as to prevent the work of those fed by the State being sold at an under valuation. Indeed, the only good resulting from the contract system, so far as we can discover, is its productiveness. Its effects, so far as discipline and reformation are concerned, are most disastrous. The contractors goad the keepers and the men to the utmost limit of their capacity, and, in most instances, without one thought about anything but the profits, make them subserv to their own purposes. But while they are thus stimulating the labor of the establishment, they not unfrequently interfere with its discipline by the liberties they are allowed, and the indulgences they secretly afford.

The present law in regard to the labor of convicts, so far as New York is concerned, affords a protection to the prison labor of other States; and as New York is generally the best market for all kinds of manufactures, it absolutely invites the prison labor of other States to compete with the free labor of our citizens.

The productiveness of the different kinds of labor employed in prison, is a matter of much interest, but the imperfect data thus far provided, prevents us from presenting this subject in as interesting a light as we could wish. It is to be hoped that the future reports of our prisons will give us the average number of individuals employed at any particular calling during the year, the aggregate number of days' labor done, and the yearly net receipts from each employment unembarrassed by any other charges. Until this happens, we shall never be able satisfactorily to compare the productions of different kinds of prison labor; and thus when a change of employment is considered expedient in any prison, the advantages of experience in determining a selection from the most profitable, will be lost.

EXPENSES AND REVENUES.

The manner of reporting these matters are so complex that it is only with extreme difficulty we can make any satisfactory statements in this respect. We have, however, attempted to compare the different prisons with each other, and we present the results of our labors in the following table.

Table showing the Receipts, Expenditures, Average Daily Earnings, Expense of Government, etc., in the following State Prisons.

Name of Prison.	Years.	Product Lbs.	Product cwt.	Receipts per Laborer.	Avg. Earn- ings daily (each ind.)	Necessary Expense for support.	Av. Expi- dial amount paid for support.	Total amount paid for ex- penditures, except for the re- deemtion.	Expense of Government.	Av. ex- pendit. per inmate.
Vermont	1884	56	9	\$3,056 44	20.46	\$8,995 43	19%	\$4,989 79	\$5,000 00	\$1,000 21
	1885	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1886	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1887	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1888	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1889	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1890	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1891	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1892	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1893	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1894	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1895	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1896	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1897	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1898	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1899	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1900	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1901	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1902	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1903	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1904	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1905	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1906	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1907	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1908	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1909	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1910	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1911	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1912	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1913	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1914	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1915	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1916	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1917	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1918	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1919	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1920	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1921	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1922	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1923	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1924	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1925	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1926	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1927	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1928	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1929	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1930	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1931	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1932	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1933	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1934	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1935	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1936	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1937	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1938	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1939	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1940	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1941	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1942	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1943	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1944	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135
	1945	56	13	3,265 05	41.6	3,671 68	107	1,042 33	3,666 74	135

* Included in this is the expense of the government of the county in which the prison is situated. In some cases, the county has a small number of prisoners, and in such cases the expense of the county is small. In other cases, the county has a large number of prisoners, and in such cases the expense of the county is large. In all cases, the expense of the county is included in the total amount paid for expenditures, except for the redemption.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Mode of appointing Officers.—This is similar in almost all our prisons, and is the origin of many of the abuses which are found to exist. It is evident that a wise and judicious administration can only be secured by the appointment of men qualified by nature, habit, and inclination for the important stations they are to occupy. A merely political appointment affords no guarantee for such capacity, and the teachings of experience have abundantly demonstrated that such an event can hardly be anticipated. Who that has watched the progress of events in this great metropolis, under our very eyes, for the last three months, can fail to be convinced that the great objects of prison discipline, the security of the public, and the reformation of the offender, can never be secured while the appointments to office are in the hands of mere politicians. Who that has witnessed the legion, from our penitentiary, marched under their own keeper, brought up to the city, drilled, and prepared to vote down the honest freemen of the county; and has seen officers, cognizant of, and conniving in the business, still continued in power, and controlling the same prison, can fail to be convinced that the power of appointments to offices in our prisons should be lodged in some other hands than those of the political authorities, if we wish to secure the purity of our elections, the discipline of our prisons, the reformation of the convicts, and the protection of the public.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

As understood and practised at present, the duties of the inspectors are exceedingly circumscribed, extending little further than to the appointment of subordinate officers, an inquiry now and then of the keeper as to the management, and a monthly supervision and examination of the accounts. As the public mind is extremely sensitive in regard to the last particular, it is almost the only one which receives any attention from their hands. This arises, no doubt, from the fact, that almost any abuse will be tolerated sooner than a call upon the State for support. But the high and responsible trust confided to our inspectors is not to be acceptably fulfilled by an undivided attention to official appointments, or a consideration of mere dollars and cents. They must be ever vigilant, watching within as well as without the prison. The police regulations of the prison—the health, the comfort, and the moral renovation of the convict, are intrusted to their care. Instead of visiting the prison once in one or two months, and then hurriedly, they should spend weeks at a time within the prison walls, gain the confidence of the prisoners, make themselves acquainted with their wants, see that abuses are not allowed to go unredressed, and that the health and the comfort of the prisoner is not sacrificed to the ease or interest of the subordinate officers. From an attentive examination of this matter, we are persuaded that this is the only line of duty which can be pursued with marked success, and that as yet it has been but rarely adequately performed.

COMPARISON OF PRISON SYSTEMS AND REFORMS.

The period has perhaps not yet arrived, when a comparison of the several systems of prison government can lead to any very satisfactory and determinate results. The statistics of our prisons have heretofore been so loosely reported, and with such fitful changes, alike regardless of aim or object, that we can do

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

SING SING—FEMALE PRISON.

The State prison at Sing Sing consists of two departments, one for males and the other for females. Both are under the control of the same board of inspectors, and are provided for by the same agent; nevertheless, they possess a distinct organization so far as relates to their internal police, and are presided over, the one by a male, and the other by a female keeper or matron. The female prison is an imposing building, constructed of white marble, with a Doric front or portico. The west end is occupied by the matron and her family for a dwelling-house, and the remainder of the building as a prison. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, looks westward, and upon the Hudson river. Besides the main prison, there is a workshop on the southeastern side, capable of accommodating the female convicts; and on the northern or northwestern side are two large and separate cells, with yards attached, for the purposes of punishment.

The prison part of the edifice is surrounded by a high wall. The internal arrangements of the prison are similar to those of most prisons on the Auburn plan; the cells, however, are larger, and the enclosing building more spacious; there are three galleries of cells, with twenty-four cells in each gallery, or seventy-two cells in all. The cells are badly ventilated, but in other respects appear to be as comfortable as cells in prisons on the Auburn plan can be. They are in general nearly kept, provided with Bibles and prayer-books, and in almost every cell we found a number of other books of an interesting character, and always of a moral tendency. The prison is warmed by stoves placed in the corridors. At the eastern extremity of the corridors, along the end of the building, is an elevated platform, with accommodations for seating the prisoners and officers, and a desk for the chaplain. This is used as a chapel, reading, and lecture-room. Underneath it is the nursery, where all the children, unfortunately born in prison, are kept until of sufficient age to be provided for elsewhere. Previous to the establishment of this nursery, every child born in the prison had died; at present there are three healthy, fine-looking children there, the eldest probably between two and three years of age.

The same difficulty exists within as without the prison, in relation to employing females profitably. Till quite recently, on account of the small number which could be profitably employed, much time was devoted to reading in the chapel, and to lectures from the matron; within a short time, however, a contract for making buttons has been obtained, and a large portion of the females are now engaged in this business. A few trim hats. These are believed to be the only employments for females in this prison that are productive.

The appearance of this prison to a stranger is at once both interesting and peculiar. On first entering it he is forcibly impressed with the air of neatness, quiet, and comfort

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which seems to pervade it. Instead of an effort to make the prison as dark, gloomy, and forbidding as possible, there seems to be a studied design to make the best of the situation, and to embellish it with all those little graces and ornaments not inappropriate to the place or the object. This cheerful opening seemed to present to us either a profound knowledge of the human heart, or a pitiful display of woman's weakness. We were disposed to look upon it in the former light, and we were pleased to find our attention attracted on our entrance by a glass box, in which are deposited articles of handicraft made by the women in their leisure hours, and there placed to be sold for the benefit of the library. The idea we thought most happy, and calculated in many ways to exert an important and salutary influence on the prison. Passing along the corridor, we observed, hanging against the wall, some very large maps used for the instruction of the convicts;—in the windows, now and then, a pot occupied by some choice flower;—between them tables at which many of the women were ironing, and a book-case, filled with choice books, for the use of the establishment. To give strength to the picture, we may add the quiet, orderly, subdued, and cheerful appearance of the convicts; and had it not been for the tall pile in the centre of the room, with its galleries and grated doors, we might have believed ourselves within the precincts of some well-governed boarding-school, rather than within the walls of a prison.

The law of silence, which for some time was attempted to be enforced, has been partially abrogated, and, with certain restraints and limitations, the prisoners are allowed to converse with each other. This indulgence has been continued now for more than a year, without any evil result; and if we may believe the evidence afforded by personal inspection and the concurrent testimony of keepers, convicts, and the record of the conduct books, we may consider it a highly successful experiment. But notwithstanding all this apparent order, quiet, and good government within, it is not to be disguised that there are those without who have attacked its administration with great violence. These individuals hold such prominent positions in the community as make it a duty we owe alike to the State, the prison, and them, to give their complaints a most thorough and satisfactory investigation. The committee therefore devoted a large portion of their time to an elucidation of this matter; and that they may not forfeit the confidence of the community by substituting, in the place of evidence, conclusions and reflections of their own, present the entire testimony as taken under oath before them. It will be perceived that this testimony is principally confined to the defence; and the committee exceedingly regret that they could not prevail on the attacking party, either by persuasion or entreaty, to meet fully and manfully the charges they made.

The following items of evidence, while they explain the different facts in relation to the charges made against the prison, will give an accurate view of the past compared with the present condition of the prison, and thus preclude the necessity of any remarks under this head.

TESTIMONY.

The committee commenced their examination by addressing the following note to the Rev. Mr. Luckey:—

Sing Sing, Oct. 28, 1846.

REV. JOHN LUCKEY—

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a committee of the Prison Association, appointed to inspect and examine the Mount Pleasant Prison, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, passed April, 1846, beg leave to inform you that they purpose to examine into the charges made by you, in a late number of the New York Sun, against Eliza W. Farnham, keeper of the female department of the prison; and for that purpose will hold a meeting in the Inspectors' room in the female prison, commencing at 5 o'clock.

on Thursday morning, the 29th inst., and continuing until one o'clock of said day, and longer if requisite. You and your lady are invited to attend that meeting for the purpose of substantiating the said charges; and you are hereby requested to prepare and make such other charges as are consistent with truth, and as you may think the interests of the prison and the good of society require.

JOHN D. RUSS.

One of the Inspecting Committee.

To which they received the following answer from Mrs. Luckey, marked No. 2, which is believed to cover the whole ground occupied by Mr. Luckey in his published statement, and to open new charges. At the same time they received the following communication from Miss Sarah Knox, marked No. 3, formerly assistant matron under Mrs. Farham:—

(No. 2.)

Sing Sing, October 28, 1843.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—

GENTLEMEN:—By request, I furnish for you the following items of complaint made by me against Mrs. Farham, matron of the female prison.

- 1st. The use of improper books, both in the morning reading in the chapel, and in the general distribution among the convicts.
- 2nd. Mal-administration of discipline.
- 3rd. Unlawful use of convicts' time and labor.
- 4th. An indifference to the above, I would simply say that her general course in the prison. In addition to the above, I would simply say that she has general cause to counteract any so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, has been calculated to counteract any good moral influence which the chaplain might be so happy as to obtain among the prisoners.

(No. 3.)

D. LUCKEY.

On the Prisons at Sing Sing—

TO THE Committee on matters pertaining to the Prisons at Sing Sing—
GENTLEMEN:—I would direct your attention to the fact that Mrs. Farham, to my knowledge, was in the habit of using State goods; also that she employed the w men unlawfully to work for herself and family. She was unjust in her treatment of keepers, and cruel in her treatment of convicts, and manifested a want of integrity in general, and in my opinion, had an improper influence on the minds and morals of the such as, in my opinion, had an improper influence on the minds of the late investigation. For further particulars I would refer you to the minutes of the late investigation.

Respectfully,

SARAH KNOX.

October 28, 1843.

To substantiate these charges the committee first called Miss Knox, who, upon being questioned, refused to answer unless a full investigation of all the charges contained in her letter was entered into. The committee refused, for the following reasons, to review those parts of the charges that have already been made the subject of a formal examination, and passed upon by the Board of Inspectors.

- 1st. Because their object was to investigate the then condition of the prison; and most of the facts proposed to be proved were charged as having occurred more than a year previous, and had all been investigated.
- 2d. Because the facts charged as having occurred under one board of inspectors, were examined by another board; and, after a patient examination of the whole matter, (the testimony in which investigation was before your committee,) they passed the following resolution, marked No. 4:—

Resolved, That the board have seen nothing in the examination connected with the preceding report, to diminish, in the slightest degree, the full and most entire confidence which they have entertained for the principal matron of this prison during their connection therewith."

Miss Knox accompanied her refusal to testify with the following statement of her objections,

MEMRS. JOHN D. RUSS and JOHN DEER—

GENTLEMEN:—My objections to submitting to an examination before you at the Prison Association Committee, on the morning of the 29th, I have thought best to give in my own language, for my own satisfaction. They are as follows, to wit:—

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1st. The Committee refuse to allow a statement of those items given before the board at the late investigation.

2nd. Because, in my opinion, the end in view could not have been answered unless the corresponding evidence contained in the minutes of that investigation could have been faithfully and carefully examined.

Very respectfully,

SARAH KNOX.

October 29th, 1843.

The Committee next called Mrs. Luckey, wife of the Rev. John Luckey, late Chaplain of the Sing Sing prison, who testified as follows:—

Mrs. Dinah Luckey, wife of the late Chaplain.

- Q. What was your connection with the prison?
- A. I was requested to be in the board of inspectors, when Mrs. F. was first appointed matron, to assist her in the performance of her duties.
- Q. How long did you remain?
- A. One month.
- Q. Have you ever been an assistant since?
- A. Yes, about three months, between April, 1844, and July, 1845, and have been generally every Sunday since, till last November.
- Q. You state, as first charge, the use of improper books. Please state the names of such books, the times when used, and by whom used?
- A. Nicholas Nickleby and Oliver Twist, and some miscellaneous books, which I consider improper—do not recollect the name.
- Q. Was the Bible read at all?
- A. I never heard it except on funeral occasions.
- Q. Were there any other improper books distributed to the prisoners, and if so, by whom?
- A. There were books equally improper, lying about in the prison, and lent to the convicts—such as Arrah Neel; and I found with one of the convicts, the H—Family, and the Wandering Heires.
- Q. Were those books distributed by Mrs. F., or had she knowledge of such distribution?
- A. She had, or ought to have had, as they were lying about in the prison.
- Q. Have you ever been present when any of the keepers were reading novels to the convicts while at work?
- A. I have; and have myself read stories to them, although I did not approve of it.
- Q. What was the character of the stories you read?
- A. Of a moral tendency.
- Q. Were there any improper books in the library?
- A. I believe not, after the examination made by Mr. Luckey, which examination was made by direction of the inspectors. Since the examination, the library was under Mr. L.'s control, till he left the prison. The examination took place about July, 1843.
- Q. Were there any novels or works of fiction left in the library after Mr. L.'s examination?
- A. Yes, several; and among the rest, Miss Edgeworth's.
- Q. When did you observe the introduction of works of this character?
- A. Not till after a few months had elapsed.
- Q. Did you remonstrate with Mrs. F. in relation to the introduction of these books?
- A. I made an attempt to do so, at Mr. Luckey's request, under favorable circumstances; but Mrs. F. absolutely declined any conversation upon the subject.
- Q. Do you know any other facts in regard to the introduction of improper books, which you wish to state?
- A. I think I observed bad effects from this kind of reading upon the minds of several of the convicts; and I think it had an unfavorable tendency, as it gave them a love for novel reading, as to how.
- Q. Were the works of this kind were constantly lying about.
- A. Yes, and the administration of discipline in your judgment defective; and if so, in what particular?
- A. Defective in system, as I could never discover what her system was: it was an unjust and capricious distribution of rewards and punishments. Thus some persons were punished for talking, while others were suffered to talk with impunity; while the law was still in force in regard to talking. I have seen groups of prisoners talking and laughing, and only slightly reprov'd if they talked too loud; while others were punished for talking. In fact, the law of silence was unequal or unjust in its application.

Q. Were any of the facts you have stated, as an evidence of lax discipline, known to Mrs. F.?

A. They were; for I made her acquainted with them myself; to which she paid no attention. Mrs. F. sometimes gave orders to one convict through another convict, unknown to the assistant keepers, which sometimes occurred in difficult cases.

Q. Were you acquainted with the course of government before Mrs. F. came here?

A. Not intimately acquainted.

Q. What was the condition of the prison when you entered it?

A. I had no knowledge of the prison immediately previous to Mrs. F.'s entry; but when Mrs. F. entered she made some new arrangements, which she found it difficult to carry into effect, on account of the opposition of the prisoners.

Q. What were those arrangements, and what were the evils she proposed to correct?

A. The arrangements to which I have alluded were not disciplinary, but merely a change in the circumstances of the prisoners, such as change of cells and seats. There was no new system enforced.

Q. Have you any other facts to state, to show the mal-administration of the prison?

A. Mrs. F. commenced with an apparent intention of carrying out a thorough and vigorous system of discipline; but I believe she failed in its execution. A fact in point: while one woman swore she would not obey Mrs. F., and did not, and was not punished, others, for simply speaking, were punished. There were some women who would not do State work, but said they were willing to work for officers; and this disposition seemed to be encouraged by the officers, or, at any rate, not discouraged. In fact, a general feeling seemed to prevail, and to be increasing, that convicts would work for one rather than the State. To illustrate the effect of improper reading; I recollect, on one occasion, several convicts engaged in examining drawings of the latest fashions, which led to a conversation among them in regard to dress. One said she had a white satin dress given her, which she spoiled in a single night. Another replied, that it was nothing; I have walked Broadway in a white satin dress and slipper. The warden indicating a feeling little in accordance with what ought to exist in a prison.

A woman that I had observed in a good state of feeling, deeply penitent, after a short time changed; and when I asked her if she felt as she used to do, and read her Bible still, she said no, she could not bear it any longer; that she had been reading novels for the last few months. I know it is wicked; I hate the keepers; I hate every body. I don't see why something could not happen to me, as well as to others, to grow rich and be a fine lady.

D. LUCKEY.

After some days had elapsed, Miss Knox so far changed her determination, in relation to her refusal to testify, as to volunteer the following evidence:—

I agree in the statements above made by Mrs. Luckey, many of which are personally known to me, and all of which I have reason to believe are true, and will add, in reference to reading, that Nicholas Nickleby and Christmas Carols, were taken up and read in course, sometimes half an hour, and sometimes more. Mrs. Farnham allowed one matron to countermand orders of another. One morning I had charge of the shop; Miss Mallory was hall-keeper. I had ordered two women, as usual, to scrub shop; they asked me if they could do it while Mrs. Farnham was reading; I told them yes. This was of frequent occurrence. Pretty soon they came and told me Miss Mallory had ordered them in. I said nothing. Presently one of them told me Miss Mallory had ordered her to her seat, and ordered a very turbulent young girl to scrub in her place. I always chose the most quiet, to prevent annoyance. When we finished reading, Mrs. F. came to shop, and I told her my own true circumstance. I then told her I thought it best, in future, not to take notice of orders not coming direct from her. She replied, we must take orders from each other. Miss M. is the youngest. I then inquired, who should scrub; she replied, the woman I had first mentioned; although she did not approve Miss Mallory for interference with her order. This was her constant habit. A woman was refractory; I talked kindly to her, and at last I told her I should be obliged to have her punished. She told me it would do no good, as I had tried to get her punished before, and it was not noticed.

SARAH KNOX.

As Mr. Luckey was out of town at the time, the committee next called Miss Sarah Mallory, an assistant matron, who, on being interrogated, deposed as follows:—

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COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Sarah Mallory has been two years, last April, assistant-matron.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the record of punishments, and by whom it is kept?

A. Mrs. Farnham; but that originally a record was kept by each matron, and reported to Mrs. Farnham, who from them framed the general record.

Q. Why was this method abandoned?

A. Punishments were so slight and infrequent that it was no longer thought important.

Q. Were any punishments inflicted without the sanction of Mrs. Farnham?

A. The course has always been to refer the conduct to Mrs. F., and she alone directed punishment.

Q. Have you ever personally examined the record since you have been here?

A. Yes.

Q. According to your knowledge and belief, are the entries made therein entirely accurate?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, that any punishments have been inflicted not entered on the record?

A. I know of none, and have no reason to believe that any punishments have been inflicted not entered on the record?

Q. Do you know of any injurious consequences having resulted to prisoners from punishment, particularly the gag and straight jacket?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of any individual who after undergoing solitary confinement on bread and water, or after confinement with gag and straight jacket, was immediately sent to the hospital, where she languished and finally died?

A. I have no distinct recollection of any case of that nature, although I think there was one, soon after my arrival, who was taken from her cell to the hospital, but she recovered; and another case of a female who had recently been the subject of punishment, who was placed in the hospital, where she died in the course of the autumn;

Q. Has there been an increase or a diminution of the number and severity of punishments since you have been here?

A. Diminution very great.

Q. To what cause do you attribute the decrease? Has there been relaxation in discipline, or an improvement in conduct?

A. The latter—to Mrs. F.'s excellent management and discipline.

Q. Do you know of any improper books placed at any time in the hands of prisoners?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of books being used by convicts except such as are in the library?

A. Yes. We have all of us lent them our own books.

Q. Do you know of any books being lent to convicts that did not belong to the library, or were not lent by officers?

A. I do not.

Q. What has been the character of the books lent Mrs. Farnham, or assistant matrons?

A. Of a moral and religious tendency, and suited to the state of mind in which the prisoners were.

Q. Can you specify any books which you yourself have lent to the prisoners?

A. Old White Meeting House, and Welcome to Jesus Christ, Silvia Polico, and one volume of Lady of Manor; probably others, the names of which I cannot now recall.

Q. How often were books from the library distributed among the prisoners?

A. Once a week.

Q. To whom are books distributed?

A. To all who read, and those who do not have picture books given them in their cells.

Q. Are any books, at any time, publicly read by Mrs. Farnham or assistants?

A. Yes, formerly, often.

Q. When does such reading take place?

A. It used to daily, immediately after breakfast, but has recently been discontinued on account of work.

Q. What is the character of the books so read?

A. Such as were adapted to give religious or moral instruction—the Bible, Combe's Physiology, and Combe on the Constitution of Man. In reading the latter, Mrs. F. made them text-books for lectures. Christianity Shop, parts of Oliver Twist, and Nicholas Nickleby—these are all I now recollect, except select poems and extracts from maga-

- Q. Do you know of any injurious consequences having resulted to prisoners from punishment, particularly the gag and straight-jacket?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know anything about the punishment of Ann Williams?
- A. She was in punishment when I first came into the prison.
- Q. How long did she continue in punishment after you came here?
- A. I do not recollect.
- Q. How long was she out of punishment before she went to the hospital?
- A. I was in the kitchen, and my attention was not called to her, and I cannot tell.
- Q. How long was it after you came here before she died?
- A. I cannot say exactly, but a long time—many months.
- Q. Do you know anything of the case of Lavinia Richmond?
- A. Yes. She had been unwell for some months, when she made an attempt to escape, and thus subjected herself to the punishment of solitary confinement in the outer ward for thirty days, part of which time she was kept on bread and water, at the expiration of which time she came into the prison and worked about two weeks, after which she was taken to the hospital, where she continued until her death, which took place some months after. Her sickness was aggravated, if not produced, by the stings of conscience, as she had been the cause of bringing an innocent person to prison with her.
- Q. Has there been an increase or diminution of the number of punishments since you have been here?
- A. Great diminution.
- Q. To what cause do you attribute this decrease?
- A. To the moral influence exerted over the prisoners.
- Q. Has there been relaxation of discipline or improvement of conduct?
- A. There has been no relaxation in discipline, but a great improvement in conduct; for while greater freedom is allowed the convicts, more perfect order is preserved.
- Q. Do you know of any improper books placed at any time in the hands of prisoners?
- A. None that I deemed improper.
- Q. Do you know of any books being used by convicts, except such as are in the library?
- A. Yes: the officers often lent them books. I have lent them many of my own.
- Q. What has been the general character of the books lent by assistant matrons, and can you mention any so lent?
- A. Miss Bremer's works, D'Aubigné, Cheveon, Bunyan's Pilgrim, Stephens's Travels in South America, and a variety of Sunday-school books, and various pamphlets of a moral tendency.
- Q. How often were books from the library distributed among prisoners?
- A. Generally once a week.
- Q. Are any books at any time publicly read by Mrs. Farnham or assistants?
- A. Yes, formerly; but now suspended on account of work.
- Q. What is the character of the books so read?
- A. Combs's works, used as text-books for lectures on physical education; some of Dickens's works; the Crook of Gold; the Bible; the Walks of Usefulness; some poetical works, and an occasional article from periodicals; Stephens's Travels in Palestine; Life in Prairie Land; besides, the Discovery of Columbus, and Conquest of Mexico, used as text-books for lectures.
- Q. How long do you ever remember a person to have been kept in punishment?
- A. There have been two women who remained in punishment until their time expired; but how long they were in can't say, but think between two and three months.
- Q. Were they all the time kept on bread and water?
- A. I don't know as to the entire period, but during the last three weeks I attended one of them myself, and know she had common rations.
- Q. How often is the gag used?
- A. I have no knowledge of its having been used more than twice during last year.
- Q. How long is the use of it continued at a time?
- A. It depends upon the state and condition of the individual. I have known it kept during the night; but we were constantly inquiring of the convict if she would be quiet if we removed it.
- Q. Have you ever observed bad effects from the use of it?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know of any partiality or unjust treatment in relation to any of the keepers?

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- A. No.
- Q. Did Mrs. F. or the officers read all, or only a part, of Nicholas Nickleby or Oliver Twist?
- A. These works were generally read, such parts being omitted as were deemed objectionable.
- Q. Are convicts allowed, or have you ever known them to read during work hours?
- A. Never except when there was no work for them to do, which has often happened. This remark applies only to the shop-women; the hall and kitchen-women are allowed to read whenever they have done their work.
- M. A. W. JOHNSON.
Sing Sing, October 31, 1846.

Affirmed to before me, JOHN D. RUSS, One of the Committee of Inspection.

Examination of Harman Eldridge, Esq., keeper of male prison, October 31st, 1846:

- Q. How often does Mrs. Farnham visit the male department?
- A. She occasionally attends church there, and occasionally to give refreshments to the sick in hospital.
- Q. Is she in the habit of visiting the male prison without permission?
- A. Not unless she requires medicine or some other article from the hospital, and then only when there is no person in the office, and the necessity urgent?
- Q. Is Mrs. F. allowed any particular privilege in respect to visiting the prison?
- A. No. She is subject to the same restriction as other individuals.
- Q. Have you ever known her at any time, or in any manner, to abuse this privilege?
- A. Never. But on the contrary, she has always manifested a desire to conform to all the rules and regulations of the prison in this particular.
- Q. Have you ever known Mrs. Farnham at any time to enter the male prison without being accompanied by some one of the officers?
- A. Never, except in one instance, and then she called at the office, accompanied by two gentlemen, to get me to accompany her, but I was absent; she told the clerk she wanted to go through the prison; and he, being very busy, replied, 'You know the way.' I recollect this visit particularly, because one of the keepers reported her for speaking with one of the men.
- HARMAN ELDRIDGE.

Sworn to before me, JOHN D. RUSS.
Sing Sing, November 10, 1846.

Matthew D. Gordon is chaplain to the prison, a Presbyterian clergyman of the presbytery of New York:

- Q. When did you enter on your duties as chaplain?
- A. Early in the month of August last.
- Q. How often have you religious services in the chapel of female prison?
- A. Once on every Sabbath.
- Q. What has been the general conduct and deportment of the prisoners during the service?
- A. Orderly and attentive. My attention has not been called to a single instance of disorder.
- Q. Have you been in the habit of visiting the prisoners during the week in their cells?
- A. I have; and they have manifested a general readiness to receive religious instruction.
- Q. Have you had any reason to believe or suspect that there were influences operating on their minds, that were adverse to the instruction you desired to give?
- A. I have had no reason to believe, nor have I suspected, the existence of any such influence.
- Q. What control do you exercise over the books they are permitted to read?
- A. I have the entire control. The library is under my charge as to the choice of books: there is a rule that no books shall be lent to the prisoners without my consent.
- Q. Have you any reason to suppose that the rule that no books shall be lent without your consent has been violated?
- A. I have known but one instance of that kind. I found that a book, harmless, however, in its character, had been so lent by one of the assistant keepers. I mentioned the subject to the keeper, who promised that the rule should in future be strictly observed. The other keepers made me the same promise; and I do not believe that the rule has since been violated.

Q. Have you known of Mrs. Farnham reading a tract to the prisoners, in the chapel or elsewhere?

A. The practice has not existed since my connection with the prison.

Q. Have you been in the habit of visiting the prison when the convicts were engaged in work? and if so, what observations have you made relative to their conduct?

A. Such has been my habit. My visits have been frequent, and I have seen much of the prisoners whenever there; most of them have been very orderly—they are busy and cheerful.

Q. Have you had any occasion to make any suggestions to Mrs. Farnham which she has disregarded, or has she shown a disposition to co-operate in your views?

A. There were a few interchanges between us of our opinions and views; she has manifested an entire willingness to heed my suggestions, and has even entreated me to make them; she has co-operated in my views, so far, to the extent of my wishes.

Q. Are there any means of instruction for the prisoners beyond the religious services?

A. There is a Sabbath-school under my control for an hour or more on each Sabbath, which is attended by the larger part of the prisoners, and in which elementary as well as religious instructions are given.

Q. Is it a part of your duty to visit those who are under punishment in solitary confinement?

A. It is a duty that I have constantly discharged, and on no occasion have I heard from those so confined any complaint of injustice or of undue severity.

Q. What is your general opinion as to the management and discipline of the prison?

A. I should say that it has been well governed, for it has resulted in producing great order, quiet, and cheerfulness.

Q. Have you known that any punishments of unreasonable severity have been inflicted?

A. None whatever, to my knowledge.

Q. Is Mr. Farnham in the habit of visiting the male prison?

A. Occasionally, but not frequently. I should think not more than half a dozen times in three months.

Q. Has she free access to the prison at all times?

A. She is subject to the same restrictions with other persons.

Q. Is she allowed to converse freely with prisoners?

A. She is subject to the same restrictions as other persons.

Q. Have you ever known Mrs. F. to visit the male hospital?

A. All her visits to the prison have been to the hospital.

Q. What has been, as far as you know, the object of her visits to the hospital?

A. To minister to the wants, and encourage and console the sick. Her visits have, in my opinion, been beneficial, and if more frequently repeated, would be advantageous.

Q. In what manner has she ministered to the wants of the sick?

A. By supplying those delicacies which the hospital does not afford, and which, under the circumstances, are so necessary for the comfort, encouragement, and improvement of its inmates.

October 30, 1846.

Sworn to before me, JNO. DUER.

Burgen Van Horn, door-keeper of female prison during Mrs. Baird's administration. Sometimes during the day, say two or three times a week, there were outbreaks and general disorder, the women quarrelling among themselves; at other times good order existed. There was one time in particular, when a large number of the women engaged in disturbance, and when put in their cells made such a noise as might have been heard at the State House. One of the women, as I understood, was disobedient. Her keeper sent for Mrs. B., who ordered her to her cell, and she would not obey. Mrs. B. then came to me, and requested me to call a couple of the guard, who, on their arrival, put the two or three bad women in their cells. On account of the general disturbance, Mrs. B. then ordered all the other women to their cells. This order was not executed, however, without much difficulty. There was a Sunday School, as near as I recollect, every Sabbath. The discipline remained about the same after Mrs. B. left, till Mrs. F. came. Punishments were much more frequent previous to Mrs. F.'s administration, and discipline not so good. I have been keeper in this prison three years and a half.

Swing Sing, October 30, 1846.

Sworn to before me, JOHN D. RUSS

BURGER VAN HORN

Having examined the different officers connected with the female department, the committee next directed their examinations to the convicts, each of whom was examined separately and apart from the keepers.

Phoebe Squires, sentenced for manslaughter; aged 29. Has been here 5 years. Has never been punished. When I first came here the punishments were very severe. I had a sister die from the severity of the punishment; she having been tied up by her wrists for a long time; when she was taken down her clothes were wet with perspiration, and she never recovered. Our food was not cooked with any cooking-stove at the other prison. Principal punishments, tying up by the wrists; and I have known women tied up until the blood gushed from their fingers' ends. I have known as many as ten or twelve punished in a day. This was during Mrs. Emory's time. When Mrs. Baird returned she did not put so much punishment on the prisoners, and I respect her. There was still occasional tying up; punishments in cells; deprivation of rations; stocks—sometimes kept in all night. There were frequent outbreaks. On the 10th of May, 1843, I think the greatest riot took place that I have ever known. Mrs. Baird wanted to punish a woman, who resisted, and Mrs. B. took hold of her to put her into her cell. Ten or twelve other women joined in; they swore and cursed, and broke benches, spoons, beds, every thing they could lay their hands on. The guard was called in; but the women would not obey, and seized things to strike the guard. The whole guard was called in, or as many as could be spared from other duties. Lynald had a tussle with the women, in the cells. I never want to see such another time. We got no dinner or supper; and the disturbance continued for two or three days. After Mrs. Baird went away Mrs. Hammond had control, and still a general state of disorder continued. A great deal of profane and obscene language was used constantly, and could not be checked by the keepers. Sunday School, during Mrs. Baird's last term, was very infrequent. The prison was in such a state that the ladies did not like to visit it. We were just locked up like so many cattle, and no advice or anything else given us. The first time we were ever advised or talked to, was after Mr. Edmonds was made Inspector. When Mrs. F. came she had to punish, as there was an attempt made, after she had been here a day or two, to subvert her authority. But after that there was very little punishment. We have received instruction from officers lately. Several have been taught to read. We had slates and arithmetic tables, and Mrs. F. has been used to us; and to make us comfortable by providing washing apparatus, towels, and hard soap. The punishment is not now severe; and no woman is punished, except she has been remonstrated with. And if the prison had been as it is now, many women, who have gone out of prison, would have been reformed. But it used to be, that some were absolutely corrupted by being kept in prison. I have several very interesting books, the Bible, D'Aulguie, and Columbus. She got maps for us, and gave lessons in geography.

Mary Smalley, sentenced for an assault with intent to kill; 53 years old. Neither the matron or other officers have given me any instructions what to say. Never mentioned your name. I have been here 5 years. I think the prison was in a bad state when I came. Mrs. Baird was matron, but did not stay long. The convicts were in the habit of fighting and quarrelling; punishments—tying up, shutting up, putting in stocks, etc. There is as much difference between the order, regularity, peace, and quietness of the prison in its then and present condition, as between day and night. Mrs. Baird did not allow talking, but they would talk in spite of her. The moral influences of the prison have much improved; and I think the prison at present calculated to be of more service to convicts. There is now no difficulty in getting along, if convicts will conduct well; and Mrs. F. seems anxious to do her duty by them. Punishment here used to make me very sad sometimes. Much meetings were held in the prison formerly. Mr. Luckey never asked me anything about my situation; he never seemed to want to converse with me. Every one that gets punished here now, at any rate, must begin it themselves, for they are never punished without reason.

Lizzy Ann Price, aged 27; white; has been in prison 4 years and 5 months. When I came here, Mrs. Emory had just entered on the discharge of her duties as matron. When I first came here the prison was in a very good state, but it gradually declined, until it was in a state hardly fit to mention—such disorder, such foul language, rioting, and cutting each other with knives—indeed, you can hardly think of anything bad that was not practiced. This state continued, with occasional slight alterations, for better or worse, until Mrs. Farnham came here. During the administration of Mrs. Baird, convicts thought nothing of striking the keepers, and this thing occurred often. The keep-

In investigating a plan for the government of human beings, under any circumstances, two main points of inquiry present themselves.

First. What is the character of the laws to which they are required to submit? Second. How are these laws administered?

In respect to the first, it has been my endeavor, in administering the government of this prison, to dispense, as far as possible, with all merely arbitrary rules, such, for example, as have for their object the convenience or ease of those in charge, or seem chiefly designed to afford occasion for the display of authority. I have been studious, on the other hand, to institute rules which should wholly harmonize, and indeed be one, with the natural law of justice; or, if these we have few or none, which are not likewise transgressions of a higher law, and felt to be such by those who participate in or witness them. This gives correction, when it is necessarily administered, a sanction which it could never otherwise possess; and causes leniency, when it is prudent to show it, to be valued as a real and substantial good—not the abandonment of a merely arbitrary requirement.

Arbitrary rules are certain to produce one of two results—either the multiplication of offences, or the gradual destruction of individuality of character; both of which are so much to be dreaded, that the means of avoiding them ought to be matter without any careful study, to those intrusted with the charge of penal institutions. The nearer the condition of the convict, while in prison, approximates the natural and true condition in which he should live, the more perfect will be its reformatory influence over his character. If his reason and better feelings can be brought to a degree vigor which will enable him, with the aid of better constituted minds, to discharge properly the duties arising from the various relations which he must sustain while incarcerated, it is to be presumed that, in most instances, much has been gained, more especially among those belonging to the lower classes of criminals. If he be surrounded with the right influence to produce and sustain this state of things, the greater his liberty the more rapid will be his moral growth. There are few, even of the most depraved, who, under such training, would not ultimately come to the stature of men.

The maxim that "that is the best government which governs least," is in a certain sense equally applicable to such institutions as to States. The larger the liberty, if exercised in obedience to the dictates of the best powers, the greater the happiness and good which flow from its enjoyment. Hence I consider the smallest number of rules with which our prison can be usually governed, the most favorable for the improvement and elevation of its inmates.

But, secondly, supposing the laws to be well and wisely framed; then proper administration falls next to be considered; and here, as elsewhere, this is not the least difficult branch of the labor. To procure persons who are at once competent and faithful is not easy. The successful participant in such tasks must possess many endowments and qualifications, which have not hitherto been wont to seek occupation in this kind of labor. Not to insist upon that intelligence, purity, and elevation of character, without which *noval effort* can go where he apprehended in its best light, or successfully prosecuted, there must be firmness, supported by kindness; a lively sense of justice; inexhaustible forbearance; good temper and equanimity; vigilance; faithfulness in detail; quick perception; ready understanding of character and motives; and above all, real dignity, which, without displaying itself, shall be at all times felt in such a manner as to engage obedience and arouse hostility. To persons so endowed, the task of moral government is comparatively easy; for those not, nearly impossible. In the government of this prison, with such assistants—and I endeavor to have such only—it is often practicable, and not unprofitably wisest, to omit punishments altogether. In cases of offences the true guilt of the same individual is often widely different, never being measured by the offence alone, but by that taken in connection with the physical condition, character, capacity, motives, experience, and other circumstances of the offender.

Thus, when the use of silence was an important feature in our government, its violation was in some cases followed by severe correction, while in others it was only noted to admonish or re-arrange with the offender. To a person incapable of penetrating to the inner susceptibilities and mental aspects of a action, such treatment might every well seem like what it has been described to be—mere caprice. To those who know, and will be at the pains to weigh and judge in the matter, it will seem far different. I exercise my own discretion, when it becomes necessary to institute a new rule, whether all the inmates of the prison shall be subject to it or not, and also how long it shall be adhered to. The fact that a general rule has once been established, is not conclusive evidence to my mind that it is to be ever thereafter necessary; or that what

may be very wholesome restraint or indulgence to the majority, might not be injurious or intolerable to others.

These are a part of the views and opinions which I have endeavored to reduce to becomingly spoken of by others. But I may be permitted to say, that my own hopes change, have been very far exceeded by the progress they have actually made in mental and moral culture, in self-control, in charity and forbearance towards each other, and, indeed, in the cultivation of many of those virtues which can alone confer happiness, and fit them to live in society without molesting it, and enjoy the liberty to which they must one day be restored, either for good or evil.

Q. In leaving out of your code of laws for the government of the convicts those laws which you consider as merely arbitrary, or adopted more for the ease and comfort of those in charge than for the benefit of the convicts? and in the exercise of your own discretion as to different punishment to different individuals, according to circumstances, and in case of infraction of your own laws, what has been the effect upon the general discipline of those under your charge; and especially as to obedience and submission to punishment as you may think proper to administer?

A. I think the effect of the mode of government I have endeavored to define has been, to secure more perfect submission, a greater degree of cheerfulness in obedience, and very generally a hearty desire to cooperate with the officers to preserve good order and kindly relations throughout the institution. In some cases offenders against our rules have pronounced their own penalties, and indicated their voluntary upon themselves; and I have a recollection of a case for nearly two years, in which the justice of any punishment that we have inflicted has been called in question by the punished, or by any one of her fellow-prisoners.

Under the influence of these rules the number of offences has been greatly lessened, and their character materially changed. They are less violent and wanton than formerly. Except in rare instances, indeed, they are little different from those which are found when any community of people is assembled. An offensive word is rarely uttered, and resistance to any requirement is scarcely ever made. When I have extraordinary evidence or first to convince them, that however disagreeable it may be to yield, it is but reasonable and all proper for them to do so. The instances are very rare in which such persuasion will not prevail to any necessary extent. It takes away from obedience the character of blind submission, and makes it an intelligent act.

At the close of this examination Mrs. Farnham handed to the committee the following extract from the Hudson River Chronicle:

The following letter was received by a clergyman of this place last week, and we are informed that another of our divines has received one of a similar import from the writer of the one we publish.

As the correspondence refers to a public institution, and those who are charged with its administration, we have thought that we do not violate the sanctity of private correspondence in publishing it. The reverend gentleman, in his publication at our earnest solicitation, and we give them publicity in the hope, and with the desire that it may lead to an investigation.

Here are the letters:—

61 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, August 4, 1846.

TO THE REV. MR. MOSE, OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, SING SING.—
Rev. Sir: I learned a few days since, with profound mortification and regret, from a quarter entirely respectable, that you have recently found it to be within the sphere of your duty to make state the few in prison at Sing Sing, which if established, would render the continuance of her confinement with the prison *shameful*, and highly censurable in those to whom the selection of that officer is intrusted.

The language used by you imports that Mrs. Farnham is herself a woman of ill fame; that she permits to her husband, improper intercourse to be had on between her and another man; and that she has had access to the female prison, for a like purpose, at improper hours of the night, which her consent.

Of course charges like these, coming from so responsible a quarter, involve too serious consequences, at least by those who are charged with the institution to which she is attached, to be overlooked or passed by in the expectation of the approval of the public service. The facts in relation thereto are sensible of this than yourself, and I cannot suppose that these remarks could have escaped you, and you had fully established yourself that they imported truths which concerned the public to know, and that their utterance could in no event be an injustice to the party

whose livelihood they put in peril, and whose happiness and influence they might destroy. As one of the inspectors of this prison, and, in common with my colleagues, responsible for the official conduct of such of its officers as are subject to our appointment, I have felt it to be my duty to ask you if I have been correctly advised of the statements you are reported to have made respecting Mrs. Farnham, and if so, that you will have the kindness to furnish me with the evidence or authority which have led you to entertain them.

I feel that I owe you no apology for this request, for you must be too solicitous for the welfare of the unfortunate creatures committed to this lady's charge, to permit your silence to perpetuate an injustice which you must esteem fatal to the highest interests of those who receive it.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant.

JOHN BIGELOW, Inspector, etc.

The evident object of the above letter was, to repeat an untrue charge, and attribute it to Mr. Morse, supposing that the reverend gentlemen would explicitly deny having made such utterance. This was to be published (without the letter which called it forth) as a complete refutation of any stories that have been, or hereafter may be, circulated respecting the character and official conduct of the matron. How far he has succeeded, may be ascertained by a perusal of the following reply, which we have obtained for publication:—

SING SING, August 10, 1846.

TO MR. BIGELOW, INSPECTOR OF THE STATE PRISON AT SING SING.—

DEAR SIR: I received a communication from you on Tuesday last, making inquiry concerning certain statements that you had learned had been made by one in relation to Mrs. Farnham, matron of the prison at this place.

I can assure you that I was pleased to receive your epistle, hoping that there is a *stranger dealer* on your part to ascertain the real state of things to which you allude. If this be the case, I pledge myself to do all that I can, consistently, to assist you in the work. But if you desire pursuing the same process that has given the inspectors such notoriety for the past six months, I will have nothing to do with the matter.

In the meantime, do not entertain the idea that any number of letters addressed either to the clergy or other citizens, will render us silent on a subject which cries so loud for redress.

I will not vouch that there was an improvement in the moral *life* of the matron and culprits, after a free use of "Fowler's Social Intercourse," and such like *eye-case* books.

Yours,

B. C. MORSE.

The above correspondence must convince the public that the prison is a sink of pollution, unfit for the purposes for which it was designed; and we demand an investigation on the part of the inspectors. If they will institute an investigation, open and free to all, and allow us to introduce and examine witnesses, we will show them that the affairs of the prison are grossly mismanaged; that scenes of iniquity, of horrid cruelty, and of excessive indulgence, daily occur within the prison walls, and that the actions of some of its rulers are unworthy of, and would cast disgrace upon, the most abandoned of God's creatures.

If the inspectors really desire light—if they, in truth and sincerity, would correct the abuses that are known to exist at the prison—they have but to "seek and they shall find."

Will they give us an impartial investigation? or must we wait until the meeting of the Legislature, and then force them to be honest and to do their duty?

We await your action, gentlemen.

As the committee, supposing they had finished their labors so far as related to this prison, had made arrangements to leave for New York on that afternoon, they could not then enter into a further investigation. Believing, however, that they should but partially discharge their duty, if, after having been made acquainted with charges so seriously implicating the character of the matron of this prison, they should close their examination without attempting to discover their truth, they addressed letters to the editor of the Hudson River Chronicle, and to the Rev. Mr. Morse, informing those gentlemen that they would resume their investigations on a specified day, at the American Hotel, in Sing Sing, and respectfully inviting each of them then and there to attend, for the purpose of substantiating their charges. The Rev. Mr. Morse did not even deign to reply. The editor of the Chronicle excused himself for not meeting us, by telling us we did not possess his confidence; that the Association were the tools of John W. Edmonds and Mrs. Farnham; that the then recent change of policies inserted him an examination by a committee of the Legislature; and concluded by subscribing himself, "with all due respect, etc., etc., J. B. Swain."

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COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Having been foiled in their attempt to obtain testimony in this quarter, the committee next turned their attention to Mr. Luckey, to whom they addressed, at his request, a letter propounding the following questions:

1st. Did Mrs. Farnham use improper books, either for the morning reading in the chapel, or for distribution among the convicts, and if so, please state what they were? 2nd. Has there been, to your knowledge, any mal-administration of government during the past year, and if so, please state of what character?

3rd. Has any unlawful use of the prisoners' time been allowed during the past year, and if so, at what time, and on what occasion?

4th. Has Mrs. Farnham shown any marked indifference to the best interest of the State in her management of the prison during the past year, and if so, how, and on what occasion?

5th. Have you ever had reason to believe that Mrs. Farnham deprived the prisoners of the Bible, or discontinued its use among them?

6th. Did she ever attempt to introduce any immoral or irreligious works for the use of the prisoners, or any to which you felt bound to object, and if so, please state what they were?

7th. Supposing the 6th query to be answered affirmatively, did she urge those works after you had expressed your disapprobation?

8th. When Mrs. Farnham delivered Fowler's works to you, did you understand or particularly interested to have them circulated among the prisoners?

9th. Was not the library of the prison under your immediate inspection and control?

The committee, in making these inquiries, limited their investigations to the last fiscal year, as at the close of that period Mr. Luckey, in his annual report, had taken occasion particularly to express his entire satisfaction, not only in regard to the conduct of the inspectors, but also in relation to all the officers of the prison. To these queries Mr. Luckey replied that the limitation above made, "rendered it impossible for him to respond to some of our questions in a manner which, in his opinion, the pecuniarities of the case required," and that on this account he preferred making any commendation or correspondence, and with it, the examination of the committee of the female department of the Sing Sing prison.

JOHN DUER, } Committee
JOHN D. RUSS, } of
ABNER BENEDICT, } Investigation.

that it is next to impossible perfectly to guard against the encroachments and attacks of those foul vermin which are so disgusting to every cleanly housewife. In a prison, where the only means of purification is the white-wash brush, no hiding-place should be allowed them; and on this account we regretted to observe, that in the cells, instead of iron bedsteads, pine boards were provided, which, from the long period many of them had been in use, must necessarily have afforded a harbor for swarms of those pestiferous little animals. Unless the attacks of these animals are considered and intended as a necessary part of punishment, we would suggest the immediate adoption of those measures most calculated to rid the prison of their presence.

WORKSHOPS.—The slight examination we were enabled to give this department, and the limited knowledge of the committee in relation to mechanical operations, will not allow them to give an opinion as regards the adaptation and arrangement of the different workshops, for the different purposes for which they are employed. It appeared, however, to the committee that improvements might be suggested, which might add to the convenience, and at the same time administer to the discipline, of the prison. There is, however, one subject connected with this branch, on which they feel competent to speak with more assurance, and that is, in regard to the closeness, and confined and poisonous air of almost all the workshops. This was apparent in the State-shops, weaver's-shop, and particularly in the file-shop, where, added to the exhalations from 150 men, the air is further contaminated and consumed by a couple of blacksmiths' fires or forges.

HOSPITAL.—The same defect was apparent here which we have noticed in other parts of the establishment; a defect the more inexorable, as good air is as necessary for a speedy restoration to health as good food, or medicine itself. Without it the exercise of the greatest skill, the most unwearying attention, and the most appropriate remedies will frequently prove unavailing. We cannot but think it reflects great negligence on the part of the medical attendant, never to have presented this subject for the consideration of the Inspectors and the Legislature.

Besides an imperfect ventilation, the room appeared to us deficient in that exact and perfect order and neatness which ought to exist in such a place. The walls were cracked and yellow, discolored by flies and lamp-smoke, and cobwebs were discovered in different parts of the room, some of which seemed of long standing; the floor was also very dirty. The beds appeared to be tolerably comfortable, but they were spread upon cots, and of course subject to the same objection as the bed-boards in the cells. No apparatus is provided for bathing, and no attempts seem ever to have been made to enforce personal cleanliness; in fact, several of the prisoners informed us that it was a frequent recurrence for prisoners to enter the prison dirty, from the workshop, and die without being once cleansed.

The intelligent physician who presides over this department is surely well aware of the importance of cleanliness in a medical point of view; and it is a matter of astonishment that he should have allowed such a state of things to exist. His own reputation, as well as the interests of the prison, are materially affected thereby.

Many cases of great hardship and suffering, arising from a want of medical advice during the night, came to our knowledge; and from all we could gather, we are persuaded that the medical officer should be a resident of the prison, or in juxtaposition with it, so that he might be called at any hour of the night. Two or three recent cases of individuals being attacked in the night, and lying in great agony and suffering until the morning, were named to us; and in two cases, one of apoplexy and the other of cholera, life was absolutely endangered by the delay. Other advantages, beside that of being always ready, might be secured by such an appointment. As convicts frequently feign sickness or insanity, it would afford the physician a better opportunity of judging of the fact. And with his attention constantly directed to those general laws of hygiene

so essential to be observed in the management of a prison, he would be enabled to suggest those alterations and changes in diet, dress, and employments, which the health of the prisoners and the profit of the State require. He might also afford able assistance to the chaplain, as a moral instructor. It appears to us that a thousand dollars appropriated yearly to such an object, would be profitably invested.

CLOTHING.—The clothing of the prisoners seems generally acceptable. It consists of a jacket, vest, pantaloons, and cap, of white and black striped cloth, with cotton shirt, woollen socks, good shoes, and in some instances drawers, etc., etc. Com complaints are sometimes made in this particular, and we have no question but these complaints are in many instances well founded. Particular attention should be paid to cases of this character.

The only general complaint, in regard to clothing, seemed to arise from the want of sheets and pillows. To supply this deficiency the prisoners are driven to various imperfect substitutes, which consist for the most part in using their clothes, and sometimes shoes, for this purpose; the shoes are placed toe to toe, at the heads of the beds, and the clothes thrown over, to keep them in place and render them more agreeable. The shoes being made of stiff leather, answer very well in winter; but when summer comes, and they are worn without stockings, they become exceedingly offensive. The rules of the prison make it imperative upon the agent to furnish pillows; but notwithstanding our visit was at least three months after the rule was adopted, no effort had been made to comply therewith. Sheets do not appear so absolutely necessary as pillows; but when we consider the humanizing effect of these little matters, we cannot withhold our opinion that they are exceedingly important as means of discipline. We see all about us, in life, how easy it is to elevate, by delicate attentions, cleanliness, and comfort, and how easy to brutalize, by neglect, and filth, and wretchedness.

DIET.—The constant fault-finding, in regard to provisions, as well as the evidence of our own senses, lead us to a more particular examination of the subject of diet than we might otherwise have made. It is a reproach to any officer placed over an establishment of this kind, that he should, with the daily means of detection in his power, allow frauds to be committed upon the poor prisoners like those which will appear from our extracts from the kitchen-books, and which are remembered still more enormous by the facts proved by the testimony of the keepers and our own inspection, that provisions were not only poorer in kind than those contracted for, but were in some instances so bad in quality as to be even offensive to the senses of taste and smelling. But let the testimony speak.

TESTIMONY.

John C. Neill, agent for Hotchkiss & Smith, carpet department:

Q. Please state your knowledge in regard to the food of the prisoners?

A. It appears to be nearly right at present, although about four or five weeks since it was far from being right.

Q. What has been the general fare of the prisoners during the year?

A. I have not taken notice of the food throughout the year; but my attention has been occasionally called to it by seeing large quantities of swill leave the prison, which has not been the case lately to such an extent.

Q. Was there any thing else that attracted your attention to this subject?

A. The falling off of the men in their work, which they attributed to want of ability to labour on account of bad provisions, and also that their food, such as it was, was not well cooked.

Q. How long did the falling off continue?

A. From the time I came here I have found the men complaining occasionally, until within the last four or five weeks.

Q. Do the men now work better than they did before?

A. We get more work out of them now, in the same time, than we did before, as they do nearly as much work as they did when days were longer.

Prison Hospital, Sweden

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Prison

The three and a half bushels of potatoes per hundred rations, provided for in the contract for the first six months, has resulted in a full supply of vegetables for the first *four months of the year only*: in June, a partial supply for fifteen days; July, for four days; and in September, for eleven days. In the other months no vegetables were supplied.

The following extract from the contract for rations, made by Philip Earl, of the city of New York, with Hiram P. Rowell, agent of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, commencing November 1, 1845, and ending October 31, 1846, will show the quality of the provisions provided for by the contract, and the extract from the kitchen book, previously given, will show the actual supply:—

Each hundred rations of *salt supplies* shall consist of one hundred pounds of good merchantable inspected prime lard; slaughtered and packed this coming fall and winter, or seventy-five pounds of merchantable inspected prime pork; fifty pounds of good merchantable sifted Indian meal; two gallons of good molasses; two quarts of good cider vinegar; two ounces of good ground pepper; one quart of fine salt; and three and a half bushels of potatoes, or their equivalent in beets, turnips, carrots, onions, peas, beans, and rice, at the agent's discretion, and two quarts of rye in the grain.

The contract for 1847 differs from the foregoing only in making the provision for supply of vegetables discretionary for the first six months, instead of absolute, and in providing for a supply of fresh meat twice a week during six months of the year, at the rate of 87 pounds per 100 rations.

CLEANLINESS.—The rules of the prison require that each prisoner should be provided with a pocket handkerchief or a towel. Both these articles seem indispensable; and certainly little can be said in favor of an arrangement which provides but one article for two such discordant purposes. The use of blankets, instead of sheets, the want of pillows and pillow-cases, the difficulty of obtaining the means necessary for personal ablu-tion, all encourage and teach uncleanly habits. And although weekly provision is made for clean shirts and stockings, and the floors of the cells, besides being occasionally swept, are almost daily besmeared with whitewash, this is only making clean the outside. We trust all these things will be remedied as soon as the Croton is introduced.

The washing of the establishment is performed by the convicts, in rather a primitive manner; and although it is often shockingly ill-dour, it nevertheless answers, and will perhaps be considered *good enough for convicts*. But whatever may be the facilities for washing, there is no proper arrangement for drying, at least in the winter season; so that frequently the galleries of the prison are necessarily crowded with wet clothes, thus rendering the air impure, and filling the cells with moisture, making them unhealthy and disagreeable. An establishment like this should, without doubt, possess a drying-room, as well as a proper apparatus for washing.

EDUCATION.—By an examination of the prisoners in the prison at Preston, England, it was shown that, out of 146, 135 were found who could not say the Lord's prayer, and 116 who could not answer the question, Who is your Saviour? This startling fact led us to similar inquiries in this prison; and although in every instance in which we supposed there could be any reason to doubt the assertion of the prisoner, we insisted upon his attempt to repeat it, we only found about one in every ten that could not repeat it perfectly; a most striking and decided difference in favor of the education of our prisoners. But notwithstanding this flattering comparison, much remains for us to do, in properly diffusing moral, religious, and ordinary instruction. The sentiment of the poet, "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring," seems peculiarly applicable to the case of prisoners: for while small draughts intoxicate, we may with safety rely on drinking largely to sober them again. Many of the prisoners show an anxious desire for information, and in some of the cells we found libraries of from ten to thirty volumes, of the higher branches of mathematics, physics, and philosophy. These prisoners had been a long time in confinement, and had made most of their proficiency in these branches while in duration.

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To afford all the necessary opportunities for instruction, the number of teachers should be increased five fold; and, in fact, every keeper and officer of the prison should not only be competent, but required to take part, at stated times, in the particular instruction of the convicts, while his daily conversation and demeanor should be hourly and constantly conveying the great lesson of moral duty and obligation. More attention should be paid to procuring and selecting a library for the use of the convicts. We are persuaded that much good might result from assembling the convicts daily, morning and evening, in the chapel, for five or ten minutes, for prayer.

OFFICERS.—A great change has been effected in the officers of this prison, within the last two years, and a higher order of intellect been sought for and obtained, than was ever before employed. Some few keepers, to be sure, still remain, on whose brow nature has written "animal;" but these only hold their places by an uncertain tenure, and occasion will only be wanting to fill their places more acceptably. We fear, however, that the standard is not yet sufficiently elevated, and that their pay is inadequate to the imposition of those high and important functions to which we have just alluded.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.—This system, under ignorant, weak, or dishonest officers, seems best suited to advance the pecuniary interests of the institution; but with a judicious, capable, and energetic officer, it is only paying to another the profit the State ought itself to realize. Besides, it is liable to so many objections, on account of the various ways in which it interferes with the discipline, and consequently with the reformation of the convicts, that it is questionable whether the pecuniary gain is not more than compensated for by the moral loss.

HEALTH.—So far as the appearance of the prisoners is an indication of their state of health, we should not expect to find a very high standard in this prison. Constant confinement to the cell or the workshop, with previous exposure, undoubtedly prevents that high tone of bodily vigor which is so frequent among a free population. This, however, is an evil incident to imprisonment, and common to all prisons; but this prison falls far beneath the average of our prisons in point of health, the deaths last year amounting to almost four in every hundred of population. To what cause is this increased mortality to be attributed? Is it to be mainly ascribed to the great number of prisoners; the piling of gallery upon gallery; to diet, discipline, or medical treatment?

The diseases of the past year seem to have been similar to those of former years, with the exception of the scurvy, which attacked between thirty and forty of the prisoners, but which was, in most instances, speedily conquered. There is, however, one young man in the hospital, who has been rendered a cripple for life through this disease, and is obliged to walk on his knees.

It is a disgrace to the State, that, in the midst of a country producing such a profusion of vegetables, they should suffer the convicts to be deprived of the necessary and health-giving aliment until such results are produced.

KITCHEN.—Next to providing good food, is the necessity of having it well cooked. Indeed, poor food may be rendered palatable by proper attention to the manner of preparing it, and good food rendered unpalatable and disgusting by carelessness and indifference. The convicts in this prison have to submit to the insufficiency of one of these evils constantly, and to both occasionally. This indifference about preparing the food, has an undoubted influence on the discipline; and we have no doubt but by improving the cooking, the discipline would be improved.

If it is necessary for punishment that men should live on disgusting or unwholesome food, it is equally necessary, for productiveness, that their diet should be comfortable and wholesome. The practice of carrying their food to their cells, there to be consumed, seems highly objectionable, as the food, however well it may be cooked, becomes

cold before it is eaten, and is thus rendered unpalatable; and in the winter season, we are informed, it is sometimes frozen before it is used. The table system seems to be decidedly preferable to the present plan of eating in the cells, and we would urge its adoption, both for the purpose of economy and comfort.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—The attempt to enforce the law of silence has given birth to many stratagems and devices, how most effectually and safely its penalties may be avoided. That it is utterly impossible to prevent communication, is apparent from the admitted fact, that any unusual occurrence, or interesting intelligence, is known throughout the prison within twenty-four hours after it happens. It would be impossible for us to describe all the various plans that ingeniously has devised for the purpose of defeating the intentions of the law. We shall, however, enumerate a few of them, for the purpose of showing how frequent and various are the opportunities thus afforded for communicating with each other. After a short novice prisoners learn to converse without moving their lips; so that, amid the din of the workshop, with their eyes fixed steadily upon their work, they are frequently able, in this way, to hold free communication. This also happens in the lock-shop, where they are thrown into such close proximity. Another mode of communication is, by means of notes scratched upon leather, written with chalk or coal on chips, or with pencil on scraps of paper, and handed along the line while manœuvring in the yard. Those in adjoining cells communicate by means of pieces of paper tied to a string, and thrown from one cell-floor to the other. Notes are occasionally written on slates or pieces of paper, and left with directions to the hall-boys to carry to such or such a cell, and get an answer or not, as the case may require. Besides these indirect methods, there is a vast deal of direct communication.

PUNISHMENTS.—The rules of the prison, established in September last, by the inspectors, provide that all punishments shall be ordered by the principal keeper, and limits their kind to the following, viz. of deprivation of food—privation of bedding, of books, of tobacco—change of work, of dress, of rations—solitary confinement—shower-bath—the lash. The penalties of the lash and shower-bath can only be inflicted in the presence of the keeper.

Previous to the adoption of these rules, the keeper of the prison had himself commenced the work of reform, in which he has steadily persevered to this moment; and it is gratifying to know, that while the discipline of the prison is perfectly maintained, the number of offences and amount of punishment have rapidly decreased.

Under these circumstances, and with the confident belief that the present keeper intends most strictly to carry out the good work which he has so suspiciously begun, we feel sorry to be obliged to call attention to an occurrence which perhaps was more than anything else, instrumental in bringing about the very melioration we have just described. We should not, however, have performed our duty as faithful examiners, if we had omitted to notice so questionable a use of power. The following testimony is therefore presented.

Extracted from the journal of the keeper, *Harman Eldridge*—

January 29, 1846. Opened in good order. Mr. Coates sent for me about half-past two o'clock, and informed me that two of his negroes had been quarrelling. I informed him that relief should be sent him, and directed him to take them into the hall and punish them. When Mr. Coates arrived in the hall with Orange and Johnson, Orange laid on him, and threatened the life of any person that should venture to lay hands on him, and drew his knife. After striking at Mr. Coates, he retreated into his cell, tore off a piece of the bunk, and succeeded in taking a pole, about six feet long, from Mr. Coates, all of which he had in his cell, and swore that he would die or take the life of some one before he would yield. Various efforts were made before we could secure him. After a desperate effort, Orange was taken from the cell, and punished about 50 lashes. I then put a pair of shackles on his ankles, and placed him in the outer ward. Thus ended the most unpleasant afternoon I ever experienced.

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The testimony of the man *Orange*.—A man down in stone-shop smashed my finger. I told him he ought to take care, and when he went out doors he struck at me; I feinted off; he struck often; I dodged, and the barrow man finally jumped between us. I don't think I struck Peter, but believe I kicked at him once. The man had a mallet, and said he would kill me. Mr. Coates came out; I went into the shop. Mr. Coates ordered me to stand by the stove while he took the other man to the slanty and talked to him. Mr. C. and the man then returned to the cell, and Mr. E. did not say anything to me. After Mr. E. left, Mr. Coates ordered me to the hall to be flogged. I told Mr. C. I had been flogged once or twice, and I have now done nothing worthy of flogging. Are you going to flog Peter, too? None of your business, was the reply. He said to me to pull off my jacket. I told him I had done nothing, and did not calculate to be tied up and beat this way. You won't pull off, then? I told him I would leave the case to the inspectors, but I would not pull off. Mr. C. did not say anything more, but Mr. Van Wart laughed off and struck me over my head with a club. They sent for Mr. E., and he told me he would give me five minutes to pull off. I refused. Guards were sent for, and Mr. C. struck me with a club. I struck Mr. Coates. The guards pricked me with their bayonets, and I ran into the cell. I have three scars where I was stabbed. I was in the cell; they asked me to come out. I told them they might as well kill me in the cell as out. They sent for hip-poles and punched me till I could not stand. They then caught me by the heels and dragged me out, tied me up, whipped me, and then put me here. Three of them whipped me—gave me about fifteen lashes apiece. I was kicked in the head when dragged out of the cell by Mr. Van Wart. While I was in the cell Mr. Eldridge fired at me with a pistol, which took effect in my wrist. After the whipping they put me in here, and kept me on bread and water eight months. My legs were shackled. The shackles were only removed yesterday. My wrist is not sound yet. After the eighth month I had the ordinary ration.

The above narrative was taken down by one of the committee, in Orange's cell, and as nearly in his own words as possible.

John Coates, assistant keeper, deposes and says:—Peter Orange was sent to my shop to work about ten days before the occurrence I am about to relate. I was coming down to the shop and saw him and Johnson scuffling. When I arrived at the door, one barrow malleted the other, parted with the other, and then came into my shop and inquired differently, and wrote a note to Mr. Eldridge, wishing him to come to my shop (stone.) Mr. E. came in and said he would send relief, and ordered me to take the man into the hall and punish him. I took Orange first, and then fetched Peter. I told O. we must have five minutes to whip both. He wanted me to whip Peter first, then he would pull his shirt off. I ordered him, peremptorily, to take his shirt off, and he refused. I then sent for Mr. E., and he came and ordered him to take it off, and he disobeyed. I think Mr. E. repeated four or five times the order, and the last time told him he would give him five minutes to consider; and if he did not leave it off, then he would bring some one that would force him; and he brought two guards with bayonets. Mr. E. directed the guards to close in on Orange for the purpose of getting his shirt off. They did not act as I should, and got him in a position where we could not get at him; got him up against a wall; we could not get at him, and I struck him with a stick, with intent to break his arm, but my stick broke, and he made a jump at me with intent to jam me against a post, and I cleared him; he struck at me at the same time; by that means he escaped the guard and got into the cell, and was requested to come out, and he got the knife that was in the cell, and bunk leg, and swore he would kill the first man that entered. I tried to strike him out of his cell, but could not succeed. Mr. E. then requested him to come out. He replied he would die first. I went into the blacksmith's shop and got a piece of iron for the purpose of pulling him down. We did not succeed; and Mr. E. told him if he did not come out he would shoot him; and gave him some time to deliberate. He still refused, and Mr. E. fired twice. We could not get him out thus. The door was shut when Mr. E. fired. We then sent for hip-poles; with these we effected his subjugation by beating him down. I and Mr. Van Wart then went in and dragged him out. We were then directed by Mr. E. to take his clothes off, which he refused to do. I called him a Guess he gave him about twenty cuts. I don't recollect whether Mr. Van Wart flogged him; I can't say whether I did or not. I flogged Guinea Pete, I know, often. After being flogged, he was shackled and leg ironed up upon him, when he threatened, if ever he got clear, to take the life of some of us.

Q. What effect would it have had upon the discipline of the prison to have left him in solitary confinement?

A. I think it would have been very ruinous, as the cell did not belong to him, and we should have been obliged to have turned another convict out of his place; thus showing that we had been failed in an attempt to correct.

Experiment had already been made upon him in solitary confinement.

Sing Sing, November 10, 1845.

JOHN COATES.

Sworn to before the Inspecting Committee.

Mr. Stephen Van Wert, assistant keeper. Mr. Coates called me into the hall, and asked Tom why he would not pull off his shirt; he said he would be damned if he would. I told him it would be worse for him if he did not; and he said his clothes fitted too snug, and he would not pull them off for any man. I told him I would get some black fellows and have his clothes taken off; they said, I want you to undertake one thing, I calculate to die before I get out of this, and some of you have got to be buried with me, you must make up your minds to that. Then Mr. Coates came in, and I told him he had better go when Mr. Eldridge. He then asked me what I was going to do with a club I held in my hand. I told him very probably he would get it, unless he yielded. Upon that, he stepped up towards me, and I told him if he raised his hand I would blow his brains out. By this time Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Coates came. Mr. E. gave him five minutes to pull his coat off, or else he would have trouble; he said he preferred trouble. Then Mr. E. told four black fellows to seize him. They refused, because he had a knife, they saw him have it before he came from the shop, and he had made up his mind to kill somebody. (Gardiner saw Robinson, Peter Johnson, and another.) Mr. E. said, if that is the case, I will send for a guard. Guard came. Mr. E. asked again if he would give up; he said yes. Mr. E. told guard to shove him up to the ring, but he would not budge only as they pushed him with their bayonets. They shoved him up to the ring, and Mr. Coates struck him with a hickory club, not as big as a man's wrist, which broke in two on his arm; and he struck at Mr. Coates, but did not hit him. Coates' feet fell off. Prisoner struck him with a small cane. Upon that, he jumped into the cell and tore a leg off one of the bunks, with which he kept us at bay. After he got in he threatened our lives; swore he would be the death of us. Then we told Mr. Eldridge it was no use, he would not submit to be shot him. Mr. E. said he did not want to kill him if he could cripple him so as to subdue him. Finally Mr. E. poked his pistol through the grates, and fired at him twice—fired at his legs, as near as I could judge. Mr. E. then asked him if he would give in; he said, No, by Jesus Christ, I would not. Mr. E. would not give up. No, by God, I would not give up; and Mr. E. fired at him again. Then Mr. E. sent after Mr. Rowell; so he came and talked to him, and got no more satisfaction than the rest. Mr. R. then said, It is no use talking with him, we must have him out, dead or alive. Mr. R. then to the cooper's yard and got a couple of hoop poles and four road-side green hickory clubs; Mr. Coates got on one side of the door, and myself on the other, and the guard punched him with these hoop poles, and he partly fell down, and I ran in; and I kept striking him, as hard as I could, on the head, to keep him down. While I was striking him, a knife fell out of his hand, and he with his foot kicked out of the door. I kept striking, and Mr. Coates' guard caught hold of his legs and dragged him out of the cell, I beating him the while, to keep him down.

After we got him out we asked him again if he was going to give up. He said no. We asked him if he would pull his clothes off. He said no. So we undertook to tear them off; and what we could not tear off we cut off with the knife that dropped from him. This was a case knife. When asked if it was not the knife that belonged to the cell, he said he should think not. The barrowman said he had a knife in his coat. We stripped him, and two of us held him up to the ring while he was tied. Mr. E. took the cats and fogged him; but how many lashes he gave him I cannot tell. Then I took the cats and took a turn at him. He did not give in then, and Mr. Coates took the cats. Finally Mr. E. said, It's no use, he does not give in. We will untie him and put a pair of heavy shackles on him. Then, after he got his shackles on, he looked round and said, By the eternal Jesus Christ, if I ever get these shackles off, and get my liberty, I will have your lives. We got four or five black fellows to carry him into the new prison, where we left him. I know not whether the shot took effect, or whether bayonets pierced the flesh. Saw blood on his arm, which I thought came from a blow.

Sing Sing, November 10, 1846.

STEPHEN VAN WERT.

Sworn to before the Inspecting Committee.

1846, pt. 2.

Mr. Hiram P. Rowell, being examined, deposes as follows:—I knew nothing of the case until Orange had made his escape into the cell. When I first saw him the cell door was shut. He was being remonstrated with, to induce him to come out. He was in a towering passion. I went to his cell door and remonstrated with him, and told him, in strong terms, of the futility of his course—said to him he would be subdued, for the sake of order and government—I think I said, at all hazards. He answered continually with oaths and blasphemy, and swore that he would not come out of his cell alive. I told him he would have to come out—if persuasion could not induce him force must; that he had not the sympathy of his fellow convicts, for that many would be ready to assist in enforcing obedience. He still persisted in swearing that he would not come out. I then left and came to the office. Soon after Mr. Eldridge again sent for me, and when I got there Mr. E. said he believed he should have to shoot him. I should have mentioned that when I first saw him he was armed with the leg of a bunk in one hand, and a knife in the other—I am sure he had a knife, as I saw the glitter. When I went into the hall I told Mr. E. if it was possible to subjugate without shooting him, it would be best, and went to cell door again, which, I believe, was still closed, and reasoned, remonstrated, and threatened, and was still answered with oaths, and refusal on his part to come out. I then left Mr. E., with the remark, that although it would be a source of regret, I did not see but he would have to shoot him.

Some little time after I went to the hall again. I was then informed by Mr. E. that he had shot at him, but was not allowed to wound or maim him—I think he said twice. He thought he had hit him. Still he would not yield. The negro stood in a angle of the cell, with his hand pressed against his groin, making considerable ado, as though he had been hit. I spoke to him again, requesting him to come out. He answered, with an oath, that he would die first. I then directed one of the waiters in the hall, with Mr. E.'s consent, to go to the cooper's yard and get two small hoop-poles, with some half dozen ends of hoop-poles for clubs. When they came, I directed the guard to punch him in the side, for the purpose of making him drop his knife and bunk leg, so that we could get at him and secure him. As soon as they had secured him I came away. I ought to state, that I was making arrangements to go to Albany, and was so much occupied as to make it difficult for me to be present during the whole affair, which lasted over two hours.

I want to say, in relation to this man, that, in all my experience in prison matters, I have never seen so much of a man as this. He deposes as this. Generally, when Mr. E. leaves the prison, its management rests with me; and I have had difficulties with him before, and have never yet found one so utterly incorrigible and hardened against reason, remonstrance, or rebuke, as this Orange.

Q. Why, when this man was put in cell and secured, was not any injuring others, was he not left to be subdued by solitary confinement, without further violence?

A. As far as my own opinion is concerned, solitary confinement had been tried, to my knowledge, without having produced any beneficial result.

Q. What effect would the leaving him in the cell, under those circumstances, have had upon discipline?

A. It would, I think, have been almost destructive of good and efficient discipline. I remarked to Orange that he would have to be punished, to prevent hundreds of others being punished for the same cause.

HIRAM P. ROWELL.

Sing Sing, November 10, 1846.

Sworn to before the Inspecting Committee.

OFFICE STATE PRISON, MT. PLEASANT,
January 12, 1847.

DOCTOR JOHN D. RUSSELL:

DEAR SIR:—Your note, dated 5th instant, containing inquiries in regard to Orange, was duly received, but a press of business prevented me from answering until the present moment.

You ask me to state the probable effect upon the discipline of the prison, if when Orange ran into the cell and the door was shut upon him, he had been left to himself? I answer, that it would have entirely destroyed the discipline of the prison; because some thirty or forty of the convicts saw that Orange said, I die now. They heard him bid defiance to the keepers, and threaten the life of the first man that should lay his hand upon him. They heard him say there would be a funeral to-morrow. They had seen him armed with a knife and a billet of wood. They had seen him aim a deadly blow at one of the keepers, and heard him roar in a madman, uttering the foulest imprecations, so loud that he could be heard all over the prison.

It was a case that required prompt action, although it was met in the most cautious manner, as you will perceive by the testimony of Mr. Rowell, our Agent.

I was determined to *subdue* him, and without injuring him, if I could. I parleyed with him a long time. So did others. I counselled with our Agent, and finally we succeeded in taking him from the cell, and secured him, so that he could neither injure himself or others. And I have no doubt it has learned the inmates* of this prison the lesson, that they cannot resist the authorities of the prison with impunity, and thereby has prevented a recurrence of a similar outbreak, and perhaps saved the lives of both keepers and convicts.

I do not know what more I can say on this subject, than has already been said to you by our Agent, Mr. Rowell. It was a sad affair, and ought to have been seen to be well understood. I have no desire, however, to ever witness the like again.

I intended to have sent you, with this, a statement in regard to the employment of our men, but I cannot possibly get it ready before the day after-tomorrow, say 14th. I am truly yours,

HARMAN ELDRIDGE.

The following testimony in favor of a mild system of prison government, will be read with interest, as it embodies the experience of individuals best qualified to judge:

David Dakin, keeper of copers'-shop. Has been keeper since 15th October.

Q. Do you keep a conduct book?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your usual course in keeping this book?

A. I minute down the offence, name of informant, the hour of complaint, and time of commission, etc.

Q. Do you minute down every offence?

A. No. Trifling offences, I admonish. But every serious infraction of the rules is reported.

Q. Do you know of any punishments being inflicted that are not noted in the book?

A. No.

Q. How many men are in your shop?

A. Forty-three.

Q. Have any men been whipped since you have been in office?

A. Only one, for lying and general misconduct—seven lashes.

DAVID DAKIN.

Martin Marcle, keeper in the file-shop, deposes and says, that he has been keeper three years and a half.

Q. Has there been any change in the government of the prison since you first came here?

A. Very great. I came in under Elam Lynes, and have continued up to this moment.

Q. Will you please state in what that change consists?

A. In the discipline and government of the prison. The government of the prison has been administered in a more kind and humane manner; but the discipline of the prison has been kept up.

Q. Do you think that the government and discipline are as good now as under the severer system?

A. Better.

Q. Do you think that the men do as much work now as under the former method?

A. I do. And perhaps I may say they have done better. At any rate, they have gone to their duty more cheerfully.

Q. Do you feel positive there has been no falling off in the amount of work done?

A. I think I am, so far as my shop is concerned. I keep the time book of the shop, as well as the job book, and besides, the contractor expresses himself well satisfied. I have occasion, often, to inquire of him, and he has often expressed this opinion.

Q. Do you keep a conduct book?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the nature of the conduct book?

A. To keep an account of the offences; the time and manner of their occurrence.

Q. What is the use of the conduct book?

* The whole scene was undoubtedly communicated throughout the prison within twenty-four hours after its occurrence.

A. It is to report to the keeper, who orders the punishment, the conduct of the prisoners.

Q. Does the keeper witness the punishment?

A. In cases of a shower bath, the lash, or any punishment of this nature, he is always present, either in person or by deputy.

Q. How long since this plan has been adopted?

A. It was adopted with the conduct book. Previous to its adoption every keeper had the privilege to punish, but each assistant keeper wrote a note to the principal keeper, stating the offence and the manner of the punishments.

Q. Was there any infraction of this rule?

A. Perhaps so, occasionally. I recollect once neglecting to do it in season myself.

Q. Do you know of any keepers having punished a prisoner, and then reported a less number of strokes than was actually inflicted?

A. Not personally; although some of the keepers have told me that they had done so. At present nothing of this kind can occur, because the chief keeper notices in the conduct book, the kind and manner of punishment, and its infliction takes place in the presence of both the keeper who made the complaint, and the principal keeper or his deputy.

Q. Do you know of any complaints having been made in relation to food?

A. Sometimes, but not very often. A few weeks since there was some complaint, but none now.

Q. How many men are there in your department?

A. There are 150 men in the fileshop, but I lock up 48. There are, in all, about 75 men under my charge in the shop. Punishments by flogging have much diminished since the last year.

Q. Do you report, in your conduct book, every offence?

A. No. There are some trifling offences for which I admonish the convict and do not report. The cases which are so called up and admonished are about one-fourth of the whole.

MARTIN MARCLEY.

The preceding testimony and the corresponding tables embody the result of our examination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN DUGR,
JOHN W. EDMONDS,
RENSELAEUR N. HAVENS,
ABNER BENEDICT,
CYRUS CURTIS,

Committee of Inspection.

INSPECTION OF SING SING STATE PRISON
AUGUST 15, 1846.

BY
JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN DUER,
F. N. HAVENS,
A. BENEDICT,
C. W. EDWARDS,
F. W. EDMONDS,
COMMITTEE.

TABLE I.—Containing the Number in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

	Prisoners of 50 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 50 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juveniles.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	Col.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	Col.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	Col.	
Number in prison at the commencement of the year	717	52	193	576	527	242	77	8	93	62	73	12	794	60	216	638	600	254	854
Number committed during the year	162	20	32	153	104	61	44	7	17	24	37	14	9	30	49	127	141	255	
Number discharged during the year	901	90	49	172	127	64	62	3	17	43	52	13	5	63	53	66	250	189	
By expiration of sentence	145	17	41	121	106	56	52	2	16	33	43	11	10	18	56	123	144	65	
By pardon	59	2	31	15	16	7	1	7	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	38	32	17	
By death	27	1	8	20	16	12	3		3	2	1	3	2	1	3	23	13	31	
By reversal of judgment																			
Number in confinement at this date	276	55	176	537	494	239	59	12	93	40	55	13	737	67	199	605	562	932	
Number committed by Courts of the United States	4						4	1		1			5					5	

TABLE II.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Prisoners in the State Prison at Sing Sing, in the course of the Year.

	Two Years.		Three Years.		Four Years.		Five Years.		Six Years.		Seven Years.																								
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	Col.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	Col.																							
Twenty Years and Above.	129	18	56	142	87	81	106	8	34	80	79	35	70	7	14	60	51	59	13	43	134	127	33	10	4	6	9	1	29	3	11	50	33	8	
Under Twenty Years of Age.	94	8	9	53	27	5	11	2	10	8	4	2	3	1	1	1	8	1	4	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.	173	26	55	195	114	86	117	9	36	30	87	39	72	7	13	64	52	57	122	14	47	137	133	36	11	4	7	10	1	29	3	11	31	34	8

TABLE II.—Continued.

	Eight Years.		Nine Years.		Ten Years.		Ten to Twenty Years.		Over Twenty Years.		For Life.																	
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	Col.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	Col.																
Twenty Years and Above.	7	3	4	3	11	5	6	10	1	50	4	31	53	63	21	33	10	32	56	8	3	5	3	12	12	6	6	738
Under Twenty Years of Age.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	4	5	1	2	2	2													66	
Total.	8	3	5	3	12	6	6	11	1	85	5	33	37	66	22	35	12	32	37	8	3	5	3	12	12	6	804	

TABLE XI.—Criminal Lunatics.

Names.	Co.	Wh.	St.	For.	Age.	Days of Admision.	State of Health known to have been on visit to Alim.	Date of becoming insane in this Prison.	If insane at present.	If removed, Date of removal.	Where sent.
Simon M. Master	1	1	1	1	37	Oct. 17, 1836		Accounts as case by as 1832	Yes	May 4, 1846	Utica.
W. H. Moore	1	1	1	1	32	Nov. 28, 1844	Good	When he came	Yes	June 14, 1845	Bloomington.
David H. Wheeler	1	1	1	1	32	April 6, 1844	Bad	"	Yes	Aug. 25, 1846	Utica.
John Kibbey	1	1	1	1	33	Oct. 4, 1844	"	Early in 1844	Yes	June 9, 1846	Bloomington.
John Tibbelen	1	1	1	1	33	Sept. 22, 1838		January, 1846	Yes	June 9, 1842	Bloomington.
John Van Stenough	1	1	1	1	33	Aug. 24, 1839		Paroxysms during his impers.	Yes	Jan. 19, 1847	Utica.
Godfrey Crayback	1	1	1	1	44	Jan. 16, 1844	Good	"	Yes	Jan. 19, 1847	Utica.
Henry Hunter	1	1	1	1	37	Nov. 23, 1843	Bad	"	Yes		
Richard Jackson	1	1	1	1	32	Sept. 26, 1843	Good	"	Yes		
Edward Grogan	1	1	1	1	36	Dec. 3, 1843	Bad	"	Yes		
Robert Linley	1	1	1	1	46	Aug. 27, 1843		"	Yes		
Thomas Torpin	1	1	1	1	46	Aug. 27, 1843		"	Yes		
John Van Stenough	1	1	1	1	33	Nov. 24, 1845	Good	Paroxysms during his impers.	Yes		
Patrick Burns	1	1	1	1	40	April 6, 1844	Bad	"	Yes		
Henry Johnson	1	1	1	1	35	Feb. 25, 1845	"	"	Yes		
William Anderson	1	1	1	1	43	Jan. 4, 1843	Good	Paroxysms during his impers.	Yes		
Joe Conover	1	1	1	1	46	Dec. 25, 1845	Good	Paroxysms during his impers.	Yes		
A. Ferris	1	1	1	1	30	Oct. 23, 1844	Bad	"	Yes		
John Davis, alias Fool	1	1	1	1	33	Nov. 26, 1838		"	Yes		
One more.	1	1	1	1	31	Dec. 24, 1842		"	Yes		
Total.	90	4	16	14	6						

* Now in Utica.

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TABLE XII.—Deaths in the Year ending 30th September, 1846.

Names.	County.	IRK.	Wh.	Rel.	Free.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Reception in Prison.	State of Health on Reception.	Date of Admission in Pris. Hosp.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison.	Dis. or Cause of Death.
Charles Sawyer	New York	1	1	1	1	25	M	Nov. 28, 1843	Diseased	July 27, 1845	Oct. 7, 1845	7 11	Scrophula & consumption.
Thomas Bryan	"	1	1	1	1	27	M	Oct. 2, 1841	Good	Aug. 25, 1845	Nov. 7, 1845	1 19 59	Consumption.
John McGowan, alias Jim	"	1	1	1	1	25	M	April 23, 1844	Diseased	June 16, 1845	Nov. 9, 1845	4 1 20	Fatals in perianth.
James Richards	"	1	1	1	1	35	F	July 3, 1841	Good	Oct. 21, 1845	Dec. 1, 1845	2 5 0	Remembrance of lungs.
Henry Ferris	"	1	1	1	1	27	M	July 13, 1840	Unknown	Nov. 27, 1845	Jan. 11, 1846	5 2 20	Consumption.
Henry Ferris	"	1	1	1	1	27	M	July 13, 1840	Unknown	Nov. 27, 1845	Jan. 11, 1846	5 2 20	Consumption.
Abram W. Haight	Dutchess	1	1	1	1	36	F	March 3, 1845	Broken arm	Jan. 12, 1846	Jan. 18, 1846	10 15	Inflammation of stomach.
Andrew Gowler	Albany	1	1	1	1	31	F	Feb. 19, 1841	Diseased	Nov. 5, 1845	Jan. 21, 1846	5 1 0	Scrophula & consumption.
William H. Brown, Jr.	New York	1	1	1	1	25	M	Feb. 16, 1844	Good	Dec. 8, 1845	Jan. 25, 1846	1 1 1	Scrophula & consumption.
Leonard Mair	Albany	1	1	1	1	22	F	Jan. 21, 1844	"	Dec. 29, 1845	Jan. 25, 1846	1 1 1	Scrophula & consumption.
Leona Gainer	New York	1	1	1	1	25	F	Sept. 27, 1843	"	Mar. 25, 1846	Mar. 7, 1846	3 5 8	Tumor in abdomen.
Thomas Johnson, alias Tom	New York	1	1	1	1	25	M	Sept. 27, 1843	"	Feb. 7, 1846	Mar. 7, 1846	3 5 8	Consumption.
Thomas Johnson, alias Tom	New York	1	1	1	1	25	M	Sept. 27, 1843	"	Feb. 7, 1846	Mar. 7, 1846	3 5 8	Consumption.
Robert Anderson	Rensselaer	1	1	1	1	38	F	Jan. 19, 1845	Diseased	Feb. 7, 1846	Mar. 13, 1846	1 1 23	Consumption.
Andrew Hawley	Orange	1	1	1	1	31	F	Sept. 16, 1845	Diseased	Nov. 5, 1845	Jan. 18, 1846	10 3 59	Scrophula & consumption.
Henry Jackson, alias H. J.	Albany	1	1	1	1	22	F	Dec. 18, 1842	Diseased	Nov. 10, 1845	April 2, 1846	3 3 35	Chronic diarrhoea.
Wells, alias H. Berman	Albany	1	1	1	1	25	F	April 21, 1845	Unknown	Dec. 23, 1845	April 3, 1846	9 3 21	Scrophula.
William Dixon	New York	1	1	1	1	25	M	Oct. 15, 1845	Diseased	Dec. 23, 1845	April 3, 1846	3 3 35	Consumption.
William Dixon	New York	1	1	1	1	25	M	Oct. 15, 1845	Diseased	Dec. 23, 1845	April 3, 1846	3 3 35	Consumption.
John Baynes	"	1	1	1	1	19	M	Sept. 13, 1844	Good	May 17, 1846	June 4, 1846	6 1 5	Diurnal vomiting.
Thomas Berry	Albany	1	1	1	1	23	F	June 28, 1846	Good	May 17, 1846	June 4, 1846	6 1 5	Diurnal vomiting.
Francis Comminet	New York	1	1	1	1	40	M	June 28, 1846	"	May 17, 1846	June 4, 1846	6 1 5	Diurnal vomiting.
William Forrest, alias Will	New York	1	1	1	1	42	M	July 31, 1843	Hemip	May 17, 1846	June 4, 1846	6 1 5	Diurnal vomiting.
Joseph Brand, alias Schopp	New York	1	1	1	1	18	F	Dec. 3, 1845	Good	Aug. 25, 1846	Sept. 10, 1846	9 9 1	Croup & hydrothorax.
Isaac B. Reid	New York	1	1	1	1	23	F	Dec. 20, 1839	Unknown	July 16, 1846	Sept. 20, 1846	6 5 10	Croup & hydrothorax.
Thomas	"	1	1	1	1	23	F	Dec. 20, 1839	Unknown	July 16, 1846	Sept. 20, 1846	6 5 10	Croup & hydrothorax.
Total.	7	82	17	13	1	38							

TABLE XIII.—Receipts.

From labor on contracts	\$47,711	69
From other labor by convicts	9,686	45
Total from labor of convicts	\$57,398	14
From convicts' deposits*	196	98
From the State treasury	18,000	00
From rent of house and farm	424	16
From sale of swill and soap-grease	945	90
Total	\$76,965	18

* Whatever money a prisoner may have at the time of his commitment, is received by the Agent, carried into his general account, and on the prisoner's discharge is paid to him. Where the amount exceeds \$10, it draws interest for the convict.

TABLE XIV.—Manner in which Prisoners were employed at the date of the Inspection.

Productive.		Unproductive.	
MALES.			
On the file contract	148	On the water-works	76
Weaving carpets	106	Sick and infirm	20
Making boots and shoes	40	In kitchen	17
Making saddlery hardware	43	Waiters	22
Making hats	25	Making and mending clothes	54
Cutting fur	40	Working about yard and quarries	22
On the cooper's contract	44	Coopers at work for State	2
Making toys	2	Total	213
Painting shades	2		
Quarrying and cutting stone	55		
Carpenters	8		
Blacksmiths	6		
Total	524		
FEMALES.			
Productive.		Unproductive.	
Making buttons	20	Sick and infirm	9
Binding hats	16	Waiters	12
Total	36	At work for the prison	10
		Total	31

1846, pt. 2

TABLE XV.—The Receipts of the Prison, for the Labor of Prisoners during the Year.

On Contracts.				
Coopers shop	\$5,099	16		
Boot and shoe shop	5,685	64		
Fur shop	4,302	53		
Hat shop	3,156	23		
Brass shop	6,194	86		
File shop	13,813	19		
Weave shops	8,709	18		
Toy shops	343	93		
Paint shop	226	17		
Button shop	90	81	\$47,711	70
Miscellaneous Labor.				
Stone shop and quarries	8,855	98		
Smith shop	95	97	8,951	95
Total earnings			\$36,663	63

TABLE XVI.—Total Cost of the Prison under the following Heads.

Total cost of prison diet	\$22,047	47
" of hospital	1,405	59
" of board of lunatics	714	80
" of clothing, bedding, and furniture	8,596	14
" of fuel and lights	7,189	70
" of stationery and postage	351	78
" of tobacco	222	86
" of payments to discharged convicts	630	17
" of officers' salaries	28,496	71
" of sundries not mentioned	1,839	57
Total expenses of prison for the year, not including additions, alterations, and repairs	\$71,345	29
Repairs, alterations, and additions, in and about the prison during the year	6,122	51
Total expenses of the prison for the year	\$77,467	80

Note.—Prison diet per head per annum, \$32 00
Clothing and bedding ditto, 9 96

TABLE XVII.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

Total expenses for the year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	\$71,345	29
Total receipts, excluding payments from the State treasury	59,965	19
Actual cost to the State, not including repairs, alterations and additions	\$12,380	10
Repairs, alterations, and additions	6,122	51
Total cost to the State for the year	\$18,502	61

This sum, divided by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, will give a little over 20 cents and a half as the cost of each prisoner per day, or \$26 67 per annum.

TABLE XVIII.—Clothing and Bedding: showing the Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner. No return.

TABLE XIX.—Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc., of Officers of the State Prison at Sing Sing.

M A L E S.					
Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Amounts thereof.
Hiram P. Rowel	Agout	46		\$1200 00	
Harmon Eldredge	Keeper	47	Feb. 1844	1300 00	House and Fuel.
Levi L. Lockwood	Clerk	47	Sept. 1845	800 00	
Adrian K. Hoffman	Physic. and Surg.	40	May, 1843	500 00	Private Practice.
Matthew D. Gordon	Chaplain	35	Aug. 1846	500 00	
John Mead	Assistant Keeper	38	May, 1843	500 00	
Edward P. Agate	"	46	"	500 00	
Jonathan Knapp	"	40	"	500 00	
Oliver Westcott	"	53	June, 1843	500 00	
Martin Marley	"	38	"	500 00	
John Coates*	"	37	Dec. 1843	600 00	
John Leggett, Jr.	"	43	June, 1843	500 00	
Erastus Hemenway	"	43	Mar. 1844	500 00	
Ward Ackor	"	38	June, 1844	500 00	
Comfort Cropsey	"	55	June, 1845	500 00	
Daniel S. Hornbeck	"	37	"	500 00	
J. Malcolm Smith	"	23	Apr. 1846	500 00	
William Hadden	"	32	"	500 00	
A. W. Burbans	"	37	"	500 00	
R. W. Smith, Jr.	"	22	June, 1840	500 00	
John P. Trucks	"	30	Sept. 1846	500 00	
Edwin Van Tassell	"	32	Oct. 1846	500 00	
John M. Gahagan	"	39	"	500 00	
David Dakin	"	59	Sept. 1846	500 00	
Lorenzo Stansbury	"	39	Oct. 1846	500 00	
Wash. D. Lockwood	"	31	Nov. 1846	500 00	
Sam Bond, Jr.	"	40	"	500 00	
George W. Lawton	Act'g as As't Keep.	"	Awaits app.	500 00	
Jeremiah O'Sullivan	"	25	"	500 00	
Abram B. Reynolds	Sergeant	23	"	360 00	
James E. Crosby	Guard	21	"	360 00	
William K. Baldwin	"	42	"	360 00	
Philip Whitney	"	46	"	360 00	
James Fanning	"	35	"	360 00	
Timothy Little	"	45	"	360 00	
Abraham See	"	44	"	360 00	
John S. Angervine	"	42	"	360 00	
Edwin Craft	"	25	"	360 00	
Gilbert Martin	"	26	"	360 00	
Thomas Hitchcock	"	43	"	360 00	
George Minnerley	"	45	"	360 00	
Seth Lounsbury	"	36	"	360 00	
Jesse Hoyt	"	47	"	360 00	
Thomas Sherwood	"	38	"	360 00	
William Wilt	"	47	"	360 00	
William Hunt	"	38	"	360 00	
Samuel Dingo	"	56	"	360 00	
William Davids	"	48	"	360 00	
James McKels	"	49	"	360 00	
Andrew Lyon	"	42	"	360 00	
Clark Minnerley	"	30	"	360 00	
Isaac Van Wart	"	38	"	360 00	
Benjamin Lyles	"	47	"	360 00	
Edwin Van Tassel	"	24	"	360 00	

* Also architect.

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TABLE XIX.—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Am'ts thereof.
Henry D. Storms	Guard	54	"	360 00	
Isaac F. Brown	"	25	"	360 00	
Nathaniel Foster	Substitute Guards*	35	"	\$1 pr. day.	
James L. Witteler	"	23	"	"	
George Washburn	"	21	"	"	
Isaac Skidgel	"	24	"	"	

F E M A L E S.					
Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Am'ts thereof.
Eliza W. Farnham	Matron	31	Apr. 1844	\$800 00	House and fuel
M. A. W. Johnson	Assistant Matron	33	"	350 00	
Caroline L. Beers	"	30	Aug. 1845	350 00	
Agnes Gordon	Acting as do.	36	Awaits app.	350 00	
Sarah Sedgwick	"	25	"	350 00	

* They perform no duties on Sunday, and are engaged on the Croton Works.

TABLE XX.—Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.

1. Cells.	} 1000 in male prison; 81 in prison for females.
2. Number of cells or rooms.	
3. Dimensions of them.	} No account kept.
4. Average temperature.	
5. How lighted.	} By windows in the outer wall.
6. How warmed.	
7. How ventilated.	} By the air which enters through the grated doors, passing off through a flue to each cell.
8. Cost of construction of prison.	
9. Cost of each cell.	} \$80,000.
10. How many confined in one cell.	
11. What books for prisoners.	} Never more than one.
12. What classification.	
13. Visitors to prisoners.	} \$500 catalogue annexed.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	} None, except among females, and these according to conduct.
16. How often fed, and where.	
17. Supply of water, and how used.	} At the pleasure of the principal officers, and almost daily.
18. Bedding, how often changed.	
	} Shirts and stockings once a week. Other things as occasion requires.
	} Black and white stripe running horizontally.
	} Three times a day, in their cells.
	} Supply deficient, and used very sparingly. In summer, bathing in the river.
	} An occasion requires. No specified time.

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INSPECTION OF AUBURN STATE PRISON.

The committee appointed to inspect the State prison at Auburn, visited the prison in November last, and made a minute, and what they intended should be a thorough examination. In addition to the statistical tables annexed, the committee have a few suggestions to make in regard to its condition, moral and financial.

Its financial condition is very prosperous. The prison more than supports itself by its own industry, and has, for a short period, accumulated a surplus. This is owing mainly to the system of contracting out the labor of the convicts; but while that system is thus attended with this benefit, it has its evils, which operate upon the moral and physical condition of the convicts themselves.

The sympathies of the officers of the prison are more naturally with the contractors than with the prisoners; and the performance of the allotted labor becomes naturally the great and most important object of the overseers. So far as the health of the prisoner is necessary to the performance of this task, it is the interest of all to care for it—no farther; but his moral condition, being no ways material to that end, is naturally and almost inevitably neglected.

This result, apparently so natural, is strongly developed in this prison. Every thing connected with its finances is in a very prosperous condition, while almost every thing connected with the moral improvement of the prisoners is sadly neglected. There is a chaplain, a Sunday school, a very meagre library, with very limited opportunities of using it, and that is all. It would surely be suggested by justice, as well as good policy, that some of these accumulations of the prisoners' earnings should be devoted to their moral improvement, so that they, as well as the community, should realize some benefit from it.

More extended instruction (for there are many who can not read or write), an additional library, with more light to enable the convicts to use it, would be of great value to them, and could well be afforded out of the surplus earnings of the prisoners.

There is less regard for the physical wants of the convicts displayed at this prison than at either of the others, and consequently more inattention to the preservation of their health.

This arises mainly from the imperfect construction of their dormitories. Built at an early period, they have none of the recent improvements as to space and ventilation. The work-shops are spacious and airy, but "the Halls," that is, the buildings containing the cells, and where the prisoners spend most of their time, are dark, contracted, and very ill ventilated. The consequence is, that the prisoners feel that, while they are laboring for the advancement of the contractors' interest, they are indulged with airy, spacious, comfortable rooms, but that when confined to their cells, where they may labor for their own benefit, they are condemned to dark and gloomy abodes, with no occupation for their minds, with no opportunity for mental or moral culture.

The evil of this state of things is apparent to the experienced eye, the moment it is cast upon the prisoners, and is seen in their gloomy looks, their desponding air, their

listless manner—and is very much to be regretted, because so inimical to moral reformation.

This utter neglect of mental occupation is attended with another evil, quite apparent. Onanism prevails to a great extent, and works its injuries to the mental and physical health. This is the besetting sin of all prisons, and is found to prevail most where least attention is paid to mental culture and occupation. Its existence is very marked at Auburn, and is doubtless one exciting cause of much of the insanity which has prevailed there. So ignorant are the prisoners in this regard, that we found some who thought that they must, for their health's sake, indulge the practice, and were astonished when informed, by us for the first time, how injurious it was.

These evils, arising out of too great parsimony, and a desire to hoard and increase a fund for the prison, could easily be corrected by the judicious expenditure of small sums which could very well be afforded.

And while this economy is practiced in this respect, in other respects it would seem to be somewhat neglected.

The purchase of materials during the year generally amounts to about \$30,000. About half this amount is for provisions which are supplied on contract, and the residue is bought in detail, in small parcels, of the shopkeepers in the neighborhood. The making of these purchases seems to be the principal occupation of the agent. We did not enter into any scrutiny to see whether these purchases were judiciously made. The opportunity thus afforded of introducing a system of favoritism among the traders, at the expense of the state, was so manifest, that we took it for granted that it did not escape the attention and watchful care of the inspectors, especially as it could be guarded against only by constant watchfulness. One thing, however, in this connection, we did observe—viz., that it often happened no one looked to see, and no one knew, whether the articles delivered at the prison were the same which the agent had bought and paid for. The law has been careful to provide for this: and it is enacted, that for all such purchases the agent shall take a bill, which the clerk shall enter in a book, and the clerk shall carefully compare the articles delivered with the bill. Thus, peculation on the part of the agent, and fraud on the part of those with whom he deals, has been carefully guarded against, through the instrumentality of an officer receiving his authority directly from the governor and senate. This duty is not properly performed at Auburn. The agent and clerk seemed to be unconcerned, indeed, of the requirements of the law in this particular; and even if they had known them, it was evident that so many of the agent's duties had been already thrown upon the clerk, that it would be almost impracticable for him to find time for the performance of this appropriate duty of his own. There is, therefore, no security that these large purchases are in all respects, either in quantity or quality, what the bill represents. Thus is a wide door opened for fraud and peculation; and in many instances, without doubt, not only the poor convict, but the State, made to suffer.

Great abuses may, and undoubtedly do sometimes, exist in the manner in which the provision contract is performed. The inducements to substitute articles of inferior quality and value for those contracted to be supplied are so frequent, that great vigilance is necessary on the part of the agent and his clerks to prevent frauds of this nature. Indeed, so adroitly do these men manage, that abuses have unwittingly been even sanctioned by the agent himself. Thus we found, upon examination, that for a considerable portion of the year mutton had been supplied to the prisoners instead of beef, and that this had been done with the knowledge of the agent, the quantity of the ration having been slightly increased, so, as was supposed, to equalize the value between the article contracted for and the article supplied. A few moments' examination of the subject, however, sufficed to convince both the agent and ourselves, that injustice was thus done the prisoners and the State, and that an actual advantage of

several hundred dollars had resulted to the contractors therefrom. With the exception of some few weeks in the early part of summer, when a bad lot of fish happened to be procured for the prisoners, we heard no complaints in regard to diet; the prisoners, with wonderful unanimity, expressed their satisfaction in this particular.

The table system for feeding prisoners has been adopted in this prison; and to it may be attributed, we think, much of the satisfaction which is so apparent in relation to the food. There is something more humanizing, or at least less brutalizing, in having the food served upon plates, spread upon a common table, with the knife, fork, salt, pepper, and all the usual adjuncts spread before them, than to have the same food all thrown promiscuously into a kid, mixed up together, and eaten in the solitary cell from off the knees. In the former case, if one man has more than he can eat, the waiter gives it to another who has less, and thus the wants of all are attended to, and instantly supplied; while in the latter, every man's appetite must be gaged by the contents of his kid.

The severity of the discipline of this prison has been materially relaxed since the appointment of the present keeper; and although both habit and education prompt him to the use of the "cut" as the most speedy and effectual instrument of punishment in almost every case, the natural benevolence of his disposition prevents the commission of those revolting acts of barbarity and cruelty which have sometimes been inflicted for purposes of punishment in our prisons. The convicts spoke of him in the kindest manner, and all agreed that a great change had taken place since his appointment. "When I came here," says one, "there was no attention paid to our private wants, and no man was allowed to bring his complaints before the head keeper, even though he should be treated with the greatest injustice."

In passing through the institution, we were struck with the large number of persons laboring under partial insanity, whose cases seemed to have entirely escaped the notice of the physician. Some few of the most excitable were, we understood, under treatment. This is said to be a great improvement on former years, as heretofore almost every one, however insane, has been whipped into labor, without much regard to this disease.

The health of the prison was, for a period during the last year, most seriously affected by an epidemic, which raged for some weeks with great severity. It broke out on the 11th of January. It was a congestive fever, of remittent type, and during its continuance attacked one eighth of the whole population of the prison. Those attacked with other diseases seemed to feel the influence of the epidemic; and two cases of consumption, and one of cancer, were apparently hurried by it to a fatal termination. It also attacked one man brought in with rheumatism. The causes of this disease were most of them of a local nature. The depressing effect of imprisonment was perhaps, with some, a remote cause; a more immediate cause, undoubtedly, was a vitiated state of the atmosphere, arising from a want of proper cleanliness and ventilation of their cells; and a still more immediate or proximate cause may be found in the fact, that the galleries of the cells were used as drying rooms, and the clothes of the convicts hung in them both day and night, filling the halls and cells with vapors and effluvia arising therefrom, which, mingling with the constant exhalations from such a number of human beings, without any attempt on any occasion properly to ventilate and purify the establishment, even by opening the windows, produced this result. This total neglect of the most common rules of Hygiene, exhibits a reprehensible indifference on the part of keepers and medical attendants, to the welfare of the institution and the interests of the convicts, and shows the importance of having a resident physician in all establishments of this character, whose special duty it shall be, among other things, to watch over and regulate this matter.

We feel it a duty, in this connection, more particularly to call attention to the sub-

ject of ventilation, as we are persuaded it has an important influence, not only upon the health but the discipline of our prisons. Every prison that we have visited, constructed upon the Auburn plan, is deficient in this particular; and though it is not a defect inherent to the plan, it is, unfortunately, an almost constant adjunct. Besides its tendency to promote diseases of the lungs, we believe it has a decided effect in producing that nervous state of the system which leads, not infrequently (in conjunction with other causes), to the disgusting habit to which we have previously alluded, and interferes most prejudicially with that equanimity of mind so essential to good discipline. Attention should be immediately directed to this subject, and those improvements and alterations suggested which shall secure to our prisons the highest degree of health and discipline of which they are susceptible.

JOHN W. EDMONDS,
JOHN D. RUSSELL,
WILLIAM T. MCCOON,
RICHARD REID,
JOSEPH MCKEEN,
JOHN S. GARLAND.

} Committee
of Inspection.

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 250 copies
 in Discipline

INSPECTION OF AUBURN STATE PRISON.

AUGUST 15, 1846

TABLE I.—*Containing the Number in the State Prison at Auburn.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	Bl.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	M.	F.	Bl.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	M.	F.	Bl.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	
Number in prison at the commencement of this year	628		68	560	494	134	49		8	41	35	14	677		76	601	529	148	677
Number committed during this year	157		20	137	117	40	19		3	16	18	1	176		23	153	135	41	176
Number discharged during this year	212		27	185	159	53	32		4	23	24	8	244		31	213	183	61	244
By expiration of sentence													148						148
By pardon													15						15
By death													31						31
By transfer to other prisons													50						50
Number in confinement at this date	573		61	512	452	121	36		7	29	29	7	609		68	541	481	128	609
Number committed by Courts of the United States	11						3						11						11

AUBURN STATE PRISON.

TABLE II.—*Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Prisoners in the State Prison at Auburn, New York, in the course of the Year.*

	Two Years.		Three Years.		Four Years.		Five Years.		Six Years.		Seven Years.																			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																		
Twenty Years of Age and upwards	114	13	101	74	40	108	14	94	85	33	10	80	83	16	429	10	123	107	23	11	1	10	0	2	28	5	23	24	4	
Under twenty Years of Age	20	3	17	3	6	1	5	4	2	0	2	1	5	2	3	4	1													
Total	134	16	118	77	46	114	14	99	89	33	10	81	117	183	12	123	111	24	11	1	10	0	2	28	5	23	24	4		

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

	Eight Years.		Nine Years.		Ten Years.		Eleven Years.		Over Twenty Years.		For Life.																			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																		
Twenty Years of Age and upwards	6	6	5	1	10	1	9	1	42	4	28	22	10	14	3	11	13	1	3	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Under twenty Years of Age																														
Total	6	6	5	1	10	1	9	1	42	4	28	22	10	14	3	11	13	1	3	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

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AUBURN STATE PRISON.

TABLE III.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table I.

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.												Prisoners under 20 years of age.												Total, Adult and Juvenile.				Grand Total.						
	M.			F.			N.			K.			E.			M.			F.			W.			N.			K.			E.				
	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.		Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	
1. Can neither read nor write	58	23	35	46	12	10	3	7	6	68	96	42	52	16	63	27	119	105	41	146	16	273	335	59	294	34	329	307	86	303					
2. Can read or write, or both imperfectly	138	56	112	59	30	18	4	12	13	3	934	4	12	13	3	934	4	12	13	3	934	4	12	13	3	934	4	12	13	3	934	4	12	13	3
3. Can read and write well	273	12	506	72	11	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	6	3	3	373	31	342	290	83	20	3	17	17	3	393									
4. Can read and write well	9	9	6	3																															
5. Literally educated	9	9	6	3																															
6. Had religious instruction	373																																		

TABLE IV.—Ages of the Prisoners in this prison.

	Black.	Whites.	Natives.	Foreign.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	8	99	90	7	37
Between 20 and 30 years of age	40	225	210	56	960
Between 30 and 40 years of age	20	134	114	40	154
Between 40 and 50 years of age	13	89	84	19	105
50 years and upwards	5	45	43	7	99
Total	86	593	481	128	609

TABLE V.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been previously committed.

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.												Prisoners under 20 years of age.												Total.											
	M.			F.			N.			K.			E.			M.			F.			W.				N.			K.			E.				
	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.		Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.		
1. Once	103	11	92	91	12	4	2	2	3	1	107	13	94	84	13	107	13	94	84	13	107	13	94	84	13	107	13	94	84	13	107	13	94	84	13	107
2. Twice	17	4	13	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	13	5	3	18	5	13	5	3	18	5	13	5	3	18	5	13	5	3	18	5	13	5	3	
3. Three	6	1	5	4	2						6	1	3	4	2	6	1	3	4	2	6	1	3	4	2	6	1	3	4	2	6	1	3	4	2	
4. Four times, or more	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total	130	17	113	113	17	5	3	2	4	1	135	20	115	117	18	135	20	115	117	18	135	20	115	117	18	135	20	115	117	18	135	20	115	117	18	

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TABLE VI.—The greatest Number at any one time.

any one time.
The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the year, Feb. 21, 1846 706
The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year 663
Total number committed to the Prison since it was built 505

TABLE VII.—Statistics of Crime.

Nature of Offence.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.												Prisoners under 20 years of age.												Grand Total.												
	Male.			Female.			White.			Black.			White.			Black.			White.			Black.				White.			Black.			White.			Black.		
	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.		Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.	Bl.	Br.	W.			
Perjury	6																																				
Against property	48	55	494	363	106	31	6	25	24	7	520	6	5	1	6	61	459	407	113	920	6	5	1	6													
Against the person	78	6	72	61	14	3	1	2	3	81	7	74	67	14	81																						
Capital sentences committed	317	30	267	271	46	30	4	95	96	4	347	313	34	397	59	347	313	34	397	59	347	313	34	397	59	347	313	34	397	59	347	313	34	397	59	347	
Imprisonment	52	31	235	181	75	6	3	3	3	314	30	239	249	66	314																						
Married	22	25	230	236	64	6	6	23	25	5	307	42	353	333	62	307	42	353	333	62	307	42	353	333	62	307	42	353	333	62	307	42	353	333	62		
Single	296	30	196	167	39	1	4	3	4	154	15	80	74	21	95																						
Having families	149	6	143	119	20	5	1	4	4	3	164	4	4	4	4																						
Worked at trades when arrested	359	92	374	370	20	5	1	5	5	389	32	356	322	66	388																						
Had parents	486	62	424	327	99	31	5	24	23	6	471	70	477	312	105	317	70	477	312	105	317	70	477	312	105	317	70	477	312	105	317	70	477	312	105		
Confessed their guilt	332	42	290	262	70	35	5	21	21	5	355	47	311	265	75	359	47	311	265	75	359	47	311	265	75	359	47	311	265	75	359	47	311	265	75		

Admitted.	Names.	Diseases.	Discharged.	Location.
Apr. 11	Edward H. Rolloff	Latent pneumonia	Apr. 23, 1846	Cutlery.
"	Robert Taylor	"	June 9, 1846	"
" 15	William Corson	Inflamed testicle	Apr. 23, 1846	"
" 17	William Vaux	Rheumatism	Apr. 27, 1846	Brushes.
" 19	George B. Loomis	Gastric derangement	Apr. 23, 1846	Shoe.
" 20	George Henry	"	Apr. 24, 1846	Machine.
" 22	Stephen Morrey	"	Apr. 27, 1846	"
" 23	Lawrence Smith	"	Apr. 28, 1846	Tailor.
" 27	Daniel Casement	"	May 4, 1846	Spin.
" 28	John Higgins	Latent pneumonia	May 4, 1846	Brushes.
May 2	John Gray	Gastric derangement	"	Shoe.
"	George Henry	"	May 14, 1846	"
"	James Perry	"	May 4, 1846	Weave.
"	Samuel Sloss	"	"	Kitchen.
"	Hiram Reed	Dislocation of shoulder	"	Machine.
" 6	Hugh O. Conley	Nausea	May 7, 1846	Cooper.
"	Hiram Stark	Pleuritis	May 12, 1846	Cutlery.
" 8	Henry Weaver	Gastric derangement	May 9, 1846	Kitchen.
" 12	William Penatas	Rheumatism	May 13, 1846	Cabinet.
"	Nicholas V. S. Wood	Griecianismus	May 18, 1846	Cooper.
" 19	Dyanthin Streeter	Gastric derangement	May 20, 1846	Cutlery.
" 29	Jacob Smith	"	June 1, 1846	Spin.
"	James Myers	"	June 6, 1846	Cooper
" 31	Albert D. Clark	"	June 29, 1846	Weave.
June 1	Elisha Slater	Gastric derangement	June 15, 1846	Carpent.
"	Ephraim Rice	Ophthalmia	June 12, 1846	Barber.
" 7	Joseph Welch	Gastric der.—8th, ophthal.	June 17, 1846	Spin.
"	Thorrit M. Nichols	Gastric derangement	June 20, 1846	Weave.
" 10	George French	"	"	Tool.
" 16	John Ross	Gastric derangement	"	Tailor.
" 17	Joab Phillips	"	June 24, 1846	Machine.
"	Jeremiah Wiley	Debility	June 30, 1846	Rug.
" 19	Anthony Young	Pneumonia	June 30, 1846	Cabinet.
"	John Crotty	Gastric derangement	June 25, 1846	Shoe.
" 21	Thomas Armstrong	Lacerated finger	June 26, 1846	Weave.
"	James Kane	Hemoptysis	June 30, 1846	Cabinet.
"	Thomas Campbell	Gastric derangement	July 7, 1846	Shoe.
" 24	Miles Wiesnora	"	July 6, 1846	Weave.
"	John Reed	"	July 20, 1846	Cutlery.
" 28	J. S. B. Watson	"	Aug 8, 1846	"
July 1	John Featherly	Gastric derangement	July 27, 1846	Weave.
" 5	John Reed	"	Aug. 4, 1846	Shoe.
" 17	Jacob Bowen	"	Aug. 1, 1846	Yard.
" 23	Samuel Howell	"	Aug. 4, 1846	Spin.
" 24	John Wells	Gastric derangement	Aug. 6, 1846	Cutlery.
" 29	Samuel Forsyth	"	Aug. 8, 1846	Kitchen.
" 30	Crownell Anthony	Cholera morbus	Aug. 12, 1846	Cutlery.
Aug. 1	John Thompson	Diarrhoea	Aug. 11, 1846	Cooper.
"	Joab Phillips	Debility	Aug. 28, 1846	Cutlery.
" 5	William Corson	Insane	Aug. 10, 1846	"
" 7	Daniel Powers	Gastric derangement	Aug. 8, 1846	Kitchen.
"	William J. Cole	Hemoptysis	Aug. 12, 1846	Cutlery.
"	William White	Gastric derangement	Aug. 11, 1846	Cooper.
" 8	William McCoy	Diarrhoea	Aug. 28, 1846	Cutlery.
"	Joab Phillips	Gastric der.—11th, feb. r.	Aug. 10, 1846	Brushes.
"	Martin Schlatt	Gastric derangement	"	"

* Died.

† Attempted to commit suicide by bleeding, shortly after a vain attempt to escape from prison. It was a few weeks after his fourth commitment here.

‡ Attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat and severing veins in each arm in several places. At present in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

Admitted.	Names.	Diseases.	Discharged.	Location.
Aug. 3	George Hley	Gastric derangement	Aug. 10, 1846	Shap.
"	William Reed	"	Aug. 12, 1846	Weave.
"	Joseph Bonds	"	Aug. 11, 1846	Cooper.
"	Ichabod Peavy	"	Aug. 10, 1846	"
" 9	Jonathan Gobbe	Cholera morbus	Aug. 11, 1846	Cutlery.
"	Orrin Mann	"	Aug. 10, 1846	Hame.
"	Patrick Parelau	"	Aug. 11, 1846	Cutlery.
"	William Torrey	Gastric derangement	"	"
" 10	Benjamin F. Smith	Pain in breast	Aug. 10, 1846	"
"	Thomas Campbell	Hemoptysis	Aug. 17, 1846	"
"	Nelson Stewart	Cholera morbus	Aug. 26, 1846	Cabinet.
"	Oxon Azan	Diarrhoea	Aug. 14, 1846	Tool.
"	William Groat	Gastric derangement	Aug. 12, 1846	Weave.
"	George W. Boyce	Cholera morbus	"	Machine.
"	Silas Doty	Diarrhoea	Aug. 13, 1846	Brushes.
"	John Peterson	Cholera morbus	"	Cutlery.
"	Steph. Wainwright	Diarrhoea	Aug. 12, 1846	"
" 12	Cornelius Collar	Cholera morbus	Aug. 14, 1846	Brushes.
"	Issac Haddock	Diarrhoea	Aug. 13, 1846	Machine.
"	William Mathor	Gastric derangement	Aug. 14, 1846	Cutlery.
"	John Towl	"	Aug. 13, 1846	Machine.
"	Ira Ralph	Diarrhoea	Aug. 14, 1846	Hame.
"	James Barlow	Cholera morbus	"	Tailor.
"	John Allen	"	"	Hame.
"	William Troop	"	"	Machine.
" 13	Benjamin Babcock	Gastric derangement	"	Cooper.
" 14	Jeremiah Decker	Cholera morbus	Aug. 15, 1846	Cutlery.
"	Augustus Wells	"	"	Machine.
" 15	Lewis Wood	Gastric derangement	"	Brushes.
" 16	Stephen Wood.	Cholera morbus	Aug. 17, 1846	Tailor.
"	Ephraim Rice	"	"	Cabinet.
" 17	George Williams	"	"	Cooper.
" 18	Rufus White	Gastric der.—20th, feb. r.	Aug. 19, 1846	Cutlery.
"	John Peterson	"	Aug. 24, 1846	"
"	Steph. Wainwright	Cholera morbus	Aug. 19, 1846	"
" 20	Anderson Rowley	Diarrhoea	Aug. 24, 1846	Rug.
" 22	S. J. B. Watson	Diarrhoea and rheum.	Aug. 26, 1846	Cabinet.
" 24	W. A. Carr	Ophthalmia	Aug. 28, 1846	Machine.
"	Ichabod Peavy	Debility and lumbago	Aug. 27, 1846	Cooper.
"	Samuel Bowen	Diarrhoea and debility	Aug. 26, 1846	Cutlery.
" 25	William Troop	Oritis	Aug. 29, 1846	Cooper.
"	George Comstock	Diarrhoea	Aug. 27, 1846	Shoe.
" 26	John Crotty	Gastric derangement	Aug. 28, 1846	Tailor.
" 27	John Conran	Diarrhoea and debility	Aug. 29, 1846	Shoe.
" 28	William Woodcock	Diarrhoea	Aug. 26, 1846	Cabinet.
" 31	Daniel Jourdan	Gastric derangement	Sept. 4, 1846	Cabinet.
Sept. 1	Henry Denton	"	Sept. 8, 1846	Tailor.
"	John Barnes	Incised wound	Sept. 11, 1846	Cooper.
" 4	John Carlton	Felvis intermittens	Sept. 7, 1846	Cabinet.
"	William Torry	Gastric derangement	Sept. 9, 1846	Cutlery.
" 6	Jonathan Handy	Latent pneumonia	Sept. 8, 1846	Cooper.
"	John Low	Diarrhoea	Sept. 7, 1846	Shoe.
" 7	Harriett Elsworth	Gastric derangement	Sept. 19, 1846	Cabinet.
"	David C. Howe	"	Oct. 3, 1846	Cutlery.
"	Nathan Garner	Sciatica	Sept. 17, 1846	Hame.
" 8	Charles Simmons	Cholera morbus	Oct. 5, 1846	Weave.
"	John Kinley	Debility	Nov. 25, 1846	Brushes.
" 9	Morgan Nichols	Latent pneumonia	Sept. 15, 1846	Cutlery.

* Died.

† A marked case. He died of phthisis pulmonalis.

TABLE XIII.—Receipts.

From labor on contracts	\$57,170	24
From miscellaneous labor by convicts	2,562	65
From visitors	3,133	57
From convicts' deposits	48	74
Total	\$62,912	20
Balance on hand from previous year	7,369	49
Total receipts during the year	\$70,281	69
Expenditures during the year, exclusive of repairs and additions	49,845	66
Excess of earnings over expenditures	\$20,436	63

TABLE XIV.—Manner in which Prisoners were employed at the date of the Inspection.

Mode of employment.	ON CONTRACTS.								Grand Total.
	Able-bodied.				Infirm.				
	Full pay.	Part pay.	Time lost.	Total.	Full pay.	Part pay.	Sick.	Time lost.	
Cooper shop	23	2	25	5	2	1	8	33	
Tool shop	17		17	5			5	22	
Carpet-making	117		117	36	4		40	157	
Hame shop	30		30	10	1	1	12	42	
Tailoring	20	2	22	14	3		17	39	
Shoemaking	16	1	17	3			3	20	
Cutlery	113	3	116	34	3	1	4	120	
Machinery	34		34	3	1		1	35	
Cabinet-making	35		35	2	2		1	40	
Total	405	5	413	65	24	4	2	95	508
STATE HANDS AND IDLERS.									
Mode of employment.	Productive.				Unproductive.				Grand Total.
	Able-bodied.	Infirm.	Time lost.	Total.	Able-bodied.	Infirm.	Useless.	Tot.	
Cooper shop	1			1				1	
Shoemaking	4	3		7	1			8	
Tailoring	16			16				16	
Cabinet-making					1			1	
State weaving	3	3		6				6	
Carpenter shop	8	4		12			2	14	
Kitchen	10	9		19	1	1	1	22	
In dormitory	3	2		5	4	3	7	12	
Hospital					1	1	11	13	
Washing	3	2		5				5	
Soap-house		1		1		1		2	
Barbers shop					2	2		4	
Total	48	24		72	9	9	14	32	104

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TABLE XV.—The Receipts of the Prison, for the Labor of Prisoners during the Year.

On Contracts.			
Cabinet-making	\$6,192	97	
Machine-making	3,533	43	
Shoemaking	4,531	43	
Carpet-making	16,580	59	
Hame-making	3,613	01	
Tool-making	1,992	34	
Cutlery	12,203	21	
Coopers shop	3,782	06	
Tailoring	2,670	32	\$55,099 26
Miscellaneous Labor.			
Cotton-weaving	89	18	
Silk works	1,981	80	
Stone shop	81	00	
Pump-making	36	75	
Sundries	2,444	90	4,633 63
Total earnings of prisoners			\$59,732 89

TABLE XVI.—Total Cost of the Prison under the following Heads.

Prison diet	\$14,326	33
Clothing, bedding, and furniture	4,624	68
Expenses of hospital	717	66
Fuel and lights	3,829	46
Printing and stationery	108	00
Expense of manufacturing	801	61
Salaries of officers	23,076	20
Sundries not mentioned	2,361	11
Total expenses of prison for the year, not including alterations and repairs	\$49,845	06
Repairs, alterations, and additions	2,637	71
Total expenses of the prison for the year	\$52,482	77

Note—Prison diet per head per annum, \$21 60
Clothing and bedding ditto, 6 96

TABLE XVII.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, etc.

Total expenses of the prison for the year, and not including repairs, alterations, and additions	\$49,845	06
Total receipts of ditto	62,912	20
Annual profit to the State, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	\$13,067	14
Repairs, alterations, and additions	2,637	71
Balance of profit from year's earnings	\$10,429	43

Note—These sums divided by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, gives 21 7/10 cents as the cost of each prisoner per day.

TABLE XVIII.—*Clothing and Bedding: Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.*

No account kept either of the raw materials, of the manufactured goods, or of the articles made from them. In the mean time they pass through several hands—keepers and convicts. No account kept of the bedding made or distributed. Each cell has 2 quilts, 2 blankets, and mattress—no pillow nor sheets. No more is given out except by doctor's orders. The bedsteads are generally wood—all except 300, which are of iron frames with a sacking bottom. Blankets and quilts are made in prison. Such are now very deficient—150 short of making a complete change. The clothing is changed in a small room, in the presence of a keeper, and 12 or 15 of them change in each other's presence.

TABLE XIX.—*Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc., of Officers of the State Prison at Auburn.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emol., and Amt's thereof.
Russel Chappel	Agent	43	June 2, 1845	\$1500 00	House, etc.*
David Footie	Keeper	49	Mar. 16, 1846	1200 00	
Jonathan Hubbard	Clerk	33	May 1, 1844	800 00	
Alonzo Wood	Chaplain		August, 1845	500 00	
Lansing Briggs	Physician		Sept. 29, 1846	500 00	
Harvey Palmer	Assistant Keeper	32	May 15, 1845	550 00	
Levi Hoernance	"	38	June 11, 1846	550 00	
Barnabas King	"	38	May 27, 1845	550 00	
Samuel W. Odell	"	31	May 15, 1845	550 00	
James Davis	"	32	April 15, 1846	550 00	
Matthew Sittser	"	48	June 24, 1845	550 00	
Zachariah Adrick	"	35	May 15, 1845	550 00	
James M. Servir	"	35	"	550 00	
William Polson	"	39	"	550 00	
Francis C. Rich	"	29	Aug. 22, 1846	550 00	
John R. Lucar	"	39	Mar. 16, 1843	550 00	
Ebenezer Allen	"	56	July 14, 1845	550 00	
Ralph N. Reynolds	"	33	Mar. 14, 1846	550 00	
William Wade	"	35	Dec. 14, 1844	550 00	
William Gilmore	"	48	Nov. 11, 1845	550 00	
William C. Halladay	"	47	Mar. 17, 1843	550 00	
Isaac M. Chadderdon	"	27	Feb. 24, 1846	550 00	
Silas Baker	"	42	July 15, 1843	550 00	
George W. Newell	"	41	Aug. 16, 1845	550 00	
Simon Culver	"	52	May 15, 1845	550 00	
Allen Morker	Guard	31	Jan. 15, 1846	360 00	
John M. Conger	"	32	June 30, 1845	360 00	
Barclay Hallett	"	36	June 24, 1845	360 00	
Thomas J. Winsor	"	45	Feb. 19, 1846	360 00	
Dewitt C. Miller	"	33	Mar. 14, 1846	360 00	
Hiram Judson	"	55	June 24, 1845	360 00	
Caleb H. Hopping	"	39	Mar. 16, 1843	360 00	
Samuel White	"	49	July 15, 1843	360 00	
Langhlin M'Cartin	"	31	June 30, 1845	360 00	
Titus Parsons	"	70	Mar. 16, 1843	360 00	
Philip Depey	"	30	Dec. 31, 1845	360 00	
Alonzo Munsell	"	31	Mar. 14, 1846	360 00	
Calvin C. Phinney	"	31	May 8, 1846	360 00	
William R. Taber	"	25	May 16, 1845	360 00	
John Richardson	"	50	June 23, 1845	360 00	
Marcus De Condry	"	37	May 16, 1845	360 00	
Oliver Drake	"	38	Aug. 22, 1846	360 00	
William M. Lee	"	40	June 30, 1845	360 00	
Foster Mills	"	41	Dec. 31, 1845	360 00	
Stephen Sumrix	"	43	Dec. 2, 1844	360 00	

* Lights and fuel, two servants, a gardener, and grass for cow: valued at \$242 50.

TABLE XX.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	770, and 5 dark cells.
2. Number of cells or rooms.	{ 4 feet wide, 7 feet long, and 7 feet high, equal to 196 cubic feet.
3. Dimensions of them.	No account kept.
4. Average temperature.	{ By windows in the outer wall, and by lamps at night.
5. How lighted.	{ By cast-iron and sheet-iron stoves on the areas, heated with wood.
6. How warmed.	{ Not at all,—only such air as gets in and out through the grates to the cells-dorm.
7. How ventilated.	Estimated at \$600,000.
8. Cost of construction of prison.	{ \$775, including cost of work-shops and out-buildings.
9. Cost of each cell.	Never more than one.
10. How many confined in one cell.	Wide catalogue of library.
11. What books for prisoners.	None.
12. What classification.	All who pay 2 shillings.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	{ Shirts and stockings once a week. Oth- er things as occasion requires.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	{ Yes, black and white running hori- zontally.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	{ Three times a day, twice at common ta- ble, supper in their cells.
16. How often fed, and where.	{ Abundant, men wash in shops and in summer baths in reservoir occasionally.
17. Supply of water, and how used.	As often as they get dirty.
18. Bedding, how often changed.	

INSPECTION OF PRISONS.

CLINTON PRISON.

The approach to Clinton Prison, from Plattsburg, 17 miles distant, on Lake Champlain, is by a road distinguished for roughness and hard travelling. It is an almost uninterrupted ascent, through deep sand, broken rocks, and water-worn gullies. The engineer appointed to survey the route, in his report correctly remarks:—"In relation to the character of this road throughout its entire distance, there is but one sentiment. The adjective comparison applies, *bad, worse, worst.*" Cadyville, on the Saranac River, the only settlement on the route, is situated 7 miles from the prison, and consists merely of an inn, and a few log houses for the accommodation of the laborers engaged in sawing lumber at this place. In a word, the entire region is composed of rocks and woods.

"The soil, composing some two-thirds of its distance, is a deep and loose sand, with paving stones sparsely imbedded. One-half the residue is clay loam, easily liable to deep rut; and the remainder is a simple *dogway* through the soil in a state of nature, made by vehicles heavily laden, among *stones, stumps, roots, and quagmires.*"

Nearly six hours were consumed by us in traveling the seventeen miles. The total ascent from the lake to the sill of the prison gate is 1,330 feet.

It is the opinion of the engineer, that the only feasible method of putting this road in decent traveling order, is by planking it with 3 inch plank, which is estimated to cost \$3,000 per mile. From the personal observation of the committee, it is very plain that, for a long time, every article of food and dress, every instrument of labor, and all the household furniture used, not only in the prison, but in the little settlement growing up around it, must of necessity be transported for many miles, at heavy cost.

Transportation to Lake Champlain cannot now be made for less than \$2 75 per ton, and will often cost more. From the Lake the cost of transportation must be greatly above this, perhaps double, and is as great from Plattsburg to the mines, as from Albany to Plattsburg, a distance of 180 miles.

The method of ventilation adopted at Clinton Prison is decidedly better than none, yet it must be admitted to be not what it should be. The plan, (if such it can be called,) consists merely, when reduced to its simple elements, of perforations in the ceiling, both of the halls and cells, with openings at the eaves of the building communicating with the external air. The effect of these latter apertures, so far as ventilation is concerned, is precisely the same as if there were *no* roof, and a communication existed direct through the apertures in the ceiling, between the halls and cells on one side, and the open air on the other. We have there, simply, at this prison, a large building, with cells for the accommodation (so far as finished) of 950 prisoners, with openings in the roof for the escape, or more properly speaking, for the cooling, of the heated air within. It is plain that, with this arrangement, the only motive power for the exhaustion of the impure air, is the difference of temperature between the internal and external atmospheres, and that there is no other means for the introduction of pure air, a copious, systematic, and well-regulated supply of which is essential to a good plan of ventilation.

As described by the Agent, "The plan adopted for ventilating this prison is as follows:—A pipe of sheet iron, 4 inches in diameter, passes from the back of each cell

near its ceiling, into the centre wall, where it is surrounded by masonry, and continued in the wall to its top in the *garret*. Higher than the top of the upper story cells. On the front end of the cells, is carried 3 feet higher than the top of the upper story cells. On these two walls rest the timbers supporting the ceiling of the hall. This elevation of the ceiling forms a pit-like recess over the whole block of cells in the *garret*. In the ceiling of the hall there is a row of ventilators, 18 inches square, and 20 feet apart. A full supply of fresh air is received into the *garret* through openings made in the projections of the roof over the building. The aggregate capacity of the ventilators in the ceiling is about three times greater than that of those of the cells."

The manner in which the process of purifying the air of the cells is supposed, by the Agent, to be carried on, is thus:—"The fresh, cool air of the *garret* falls into the pit above the cells, from whence it descends into them through the ventilating pipes; it there meets and mixes with the warm air from the stoves in the hall, which readily passes, through the lattice-work of the cell-doors. The vitiated and over-heated air passes off, through the more elevated apertures in the ceiling of the hall. . . . The heated air from the stoves in the hall enters the cells with a temperature raised in proportion to their elevation, and its heat is there counteracted by its union with a current of descending air, reduced in temperature, and increased in quantity, in a similar proportion."

There is, in regard to this matter, a singular confusion of ideas: heat is confounded with pure air: reduction of temperature is made synonymous with purification of the atmosphere; the stoves are made to radiate not heat, merely, but heated air, and the latter is spoken of as if it were fresh air heated; while, both in the verbal description and in the illustrated diagram, two currents of air are simultaneously, and at opposite points, made to enter each cell—the one, heated, through the grated door, and the other, cool, through the ventilating tube—which is plainly an impossible thing.

Much importance is attached to the fact, that there is a difference of only one degree in the temperature of the air at the floor and at the ceiling, or between the lowermost and uppermost tier of cells—all being warmed by the same fires, on the floor of the hall; while in ordinary stove-heated rooms the variation is from 10 to 20 degrees; and from this is inferred, though it is not expressly asserted, a regular purification of the air of the prison. The apertures in the ceilings, both of the halls and cells, most certainly give exit to the heat from the stoves; and so far they are the opposite of economical. But it is a great error to suppose, that in proportion to the escape of caloric, there is also removal of the impurities of the air. A high temperature does not necessarily indicate impurity of air: neither is a low temperature synonymous with purity. In short, the thermometer affords no test of the chemical condition of the atmosphere. The caloric may, and does escape through the solid walls, while the air within them is unchanged in every thing but temperature. As applied to the case before us, the reduction of the temperature of the air of a cell, by mingling together two currents (supposing this possible in the way mentioned) of different temperatures, does not imply a removal of the atmospheric impurities.

Upon a subject of so serious importance, it is unfortunate that any error should have been committed, in a new prison, where there existed such abundant facilities and material for the construction, in the most economical manner, of an apparatus which would answer the desired end perfectly. The method of ventilation adopted at the Pentonville prison might here be very easily introduced. There the air is drawn off from the cells, by means of a fire kindled in a ventilating shaft, with which all the cells are connected by tubes, at an expense of one-eighth of a penny per diem for the fuel for each cell, in summer; in winter it costs nothing, the shaft being heated by the escape heat of the furnace fires.

The expense of such an arrangement at Clinton prison would be much less than at

Pentonville: for if the escape heat of the engine and forge fires could not be used for this purpose, the fuel necessary for the purpose, lying about as it does in exhaustless profusion, would cost only the trouble of collecting it. But to the suggestion here made, of using, for this purpose, the waste heat of the fires employed in the labor of the institution, there can be no reasonable objection. One or more of the forge fires could easily be connected with a ventilating shaft, and as in the manufacturing operations of the prison it is designed to operate with the fire night and day, there will be furnished the means of a most complete and constant renovation of the air of the prison buildings, day and night, without the expenditure of a farthing beyond the first cost of the apparatus, for constructing which all the necessary material is now on the ground. In the meantime, before the forges are at work, the waste heat of the steam engines might be used for this purpose.

To complete this important sanitary arrangement, there would only remain to be added the means of a regulated supply of air, from without, into the prison, warmed in winter; and then, with the pure air of its mountainous altitude, in this particular Clinton prison would stand unrivalled.

The condition of the health of the prisoners was found to be, in general, very good, and such as might be expected in persons at regular labor, with good and wholesome diet, in a general atmosphere of the greatest purity; excepting the fact of their being prisoners, at all conditions. With regard to the influence of this circumstance upon their physical condition—an influence of a marked and deleterious character, according to the reports of most prisoners—we found here very little trace of it, in either depression or the reports of most prisoners—there was a general aspect of cheerfulness, an elasticity of spirits or bodily disease. There was a general aspect of cheerfulness, an elasticity of vigor of mind and body, a willingness to acknowledge the justness of the punishment, a determination to endure patiently to the end, and a composed and quiet submission to the discipline of the institution, much more general, we think, than is to be met with in the other State prisons of this State.

We believe it will be admitted, *a priori*, that a system of governing by kindness and firmness combined, resorting to harsh measures only when actually necessary, and substituting for the "cat" and the cane, the dungeon and privation of physical comforts, and thus not only avoiding the excitement of passion, hatred, and revenge, but actually and far giving opportunity for, and inducing a spirit of reflection and composure of mind, is far more likely to exert a beneficial influence on the bodily health than the opposite course. Where the lash is resorted to on all occasions, both trivial and serious—where man is regarded as having no more mind than a mule, and is to be reduced to obedience by similar means—it can form no matter of astonishment that his feverish and excited mind should react on his corporeal functions, in a manner to engender diseases of the most serious character.

The most severe and effective punishment resorted to in Clinton prison is solitary confinement, with total deprivation of light, and diet of bread and water. This is the *ultima ratio*, and is practised only on the most refractory. With reference to its influence on the health of the convicts, the physician of the prison makes the following very just observations:—

"The immediate effect of solitary confinement, together with the slender diet, is, undoubtedly, to lower the vigor of the system; and as a corresponding moral impression is inevitable, this mode of treatment is admirably calculated to restore that calm and equal state which the violent passions of some destroy, even to the producing of a kind of temporary fever or frenzy. In such cases—and such cases are the proper subjects of this plan of punishment—the effect, both morally and physically, is alike beneficial; for a state of great moral excitement cannot long be maintained, without producing a proportionate physical derangement; and that discipline is best which allows opportunity for calm reflection to take the place of violent passions. In cases of long-continued confinement, the total deprivation of exercise might be injurious, were it not for the accompanying diminution of diet, which forms an essential part of the plan."

The object of the establishment of a new state prison, and its location in that region of the State, was the mining of iron ore, and the production of iron therefrom. With this view an iron mine, known as the Skinner Vein, including 200 acres of land, was purchased for \$17,500. The stockade wall of the prison yard includes the mouth of this mine. The erection of the necessary buildings was commenced in the spring of 1845.

For a short time previous to the purchase, as the committee are informed, this mine had been abandoned by its proprietors, after the expenditure of a large amount of money to put it in working order and bring its produce to market. Whether this abandonment was rendered necessary by a discovered or supposed deficiency of amount of yield, or an inferior quality of the iron, a demand for ore, nevertheless, being great in that region, or by the heavy cost of transporting the ore to a market (for the reduction of the ore was never attempted on the spot), we are not precisely informed. A sentiment prevails very extensively in that region of the State, that all these causes had combined to compel this abandonment, while it is believed by many that the inferior quality and deficient quantity of the ore are the causes which, principally, render this mine less valuable than some others in its immediate vicinity. The Sully and Averill mine, a few rods distant, has been in successful operation many years, though subject to precisely the same difficulties and expenses of transportation.

An opinion (we believe honestly entertained) prevails extensively among capable men in that section, that the iron is of an inferior quality, the ore too much mixed with foreign matters to render its working productive, and the extent and capacity of the mine very uncertain; and hence it is maintained that the prison can never be supported by the mine alone.

An investigation of these important points the committee did not deem it necessary to enter minutely into, as it is not probable we would have been able to elicit any further information than has already been spread before the Legislature and the public, in the reports of the commissioner, and agent, and other papers. Though, in order to procure the stone necessary for the buildings, the mine has been uncovered to a farther extent, and a few tons of ore sold, yet nothing has been done towards erecting the separating apparatus, or forge; and the questions of the capacity of this mine to afford a sufficient amount of ore for the steady employment of 500 men, for 50 or 100 years, and whether the quality is sufficiently good to justify the enormous expense necessary to set the whole in operation, are yet undecided by any practical workings, by which alone they can be. We must, however, state, that the present agent, while commissioner to consider the expediency of establishing a new prison in this region, did institute experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the iron, and his report thereon appeared to satisfy the authorities, who, accordingly, purchased the vein. It is claimed by the opponents of the scheme, that these experiments were insufficient.

This entire region, Clinton and Essex counties especially, abounds in iron; some veins, as that known as the Arnold vein, being so rich as to be reducible in the forge without undergoing the previous process of "separating." The Palmer ore, which, in per centage of iron, though quite rich and valuable, is much below the Arnold, is, nevertheless, much above the Skinner or prison vein, in this respect, judging by specimens taken indiscriminately from the beds, by our own hands—that from the prison vein being admitted by the agent to be a fair specimen. These mines are all in Clinton county.

The committee, desiring to obtain the best judgment, and most reliable information possible on these topics, addressed a letter to Prof. E. Emmons, State geologist, who had made a protracted examination of this whole district, requesting his opinion on the mooted points. The correspondence is herewith submitted:—

ALBANY, October 22, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: I am chargeable with neglect in regard to your request. One reason why I have not returned an answer before, is, that I was in hopes I should be able

to visit this mine this fall, but the season is so far advanced that there is no prospect of it now. I will therefore proceed at once to say what my opinions were after having examined the Clinton mines as a geologist for the State.

This vein, however (and it is proper to say it here), was not fully exposed at the time of my last visit—but from what appeared by the mining which had then been done, I had no doubt of its being a vein which would afford all the material which would be required for the purposes of the State establishment. The quality of the iron which has been made from the Clinton ore, is remarkably good, being quite ductile, malleable, and tough; and the ore is reduced with less coal than that of the Avonville vein, which is adjacent to it.

I cannot but regard the establishment of the prison at this place as one of the best measures of the State government, whether we have a regard to the interests of the State itself, or a measure designed to benefit the criminal. The whole intention, is far more liable to fail from an incompetent agent than from scarcity of material. The State is certainly well served in the person of the present superintendent and agent; and if his services are continued until his plans are completed, I have no doubt the entire plan or scheme will be eminently successful.

I am, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant.

Ebenezer EMMONS.

P. S. The only difficulty I could observe in regard to this vein, was the existence of a trap dyke which cuts through the vein—the effect of which upon the ore and direction of the vein, could not be seen or ascertained at the time. This is a point on which you are as able to judge as myself.

Dr. Jno. H. Griscom, New York.

Of the trap dyke, alluded to in the above postscript, and which, together with the vein, has been more exposed since the examination of Professor Emons, it is confidently asserted that it very seriously impairs the value of the mine.

As before stated, 252 cells only have been completed, (one-half of the original plan and estimate,) in the prison building. Of the two buildings to be placed at the ends of the prison building—one for the agents' and clerk's dwellings, offices, guard-room, store-room, &c.,—the other for the kitchen, dining-room, wash and bath rooms, chapel, hospital, &c., etc.—the former has not its foundation laid, while the latter was about half completed, and not ready for the roof at the time of this inspection; and no arrangements for furnaces or forge fires, or for an apparatus for preparing the ores for reduction, have yet been made. Yet three several appropriations of \$30,000, \$75,000, and \$50,000, have been made—in all, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

It is supposed that at least as much more will be necessary, to carry out the plan to its completion; and the best that can be said of it, then, will be, that the prospect of its being sustained by its own labor, without further drafts upon the public treasury, or without employing the convicts at some other labor, is still a matter of doubt and uncertainty, from the circumstances attending the success of the experiment, rendering it doubtful whether it is worth while to incur the additional expense necessary for the completion of the plan, there is another consideration which presses itself upon the attention of the committee as important, and that is, that the prison ought not to be constructed on a plan of having more than 250 inmates. All experience shows, that a prison of that magnitude can be more easily and better governed than one of larger dimensions. The best prisons in the country (on the Auburn plan) are those where the number of inmates is less than 250; and the worst are those where the number is over 500; and they sink in the scale as the number approaches 1,000.

This is important in a moral point of view. There is another important point in a financial aspect. The prison is conveniently located for prisoners convicted in the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren, Washington, and perhaps Schenectady and Rensselaer. The expense of transportation to and from this prison, from other counties, must be much greater than to the other prisons. These counties are mostly agricultural, and send few pris-

oners in proportion to other parts of the State; and it will be difficult, from these counties, to keep the number of inmates up to 250. Any further addition to that number must be attended with unnecessary expense.

The establishment of this prison was wise, because it tended to reduce the number in the other prisons, (already too large), and that wisdom would be perfected in this respect, if the Legislature would adopt the policy of confining its number within 250.

The organization of the government of this prison is different from that of the other prisons. It has no permanent Board of Inspectors, and the same person exercises the duties which, in the other prisons, are divided between the Agent and the keeper. The latter arrangement is, unquestionably, an improvement.

The system of inspection provided for this prison, must be quite an idle ceremony, and ineffectual in guarding against the evils which are so apt to creep into our prisons. Up to the time of our visit, the inspectors had never been to the prison. No injury has yet, to our knowledge, arisen from this, and probably will not under the government of the present Agent. What it might be in other hands, we have abundant cause to fear, from what has occurred at the other prisons.

The moral government of the prison is deserving of high praise. It is wise, and therefore it is humane. It is efficient; for cruelty is unknown, and disobedience infrequent. Men are taught the lesson of self-control and self-government, not by physical means only, but by mild operating on mind. The minds of the prisoners, instead of being left to brood on an evil past or a gloomy future, are fed daily with that which gives them something better to think of, and is calculated to make them wiser and better. The advantage is exercised, but in the behavior and deportment of the prisoners, unlike that of any other institution for males that we have visited. And we left the prison impressed with a sense of what was due to the intelligence and humanity which had devised, and in a great measure, carried into operation, a reform in prison discipline which it is earnestly hoped may yet prevail in all prisons.

JOHN H. GRISCOM,
J. W. EDMONDS, } Committee.

New York, August, 1846.

After the inspection, the following letter was received from the assistant keeper having charge of the kitchen, and is published in this connection for obvious reasons:
CLINTON PRISONS, August 24th, 1846.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS:

DEAR SIR:—While you were at the prison, you requested, and I furnished a hasty statement of the amount and kinds of food given the men confined here. Thinking, however, since you left, that it might be quite too imperfect for your purpose, I have taken the liberty of sending you a statement which will enable you better to understand Mr. Cook's system of feeding the men confined under his charge.

For Breakfast.—The men receive what they wish of the following articles, viz:—Graham bread; barley coffee; boiled beef; gravy, made from the fat gathered from boiling meat, and thickened.

For Dinner.—Boiled pork; bread; bean or pea soup; potatoes; vinegar.

For Supper.—The men have their choice of mush and molasses, or bread and no

On Sabbath and Thursday.—Fresh beef, with rice soup, is served for dinner.

On Friday.—Codfish instead of meat.

The above comprises, I believe, the manner in which the men are provided with food in this prison; and, so far as my experience enables me to judge, its effects are most happy. On my first acquaintance with the prison, and the assistance in furnishing the table, I was led to believe that it would induce profligacy, but I am perfectly satisfied that where men can have all they want to eat, and that of a good, wholesome quality, there will be little or no disposition to waste or destroy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. MARSHALL.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS.

No of prisoners

INSPECTION OF CLINTON STATE PRISON,

AUGUST 15, 1846

BY
J. H. GRISCOM, M. D., } COMMITTEE.
J. W. EDMONDS, }

TABLE I.—Containing the Number in the Clinton State Prison.

	Prisoners of 30 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 30 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.								
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.			
Number in prison at the commencement of this year	114	13	101	38	36	9	3	6	3	11	124	16	107	96	27	124	16	107	96	27	124
Number committed during the year	78	3	75	60	*10	12	2	10	10	2	20	5	85	70	20	30	5	85	70	20	30
Number discharged during the year	33	2	31	26	7	1	1	1			34	2	34	27	7	34	2	34	27	7	34
By expiration of sentence	3										3					3					3
By pardon	2		2	25	22	5	1	1			28		26	23	5	28		26	23	5	28
By escape	27		1	1	1	1					1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
By reversal of judgment	2					1					2					2					2
Sent to lunatic asylum	1										1					1					1
Number in confinement at this date	139	14	145	122	37	50	5	15	17	3	179	19	160	139	40	179	19	160	139	40	179
Number committed by Courts of the United States																					

* Indians.

† Indians.

TABLE II.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Prisoners in the Clinton State Prison, New York, in the course of the Year.

	Two Years.						Three Years.						Four Years.						Five Years.						Six Years.						Seven Years.									
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.				
Twenty Years of Age and upwards	33	3	23	45	10	27	4	50	26	9	10	3	3	15	10	3	3	4	29	23	10	5	1	1	4	4	1	1	15	15										
Under Twenty Years of Age	6	1	5	4	2	5	2	3	4	1	2	2	4	1	2	4																								
Total	61	4	37	49	12	32	6	56	32	10	21	7	18	12	7	8	37	35	27	10	5	1	4	4	1	1	15	15												

TABLE III.—Continued.

	Eight Years.						Nine Years.						Ten Years.						Over Twenty Years.						For Life.											
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	T.						
Twenty Years of Age and upwards	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												
Under Twenty Years of Age													2	1	2				2	2	2															
Total	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													

* Indians.

TABLE XI.—*Criminal Lunatics.*

Name.	Blk.	Wh.	Mar.	For.	Age.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If insane on arrival to this Prison.	Yes or No.	Date of recovery of sanity.	If insane at present.	Yes or No.	Where sent.
Michael Donohut.				1	29	Aug. 20, 1843	Good	Before admission.	Yes	May 24, 1846	Yes	State Asylum.	
Turner Burt.					29	Sept. 7, 1843	Good	Do not know.	No		Yes		
William Rose.					19	Sept. 17, 1844	Good	Do not know.	No		Yes		
Charles Galtsopey.													

* The first three are now in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, according to account, and has been five times in Asylum for the offence. He was sentenced to condemn. This is the sixth time he has been in prison for the same offence. Inmate also admission here.

† Cause of suspension of the term, and final rehabilitation.

TABLE XII.—*Deaths in the course of the Year.*

Name.	Blk.	Wh.	Mar.	For.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Receipt from the Prison.	Date of Admission in Hospital.	State of health on Reception.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison.	Disease, or cause of death.
Peter B. Decker.				1	27	M	Sept. 27, 1849	June 2, 1849	Disordered	Aug. 25, 1846	7 mo. 37 d.	Consumption.
Roseandier Rowley				1	35	F	Sept. 31, 1845	Sept. 14, 1845	Disordered	Nov. 22, 1845	0 3 11	Consumption.

TABLE XIII.—*Receipts.*

Nothing has yet been produced from the labor of the convicts to yield a revenue, the whole attention having thus far been directed to clearing the grounds, erecting the buildings, and opening the iron mines.

1846, pt. 2.

TABLE XIV.—*Manner in which Prisoners were employed at the date of the Inspection.*

The convicts are principally engaged in the construction of the prison.

TABLE XV.—*The Receipts of the Prison, for the Labor of Prisoners during the Year. See Table XIII.*TABLE XVI.—*Total Cost of the Prison under the following Heads.*

Total cost of Prison diet	\$5,884	78
Male and female clothing		
Bedding	1,741	51
Straw		
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon, including hospital stores and medicines	394	71
Wine, beer, and spirits		
Fuel, including coal for furnace and blacksmith's shop		
Soap		
Candles, oil, and gas, including all lights and fuel	336	20
Stationery and printing and postage	113	24
Books		
Furniture		
Officers' salaries		
Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other prisons	12,314	50
Sundries not mentioned		
Total expenses of the prison for the year, not including building and repairs, alterations and additions	2,288	32
Repairs, alterations, and additions in and about the prison, etc.	23,075	26
	53,462	50
Grand Total	\$76,537	76
Prison diet per head per annum, taking 158 as the average No.	\$39	74
Prison clothing per head per annum	11	02

* No separate account being kept, these three items are blended into one.

† No separate account kept.

‡ This return gives the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet, for one prisoner consuming that diet for one whole year.

TABLE XVII.—*Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.**

Total expenses for the year, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions	\$10,760	76
Total receipts of ditto		
Actual cost to the State, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions	\$10,760	76
Repairs, alterations, and additions	53,462	50
Total expenses of the prison for the year, including repairs, alterations, and additions, and excluding receipts and fees	\$64,223	26
Pay of officers	12,314	50
Total cost to the State for the year	\$77,537	76

* This Table cannot be relied upon, because of two items, viz., stock and tools, \$709 81; storage and freighting, \$2662 19; which is now mostly, if not entirely, chargeable to building account, but ordinarily to general expenses.

† These sums, divided by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, give 40 cents as the cost of each prisoner per day.

Cost of Prison Supplies

TABLE XVIII.—*Clothing and Bedding: showing the Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.*

No account whatever kept. The articles are dealt out without any restriction or regulation, or indeed accountability, except the will and the word of the Assistant-keeper in charge of this department.

TABLE XIX.—*Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc., of Officers of the Clinton State Prison.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emol., and Am'ts. received.
Ransom Cook	Agent & Keeper	51	May 7, 1844	\$1500 00	{ House rent and fuel.
John H. Beach	Clerk	32	June, 1845	800 00	{
Joseph B. Brown	Physician	24	May, 1845	500 00	Priv. pract.
Abraham Hall	Chaplain	54	" "	400 00	"
Joshua Hodgson	Assistant Keeper	36	" "	800 00	"
Ichabod F. Marshall	" "	33	June, 1845	500 00	"
Milote Baker*	" "	30	" "	500 00	"
Harry B. Hatch	" "	29	" "	500 00	"
Russell W. Ransom	" "	28	" "	500 00	"
Daniel Snyder	" "	36	July, 1846	500 00	"
Ezra Hall	" "	36	" "	500 00	"

* Since removed

TABLE XX.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	252.
2. Number of cells or rooms.	4883, containing 256 cubic feet.
3. Dimensions of them.	{ In winter 60 to 62. In summer no account kept.
4. Average temperature.	{ Through grated door, 14 feet from windows.
5. How lighted.	{ Windows are 3 feet 5 inch. by 6 feet 8 inch.
6. How warmed.	{ By cast-iron stoves burning wood, with long sheet-iron pipe.
7. How ventilated.	{ Vide separate report on this subject.
8. Cost of construction of prison.	{ Not yet completed.
9. Cost of each cell.	{ Not yet completed.
10. How many confined in one cell.	{ Never more than one.
11. What books for prisoners.	{ A very good library, lately bought.
12. What classification.	{ Nil, only as the nature of their labor may cause it.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	{ All who ask it.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	{ Once a week.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	{ Yes.
16. How often fed, and where.	{ Three times a day, at a common table.
17. Supply of water, and how used.	{ Abundant—from mountain springs. No baths. They wash each morning, and before each meal. Each prisoner has his towel and comb.
18. Bedding, how often changed.	{ No regulation.
19. Convicts' money in Agent's hands.	

A SYNOPSIS

OF ALL THE REPORTS OF THE DIFFERENT STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

It was our intention to have presented in this connection a complete synopsis of all the prison reports that have ever been published in this country; but the most diligent inquiry and indefatigable exertions which a sincere desire to promote this object has been able to effect, have only placed at our disposal the following reports, from which we believe we have extracted every important fact which can be necessary for the elucidation of the subject.

A synopsis of the reports of the Maine State Prison for 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846.

The report of the warden of the Maine Penitentiary, for the year ending December 31, 1845, represents the whole number of prisoners to be 63, or an increase of six during the year, which is attributed to the fact that many of the convicts received were, at the close of the last year, awaiting their trials. The conduct of the prisoners has been uncommonly good, and but slight punishments inflicted to maintain good order. The convicts are generally healthy—more so than would be expected, situated as they are in those badly-constructed cells which they are compelled to occupy.

There has been erected a new external prison building, upon the Auburn plan, over the eastern wing of the old cells, and adjoining the house occupied by the warden, of suitable size and dimensions to contain 108 cells. The length of the building is 112 feet, 47 feet wide, and 25 feet high to the beams or roof. It is made of limestone and rough granite, well laid in lime mortar, the walls of which are three feet thick, well secured by breaking joints at every course, both lengthwise and breadthwise. This building contains thirteen large glass windows in the walls, of 9 by 13 inch glass—sixty-three lights in each window—for the purpose of properly ventilating and lighting the cells, which are to be built upon the Auburn plan within this building, made of split granite well matched together, properly laid in cement, with doors made of iron gratings, to be built three stories high, and two cells abreast in each story. The space between the outer wall and the cells, will be eleven feet wide and twenty-five feet high; and when completed, firmly plastered, so that placing four stoves in the area, being one at each corner of the cells, with funnel passing over or near the doors, will warm all the cells, while the light from the windows in the outer walls will be sufficient to enable the convicts to read in their cells. This building is entirely a fire-proof building both inside and outside.

The whole amount expended on the new prison, including some alterations in the prison, occasioned by the erection of this building, is \$65,439 93, of which sum you have in the general account \$3,692 26
Add for 2,284 days of convicts quarrying and fitting stone, etc. 1,142 00
" " paid overseer to work and oversee convicts 200 00
" " for powder and tools, etc., for same 203 92
" " by contracts to Jordan and others in labor 64 25
" " for extra guard fee and a half months 137 50

\$65,439 93

It is the opinion of the undersigned, that the whole cost of this building, when completed, including the cells and other fixtures connected therewith, will not vary much from \$12,000.

The State has appropriated \$2,000, and if an appropriation of \$5,000 should be made early this winter, making in all \$7,000, I am fully of opinion it will complete the new prison on the Auburn plan.

It is believed the financial affairs of the prison stand as well as at the close of any former year. Although much attention has been given to the new prison, yet all the departments have been carried on without much inconvenience, notwithstanding the small number of convicts in each of them. The State has paid for the prison, for officers' salaries, (including \$1,042 75 due on the fourth quarter of last year, 1843) and appropriated during the last year, \$7,238 25. The prison, to meet that charge, paid for last year \$5,439 93. Paid in debts \$626 93, and has on hand demands due over last year of \$531 74, and also paid out \$166 for wharfage on lime rock that is now in suit, together with some other items which could not properly be made to appear in the tables.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN CARR, Warden.

From the report of the Inspectors we learn the following facts:—

SITUATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.—The convicts are required to be constantly at work, during the day, (except while taking their dinner,) under the immediate inspection and care of an overseer, at such work as they can perform to the most advantage. The operations of the prison are carried on by departments, as the Shoemaking, Wheelwright, Blacksmithing, etc.; by thus having several departments or shops, it gives an opportunity for such as have a trade to be usefully employed as soon as received into the prison.

To insure obedience to the rules of the prison, and to instruct penitents, an overseer is allotted to each department, by whose constant assistance and instruction, a convict wholly unacquainted with the business of the department is soon enabled to employ his time with advantage to the State, and profit to himself, as he is acquiring a knowledge of a trade that may yield him an honest support after leaving the prison, that may enable him to abandon the haunts of vice and misery, and become useful and respected. It is also the duty of that overseer to keep a correct account of all work done in his department, which concern the clerk entries at least every week into the general account of the prison. By adopting this plan, it is very easily ascertained whether a department is a source of profit or loss.

FOOD OF CONVICTS.—The food of the convicts is simple and wholesome, and served to them in sufficient quantities. The morning and evening meals consist invariably of corn meal pudding and molasses, or corn or rye meal bread, instead of pudding, if supplied by the prisoners.

For dinner, the prisoners are furnished with salt beef, pork and beans, dry and corned fish, with a sufficient quantity of bread and potatoes, and frequently during the fall, fresh meat soups are served up for them,—all the provision of the convicts is in good order, and of good quality.

There has been sold from the subsistence department, during the last season, several barrels of beef, for family use, out of the same lot and precisely of the same quality that is used by the prisoners.

CLOTHING.—The clothing of the convicts consists of coarse satinnet pantaloons and jackets, with woolen shirts in winter, and cotton ones in summer; they are furnished with woolen stockings, and thick shoes for those who work in the shops, and thick boots and mittens for those who work in the yard. Their clothes are frequently washed and always kept in good repair.

The following facts in regard to the former lodgings of the prisoners is important as a matter of record, as its influence upon health must be great, and as

a change to better lodging has since been made, it is important in relation to the future statistics of the prison.

LODGING.—It is anything but pleasant to be obliged to record the situation of the unfortunate convict, while confined during the night in such cells as are now in use at the prison. They are cold, wet, poorly ventilated, and are constructed as to render it almost impossible to keep them sufficiently clean to render them healthy; as there is no way of warming them, they cannot be washed during the winter without endangering the health of the convict, by exposure to additional moisture until they become dry, from the cold and frosty air with which they are surrounded.

DISCIPLINE.—The discipline in this prison is perhaps as perfect as in any other in the country. The punishments are almost universally mild and merciful; and the calendar of punishments for the past year shows them to be fewer in number and milder in degree than in most any former year. *Corporal punishment seems to be almost obsolete*; it has not been inflicted for several years past in this prison. The mode of punishment almost invariably adopted is solitary confinement in a cell for a few days, which is always found sufficient to subdue even the most stubborn. Experience has fully shown that the old mode of inflicting corporal punishment, although it may subdue, will never reform the criminal, but will enkindle and keep alive the blighting spirit of revenge. The right spirit now seems to prevail upon this subject. The convict is now treated as a reasoning being, and he sees that justice and mercy may be united even in punishments, and that the officer under whose care he is placed, is governed by the laws of kindness and humanity.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.—This result should never be lost sight of, and no measure calculated to produce it should be left untried. The time has gone by when a prison was regarded as a place of torture, and the keeper and his assistants were required to be morose, cruel, and tyrannical, in order to increase the punishment of the criminal, and to render his shade more terribly repulsive. In order to reform the criminal, it has been found that kindness from his officers, sympathy, and good wholesome food during health, with careful treatment in sickness, with the privilege of religious instruction upon the Sabbath, and a supply of moral and religious books during the solitary confinement of his cell, will call into action the finer and more noble feelings of his nature, while the former course of tyranny and oppression had the direct tendency to stifle and bury the better qualities under the dark and blighting cover of revenge.

A powerful means of reforming vicious persons when confined in prison, is to furnish them with books of a character to engage their attention, convey instruction, and at the same time inculcate moral and religious sentiments. In the solitude of the cell the mind needs relief from the burden of self, and the inward work of self-examination should be softened and aided by the aid of the many excellent works which can be furnished at so trifling an expense.

In addition to the Bible, with which every prisoner is furnished, the prison library contains quite a number of books well calculated to benefit the convict. *It is believed that convicts frequently leave the prison with a full determination to employ themselves in some honest and honorable business, and if possible, again to merit and enjoy the confidence of the community*—but how are they generally met by those to whom they apply for work or assistance, often stating honestly and frankly that they have been inmates of a prison? It is generally by a cold, unfeeling repulse, which at once chills for ever the better feelings of their nature, and rouses within them a spirit of revenge. *It is undoubtedly true that this course of treatment towards discharged convicts is one great reason why they are so often recommitted, having been once confined in prison, as it is very probable, even in our country, that the convict is occasionally almost driven to the commission of crime for want of any means to furnish himself with the necessities of life.*

PARDONS.—When an individual is about to commit a premeditated offence, and studies his chances of escape from detection and from punishment, if detected he undoubtedly takes the probability of being able to procure a pardon into consideration, and assuredly he is justified in so doing, while it appears by the records of the prison, that more than sixteen per cent. of all who have been committed have been discharged by pardon.

While the convict flatters himself with the pleasing hope of being the subject of executive clemency, his mind can hardly be brought to think seriously of his situation and his crimes; his attention is constantly distracted from the work at which he is employed, thus very much retarding him in acquiring a knowledge of a trade which might be useful to him when liberated; his mind is ever restless, and he is constant in his importunities with his friends for assistance to obtain his liberty, and this he does not on the score of merit, but almost as a matter of right, because others no more worthy than himself have been pardoned.

It is believed, that to give a convict a claim for pardon, there should be very strong mitigating circumstances in his favor. He may have been convicted on false testimony—his health may be so much impaired that there can be no hope of his recovery—or perhaps having been sentenced for a long time, his conduct may have been so universally good and exemplary that a short portion of his sentence might not be required to be served out.

PECUNIARY SITUATION.—By reference to the annexed statement of resources and liabilities for the last year, it will be seen that we placed as a liability the amount that we find charged on the prison books to building and repairs; while as a resource we have placed the same building, the value of which is estimated, by the amount charged to it, the amount charged to other departments, but actually expended for the building, and the amount of convicts' labor upon the same.

The labor of the convicts has been estimated at the same rate that they would have earned in the different departments, while many of them have performed as much labor upon the building as would have been performed by men, whose wages would have amounted to double the sum allowed them, if the State had been obliged to employ other persons for this purpose.

In the statement of present resources, we have shown an excess of resources amounting to \$17,684 34; but this cannot all be considered as available, as much of the stock consists of furniture and tools; nor is it probable that the whole amount due from individuals will be collected, although we are satisfied that the warden, in effecting sales from the prison, has been very careful to have the payment for the same well secured.

Having settled the warden's account, we find that he has received—
From the State treasurer during the year..... 7,228 25
From sales of manufacturers during the year..... 2,770 46
—————
10,008 71

His credit for same time is..... 11,754 33
Making balance in his favor..... \$1,745 62

The above balance is included in the amount due to individuals on account, in the statement of liabilities, and makes more than one half of the whole amount due.

JOHN MERRILL,
GEORGE A. STARR, } Inspectors of Maine State Prison.
BENJ. F. BUXTON, }

MAINE STATE PRISON, January 13, 1844.

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From the Chaplain's report we extract the following:—

During the past year, two religious exercises have been held in the Chapel each Sabbath—one service at eight o'clock, A.M., the other at half-past

This arrangement, as to time, appears necessary to promote the health and comfort of the convicts. Surely human beings, of flesh and blood like us, shut up in cold damp cells during a long winter night of between fifteen and sixteen hours, cannot but joyfully embrace the hour that gives them exercise, and also the comfort of a warm room. Without this exercise and warmth, these unfortunate men must necessarily pervert the wise design of our Creator, in the appointment of the Holy Sabbath, by regarding its approach a curse rather than a blessing. The completion, therefore, of this new building, containing comfortable cells, cannot fail to be a subject of pleasing contemplation, not only to the convicts, but by all who possess the kind feelings of humanity.

CRIMES.	
Larceny.....	39
Arson.....	5
Burglary.....	3
Adultery.....	2
Passing counterfeit money.....	1
Assault to ravish.....	4
Assault to kill.....	1
Forgery.....	2
Perjury.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	1
Manslaughter.....	1
Murder, sentence commuted.....	1
Murder.....	1
Total.....	63

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.	
From 16 to 20 years.....	4
" 20 to 30 ".....	25
" 30 to 40 ".....	16
Total.....	63

TERM OF SENTENCE.	
During life.....	6
For 15 years.....	1
" 12 ".....	1
" 10 ".....	1
" 9 ".....	5
" 7 ".....	1
" 6 ".....	2
" 5 ".....	1
" 4 ".....	5
Total.....	9

STATEMENT OF Commitments for the last eleven years, with the number of Crimes against Property and Persons.	
1833.....	36 committed crime—against property 33, and persons 3
1834.....	" " " " " 27, " " 5
1835.....	" " " " " 32, " " 7
1836.....	" " " " " 34, " " 11
1837.....	" " " " " 33, " " 7
1838.....	" " " " " 28, " " 6
1839.....	" " " " " 34, " " 4
1840.....	" " " " " 30, " " 6
1841.....	" " " " " 26, " " 4
1842.....	" " " " " 11, " " 2
1843.....	" " " " " 28, " " 3
1844.....	" " " " " 26, " " 1

Extract from the Report of the Inspectors for 1845.

By reference to the tables it will appear that the present liabilities of the prison are less than they were the last year, by the sum of \$532 34, while the amount due to the prison on notes and accounts, exceeds the amount of last year by the sum of \$1,024 81, and the present amount of stock exceeds that of last year by the sum of \$400 33.

It may be proper to state that the actual expense of the new prison is less by about \$300 than appears by the tables, as an engine-house has been erected, and a cistern constructed, granite and cement of sufficient capacity to contain about one hundred hog-heads of water. In addition to this, two pieces of wall have been made, and the whole expense charged to the building and repairs department.

As the Warden has given a minute description of the new prison in his report, the Inspectors will not go into the details of its construction.

In their almost daily inspection as the work progressed, they have had an opportunity of seeing the character of the work and materials, and have no hesitation in expressing their opinion that it has been done in a faithful, permanent, and workmanlike manner, and fully to their satisfaction; and while expressing this opinion of the character of the building, they are gratified in being able to communicate the fact, that the whole expense has fallen below the estimate made by the Warden and Inspectors before commencing the work.

It must be as cheering to the philanthropist to hear, as it is to the Inspectors to announce the fact, that Maine has now a prison that is not a disgrace to her—one that is second to none in the country for convenience, comfort, and security. The cells are neat, easily warmed, ventilated, and inspected; and while perfectly secure, the doors are so constructed as to admit a sufficient degree of light.

Since the removal of the convicts into the new cells their behavior has been good; they now dread solitary confinement, as it is inflicted by removing from the new cells and placing them in old ones, which they soon find by the contrast to be a "terror to evil doers." And it requires but a very short confinement in these dark, damp dungeons, to bring even the most refractory to good behavior.

JOHN MERRILL,
GEO. A. STARR,
BENJ. P. DUNTON, } *Inspectors of Maine State Prison.*

Chaplain's Report for 1845.

As to my duties, and the religious order observed in the prison, no material alteration has taken place since my last report.

We have had two religious services on the Sabbath, one commencing at eight o'clock A.M., the other at three P.M. The Sabbath-school is in connection with the afternoon service, and has consisted of four classes—two Bible classes, the other two are instructed from the spelling-book. Of those who form the classes, most of them appear much interested.

It is well known that such was the damp state of the cells in the old prison, that books were soon injured, and in many cases rendered unfit for use, hence no addition has been made to the library for some years. As this state of things no longer exists, it appears to me necessary, and I would respectfully recommend that some addition be made to the prison library.

I take great pleasure in being able to say that the new prison cannot fail to meet the wishes and desires of a humane and feeling community, who have long regarded the old cells as inflicting that species of barbarity on the unfortunate that should never exist among a civilized people. This spacious building reflects honor on our State, and much credit is due to those who have had the

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management of its construction. Those who have friends here confined, and all who have not visited the prison, may rest assured that it is everything for light, warmth, neatness, and comfort, that a prison possibly could be.

JOE WASHBURN,
Chaplain of the Maine State Prison.

STATEMENT OF CONVICTS.

Number of Convicts in prison		Whole number of Convicts received since July 5, 1844.	
Dec. 31, 1843	63	Discharged on expiration of sentence	616
Received since	44	Died	24
	107	Pardoned	130
Discharged on expiration of sentence	36	Escaped and not retaken	7
Pardoned	5	Remaining number	75
Died	1		
	32		852
Remaining number, Dec. 31, '44,	75		

CRIMES.

Arson	5	Passing counterfeit money	7
Larceny	46	Perjury	1
Burglary	3	Murder, sentence commuted	1
Adultery	3	Murder, awaiting sentence of death	1
Forgery	5	Cheating	1
Assault with intent to kill	1		
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Total	75

AGES OF CONVICTS WHEN COMMITTED.

From 10 to 20 years	11	From 50 to 60 years	3
" 20 to 30 "	35	" 60 to 70 "	1
" 30 to 40 "	21		
" 40 to 50 "	4	Total	75

TERM OF SENTENCE.

During life	6	For 3 years	7
For 15 years	1	" 2 "	13
" 12 "	1	" 1 " 6 months	6
" 10 "	2	" 1 " 3 "	4
" 7 "	1	" 1 " "	12
" 6 "	2	Sentenced to be hanged	1
" 5 "	8		
4 "	11	Total	75

Report of the State Prison for December 31, 1844.

OFFICERS.	Wardens.	Deputy Wardens.	Clerk and Comm.	Deacons.	Total.	REMARKS.
Present on duty	1	1	1	9	12	
Absent on duty						

CONVICTS.

Laborers in the Quarry	9	Washers	1
in the Smithshops	6	Attending sick	2
Shoemakers	33	Waiters	2
Wheelwrights	8	Lumpers	3
Tailors	6	Sick in the Hospital	5
Shoebinders	2	—	—
Cooks	2	Aggregate	75

A report like the above is made every day by the Deputy Warden, examined and certified by the Warden, and recorded by the Clerk.

Extract from Warden's Annual Report of the Maine State Prison, Dec. 31st, 1844.

In examining the records, I see there is an increase of twelve convicts during the last year. It will be recollected that the number decreased until 1841, but since that time it has increased, as the laws were revised about that time, and so changed that none are now sent here for a less term than one year. This alteration is for the better. *When prisoners come into the prison with suitable sentences they can be put in a trade, so that when they are liberated they are enabled to make an honest living by it.* It is almost universally the case, that when convicts enter the prison they wish to be put to a trade, and their wishes are complied with provided their sentence will warrant it.

The new prison is now completed agreeably to the intentions of the Legislature, containing 108 cells, built of split granite. The building is three stories high, with 36 cells in each story, two abreast, with a longitudinal wall of bricks forming the backs of the cells. Each cell has a ventilator carried up separately through the wall, and which empties itself into a granite trough which passes the whole length of the building. On this trough are placed two chimneys, which carry off all the bad air from the cells. The cells are 7 feet long, 7 feet high, and 4 feet wide in the clear. Each cell contains an iron bedstead, the frame of which is made of one inch round iron, and filled with narrow hoop iron. When the convict is not in bed, this is turned up and fastened, so that nearly the whole room is made to bed to walk in.

The cells, as before stated, are made of split granite, 1 foot thick, dowelled together with iron bolts, and clamps of iron drilled into the front stone, and also into the partition stones. Over the doors is placed a walk of split granite, 3 feet wide and 6 inches thick, 1 foot of which is laid in the wall of the cells. The wall of the cells being laid upon this walk, holds it from casting. The same is done to both stories. At the edge of these walks is placed large round iron posts 10 feet apart, into which holes are drilled and a screw cut so that eye bolts are screwed in which receive the railing, made of 1 inch round iron running the whole length of 90 feet of cells. The cell door is made of an iron frame, the back part near the hook or hinge is 1 1/2 inches square, the front and two ends are 1 1/2 by 5-8 inch, and in the centre are two cross bars of 1 1/2 by 5-8 inch. These middle cross bars are drilled with inch holes, through which pass seven bars of inch, round iron and also pass through both end bars, with the holes on the outer side counter-sunk and riveted firmly. Two large bars for hinges at equal distance from the cross bars bolted to the large bar, and also to each bar as it passes across the door, and are riveted to the front bar. A plate of iron 6 inches wide is bolted to the cross bars, to which is affixed a large lock which locks the door in the centre. Over the doors passes a large bar of iron in a horizontal direction, which moves on rollers. This bar at a single move of 4 inches locks all the doors of one division of eighteen cells; therefore each door is locked twice, and the convicts made perfectly secure. These doors are so open as to admit plenty of light and heat.

The area between the outer prison and cells is 11 feet wide and 25 feet high, well lighted by large windows. The windows move on pulleys and weights, so that each morning the prison is aired by dropping the windows, which drives the bad air up the flues of the cells and leaves the prison pure and clear. The whole inside of the outer prison is plastered with three coats of lime mortar, and all the cells, both inside and outside, are well whitewashed. The floor in the area is also made of split granite, and whitewashed. The windows have green blinds on the inside for the protection of the night watch. The doors, railing, etc., are painted black, all which make a very good appearance. The cells are warmed by four box stoves placed in the area.

The new prison, as completed, has cost \$13,177 44. This includes some \$300 paid out for building an engine-house and two sections of wall about 60 feet in length in each, adjoining the prison on each side, forming a part of the prison yard fence. This wall is built 3 feet thick, laid in lime mortar with the joints cemented. If the entire prison yard should be built of this kind of fence, it undoubtedly would be to the interest of the State.

One more improvement I would suggest for the consideration of the Legislature. There are now left twenty-two of the old cells. These are adjoining the guard-room. If about six of these cells on the western end should be taken, and the granite split up and built into a small house upon the top of the next eight cells, it would make a beautiful hospital, divided into about four rooms for the sick, besides a small room for the nurse. It would be on the second story where the fresh air would circulate. Then there would be left eight cells for punishment cells between the hospital and guard-room, a sufficient number for that purpose. The present hospital is as inconvenient as the old cells, being located on the ground floor and adjoining the old cells.

We are now nearly out of debt, stand \$1,957 48 better than at the close of last year, and it is confidently believed that the prison, for the year to come, will not ask for an appropriation for anything, salaries of officers included. We now have as good a prison as is in the Union, and one that will not cause the officers to blush for shame while they are conducting visitors through it.

There has been received from the treasury of State during the last year, \$8,692 50 in all for the two appropriations and officers' salaries. The prison has due in demands, over and above outstanding demands, \$6,190 40. The prison has more than paid its expenses by \$1,900, after allowing the amount paid out for new prison or building and repairs, which is considered as property of the State.

BENJAMIN CARR, Warden.

CRIMES.

Arson	5	Passing counterfeit money	7
Larceny	46	Perjury	1
Burglary	1	Murder, sentence commuted	1
Adultery	5	Murder, awaiting sentence of death	1
Forgery	3	Cheating	1
Assault to kill	1		
Assault to ravish	1	Total	75

The State of Maine in account with the State Prison.

1843.		1844.		Ct.	
Dec. 31.	For amount of stock and tools on hand,	\$19,921	97	By amount of stock and tools on hand,	\$13,232
1844.				By cash received of visitors,	91
Dec. 31.	For paid Convicts discharged,	373	32	By cash received of convicts admitted into prison,	10
	" Team,	758	73	" Blacksmithing,	860
	" Officers' salaries, except Warden,	4,982	44	" 4,675	37
	" Blacksmithing,	1,565	94	" Fuel and Lights,	39
	" Shoemaking,	1,436	39	" By received for sundry articles changed to expense account,	43
	" Wheclwrights,	2,021	40	" By rec'd and charged for Lime quarry,	1,808
	" Lime quarry,	772	53	" Shoemaking,	5,085
	" Fuel and Lights,	433	60	" Building and Repairs,	228
	" Transporting convicts, fire-engine, and sundry incidental expenses,	1,693	96	" " Wheclwrights,	3,401
	" Building and Repairs,	7,587	40	" Substances,	314
	" Substances,	2,481	80	" Clothing,	301
	" Clothing,	755	45	By received for officers' salaries,	159
				By balance,	6,573
		\$37,005	104		\$37,005

Loans, &c.—January 8, 1845.
 Personally appeared, Benjamin Carr, Warden of the State Prison, and made oath that the above account is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Before us,

Examined and compared with vouchers, and found correct.

BENJAMIN CARR.

GEO. A. STARR, Justice of the Peace.

JOHN MERRILL,
 GEO. A. STARR,
 BENJ. F. BENTON, } Inspectors.

1846, pt. 2.

Annual Report of Benjamin Carr, the Warden of the State Prison of the State of Maine, 30th Sept., 1846.

The last annual report was made to the Legislature, 31st of December, 1844. By reference to that report, it will be seen there was then in confinement 75 prisoners, and a decrease since that time of fifteen in number, or twenty per cent. We should be glad to believe that crime had also decreased in the same proportion. It must be a happy reflection, when we are informed that our State, numbering 600,000 inhabitants, has in our State prison no more than 60 prisoners. Other States, we are sorry to say, are not so fortunate. Some of them have in their State prisons, some three and four, and even as high as fifteen hundred prisoners, besides a large number in houses of correction.

The condition of our prison, as it regards health and comfort, never was better. Our former anticipations in this matter are fully realized. Now all of the convicts have good warm and dry beds to sleep in. The new prison has been in operation about eighteen months, and the comfort which the prisoners must have enjoyed during the two cold winters, is worth all the expense of erecting it.

The finances of the prison are in a good condition, as much so as could reasonably be expected, when we take into account that it is sixteen months since my last report, which includes two winters. In the winter our expenses are much more than in the warmer part of the year. In looking at the general account, a large item of expense will be seen in the article of wood. Before the erection of the new prison our expenses in winter were more than in summer, and since that time have been increased, as we consume a larger quantity of wood in the new prison, fires being kept during the night to warm the prisoners. The price of wood for the last year has been much higher than for many years. There is another cause for enhancing our expenses, which is the scarcity and high price of potatoes, as well as that of corn, &c.

In my last report, I then ventured to predict that the prison would not need an appropriation for the next year, including officers' salaries; but the reasons just given, I trust, will be sufficient to show that we have needed and received the salary of officers.

The prison now owes \$8,395 00, and has due \$11,089 78, leaving a balance in favor of prison, of \$3,694 78. Some portion of this sum will not be collected, as in all such demands a portion will be worthless. A large portion of the prison liabilities are due to individuals trading with the prison, which are arranged for and all its debts are paid at maturity. We have in stock and tools on hand, at this time, \$17,437 89, which is an increase from last year of \$4,215 59. The prison has paid all its expenses during the last sixteen months, and \$1,822 80 toward officers' salaries.

The question is now asked, as it has been before, if the prison pays its way, why call for the salary of officers? The answer is, the surplus of \$3,694 78, added to \$17,437 89 in stock, and the new prison of \$13,177 44, you have the sum of \$34,310 11, and about \$9,000, occasioned by fire, &c., in 1841; in this you have \$43,310 11. The State has paid in appropriations and to subordinate officers at the prison, since 26th of April, 1839, the sum of \$41,014 59. The stock on hand, on the 26th of April, 1839, was \$9,554 28, to be added, which is \$50,568 87; from this deduct \$43,310 11, and you have \$7,258 76, total loss or expense more than income, in seven years and four days, since the present incumbent took charge and has been in charge since, except one year.

There are some \$2,000 00 more to be deducted from the \$7,258 76, that the prison has in property on hand, such as new lime-kiln sheds, and other repairs of real estate about the prison, and making over the entire fence about the yard, &c., &c. Then the whole expense will be \$5,258 76.

BENJAMIN CARR, Warden.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES NOT ABOVE STATED.

Received from visitors,	\$144 49	
" convicts admitted,	6 45	
" building and repairs,	35 22	
		\$186 16
Expended for convicts discharged,	\$439 04	
" building and repairs,	684 61	
		\$1,123 65
Balance,		\$937 41

STATEMENT OF STOCK AND TOOLS.

1844.		
Dec. 31.	Amount of stock and tools as per stock book,	\$13,222 30
1846.		
April 30.	Amount of stock in Wheelwright Depart't,	\$5,370 84
" " Shoemaking, " "	4,751 91	
" " Blacksmiths, " "	1,285 53	
" " Lime Quarry, " "	1,874 11	
" " Team, " "	465 00	
" " Subsistence, " "	1,275 39	
" " Fuel and Lights, " "	111 34	
" " Clothing, " "	1,252 86	
" " Expense account, " "	1,018 95	
		\$17,437 89

Balance in favor of this year, \$4,215 59

STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.

1844.		
Dec. 31.	Amount due from individuals on notes and accounts,	\$9,308 58
	Amount due to individuals on notes and accounts,	3,118 18
	Balance in favor of prison,	\$6,190 40
1846.		
April 30.	Amount due from individuals on notes,	\$1,070 02
	Amount due from individuals on books,	11,019 76
		\$12,089 78
	Amount due to individuals on notes,	\$2,606 41
	Amount due to individuals on books,	5,788 59
		\$8,395 00
	Balance in favor of prison,	\$3,694 78

STATEMENT OF CONVICTS.

Number of convicts in prison Dec.	Whole number of convicts received since July 2, 1824,	881
31, 1844,	75	
Received since,	29	
	104	
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	38	654
Pardoned,	4	134
Died,	2	26
	44	7
Remaining number,	60	881

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CRIMES.

Adultery,	4	Murder, second degree,	1
Assault to kill,	1	Murder, sentence commuted,	1
Arson,	4	Murder, awaiting sentence of death,	1
Burglary,	5	Passing counterfeit money,	1
Forgery,	3	Rape,	1
Larceny,	36		
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1	Total,	60

AGES OF CONVICTS WHEN COMMITTED.

From 10 to 20 years,	11	From 50 to 60 years,	3
" 20 to 30 " " "	25	" 60 to 70 " " "	1
" 30 to 40 " " "	12		
" 40 to 50 " " "	8	Total,	60

TERM OF SENTENCE.

During life,	7	For 3 years,	5
For 15 years,	1	" 2 " " "	14
" 12 " " " "	1	" 1 " " " 6 months,	4
" 10 " " " "	2		
" 7 " " " "	1	Sentenced to be hanged,	5
" 6 " " " "	1		
" 5 " " " "	11	Total,	60
" 4 " " " "	7		

NUMBER OF DAYS OCCUPIED BY CONVICTS IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, FROM DECEMBER 31, 1844, TO APRIL 30, 1846.

In Quarry,	3,207	Washers,	537
In Smith's shop,	1,673	Waiters,	673
In Shoe shop,	15,200	Lumpers,	1,310
In Wheelwright's shop,	2,964	Hospital,	1,141
Tailors,	1,412	In solitary confinement for punishment,	226
Cooks,	872		

We have omitted the tables in each report in which convicts' names are recorded, and would suggest whether the constant exposure of their names in the yearly reports does not throw an additional impediment in the way of their reformation, without producing any good result. The following letter, directed to the secretary of the Prison Discipline Committee, affords additional interesting matter.

CLERK'S OFFICE, MAINE STATE PRISON, THOMASTON, August 5th, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th ult. was received, and also the "second report of the Prison Association." I have examined the report, and have not noticed any material error in relation to our prison. Some of the blanks I have filled as follows:

No. of prisoners.	Deaths.	Pardons.	No. of prisoners.	Deaths.	Pardons.
In 1833	73	0	In 1841	42	0
" 1839	68	0	" 1842	57	0
" 1840	68	3	6		

I forward you the warden and inspector's reports for 1843, 1844, and 1845, to April 30th, 1846. I regret that I am not able to procure the reports of former years.

Number of commitments in 1846 was 6 " " " " in 1833 was 8
 " " " " in 1841 " 3 " " " " in 1838 " 5
 " " " " in 1840 " 7 " " " " in 1836 " 7
 " " " " in 1839 " 8

Number of recommitments from 1842 to 1846, see reports.

Any other information in my power will be cheerfully given.

Yours, very respectfully,

BENJA. CARR, Warden.

Per A. FERKINS, Clerk

Synopsis of the Reports of the New Hampshire State Prison for the years ending June, 1845 and 1846.

1845.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

I transmit to your honorable body the following account of the receipts and disbursements, the statistics and condition of the prison, from June 1, 1844, to May 31, 1845, inclusive, together with the reports of the chaplain and physician.

CASH ACCOUNT.			
Cash on hand, June 1, 1844,	\$329 37		
" received the current year,	7,744 61		
		\$8,073 98	
" disbursements for the year,	\$7,092 88		
" on hand, May 31, 1845,	81 10		
		\$8,073 98	
INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS.			
Income from Smith shop,	\$1,968 64		
" " Cabinet,	1,990 45		
" " Shoe,	2,328 37		
" " Steam-engine,	207 33		
" " Visitors,	104 99		
" received for manure,	20 00		\$8,519 78
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Paid for clothing and bedding,	\$619 84		
" " provisions,	2,509 06		
" " salaries, fuel, oil, etc.,	2,841 43		
" " repairs and improvements,	455 47		
" " interest,	34 81	\$4,660 61	
STATEMENT OF CONVICTS.			
Number of convicts, May 31, 1844,		89	
" received since,		14	103
Sentence expired and discharged,		7	
Pardoned,		12	
Died,		2	
Case carried up to supreme court and judgment reversed,		1	
In confinement, May 31, 1845,		81	103
EMPLOYMENT.			
Cabinet shop, 23	Steam-engine,	2	
Smith shop, 24	Hall,	1	
Shoe shop, 25	Old and infirm,	1	
Cooks, 2			81
Washing and mending, 2			
Lumper, 1			
Daily expense of prisoners, 21-85.			
NATIVES OF			
New Hampshire, 52	New York,	2	
Massachusetts, 7	Pennsylvania,	1	
Maine, 5	Ohio,	1	
Vermont, 4	Connecticut,	1	
Canada, 2			81
Europe, 5			
New Brunswick, 1			

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CRIMES.			
Stealing, 27	Murder, sentence commuted,	1	
" " horses, 7	" " in second degree,	4	
" " sheep, 2	" " attempt to	3	
Perjury, subornation of 1	Man slaughter,	1	
Forgery, 4	Passing counterfeit bills,	5	
House and store breaking, 6	" " " coin,	2	
Burglary, 2	Counterfeiting,	1	
Rape, 3	Larceny,	2	
" " attempt at 4			
Arson and burning, 6			81

SENTENCES.			
For life, 11	For 6 years,	4	
" " 15 years, 1	" " 5 " "	14	
" " 14 " " 1	" " 4 " "	5	
" " 12 " " 1	" " 3 " "	18	
" " 10 " " 5	" " 2 " "	7	
" " 9 " " 1	" " 1½ " "	1	
" " 8 " " 4			
" " 7 " " 8			81

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.			
From 10 to 20 years, 14	From 60 to 70 years,	3	
" " 20 to 30 " " 33	" " 70 to 80 " "	1	
" " 30 to 40 " " 17			
" " 40 to 50 " " 9			81
" " 50 to 60 " " 4			

COMMITTALS THIS YEAR.			
From Rockingham county, 3	From Sullivan county,	1	
" " Stafford " " 3	" " Grafton " "	3	
" " Carroll " " 1	" " Coos " "	1	
" " Hillsborough " " 1			
" " Cheshire " " 1			14

The operations of the prison the past year, it will be seen, have resulted as favorably as could reasonably have been expected. The prices of provisions and other articles of consumption at the prison have ranged low. A slight advance on some of the leading articles might have caused the disbursements to exceed the income. It is, however, to be hoped that more favorable contracts may be obtained for the labor of the convicts the ensuing year. The order, industry, and good feeling existing among the convicts has been, to me, highly gratifying, and I am more than ever convinced, that they can appreciate kindness, and of its happy influence upon their minds and conduct. There doubtless are cases that require decision and severity; but these, I think, will be less frequent under a mild than a rigid discipline. The golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," is as valuable in as out of the prison. The nearer I have kept myself and others to this rule, the more successful have I been in the government of the prison. All requirements of the officer should be reasonable and proper to secure a ready and willing obedience.

My endeavors have been, that the government of the convicts should be free from insolent domineering and overbearing harshness; that the department of all the officers should be gentle and kind, and that all proper and prompt obedience should be yielded by the convicts; and happy am I to find the concurrence of all the officers with me in the opinion, that this is not only proper, but practicable; not only for the good of the convicts, but for the best interests of the

instruction; and their ready co-operation has been to me a source of much gratification.

In Massachusetts, provision is made by law for the removal of insane convicts to the State Lunatic Hospital. Cases of insanity exist here; and I cannot think you will shrink from any humane and merciful provision that, under the circumstances, may be proper.

SAMUEL G. BERRY, Warden.

—
Extract from the Chaplain's Report.

Two religious exercises have been maintained on the Sabbath. The attention of the convicts has uniformly been interesting and solemn.

The remaining portion of the day has been devoted to visiting at the cells, distributing books, papers, and tracts, and imparting such moral and religious instruction as time and occasion have seemed to justify, and occasional opportunities on the week day have also been improved for the same purpose.

In these personal interviews, I have encouraged each man to lay aside all embarrassing restraints, and open his feelings to me as his friend. Of these visits have, in most instances, been very welcome to the prisoner. Of these visits have, in most instances, been very welcome to the prisoner. Of these visits have, in most instances, been very welcome to the prisoner. Of these visits have, in most instances, been very welcome to the prisoner.

The visits have, in most instances, been very welcome to the prisoner. Of these visits have, in most instances, been very welcome to the prisoner. Of these visits have, in most instances, been very welcome to the prisoner.

In the two cases which proved fatal, the individuals were men of reflecting minds. One retained his reason until the close of life, and was exercised with a deep concern for his spiritual welfare; and both expressed an earnest desire to enjoy some tokens of the mercy of God.

Several of the less informed, who are capable of it, have been taught to read; and several also have been taught to write, and a few have made some proficiency in common arithmetic.

The prison library, which had been commenced during the preceding year, has been considerably augmented, principally by the liberal donations of benevolent individuals in the towns of Concord and Portsmouth.

Each convict has been furnished with a weekly temperance paper, and during the last six months several religious papers have been circulated and read with interest and profit.

Some attention is now being paid to the improvement of our singing. Instruction in that branch is given by one of the convicts, under the superintending eye of the chaplain, which we hope will add increased interest to our devotional exercises.

Those who have left, with some few exceptions, have embraced the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and as their taste for strong drinks has been corrected by the simple course of diet used in the prison, and their minds have become informed on the subject by a constant course of reading, something, it is hoped, has been done to secure them from an immediate course of intemperance and crime.

I am happy to state my belief, that the humane course of treatment, together with the moral influence exerted, and the moral and religious instruction imparted, have been attended with great good in relation to many. One fact is particularly worthy of notice. Of forty-eight, the whole number who have been liberated within two years past, not one has been recommitted to this or any other prison, and a large proportion of this number are known to be steadily engaged, either as farmers or mechanics, in obtaining an honest livelihood.

It may not be possible to ascertain all the causes which lead to the commission of crime; but some considerations are so prominent in the history of those committed to our penitentiary, that they cannot be mistaken. Some of these causes may be remedied, others can never be.

Many of these men were almost or entirely destitute of early moral and reli-

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gious instruction. Some few were the offspring of parents, one or both of which were professedly religious; but in most of these instances there is evidence of a gross neglect of parental instruction and discipline.

Where a scrupulous regard of right and wrong is early inculcated, the principle becomes a fixed one, and operates as a powerful protection to the mind in after life. Very few of our convicts were the subjects of such early moral culture. Many are exceedingly deficient in a knowledge of Bible instruction. Several, when committed, could not read; a still greater number could not write; and but few are found who possess an enlightened education. Many also have been permitted to grow up without restraints.

It will readily be admitted that the propensity in some men to a particular course of crime is much stronger than in others; that there are cases of uncommon natural perverseness and recklessness of mind, could not be doubted; but in most cases of this kind, much might have been effected by early culture and proper restraints. Many a young man who now shares the fate of a felon's cell, had he been trained under other circumstances, might have occupied a respectable standing in society.

Some few cases exist, where crime seems to be the result of some natural defect of the mind, approximating so far towards idiocy as to render it difficult to determine whether the person is morally accountable for his conduct or not. But even in these cases, something more might have been done to restrain the passions and give the mind a correct bias, by proper parental influence.

The truth, then, is irresistible, that the convict is an unfortunate fellow-being, needing our pity and our friendly commiseration. Though guilty and fallen, he has yet a heart to feel; and the effect of human sympathy and Christian kindness may be to touch some chord of the soul which has refused to vibrate to harsher sounds, or to call into exercise some remaining portion of humanity which has hitherto laid dormant under the withering influence of neglected childhood, followed by a course of crime and the rough administration of retributive justice.

JOHN ATWOOD, Chaplain.

1845.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Since my report of last year, two deaths have occurred at the New Hampshire State Prison. The first was the case of Nathaniel Hobart, who died September 30, 1844, of disease of the lungs, following a severe attack of typhus fever, after about two month's confinement in the hospital. The second, Hiram D. Freeman, who died March 17, 1845, of pulmonary consumption.

This, like the last official year, has been an unusually sickly one. In the autumn of 1844, about one in every five of the whole number of convicts was sick with typhus fever; making in all about seventeen cases, some of which were very severe. There has, indeed, been an unusual amount of fever in the town of Concord, during the years 1843, '44, but nothing like the proportion that has occurred at the penitentiary.

Besides the large number of fever cases of the last year, we have also had more than the usual amount of bowel, catarrhal, rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, together with a few cases of erysipelas, and some cases in surgery.

E. CARTER, M. D.

1846.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The warden of the State Prison respectfully submits the following statement of the condition and management, receipts and profits, expenses and disbursements, of that institution, since the period of the last annual report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, May 31, 1846, was 81; whole number received into prison since May 31, 1845, is 307; total, 111.

modation. For the want of better, I have, under the advice of the Directors, prepared rooms for their accommodation in the attic of the prison house, where they are most of the time employed in sewing. They eat in the house, and are not in fact confined at all within the walls of the prison itself. It is to be hoped, that this class of offenders may not multiply, but if they should increase, I would suggest whether it might not be expedient to make some provision for their suitable accommodation within the prison walls.

Cash account.—Cash on hand May 31, 1845, \$61 10; cash received during the year, 7,381 13; total, 7,963 23. Cash disbursements for the year, \$7,442 26; cash on hand, May 31, 1846, 519 97; total, 7,962 23.

Receipts and Expenditures.—Received from smith shop, \$3,074 92; cabinet shop, 1,707 46; shoe shop, 1,031 33; hat shop, 1,297 74; steam-engine, 203 82; from visitors, 108 92; from sale of manure, 2 00; from debt of E. Townsend, 359 89; cash on hand, May 31, 1845, 61 10; total, \$9,466 16.

Expenditures.—Paid for clothing and bedding, \$619 38; provisions, etc., 2,489 63; expenses, salaries, fuel, oil, etc., 2,650 30; repairs and improvements, 362 44; interest, 24 47; for excess of stock now more than at close of last year, 168 89; due from Fish and M. Daniel, secured by bond, 70 11; cash on hand, being excess of receipts over expenditures, 519 97; total, \$5,905 18.

Repairs ordered by Directors.—Paid for steam-boiler, apparatus, and freight, \$78 00; slating roof of new prison, 559 76; building new fence on north wall, 194 22; chimney for steam-engine, 36 24; total, \$1,508 22. Cash received from State Treasurer, in part of the foregoing, \$1,291 08; cash taken from the funds of prison, 277 14; total, \$1,568 22.

SAMUEL G. BERRY, Warden, N. H. P.

1846.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The present year has been characterized by a very general state of health among the convicts. Colds, casualties, and chronic cases, have mainly constituted the amount of sickness during the year. We have had but little fever, or severe acute disease of any kind, consequently have not often had occasion to open the hospital for the reception of patients. Ordinarily, a short confinement to the cell, with a moderate quantity of medicine, and a regulated diet, has been sufficient to effect a cure.

On the 26th September, after a severe and somewhat protracted suffering, Watson Clay died of a tumor, which was of malignant character, and consequently of fatal tendency.

Jonathan Nelson, an old man of broken constitution and infirm health, after he was sentenced to the prison, became affected with dropsy of the abdomen, and was tapped; but the water again accumulating rapidly, he was pardoned by the Directors on account of sickness. I understand he lived but nine days after leaving the prison.

E. CARTER, Physician.

1846.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

My labors as a moral and religious teacher among the convicts have been regularly continued during the year. Religious worship in the chapel has been regularly maintained on the Sabbath. Probably our few assemblies can be found which are more attentive to the exhibition of divine truth, or manifest a greater satisfaction in attending religious services.

A portion of the Sabbath has been devoted to personal conversation on religious subjects, a portion to the cultivation of sacred music, and a portion to the distribution of papers, books, and religious tracts.

Each convict has been supplied with a weekly temperance paper; and as many of them can trace their misfortunes to the use of the intoxicating cup, it is believed that this has afforded a great amount of reading.

The prison library has been increased to rising of four hundred volumes, from which each convict, who wishes it, receives a book once in two weeks.

Some attention has been given to the less informed in learning them to read and write. All who are capable of being taught are able to read comfortably well; several have attended to writing, and a few have pursued the study of common arithmetic to advantage.

Most of those who have left have embraced the principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

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It affords no small degree of satisfaction to state, that of eighty-six, the whole number who have left within three years, only two have been re-committed to this or any other prison. A few are known to have made a public profession of religion; and a large proportion are settled in life, and pursuing a course of honest industry.

It should be kept in remembrance that the man that can read, and a heart that can feel, the human brotherhood; possessing a mind that can convict is our fellow-man; a member of a soul that will outlive all time; and though fallen and guilty, he is not beyond the reach of human effort and the grace of God.

The fact that nearly all now incarcerated within our prison walls are to go forth from their confinement to mingle with society at the very distant period, demands that every effort should be made to draw them off from a course of vice and crime, and restore them to the walks of virtuous life.

JOHN ATWOOD, Chaplain.

The following letter from the physician of the New Hampshire State Prison, affords us some new and highly interesting facts in regard to the management and general government of that prison:—

CONCORD, N. H., October 19, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—I regret that the pressure of professional business has prevented me from giving earlier attention to your favor, which was duly received.

Our prison is upon the solitary plan, so far as meals and lodging are concerned, one wide, and 6 to 12 feet high, ventilated by a flue 4 inches square, extending from the top of the prison to each cell, and also more or less from the windows of the outer prison divisions, 3 tiers of cells on each side, 120 in all, and 20 in each tier—separated on six sides from the stone walls of the outer prison by a broad aisle—guarded on all sides, the whole warmed by close or box stoves and long funnels.

The number of inmates and idlers in this prison for the last 10 years would probably cost number of convicts is 71, the lowest number of about 3 insane to 1 idiotic. The prisoners may be classed as insane, and two idiotic. One or more insane was discharged not shortly recently visited from prison to the Insane Hospital in this town, under authority of the legislature. Of the causes which produce insanity after confinement, one from 1823 to 1846, 13 died. Three or four of these died of fever, and a few of chronic disease of various kinds—two of a malignant character. I should others in confirmed phthisis have been pardoned on account of sickness. During the years 1844 and '45, we had an unusual amount of sickness generally, and few particularly; administration of Mr. Goodale, to an increase in the daily rations. Under the and cry was raised that the discipline was too strict, and the rations insufficient. To satisfy myself in regard to the latter charge, I requested the deputy-warden to weigh the good salted beef, bread, rice, and Indian meal, potatoes, Indian mush, and molasses, term of his administration,) the men were remarkably healthy. Under Mr. Goodale, for three years, (the years, certainly, not a case of fever, and but little other sickness, occurred. One year, in particular, I had an occasion to open the hospital during the entire year; a short confinement to the cell, with some medicine and appropriate diet, being all that was needed. The present warden, upon his induction, increased materially the rations, and adopted the slack discipline. During his first two years, we had nearly 40 cases of these men will eat all that is set before them, even were it enough for three men. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the men who are sent to prison, and who are discharged at the expiration of their sentence. About half who have died in prison were insane on enter-

ing, the other half apparently in good health. Two, I recollect, seemed to die of a sort of house-sickness or mental dejection; at least that appeared to be the primary cause of sickness and death. And in one of these cases, even a post mortem examination disclosed no adequate cause of death.

The warden says he cannot, without much time and labor, and even then not with entire accuracy, make out the highest and lowest number in prison during each year since 1820. You can approximate the average by taking the mean number of each two successive years, as given in the warden's reports. That, for instance, would give 774 as the average for 1840. As appears by his report for 1846, (in which he gives the highest and lowest number in prison at any time during the year,) the average number is 778. In former reports, the highest and lowest number during the year has not been given. I have now, I believe, answered all your inquiries, so far as in my power. I regret that I have not been able to do it sooner. An unusual measure of professional business must plead my excuse. If I can aid you further in the subject of your investigations, you will please command my services.

With great regard, yours, etc.

E. CARTER.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Vermont State Prison, for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846.

1843.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Superintendent of the State Prison respectfully submits the following report:—

On the first of October, 1842, the number of convicts in the prison was 731; received during the year, 23; total, 66. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 18; pardoned, 1; died, 1; escaped, 1; discharged by the Governor, 31; taken for new trial by order of court, and remained on new sentence, 2; total, 51; leaving in prison, October 1, 1843, 65.

Their present employment and condition are as follows:—30 in the shoe shop, 2 in the blacksmith's shop, 1 in the gun shop, 7 carriage making, 3 basket making, 2 in the cooper's shop, 1 miller, 1 painter, 1 cooper, 1 washer, 1 wood and wheel walter, cook room, 1 hotel walter, 2 trimmers, 3 in cells unable to labor, 6 sick in the hospital and 1 in solitary confinement under sentence of death; total, 65.

The conduct of the convicts generally has been good, rendering frequent and severe punishment unnecessary to enforce obedience and establish good discipline. The mode of punishment, however, has been varied, according to the nature of the offence and the disposition of the offender, as in my humble judgment would best effect his reformation. In pursuance of this object, I have erected an apparatus to punish with cold water, on the plan of the Auburn prison, which has exerted a very salutary influence in rendering the refractory, saving time and the loss of health, caused by the former mode of solitary confinement.

The old wooden bedsteads in the cells were found to contain numerous insects, which infect such places not usually well cleaned, and notwithstanding the commonly used means were resorted to to destroy them, in a few weeks after, such numerous numbers were again found, as to be swept up by hand-sift. In order, therefore, to make a clean sweep, I removed the wooden bedsteads, and substituted others of iron in their places.

The convicts able to work, with few exceptions, have been in the employment of the State, manufacturing such articles only as could be done by the convicts themselves, and such as could be easily marketed in exchange for the produce of the country.

The tannery is of little or no value in connection with the prison. I succeeded in renting it the past year for fifty dollars, but the lessee has abandoned the occupation of it for the want of water; and could it be so situated, I am of opinion that it could not be carried on by convict labor successfully, situated as it is out of the walls of the prison.

In comparing this report with the reports of the prison for several of the last preceding years, a greater pecuniary loss will appear to be sustained in the management of the prison this year; while the fact is otherwise. During the last five years preceding my appointment, there has been, by appropriations of the State and drawn from the Treasury, the sum of twenty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-five cents, to defray the expenses of the prison in those years; the average being more than five thousand dollars per annum; still leaving a balance of the debts then

contracted and yet unpaid, of more than three thousand dollars; and no part of said appropriations has been applied to the expenses of the present year. Some may suppose that the income of the present year is less, and the expenses more, than has been absolutely necessary; yet I am confident no reasonable foundation exists for such an opinion, and will appear so, on taking into consideration the fact that *several* of the most effective and profitable convicts have been discharged during the year; several others were received incapable of earning their food and clothing. The sickness already alluded to, taken in connection with the small number of labouring convicts, while the same number of officers and more fuel and lights were of necessity required, these and other like causes have unavoidably operated to reduce the income, and consequently leave the expenses of the prison about the same as in other years.

CHIPMAN SWAIN, Sup't V. S. Prison.

Property.—Finished work, stock and tools in carriage shop, \$9,200 75; ditto in gun shop, 1,275 37; ditto in shoe shop, 7,663 90; furniture, fire and steam-engines, and sundry articles of personal property under the head of "Prison," 1,711 00; clothing and bedding on hand, 502 42; fuel and lights on hand, 436 45; provisions on hand, 729 03; timber, boards, &c., for repairs, 25 00; cash on hand, 22 44; notes receivable, 1,266 90; balances due on book accounts and contracts, 8,295 78; total, \$24,430 13.

Liaabilities.—Notes payable, \$7,026 73; sundry credits on book, 6,678 35; total, \$13,505 08.

Expenditures for the year ending Oct. 1, 1843.—For provisions, \$2,254 35; Clothing and bedding, 258 00; repairs, 16 07; fuel and lights, 563 23; expense account, 3,553 45; total, \$6,700 39.

Income for the year ending Oct. 1, 1843.—From carriage shop, \$7,444 64; gun shop, 32 87; shoe shop, 1,994 14; prison account, 201 71; admittance fees, 146 25; contract account, 930 63; tannery account, 12 50; balance, being loss, 2,737 65; total, \$6,700 39.

1843.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Since the first of December, 1842, when my duties as Chaplain of the State Prison commenced, the usual religious services, daily, and on the Sabbath, have been regularly maintained.

The services on the Sabbath have usually been those common in our churches, except that in most cases, instead of a sermon in the morning, an expository lecture has been substituted, at the close of which the prisoners have been encouraged to make inquiries relating to the chapter or passage under consideration.

The prisoners have also been visited from cell to cell, in sickness and in health, as circumstances seemed to require; and a considerable number of them have been under a regular course of instruction in reading.

That the services of the Sabbath may proceed in a becoming and impressive manner, it is necessary that a choir of prisoners should be able to sing in such a manner as at least not to disturb religious feeling and serious attention. Measures were therefore taken at once, and have been regularly pursued, to instruct and discipline a choir. Such of the prisoners as gave promise of deriving advantage from it have been put under a regular course of instruction in the principles of vocal music, with suitable exercises. It has been an object to make the instruction thorough, and to entwine such habits of accurate thought and correctness in execution as can hardly prevail in regard to any employment without the salutary influence upon the general character. This important object, it was found, could be secured without interference with the business or discipline of the prison. The members of the choir have been interested in the study; and the result, as seen in our Sabbath services, is decidedly happy.

The number of inmates in the prison is rapidly diminishing. Other causes may have influence in producing this result, but it must be attributed mainly to the diminution of crime among us. While our population is increasing, the number of convicts, instead of keeping pace with it, diminishes; showing a greater actual diminution than a mere comparison of the State Prison returns would suggest.

Another noticeable fact, is that of the whole number of prisoners, only about one-third are natives of this State; and that the number of foreigners—natives of Canada, England, and Ireland—is greater than that of those born among us. This fact shows that the number of convicts who are here does not do the State justice as an index of the character of our population and the tendency of our institutions. The number of per

sons of foreign birth among us is comparatively very small; and yet that small number furnishes out-third of the convicts.

Facts warrant the belief, that but for intemperate drinking, one-third, at least, of the present inmates of the prison, might have been saved from the paths of crime and woe; and we are strongly reminded of the impolicy to use no stronger term, of giving the sanction of our civil or judicial authorities, in any form or in the least degree, to a traffic like that in ardent spirits as a beverage.

E. C. TRACY, Chaplain.

1843.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The only death that has occurred among the convicts within the past year is Wheeler, an old man, who suffered for several months with chronic bronchitis.

The whole amount of sickness has been much greater this year than for several of the preceding years. The hospital, which had been closed for many months, was reopened very early in the winter, and has remained so nearly all the time since. We have generally had from four to six patients all the time. In the early part of the summer, more than half the convicts were under treatment for influenza, and nearly the whole force of the prison was engaged in taking care of the sick.

This most singular outbreak of sickness was nearly coincident, in point of time, with a similar occurrence in the Ohio State Penitentiary. Although several of the convicts were in a dangerous situation, yet none of them died. Some of them, however, have not yet recovered from the effects of the disease.

Peter La Force and Irwin are both of them likely to remain invalids. Peter is unable to work at all, and is the subject of convulsions. Irwin, although in the shop, is becoming more and more feeble, and will not be able to do much more labor. He would probably be much improved, in health if he could be returned again to the world. Peter, too, would be more likely to recover if released. He is becoming chilitish, and, upon the whole, would be better under the care of his natural friends than here. His mind is evidently becoming affected by disease.

Fox may also be returned as a permanent invalid; he is loaded down with disease. Varicose ulcers of the leg, fistula in ano, and chronic disease of the lungs, will be his companions for life, and in their deadly embrace he must sooner or later sink. He wishes much to go free, and doubtless is as deserving of executive clemency as any invalid here.

The want of a good hospital has been felt this season very severely. The patients have been well taken care of as it now is, but we are compelled to care of sick convicts here with the most expert hands in the prison to take care of the sick. Were the hospital within the walls of the new prison it would be otherwise, and would be carried on with much less expense.

ED. E. PHELPS, M. D., Physician, Vt. S. Prison.

1844.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

At the commencement of the year there were in the prison 65 convicts, and 30 have been received during the year, making 95. Of these there have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 13; by Governor, 11; and by death, 1; making 28; leaving in confinement, September 1st, 1844, 67.

Their present employment is as follows:—In shoe shop—shoemakers, 36; cutters, 2; carriers, 2; in carriage shop—wood work 8; blacksmith, 3; painter, 1; trimmer, 1; cooper, 1; basketmaker, 1; tailor, 1; in gun shop, 1; cask room, 2; washer, 1; yard waiter, 1; prison waiter, 1; lumpers, 2; female seamstress, 13; invalids, blind; and 1 in solitary confinement under sentence of death: total 67.

The following tables will exhibit the age, color, number of convictions, nativity, year received in prison, crimes, terms of sentence and counties from which they were sent.

Age when received in Prison.—From 15 to 20, 7; 20 to 30, 29; 30 to 40, 17; 40 to 50, 8; 50 to 60, 7; 70 to 80, 1; total 67.

Number of Convictions.—For 1st sentence, 51; for 2nd, 9; for 3rd, 4; for 4th, 3; total 67.

Color.—White male, 63; white females, 1; black males, 3; total 67.

Years in which Received.—In 1837, 1; 1839, 2; 1840, 3; 1841, 8; 1842, 15; 1843, 14; 1844, 24; total 67.

Place of Nativity.—Vermont, 31; Massachusetts, 8; England, 4; New-York, 3; Canada, 7; Georgia, 1; New Hampshire, 4; Ireland, 4; Connecticut, 3; France, 1; South Carolina, 1; total 67.

Crimes.—Rape, 2; murder, 2; horse stealing, 5; assault to kill, 2; burglary, 8; arson, 3; man-stealing, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1; forgery, 6; theft, 13; counterfeiting, 5; adultery, 3; stealing, 3; larceny, 8; obtaining goods by false pretences, 2; incest, 1; polygamy, 2; total 67.

Number received from each County.—WindSOR, 11; Caledonia, 4; Washington, 5; Chittenden, 3; Franklin, 6; Addison, 5; Rutland, 18; Bennington, 5; Orleans, 8; Namolette, 2; total 67.

Terms of Sentence.—For life, 1; under sentence of death, 1; for 15 years, 1; for 10, 2; for 7, 4; for 6, 4; for 5, 8; for 4, 12; for 3, 19; for 2, 6; for 1½, 1; for 1, 7; for 6 months, 1; total 67.

The excess of the expenditures over the income of the prison, or in other words, its net cost to the State, is not so large as it was last year by about nine hundred dollars. And this excess would have appeared still less, but for the lower appraisal of the steam-engine and some other articles that might be mentioned, and the smaller amount received from visitors.

The balance of expenses this year over the income, is not half as large as its average annual cost to the State from the first. And this gratifying result, it should be noticed, has been obtained with an average number of convicts less than that of any previous year, while the expenses for fuel, lights, pay of officers, &c., are about the same that they would be were the prison full.

The business of the carriage shop has been somewhat increased during the year; and the Director's Report shows that its profits have been greater in proportion to the number of men employed, than those of the other shops. But the business in that shop cannot be much extended.

In regard to the discipline of the prison, we have aimed to have it energetic and prompt, and yet to avoid every thing like cruelty. By endeavoring to secure conformity to the rules, by appeals to the reason and judgment rather than by force, punishments have been rendered very seldom necessary.

Since the passage of the existing law in regard to punishment for murder, a new class of convicts has been added to those already in confinement in the State Prison; and the introduction of this new class causes embarrassments not heretofore existing. Solitary confinement for months and years requires a differently arranged establishment from what we now have.

CHIPMAN SWAIN, Superintendent.

Property.—Finished work, stock and tools in carriage shop, \$3,776 29; ditto in shoe shop, 7,913 37; ditto in gun shop, 1,662 12; clothing and bedding on hand, 675 39; fuel and lights on hand, 466 00; furniture, steam-engine, fire-engine, and personal property under the head of "Prison," 1,343 63; timber, boards, &c., for repairs, 27 00; medicines and furniture belonging to the medical department, 84 50; cash on hand, 295 78. *Bills Receivable.*—Notes receivable, 2,484 11; balance due on book account, 9,205 96; total, 11,690 07; grand total, 27,328 35. *Liabilities.*—Notes payable, \$12,971 91; sundry credits on book, 5,938 91; total \$18,910 82.

Expenditures and Income for the Year ending Sept. 1, 1843.

Expenditures.—For provisions, \$1,658 44; clothing and bedding, 540 07; repairs, 187 70; fuel and light, 699 03; prison department, 589 48; medical account, 38 89; expense account \$ 190 18; total 6,065 79. *Income.*—From carriage shop, \$1,570 14; shoe shop, 2,802 66; admittance fees, 99 50; gun shop, 43 97; contract account, \$120 34; balance—being less, 1,867 15; total \$6,903 79.

1844.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The physician of this institution in reporting upon its medical affairs, would mention as a pre-emptive thing, the construction of a new hospital room; and one, which now meets the wants of the establishment.

The want of a convenient and safe place to put the sick has long been felt; but we may now, I think, give them as good accommodations as is obtained in many hospitals disconnected with a penitentiary.

Within the last year a single death has occurred among the convicts; and that one was Bull, under sentence of confinement for life. He died of influenza, early in the winter. About the same time a few cases of endemic erysipelas occurred, but since that time we have had nothing but common cases of disease. There are no inmates that need any particular notice from me at this time.

ED. E. PHELPS, M. D.

1844.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

My labors in the State Prison commenced the first of December, A. D. 1843. Since that time I have attended prayers with the convicts at the close of each day, (with few exceptions,) and performed the religious services, common in our churches on the Sabbath. I have also visited them from time to time, at their cells and elsewhere, in sickness and in health, as occasion has required.

The afternoon of the day of our annual state fete was devoted to conference on the subject of temperance. A number spoke with much feeling in regard to their present degradation as connected with intemperance, and I should think two-thirds of the whole number of convicts gave their names to the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

The place where we assemble for worship is not the most agreeable. It has all the gloom and dread appearance of a prison, and for the purpose of confinement it is well. But when we meet to worship God, it is desirable that the place where we assemble should present a more cheerful aspect.

THOMAS KIDDER, Chaplain.

1845.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, September 1, 1844, 67; received to the prison during the year, 265; total, 332.

Discharged from prison during the year ending August 1, 1845, by expiration of sentence, 13; by remission of sentence, 12; total, 25.

Remaining in prison, August 31, 1845, 65.

Counties from which sent.—Windsor, 11; Rutland, 13; Colchester, 1; Chittenden, 13; Orleans, 10; Franklin, 4; Addison, 6; Orange, 2; Washington, 2; Bennington, 4; Lamoille, 2; total, 68.

Place of *Notice*—Vermont, 33; Massachusetts, 5; New York, 4; New Hampshire, 2; Ireland, 5; Canada, 7; Connecticut, 4; France, 1; England, 1; Scotland, 1; total, 68.

Terms of Sentence.—For life, 1; under sentence of death, 1; for 10 years, 2; for 9, 2; for 13, 1; for 7, 3; for 6, 3; for 5, 3; for 4, 3, 21; for 4, 10; for 3, 10; for 1½, 1; for 1, 6; total, 68.

Age.—From 16 to 20, 11; 21 to 30, 27; 30 to 40, 16; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1; total, 68.

Crimes.—Theft, 14; horse stealing, 7; burglary, 10; forgery, 6; arson, 3; polygamy, 2; counterfeiting, 6; larceny, 8; assault with intent to kill, 3; rape, 2; murder, 2; obtaining goods by false pretences, 2; impeding officer, 1; receiving stolen goods, 2; total, 68.

Insane, 2; invalid, 1; old and infirm, 1; solitary confinement, 1; total, 5.

Recommendations.—Second sentence, 10; third do., 3; fourth do., 3.

Employment.—Shoe department, 36; carriage department, 19; tailor, 1; cooks, 2; washer, 1; humpers, 2; prison waiter, 1; messenger, 1; total, 63.

The largest number of convicts in prison at any one time during the year past, was 75, and the smallest number 64. The average number has been about the same as at present.—68.

The earnings of the prison the year past have been much larger than in either of the last preceding years; and the expenses, also, have been larger on account of the higher prices of provisions, especially corn and potatoes, which are always heavy items in provision account.

In the appraisal of the prison property, the valuation in the aggregate has been considerably reduced from that of the last appraisal. A comparison of the actual output for the support of the establishment for the last current year with the proceeds of the

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same year, will show the difference between the two accounts to be some hundreds of dollars less than in the year 1844, and in this respect the operations of the prison for the year now ended, have been much more gainful than in either of the two years that preceded it.

Considering the disadvantages this prison labors under, of remoteness from market, the expense of transportation, charges of commission on sales abroad, and the narrow limits as to the kind of profitable employment the convicts can be put to; and considering also the great diminution in number of the convicts from what it was in former years, while the expenses must continue substantially the same, except clothing for food and provisions—it will be found, I believe, that this establishment is sustained more cheaply than the average of like institutions in the United States. The superintendent failed to obtain a contract for making brogans at 10 cents per pair.

CHIPMAM SWAIN, Superintendent.

1845.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Auditor of Accounts:—

Having recently made a further and full examination of all the business of the prison, we are fully of the opinion, that a contract might be made for the labor of the convicts for a number of years, which would be highly advantageous to the State, and not injurious to the government and discipline of the prison. The Directors have recently received an application for terms of a contract for five years, in which encouragement was given that the State should be indemnified from all expenses of the convicts, but the Directors have no authority by law to contract for more than three years.

ABNER FIELD,
JOHN PORTER,
WILLIAM SANBORN, } Directors.

Property.—Finished work, stock in carriage shop, \$4,492 16; in shoe shop, 13,971 46; in store room, 403 12; clothing and bedding on hand, 633 63; fuel and light on hand, 215 02; furniture, personal property under the head of "Prison," 700 27; medicines, etc., belonging to medical department, 152 43.

Bills receivable.—Notes receivable, \$3,599 63; from which deduct notes not collectible, 1,612 24; doubtful, 242 94; 1,744 50; balance due on book, 9,444 30; from which deduct accounts not collectible, 748 46; doubtful, 352 51; 7,453 12; total, property and bills receivable, \$29,977 77.

Liabilities.—Notes payable, \$20,216 74; sundry credits on book, 3,365 94; total, \$23,682 68.

1845.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The medical affairs of the prison present during the past year nothing new or worthy of general notice; some individual cases, however, require special consideration. I allude to those of Clifford, Lambert, and Frost. In my own mind, there is little, if any, doubt that all these are insane.

If insane State convicts are within the pale of humanity, some provision should be made for better treatment than can here be practiced, under our present arrangement. But if our lawgivers consider them judicially excluded from any more humane usage, than constant confinement to the narrow limits of the cells of a prison like ours, no further action on the subject will be required. The effect of these lunatics upon the discipline of the prison, requires no remark from the medical officer; but I have to say that the interrupted rest, and consequently the health, of the other convicts, calls loudly for a removal of them, who seem to rest not day nor night.

Perhaps it ought generally to be understood by our citizens, that confinement to labor is not all the punishment that is included in commitment to the penitentiary; but that whether rest is obtained here by convicts must depend upon the coincident science of several lunatics.

ED. E. PHELPS, M. D.

1845.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

An impression has obtained to some extent among convicts that their character is lost, that there is little or no hope of their rising again to respectability. To eradicate this impression, I have pointed them to individuals, who, by their industry and correct

hills have become respectable and worthy citizens. I have also assured them that the foundation of such anticipations may be laid here; that there is no situation in which they can ever be placed, where character is more highly appreciated, or where it can be made more available to their own personal benefit, than in their present situation.

THOMAS KIDDER, Chaplain.

1846.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

On the 1st Dec. last, when I entered upon the duties of my office, the business condition of the prison was as follows:

Property appraised connected with shoe shop, \$14,247 84; with carriage shop, 3,941 81; with prison department, 1,391 55; with clothing, 312 83; with provision, 501 79; with fuel and light, 103 30; with medical, 82 22. Leaving 5 probable available sum with funds on hand, \$18,589 51. Amount of liabilities, Dec. 1, 1845, 33,693 57; from accounts receivable of 6,931 47. Amount of indebtedness of the institution, exclusive of interest, 29,277 62; showing an indoldebtedness of the institution, exclusive of interest, over amount of assets, of 4,534 95. The business affairs of the prison as exhibited by appraisal and inventory of Directors in Sept. 1, 1846, leave the institution indebted, exclusive of interest, over assets, only \$222 52.

The unfortunate result in the business of the shoe shop, is in a measure accounted for by the loss on brogans sold in Boston, and the deficiency in leather, appraised in Dec. last, which was then in the tanneries. Had not these losses occurred, the ordinary expenses of the year, over income, would have appeared about \$850 less.

On the 1st of Dec. I found 59 convicts confined in the prison, employed as follows: In shoe shop, 34; in carriage shop, 10; cooks, 2; washer, 1; prison waiters, 2; bell walter, 1; woodcutters, 2; jobbers, 2; in kitchen, 1; in cells partially deranged, 2; in solitary confinement, 1.

At present, there is no one confined in the hospital; and I think it may be truly said that the health of the prisoners for the last nine months has been unusually good.

HIRAM HARLOW, Superintendent.

Statement showing the number of convicts in confinement Dec. 1, 1845, and Sept. 1, 1846, the number received during the nine months ending Sept. 1, 1846, the Counties from whence they were sent, the number discharged by expiration of sentence and by Governor, and how employed: In confinement, Dec. 1, 1845, 58; since received, 23; total, 81. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 9; by Governor, 4; total 13. Leaving in confinement, Sept. 1, 1846, 63.

Counties from which sent.—Windsor, 3; Washington, 2; Franklin, 2; Addison, 6; Chittenden, 1; Bennington, 3; Windham, 2; Caledonia, 2; Orleans, 2. Number received since Dec. 1, 1845, 23.

Employment.—In carriage shop—wood work, 19; iron work, 3; painter, 2; total 24. In shoe shop—shoe manufacturers, 32; carrier, 1; tailor, 1; total, 34. Bell walter, 1; prison walter, 1; washer, 1; woodcutter, 1; cooks, 2; jobber, 1; gardener, 1; kitchen, 1; in solitary, 1; total, 10.

1846.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

It appears that while there has been a diminution of the aggregate of the assets of the prison during the three months ending Dec. 1, 1845, of \$460 71, there has been an increase of liabilities amounting to the sum of \$4,540 80. Or in other words, the expense of the prison and loss beyond the income, has been \$5,010 60, for the three months ending Dec. 1, 1845.

It is proper, however, to remark that this apparent balance has been increased to some extent by a diminished value placed on some articles of the property embraced in the inventory of Dec. 1, and especially of those pertaining to the shoe department, and also by the amount of property destroyed by fire in the carriage shop, which was unfortunately consumed in November last.

To every person who has paid attention to the affairs of the prison, it is evident that there has been some falacy in the annual reports of its condition. For while the reports show an expenditure over the income, in 1843, of \$2,737 63; 1844, of 1,867 15; 1845, of 1,989 06. Total in the year ending Sept. 1, 1845, 6,693 86. A comparison

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of these reports with each other will show the actual expenditure or loss to be as follows: In the year ending Oct. 1, 1843, \$6,760 72; eleven months, ending Sept. 1, 1844, 4,107 52; one year, ending Sept. 1, 1845, 2,845 48; three months, ending Dec. 1, 1845, 5,010 60; total, \$18,724 32.

The Directors have not felt authorized to make particular investigation into the causes which have produced this apparent discrepancy. They have felt the delicacy of impugning the correctness of the reports of their predecessors. Nothing has come to their knowledge to justify the conclusion that the error was produced intentionally, or from improper motives in any person concerned. It has probably arisen from the complex mode of keeping the books of the prison. Payments on account of interest; also claims which at the time they occurred, were not placed on the prison books, and liquidated by subsequent years, and not charged when paid or settled to the account of expenditure of the current year, in any of the departments into which the business of the prison is divided, may account in part for the discrepancy.

The discrepancy before mentioned led the Directors to cause an account to be opened on the prison books, under the head of "Old Account," on which to enter all payments made, or sums received or accounts adjusted, which the prison books did not show when the balances were taken Dec. 1, 1845, or when they shall be taken at any subsequent time.

They have also taken a large amount, considered bad, from the inventory of demands, and placed them in a suspended account.

They feel it their duty to express their approbation of the willing and efficient aid, which appears to have been afforded by the convicts, in rescuing the property of the carriage shop from destruction by fire, and in arresting its progress.

In December last more than half the convicts were employed in the shoe shop. Though convinced that the business of manufacturing brogans had been pursued at a loss, nearly if not fully equal to the amount of labor employed in making them, we did not, after fully considering all the circumstances connected with the business, deem it expedient to direct that the business should at once be relinquished. There was a very large amount of stock on hand and in the process of manufacture, much of which was more suitable for that than other work; and after the loss of the carriage shop there was not room to employ the convicts at other branches of mechanical labor. We directed that the stock should be drawn from the business as opportunity offered, to employ themselves otherwise. When the stock shall be worked out which is proper for that kind of work, we think it should be materially curtailed or abandoned, unless the market for the article shall improve.

The loss of the shoe shop very much embarrassed the business operations of the prison, and the profitable employment of convict labor during the winter and spring. The Directors authorized the Superintendent to commence rebuilding the shop as soon as the season would permit. The building, embracing a blacksmith's shop and carriage shop, was completed about the middle of May, at an expense to the State, including \$39 of convict labor, credited to the shoe and carriage shops, at 25 cents per day, of \$407 25.

On examination, the roof of the dwelling-house was found in a dilapidated condition, and the building was otherwise out of repair. A new covering and cupola or bell-tower has been put on, and the house otherwise repaired, at the cost, including \$28 of convict labor from the carriage shop, at 50 cents per day, of \$208 07. All other repairs, by the books of the prison, amount to \$97 32.

An act was passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of insane prisoners in the State Prison," which, though general in its terms, was passed with particular reference to two convicts then confined in prison, who were supposed to be insane. They did not deem it their duty to cause either of them to be removed to the Asylum; and they now have the satisfaction of reporting both the convicts in question appear fully restored to their reason and able to labor with the other convicts.

The police and discipline in the prison "so far as it came under the notice of the Directors" meet their entire approbation. Order and system appear to prevail in a high degree, and they cannot but express their satisfaction with the cleanliness, neatness, and quiet which characterizes everything about the prison and prison yard. The effect is not only salutary as regards the health of the convicts, but is calculated to exert the most beneficial influence on their dispositions and feelings, and in the discipline and management of the institution.

From account of sales of brogans, recently received from Boston, it appears that the prison has suffered a loss in the sales from the December appraisal of over \$600.

It also appears by the representation of Mr. Harlow, that a loss has been sustained in the leather appraised in December last as in the tanneries, being deficient in quantity and quality, of about \$250.

S. H. JENKINS, }
WARDEN, }
WM. SANBORN, } Directors.

Expenditure and Income for nine months, ending Sept. 1, 1846.

Expenditures—Provisions, \$1,646 37; clothing, 355 99; fuel and light, 386 52; prison department, 239 29; medical department, 32 51; shoe shop, loss, 46 89; expense account embracing pay of Superintendent, Chaplain, Keepers, Guard, Clerk and incidentals, including money paid discharged convicts, 2,824 45; building new shop, 497 25; new roof and cupola on dwelling-house, 1,216 66; other repairs, 97 22; balance of interest, 1,148 78; balance of old accounts, 1,201 60; bad and doubtful debts for both Dec. and Sept., 4,132 43; making deductions for bad and doubtful debts for both Dec. and Sept., \$12,811 10.

Income—Carriage shop, \$1,560 80; admittance fees, 128 50; State Treasury, 10,000 00; change in condition of bad and doubtful debts since Dec. 1, 1845, by collections and otherwise, 435 21;* contingent gain, supposed to arise from operations connected with the accounts of the departments, 686 59; total, \$12,811 10.

1846.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There are many among the convicts who, during the proper season for developing the moral faculties, must have been suffered to pass that season, and that within the roof of our schools, with very little if any effort to impress their minds with a sense of moral obligation. In some instances they have not even availed themselves of such advantages as our schools have afforded. But may we not hope that the present course of legislation, both in our own and in neighboring States, will be so conducted as to remedy these defects in our school system?

Through the concurrence and co-operation of the Superintendent and Keepers we have had an exercise for reading, and classes have been formed in which some have commenced with the alphabet, and, during their stay here, have progressed so as to read intelligibly in the Bible.

THOMAS KIDDER, Chaplain.

WINDSOR, Vt., Sept. 23, 1846.

MR. J. D. RUSS:—Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th July was duly received, and in reply for an apology will say, we had not the materials on hand so that we could give you a correct reply at that time. The present Superintendent came into office last in December last, and found that there had not been any reports filed back of 1843, in his office. We have been able, by inquiry, to obtain some old ones, at the Town Clerk's Office, back as far as 1839, which we copy as follows:

September 1, 1839, the number of convicts was 86; 1840, the number of convicts was 87; remissions, 8; recommended on 2nd and 3rd offences, 4; 1841, the number of convicts was 87; deaths, 1; 1842, the number of convicts was 73; deaths, 2; remissions, 6; 1843, the number of convicts was 65; deaths, 1; 1844, the number of convicts was 67; deaths, 1; remissions, 11; 1845, the number of convicts was 67; 1846, the number of convicts was 68; remissions, 4; recommended on 2nd and 3rd offences, 2. We also forward you what numbers we have on hand.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. HARLOW, Superintendent,
per A. L. THOMPSON.

* The necessity of this item in this mode of showing, will appear by inspection of the Superintendent's report; the estimated amount of bad and doubtful debts for December, being \$435 21 more for September.

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Synopsis of the Reports of the Massachusetts State Prison, from September 30, 1832, to September 30, 1845, inclusive.

1833.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

At the beginning of the year there were two hundred and twenty-seven convicts in the prison. During the year, seventy-nine have been discharged by expiration of sentence, and seven by remission of punishment, and four by order of court, and six have died. In all, ninety-six. The whole number received during the same period is one hundred and nineteen, so that the number now here is two hundred and fifty.

Of these, eleven are patients in the hospital, or otherwise incapable of labor, and nineteen are engaged in those necessary mental services which yield no profit. The residue, two hundred and twenty, are profitably employed.

The number of days lost by regular admission to the hospital for fixed disease, has been nineteen hundred and ninety. The number of days' labor lost by those invalided for the present year, is twelve hundred and seven; so that the whole amount of labor lost by indisposition must be considered as 5823 days.*

Of the number received the last year, five are blacks, and six mulattoes.

Of the one hundred and nineteen admitted, seventy-seven are natives of New England, of whom seventeen only could not write at the time of their admission. Of the forty-two natives of other places twenty-five could not write.

During the last year, the conduct of the prisoners has been distinguished by order, decorum, and industry, and the punishments have been very few and very slight.

It has been thus stated—that the inferior officers of this prison have the right to punish the convicts at discretion. This is not so, and never has been so since our connection with the prison. The Warden alone, or the deputy warden in his absence, can inflict any punishment whatever. Even this is only done after formal and deliberate hearing of the charge, and allowing the accused party an opportunity for denial, explanation, or apology. At the power of the Warden himself is limited by law to the infliction of ten stripes, and commitment for ten days to solitary imprisonment. All punishments, and the reasons of them, are placed on record, and submitted to the Inspectors, who visit the prison in a body every month, and one of them every week, and any convict who wishes to have a private interview with them, or either of them, may obtain it.

For any officer to raise his hand against a convict in any other manner excepting for the mere purpose of defending himself against assault, or of subduing resistance, has always been deemed a grave offence in this prison.

With regard to the financial accounts of the year, we have pursued the same course as heretofore, causing the annual statement to be founded upon an exact account of stock, taken by a competent person having no connection with the prison, and carefully examining ourselves every charge and every voucher before the statement is deposited at the treasury.

We will now submit the result of all the annual statements rendered since the establishment of the present Board of Inspectors.

In the year ending September 30, 1833, there was a loss of \$12,167 07; 1829, 7,599 70; 1830, 6,897 02; 1831, 477 31; 1832, a gain of 4,192 32; 1833, the past year, a gain of 6,995 57.

The Inspectors recommend that more appropriate apartments should be provided for the hospital, and the purchase of a stone quarry.

C. GRAY, }
S. LELAND, } Inspectors.

1833.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution during the year ending September 30, 1833, is 146. The aggregate number of days lost by residence in the hospital is 1,990. In addition to which, 1,486 days have been abated by advice of the Physician, for trivial complaints and temporary disabilities.

* On comparing this report with the report of the Physician, a difference in relation to the number of days' labor lost by the convicts is apparent.

Six have died* during the year. Of this number, three died of pulmonary consumption, one of typhus fever, one of dropsy of the chest, and one of wounds voluntarily inflicted upon himself in the vain hope of countervailing insanity!† The disease most prevalent during the year, has been fever, of a low typhoid character, from which convalescence has been, in some cases, slow and tedious.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician, Mass. S. Prison.

1833.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The Warden of the State Prison has the honor to present a statement of the general affairs of the prison.

Ages of those remaining in prison.—From 15 to 20 years, 19; 20 to 25, 52; 25 to 30, 53; 30 to 35, 39; 35 to 40, 37; 40 to 50, 38; 50 to 60, 9; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1; making 250.

Terms of Sentences of those remaining.—6 months, 6; 1 year, 22; 1 1/2, 1; 2, 2; 2 1/2, 1; 3, 27; 3 1/2, 4; 4, 10; 4 1/2, 5; 5, 31; 5 1/2, 4; 6, 7; 6 1/2, 1; 7, 13; 8, 4; 9, 1; 10, 10; 11 1/2, 1; 13, 1; 14, 2; 15, 3; 17, 1; 20, 1; 6 for life, 40; making 350.

States and countries of which they are natives.—Maine, 14; New Hampshire, 29; Massachusetts, 110; Vermont, 4; Rhode Island, 9; Connecticut, 45; New York, 6; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 2; Louisiana, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 1; England, 11; Ireland, 20; Scotland, 3; British Provinces in North America, 3; France, 1; Belgium, 1; Italy, 2; Naples, 1; Sweden, 3; West Indies, 1; total, foreigners, 58; total, Americans, 192—making 250.

Crimes.—Larceny, 150; assault and larceny, 2; passing or having counterfeit money, 25; assault with intent to kill, 12; felonious assault, 3; assault and battery, 1; murder, sentence commuted, 3; poisoning with intent to murder, 1; attempt to poison, 1; attempt to rape, 6; common and notorious theft, 8; burglary, 21; forgery, 6; adultery, 4; bestiality, 1; burning barn, 2; malicious burning, 1; cheating, 2; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 82; Carpenters, 2; team lads, 15; tool grinders, 2; whitesmiths, 3; blacksmiths, 18; shoemakers, 12; tailors, 5; cabinetmakers, 33; brushmakers, 29; coopers, 3; luters, 6; tinnies, 5; cooking, washing, and baking, 8; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers in N. prison, 2; wood sawyers and humpers, 3; attendant in hospital, 1; patients in hospital, 10; imbecile, 1; making 250.

Of the convicts remaining in prison, 15 are negroes, 15 mulattoes, and 1 Indian.

On the 23rd of February, 1813, an act was passed by the Legislature, subjecting these convicts to confinement who shall have been discharged from this prison and re-committed on new offences. The following statement gives the number of commitments, and also the number of re-commitments, each year, commencing October 1, 1818, and ending September 30, 1833, namely, September 30, 1819, 96 committed, 19 re-committed; 1820, 73 committed, 16 re-committed; 1821, 95 committed, 16 re-committed; 1822, 89 committed, 21 re-committed; 1823, 106 committed, 20 re-committed; 1824, 86 committed, 13 re-committed; 1825, 96 committed, 27 re-committed; 1826, 81 committed, 24 re-committed; 1827, 80 committed, 14 re-committed; 1828, 129 committed, 12 re-committed; 1829, 79 committed, 15 re-committed; 1830, 115 committed, 19 re-committed; 1831, 72 committed, 14 re-committed; 1832, 76 committed, 15 re-committed; 1833, 119 committed, 15 re-committed.

Since the first of April, 1833, 506 convicts have been discharged from this prison—of that number but 31 are now in confinement here on re-commitments.

The institution has been favored in the perpetuation of the wholesome, though rigorous, discipline enforced upon its inmates; and, notwithstanding it is the duty of the Warden to carry into execution the wise and judicious laws which have been enacted by the Legislature and the regulations of the prison, it has always been desirable to accomplish that object, as far as is possible, through the instrumentality of moral influences, rather than by the exercise of coercive measures; and it is with much pleasure that he can state, that in no instance since having charge of the prison, has he found it necessary to inflict punishment to the extent of his limited authority.

* To those who are more immediately engaged in the government of the convicts, it

* Jan. 25, John Lewis, aged 37—pulmonary consumption; April 31, James Riley, aged 33—pulmonary consumption; May 26, Benjamin Thompson, alias John Dixon, aged 28—pulmonary consumption; May 26, George Bennett, aged 49—dropsy of the chest; Aug. 16, Joseph Johnson, alias Sylvanus Blanchard, aged 25; Sept. 24, Timothy Briley, aged 21—typhus fever.

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is very apparent that the discipline cannot be brought to such a state of perfection as is desirable, while the sick are located in a building, which, from its peculiar structure and situation, is rendered most inconvenient for purposes of inspection and observation. In order to prevent intercourse among patients in the hospital, or even the possibility of those abuses and abominations, too common in the former history of this place, it would be necessary to have an officer constantly stationed in every room occupied by more than one individual.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, \$6,621 84; clothing, 2,537 62; hospital expenses, 256 53; fuel, repairs, &c., 2,601 37; officers' salaries, 13,030 00; prisoners' balance, being profits, 6,995 37; total, \$33,125 43.

Income.—Stone department, for profits, \$19,009 31; labor, 10,988 39; fees of admission, 949 75; cooping department, 647 48; fixtures and tools, 333 43; sales of sundry merchandise, 185 29; profits and loss, for interest, 408 78; total, \$33,129 43.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1833.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

It is matter of devout gratitude to the Sovereign Dispenser of all events, that within the short space of the last few years, such progress has been made in the correction of establishment and advancement of a system of confinement, discipline, and in the future, which has already done much to gladden the heart, and still promises to be productive of the happiest results.

The Sabbath school has been maintained, during the past year, in the same manner, and, it is believed, with equally happy results as in former years. The average number of volunteer teachers has been about 25—that of the prisoners who constitute the school, about 120.

Of those who have left the prison during the past year, very few seemed to cherish any thing of that bitter and revengeful spirit (towards their scarcely know whom,) our prisoners, on their entrance again into society.

The number of commitments, during the past year, has very considerably exceeded that of the preceding.

The actual increase of convicts, however, from native citizens, is only 15, while the increase in the whole number is 43.

This increase can be attributed to our present system of confinement and discipline; for it is well established, that of those who have been the subjects of the present system, and have been discharged from prison, fewer by far are re-committed than were formerly the case under the old system; and it is also well ascertained, that many of our prisoners, who were formerly wholesome, and good citizens.

Whole number were convicted in the city of Boston, a fraction more than half of the five for each of the other counties of the State.

Such a portion of the public buildings as is now occupied for the accommodation of the sick, should undergo very material alterations, or a new building be provided, but morally; and also the prevention of those evils which no vigilance on the part of the physicians, or officers of the institution, can prevent.

The crimes and degradation of much the greater portion of the inmates of this institution are the direct and legitimate fruit of intemperance. It is believed, that of the 110 convicts who have been committed to this prison the past year, 100, at least, were once intemperate; and that of the same number, 50 were intemperate at the same time; which have taken place during the same period, it is confidently believed that every instance may be traced to the operations of the same cause.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain, Mass. S. Prison.

1834.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The institution has gained in the past year, \$7,295 28. The whole disposable property, including this net gain, consists of stock, debts, and \$2,788 53 in money. In preparing the annual statement of the amount of property belonging to the prison, it has been usual to include as property all debts due to it. But many of those are very

doubtful debts, and a large part of them will probably be wholly lost. It has appeared to me inexpedient to retain the amount of these in the annual exhibits, as it may tend to give an erroneous impression as to the resources of the prison. That portion of the debts which we think doubtful, is \$2,671 09. This amount will not appear as an item of property in the annual statements hereafter. It will be entered in the books of the institution in a form which is unobtrusive in character. With the exception of the above amount, (\$2,671 09), which has been accumulating since the year 1832, we believe all the debts are good, and will be paid as they become due.

The erection of the new prison, the wise regulations connected therewith, and the increased facilities for the instruction and governing the convicts, are among the principal causes of the present prosperity of the institution. Its history to the present time, establishes the truth, that in a public penitentiary, favorable pecuniary results are best secured by attention to the moral objects of imprisonment. Rigid discipline, founded on *known rules, uniformly enforced*, strict temperance—the prohibition of all social intercourse among the convicts—solitary confinement by night and at meals, with daily religious instruction, reform or improve the character of most of the prisoners, and make them obedient and industrious.

Of the 277 prisoners now here, 70 are foreigners, of whom only 5 have been naturalized. Of the 119 received the last year, 35 are foreigners, and of these 28 are under sentences for larceny.

During the past year, in addition to our monthly meetings, one or more of us have visited and carefully examined the prison every week. The convicts have generally been obedient, and very few instances have occurred requiring any portion of the slight punishment which the Warden is authorized by law to inflict.

We are not aware of any changes necessary in the discipline or regulations of the prison; we feel assured that they cannot be relaxed with safety, and they appear to us to be as rigid as is consistent with the welfare of the convicts and the designs of the establishment. The regulations are few, simple, well known, and uniformly enforced. Obedience to them is easy; every convict knows what is expected of him, and what he may expect; and that while certain punishment will follow the commission of any offence, good conduct will be certainly secure kind treatment.

We think it expedient that some change should be made in the accommodations for those employed as blacksmiths, and that the shop now occupied by them should be enlarged, or that a new one should be built. The present building is so small, that in warm weather the convicts in it suffer severely.

JOHN R. ADAM.
S. LELLAND.
CHARLES WELLS.

1834.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in confinement October 1, 1833, 250; received during the year ending September 30, 1834, 119; total, 369. Discharged during the period above mentioned, by expiration of sentence, 66; by remission of sentence, 17; by order of court, 4; died, 4; escaped, 1; total, 92. Whole number in confinement, September 30, 1834, 277.

Ages of those remaining.—From 15 to 20 years, 24; 20 to 25, 57; 25 to 30, 57; 30 to 35, 38; 35 to 40, 44; 40 to 50, 38; 50 to 60, 16; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1; total, 277.

Terms of sentences.—For 6 months, 3; 8 months, 3; 9 months, 1; 1 year, 35; 1 year and 6 months, 2; 2 years, 64; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 37; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 27; 5 years, 25; 5 years and 6 months, 2; 6 years, 6; 7 years, 16; 8 years, 4; 9 years, 1; 10 years, 13; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 15 years, 2; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 3; for life, 27; total, 277. Of the 27 confined under sentences for life, 11 received the sentence for having been convicted and committed to this prison three different times.

Crimes.—Larceny, 184; common and notorious theft, 3; passing and having in possession counterfeit money, 19; assault with intent to kill, 7; assault and battery with intent to murder, 2; murder, sentence committed, 3; attempt to poison, 1; attempt to rape, 7; burglary, 21; forgery, 10; adultery, 6; bestiality, 1; birthing barn, 1; malicious burning, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; escaping from the house of correction in Suffolk county, 1; assaulting, beating, and biting, 1; burning a dwelling-house, 1; felonious assault, 2; assault with intent to rob, 1; manslaughter, 2; felonious assault and battery, 1; felonious assault with intent to kill, 1; total, 277.

Place of Nativity.—Maine, 13; New Hampshire, 31; Massachusetts, 110; Vermont, 12; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 12; New York, 11; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 5; *inces in North America,* 9; England, 11; Ireland, 36; Scotland, 5; West Indies, 1; South America, 1; France, 1; Italy, 2; Naples, 1; Germany, 1; Holland, 1; Sweden, 1; total, 277. *Americans,* 207; *foreigners,* 70.

Employments.—Blacksmiths, 32; carpenters, 2; team hands, 14; tool grinders, 3; brushmakers, 20; cooper, 3; shoemakers, 8; cabinetmakers, 4; upholsterers, 9; bakers, 7; waiters and messengers, 4; barbers, 2; sweepers in prison, 2; wood sawyers, 2; patients in hospital, total, 277. Of the convicts remaining in prison, 21 are negroes, 12 mulattoes, and 1 Indian.

The following table shows the number of convicts received from each county the last year, and also what portion of them are foreigners, or native citizens of this or the other States of the Union.

COUNTIES.	Number received.	Foreigners.	Natives of other States.	Natives of this State.
Suffolk,	49	23	16	9
Essex,	6	1	1	4
Middlesex,	15	3	5	7
Hampshire,	5	2	1	2
Plymouth,	3	2	1	0
Bristol,	10	6	6	4
Barnstable,	2	2	0	0
Worcester,	14	1	3	10
Berkshire,	1	1	3	0
Norfolk,	3	2	1	0
Franklin,	2	1	1	0
Hampden,	4	3	1	0
	119	35	41	43

The number of commitments to this prison, have been precisely equal in each of the last two years, and have considerably exceeded the annual average number for the ten preceding years—whether this is owing to an increase of crime in the Commonwealth, or to the fact that convicts are sentenced to this prison instead of being confined in the most of those establishments, is a question that I have not, at present, the means of answering.

The number of recommissions have not only not increased during the last two years, but they have rather diminished. The records of the prison show, that during the years 1833 and 1834, the commitments have not increased from the native population of the State; but there has been an actual average decrease of 7, and a proportional decrease of a fraction over 24.

In the efforts that are made to secure a rigid adherence to the rules and regulations of this prison, there is probably much more difficulty attending the accomplishment of the object, than is usually experienced in similar institutions which are favored with an entire arrangement of workshops and other buildings constructed particularly with reference to the wants and necessities of such an establishment. By enlarging those departments and arrangement of some of the workshops and other buildings, many inconveniences would be removed, and the discipline could be enforced still more effectually upon those subjected to its wholesome restraints. That part of the premises, usually much too contracted for present convenience.

From estimates which have been made, it is presumed that an addition of 10,000 feet might be made to the wharf, in the course of four or five years, at an expense, for labor of the prison treasury, not exceeding \$1,500, a sum which might be realized from the means made up for the support of the establishment.

Disbursements.—To cash paid for provisions, \$7,346 65; clothing, 3,962 97; hospital

expenses, 275 52; fuel and other expenses, 2,130 68; officers' salaries, 13,735 55; prisoners discharged, 345 25; transportation of convicts, 745 73; sales of sundry mer-
chandise, 33 39; repairs of real estate, 300 04; balance, being profits, excepting \$530.00,
as stated in the foregoing report, 7,646 93; total, \$37,122 06.
Income.—By stone department, for profits, \$23,543 19; labor, 11,631 77; fees of ad-
mittance, 1,013 00; cooping department, 217 88; fixtures and tools, 49 88; profit
and loss for interest, 666 34; total, 37,122 06. Balance, \$7,646 28.

1834.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital of this institution, during the year
ending 30th September, 1834, is 174. The aggregate number of days' residence in
the hospital, has been 2,637, to which add 268 days abated for trivial complaints, not
requiring residence in the hospital, we have 2,805 days lost by sickness. In addition
to this, the physician has sometimes advised that convalescents should for a time be on
light labor, and that the employment of other convicts should sometimes be changed
on account of temporary disabilities. The number of days' labor in this manner changed
or lightened, is 1,437, making the whole number of days' labor lost or lightened, by
advice of the physician, 4,242.

Four patients have died during the year, as by obituary annexed. The disease most
troublesome within this time has been fever; which prevailed extensively during the
months of August and September.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, M.D.

Obituary.—John Gibson, aged 44 years, induration of pancreas, mesentery glands,
and extensive disease of the lungs; John W. Bowers, aged 33 years, fever; Thomas
Marr, aged 31 years, consumption; Charles White, aged 34 years, fever.

1834.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sabbath-school has been sustained as in years past, with a great degree of be-
nevolent interest on the part of the teachers, and it is hoped, with much profit to those
who have been instructed. The average number of teachers has been about 25, and
that of the scholars about 120. The attention of the convicts to the customary public
exercises of the Sabbath has also, as a general thing, been marked, unconstrained, and
exceedingly gratifying.

The Chaplain has also devoted a large portion of his time to private conversation
with the convicts—obtaining a knowledge of their history, studying their character and
disposition—giving them individually such instructions, counsel, and advice, and ad-
ministering such reproof, as their several cases seemed peculiarly to demand.

JARRED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1835.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Most of the convicts received since our last report have been sentenced for violations
of the rights of property, and only 14 for deeds of violence to the person. Of 279 now
in the prison, 59 are foreigners, and 43 of them are under sentences for larceny. Of
the 116 received the past year, 23 are foreigners, and of them 18 are under sentences
for larceny.

It is the opinion of some, that every penitentiary is, or may be made, a school for
moral reform, and that they who make it a place merely for punishment perform a very
small part of their duty. Few convicts, however, had they may be, can witness the
constant efforts made for their present and permanent welfare—commune for years, by
day and by night, with their own thoughts for their only companions—review again
and again the history of their past lives, and see and feel the suffering and disgrace
assured that many have thus been made better, and have returned to society with good
resolutions, which they have carried into execution. Still, we know how very difficult
it must be, and is, for a convict to take and maintain a decent rank in society when he
is very difficult for him to obtain honest employment, and idleness will be followed by
bad company. Among the first persons seen by a discharged convict who has no em-
ployment, are the very beings who were instrumental in consigning him to this place.

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or persons of as bad character. In such company, all the inducements to crime are
again spread before him when he has no virtuous friends whose advice or example may
shield him from temptation; and it is not matter of surprise if he yields to it. When
we reflect that this is probably the situation of a majority of those discharged every
year, we must consider it a remarkable fact that the number of recommissions is so
small, and that it affords a strong proof of the good state of moral discipline in this insti-
tution. Still it is a subject deserving the most serious attention of the friends of hu-
manity, to ascertain what can be done for the convict when he quits the penitentiary.
Perhaps, at the present time, legislation cannot effect much; but the wise and good
men, who have successfully labored to improve the places of confinement for the in-
sane, for the poor debtor, and for the criminal, have here a field for their exertions,
in which we believe a harvest may be gathered of praise for themselves, and security
and happiness for the wretched.

In determining the value of the property belonging to the prison, the usual mode has
been adopted of having appraised by persons of competent skill, who shall be disinterested,
and whose judgment is entitled to full confidence. Since the year 1831, no funds have
been drawn from the public treasury for the prison.

Most of the occupations of the convicts are such as they may pursue with advantage
after they quit the prison.

The business done in the stone department has many advantages. It is healthful;
those engaged in it are easily kept under constant and close inspection; it is a profit-
able employment for them when they leave the prison; and it is more lucrative than
any other pursued within the walls.

As the prison is carefully examined by one of the Inspectors every week, and by
all of them every month, it is not easy for any mismanagement or neglect of duty to
exist long without our knowledge.

JOHN R. ADAN,
S. LELAND,
CHARLES WELLS. } Inspectors.

1835.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

In compliance with the requisitions of law, the Warden has the honor to submit a
statement of the general affairs of the State Prison.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison October 1, 1834, 277; received
during the year between 1633, 116; convicts who escaped in 1834, 1; total, 394. Discharged from prison during the year, by expiration of sentence,
99; by remission of sentence, 13; died, 3; total, 115. Remaining in prison Sep-
tember 30, 1835, 279.

Acts of those in prison.—Under 90 years, 19; 20 to 25, 63; 25 to 30, 63; 30 to 35,
49; 35 to 40, 26; 40 to 45, 28; 45 to 50, 12; 50 to 55, 6; 55 to 60, 6; 60 to 65, 4;
70 to 75, 1; 75 to 80, 2.

Terms of Sentences.—8 months, 1; 1 year, 27; 1 year and 6 months, 51; 1 year and 10
months, 11; 2 years, 43; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 49; 3 years and 1 month,
2; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 36; 4 years and 3 months, 1; 5 years, 28; 5
years and 6 months, 1; 6 years, 10; 7 years, 16; 8 years, 4; 9 years, 2; 10 years, 12;
11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 2; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 20 years,
4; during natural life, 25.

Crimes.—Murder, sentence commuted, 3; manslaughter, 4; assault, with intent
to murder, 11; robbery, 1; assault, with intent to rob, 3; attempt to poison, 1; arson,
2; burglary, 21; attempt to rape, 7; adultery, 4; polygamy, 1; bigamy, 2; bestiality,
1; lewd exposure of person, 1; passing or having in possession with intent to pass, counter-
feit money, 17; forgery, 16; receiving stolen goods, 16; obtaining goods under false
pretences, 3; larceny, 173; common and notorious theft, 6; escaping from house of
correction in Sudbolk county, 1.

States and countries of which they are natives.—Maine, 19; New Hampshire, 36;
Massachusetts, 113; Vermont, 11; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 9; New York, 14;
New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 4; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 3; District of Columbia, 2;
Virginia, 2; Ohio, 1; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; Florida, 1; British Provinces in North
America, 7; West Indies, 1; England, 11; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 3; France, 1; Hol-
land, 1; Germany, 1; Africa, 1; Foreigners, 59. Total, 239; total, 279. Of the
convicts remaining in prison, 18 are negroes and 14 mulattoes.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 86; carpenters, 3; team handle, 12; tool grinders, 4;
blacksmiths, 26; whitesmiths, 3; shoemakers, 10; cabinetmakers, 43; upholsterers,

9; brushmakers, 21; coopers, 3; haters, 7; tanners, 5; tailors, 7; cooking, washing, and baking, 11; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers in new prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 4; invalids on light labor, 2; superannuated, 1; in cell, 1; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 12.

Crimes of those sentenced for life.—Murder, sentence committed, 3; arson, 1; robbery, 1; burglary, 7; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 4; additional sentence, for having been convicted and sentenced three different times to this prison, 2; total, 25.

The following table shows the number of convicts received from each county the last year, and also what portion of them are foreigners, or native citizens of this, or the other States of the Union.

COUNTIES.	No. Received.	Foreigners.	Natives of other States.	Natives of this State.
Suffolk,	36	12	14	10
Essex,	6	2	3	4
Middlesex,	25	5	14	6
Hampshire,	2	2	1	1
Plymouth,	9	1	1	7
Bristol,	13	1	1	5
Barstables,	1	1	1	1
Worcester,	13	1	3	9
Berkshire,	4	2	1	1
Norfolk,	6	1	4	1
Franklin,	1	1	1	1
Hampden,	5	1	2	3
Nantucket,	2	1	1	1
	116	23	51	42

Recommendations.—Second time committed, 11; third time committed, 2; total, 13. The concerns of the prison have progressed with their accustomed regularity the past year.

Industry has not been permitted to slacken its hand, and good order and obedience have been at all times maintained. It is gratifying to remark that this state of things is not secured by the hope of reward or the granting of indulgences, nor is it by the mere exercise of arbitrary power—breaking down the mind and will of the convict by painful privations or corporal sufferings. It is rather the result of a healthful moral influence.

Pursuant to a resolve, passed at the first session of the present Legislature, the building occupied by the blacksmiths has been enlarged and repaired, in a manner calculated to afford greater facilities in the performance of labor—better means of inspection and oversight, and more comfort to those employed therein. The labor was performed by the convicts, and a valuable addition has been made to the prison property, at an expense for materials of \$499 44.

It has often been a subject of remark, that this institution, in regard to the workshops, and some of the other buildings, suffers in comparison with the best regulated establishments of a similar character, in other States.

The limited extent of the lands do not afford a good opportunity for necessary improvements; still, some improvements in buildings might be made within the present enclosure, and it is to be hoped that the wisdom of the Legislature will ere long authorize the accomplishment of an object so desirable and necessary for the promotion of good order and discipline.

With a view to avoid competition with mechanical labor in this vicinity, efforts have been made to secure the means of employing the convicts from distant parts of our country. A large portion of our contracts, therefore, for furnishing hammered granite, have of late years been obtained in this way.

Several accounts remain open, and are subject to charges and expenses, which, if closed at this time, would materially lessen the balance exhibited in the schedule of disbursements and income. It is considered that \$1,464 94 is amply sufficient to meet all those charges and expenses, and also to cover any liability on account of doubtful debts contracted the past year.

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Deducting this sum from the nominal balance of profits, it will appear that the institution has gained \$7,000 the past year.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, \$8,505 72; clothing, \$3,263 97; hospital expenses, 313 63; fuel and other expenses, 2,906 66; prisoners discharged, 41 28; officers' salaries, 14,066 55; transportation of prisoners, 933 72; sales of sundry merchandise, 8 52; fixtures and tools, 28 32; repairs of real estate, 1,244 96; balance, being profits, excepting the sum of 1,464 94, alluded to in the foregoing report, 8,464 94; total, \$39,248 27.

Income.—Stone department, \$25,590 62; labor, 12,216 86; fees of admittance, 1,163 25; profit and loss, 277 54; total, \$39,248 27.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Warden, Mass. S. P.

1835.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The past year has been one of undisturbed quiet. The hum of systematic and well-directed industry has been constantly heard during the hours appropriated to labor, and the strict, though wholesome and salutary, rules and regulations of the institution, have, with as little variation as can reasonably be expected, maintained their ascendancy, and secured the results designed and anticipated. It must therefore be most obvious, that such a state of things could not be produced and habitually maintained without a constant and untiring vigilance and fidelity on the part of the chief executive officer of the institution, and of those who are employed in subordinate stations, subject to his direction and control.

Private conversations have been almost daily had with more or less of the prisoners. Morning and evening of every day in the week, the Sabbath excepted, the Scriptures are read and prayers offered in the chapel, at which time all the convicts are assembled who are able to attend. On every Sabbath during the months of July, August, and September, there are two public religious services in the chapel: the one at about 8 o'clock, A. M., and the other at about 5 o'clock, P. M. This course has been adopted during these three months, that the prisoners, during the warmest and usually the most sickly part of the year, may enjoy greater advantages for air and exercise than are found necessary at other seasons. In all other parts of the year, the morning of the Sabbath is occupied by the services and instructions of the Sabbath school, in which are assembled about one-half of the whole number of the convicts.

Here many, who were unable to read at all when they entered the prison, are taught to read the Scriptures of divine truth. Many others who could barely read, and whose minds were darkened by ignorance, have been greatly improved and enlightened.

This school is under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplain, although either the Warden or his deputy, and one subordinate officer of the prison are always present. The school is instructed by from twenty to thirty suitably qualified individuals, who from Sabbath to Sabbath, according to previous arrangement, attend for that purpose. At 12 o'clock, after the close of the exercises of the Sabbath school, the labors of the sanctuary commence, when all the prisoners are required to attend. After the close of these services, the prisoners return to their cells, where every man has a Bible, and where, in his own reflections until the dawn of the ensuing morning shall summon him to his accustomed labor.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain, Mass. S. P.

1835.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital of this institution, during the year ending September 30, 1835, is 163. The aggregate number of days' residence in hospital, 2,996. In addition to this, 281 days' labor have been abated by the advice of the Physician, for slight accidents, and sickness of short continuance, making the whole loss of labor chargeable to the hospital, 3,277 days.

Three patients have died during the year, namely, October 4, 1834, John Quin, aged 33 years, of fever. On the 13th of the same month, William Fowler, aged 25 years, of pithitis pulmonalis. September 21, 1835, Ebenezer Shannon, aged 47 years, of pithitis pulmonalis.

At the close of the last year, there existed in the hospital several cases of typhus fever of somewhat aggravated type. The same disease in a mitigated form has been more or less prevalent during the year, yet has it proved fatal in one case only. The treatment pursued has been, by no means active, and the Physician attributes success

day time, 1; embezzlement and larceny, 1; assault and battery, with intent to commit a larceny, 1; attempt to steal, 1; common and notorious theft, 7; larceny, 173.

Places of Natives.—Maine, 12; New Hampshire, 28; Massachusetts, 118; Vermont, 11; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 10; New York, 11; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 2; Ohio, 1; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 1; British Provinces in North America, 7; England, 15; Ireland, 30; Scotland, 2; France, 1; West Indies, 2; Carthage, 1; Germany, 2; foreigners, 60; Americans, 218.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 85; carpenters, 4; team hauls, 16; tool grinders, 3; blacksmiths, 21; whitensmiths, 4; shoemakers, 13; cabinetmakers, 40; upholsterers, 5; hatlers, 10; 5; tailors, 4; coopers, 3; brushmakers, 23; crockery, washing and baking, 10; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumbers, 5; invalid, on light labor, 1; superannuated, 1; in solitary confinement, 3; blind, 1; attendant in hospital, 1; patients in hospital, 7.

Of the convicts in prison, 19 are negroes, and 19 are mulattoes. This institution was first opened for the reception of convicts on the 12th of December, 1805.

The whole number of convicts received from that date to the 30th September, 1836, is 2,968. The whole number discharged during that period of time, by expiration of sentence, order of court, or who had escaped, is 2,407. The whole number discharged by pardon, or remission of sentence, is 458. The whole number deceased, is 160. Remaining in Prison September 30, 1836, 278; total, \$2,608.

The affairs of the prison are in a condition, at this time, not less favorable and gratifying than it has been our privilege to represent them in former reports. A high state of order and subordination prevails in every department. The officers are faithful and attentive in the discharge of duty, and the convicts generally, are obedient, orderly and industrious. The laws, rules, and regulations are duly observed, and the police regulations continue to be sustained in a very satisfactory manner. This discipline, however, continues to be kept up under the disadvantage of inconvenient and badly constructed workshops, and of accommodations for the sick, which are but little, if any better adapted to the wants of the establishment. Probably there is not one of the well regulated penitentiaries in our country that is subjected to so much inconvenience, with respect to buildings, as is felt in this institution. For several years past the public mind has been more than ordinarily interested in the subject of penitentiaries. Two systems of discipline and modes of confinement are now in the full tide of experiment; that which was first introduced in the State of Pennsylvania, and under which the convicts labor in solitude,—and the Auburn system, established in the State of New York,—in conformity to which this institution is now governed. Each of those systems has its ardent advocates, and each its opponents; both of them have some objectional features in their organization, but both afford great opportunities for the moral improvement of their inmates. Which of the two will be found by experience to produce the most favorable and permanent moral results, in the minds and hearts of that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings who shall from time to time be subjected to their restraints, time alone can determine. The experiment, it is believed, has not yet been of sufficient duration to enable the impartial philanthropist to decide the question with strict justice to each. It is a question, however, of some importance to the character of this Commonwealth, whether this institution is possessed of all the advantages it is capable of receiving, to enable it to meet the competition successfully, or whether farther improvement would not place it on still higher ground, and secure to it a rank second to none in the country. Of this, however, the wisdom of the Legislature is most competent to decide.

It will appear, by reference to the schedule of disbursements and income at the close of this report, that the affairs of the prison have been managed in a very judicious and most favorably for the interests of the institution. The balance of profits, after paying all the expenses of the prison, including repairs of real estate, exceeds the result of any previous year since the first establishment of the institution.

A circumstance, which it favored the prison treasury, resulted, it is to be feared, in a considerable loss on the part of those who furnished the supplies. The contracts of a similar kind are not at present quite so favorable. The lowest bid for supplying rations will increase the cost, if it shall be continued through the year, for the articles of subsistence alone, to an estimated amount, exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars; other articles of supply have also advanced in price, compared with those of the last year.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, \$7,824 29; clothing, 4,164 11; hospital

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expenses, 331 10; fuel and other expenses, 3,610 75; prisoners discharged, 346 25; officers' salaries, 14,300 00; transportation of prisoners, 781 04; sales of sundry merchandize, 11 42; repairs of real estate, 571 71; amount of uncollected demands, 1,813 33; balance, being profits for the year ending 30th September, 1836, 13,428 25; total, \$47,182 25.

Income.—By stone department, \$30,193 61; labor, 14,685 05; fees of admittance, 1,333 00; fixtures and tools, 71 12; profit and loss, 879 47; total, \$47,182 25.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1836.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of patients admitted into the prison hospital, during the year ending 30th September, 1836, is 149. Of this number, of pulmonary consumption; and on the 11th of Nov. 1835, Arthur Conway, aged 21 years, of pulmonary consumption; and on the 10th of June, 1836, Thomas Luther, aged 32 years, of encephala.

The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital, has been 5,472; to this, add 196 days lost by invalids, and we have, as the aggregate loss of labor on account of sickness, during the year, 2,668 days.

The experience of some years now warrants the belief, that many of the causes of disease in this institution, have already been developed and obviated; that the diet prescribed by law is healthy and judicious; and finally, that the lodging and clothing, as now practiced, is at once such as humanity, and a just regard to economy and reformation of vice would seem to dictate.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician.

1837.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

During the past year, the whole number of convicts has never exceeded 303, nor been less than 275.

The financial operations of the year have resulted in a deficit of \$2,773 64. But if we credit the institution with the amount of cash paid from its own treasury for the net gain of \$806 81. The expenditures have been less than the income much less, namely, \$3,831 67, for officers' salaries, \$2,228 29, and in the department of real estate has been \$10,328 64 less than in the year ending 30th September, 1836.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been very satisfactory. They have been obedient, industrious, and have yielded without hesitation to the discipline of the place so as to secure their uniform good behavior. Those who know most generally have here are very shrewd and intelligent. A few of them are extremely ignorant, and can scarcely read and write. Their evil deeds have obtained for them some not-and well-informed. But it is not so. Many of them are extremely ignorant, and can scarcely read and write. A well-educated person is seldom seen here. There is not a graduate of any college among the convicts, excepting one from England. Good education, as close companions as ignorance, bad company, and intemperance. And the first punishment, as certainly secure obedience to the laws as the last lead on to crime and ignominious punishment.

There is evidence, on which we can rely, that many who have been confined here have abandoned their former evil courses, engaged in respectable pursuits, and are now worthy members of society, leading exemplary lives. Such men should be encouraged and be made to feel that the community consider they have paid the penalty of opportunity to earn and maintain a good character, and that they re-enter the world with a fair and honest character. We believe that many a case of relapse occurs among discharged

convicts because they find no encouragement given to their first and honest endeavors to do well and earn an honest livelihood.

During the past year, a committee of the Legislature made a thorough examination of the treatment of the prisoners—their food, the punishments to which they are subjected, and the general discipline of the institution; and it was the unanimous report of that committee, "that the government seem to have discovered the true principles of discipline, and to apply them with success;" that "the annual reports of the officers of the prison have been fully sustained by the examination;" and that "the Massachusetts State Prison ranks as high as any prison in this country."

The punishments at this prison consist of solitary confinement, short allowance of food, and stripes. In regard to corporal punishment, the views of the Inspectors and Warden coincide with those of the people of this State, as shown in our criminal code. We object to it whenever it can be dispensed with—and it is a valuable infliction where there is a hope of subduing the convict by mild means. But in some cases it is unavoidable. Every offender must be subdued thoroughly, and his fellow convicts must know it, or there will be an end of all discipline. But generally the mere knowledge that the Warden has the power to inflict stripes, will render the exercise of that power unnecessary. The committee were also satisfied that the prisoners are treated humanely.

It is gratifying to know, that the excellent discipline of the prison is maintained by moral and religious influence, rather than by corporal punishment.

In almost every prison of this kind, the convicts have but one dress at a time, which is in daily use till it is worn out. Their under dress only is changed every Sabbath. This has appeared to us to be wrong. We have, therefore, made arrangements for providing them with an additional suit of clothes, to be worn only on the Sabbath. It has a mark to distinguish it, and prevent its being worn on other days, but, in other respects, it is the same as their common dress.

The Inspectors, Warden, Chaplain, and Physician, are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and hold their offices during the pleasure of the executive. The deputy warden and all other officers of the prison, are appointed by the Warden, subject to the approval of the Inspectors, and hold their offices during the pleasure of the Inspectors and Warden. If the Warden thinks any such officer ought to be removed, and the Inspectors shall not consent thereto, the Warden may appeal to the governor, who, after reasonable notice to the officers, may remove or may make such removal. The board of Inspectors is required to visit the prison once a month, and oftener if they deem it useful, and one of them must visit it at least once in every week, for the purpose (among other things) of ascertaining if the officers are competent and diligent in their duties, and if the prisoners are industrious, who are with the convicts during all their hours of labor, are faithful and efficient, and of an exemplary character. We must be cautious what examples we present for imitation to *bad men whom we would reform.*

The fact that articles secretly sent from the prison had been sold on account of the convicts, and money, tobacco, letters, newspapers, &c., brought into the prison for their use, led to the removal of certain officers, who, it was supposed, must be in some way cognizant of these violations of prison discipline.

The law of the Commonwealth provides, that if any officer or other person, employed in, or about the prison, shall decline, or procure to be delivered, to any convict, any article whatever, or shall conceal in or about the prison any article, with intent that a convict shall receive the same, without the knowledge and permission of the Warden or an inspector, he shall be punished by imprisonment in this prison, or in the county jail, not more than two years, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

On this subject we have formed our deliberate determination that, while we are Inspectors, we will have no officer here of whose capacity or fidelity we have a reasonable doubt, or whom we would not appoint *near* to his office if he were not connected with the prison; his high reputation is his best recommendation, and we believe it enjoys it rightfully. No exertions have been, or will be, omitted by us to maintain it. But we must be sustained by all the officers. We well know the trouble incident to these removals. We felt it the last winter in the investigation proved to the committee to have been "got up" by means of anonymous newspaper articles, written by dismissed officers and their friends, and by anonymous letters proved to have gone from the same sources.

In every way, the exercise of the duty of making removals exposes the government to much vexation. But it is a duty, and it must be performed conscientiously and firmly—for *thereon depend the welfare and character of the institution.* The power

of removal rests where the law has placed it, and we hope in safe hands. The Inspectors act under no influence in such cases but a desire to serve the institution. We maintain here. The judicious and humane exercise of this power is, therefore, secured by our interest, duty, and feelings.

It may be said that subordinate officers should not be removed, without being informed of the accusations against them, and being permitted to defend themselves. The law requires nothing of the kind, but directly requires the contrary. Besides, these convicted of the charges against him. The question is only, whether the Inspectors and Warden have or have not entire confidence in the officer; and, however a court of law officer must be dismissed. Each of the recent removals was made for reasons of no doubt as to the propriety of the course we pursued. And we are well satisfied, that, necessarily of a removal, it must be made forthwith, and that the causes of it should not be made known. There is no reason for making them known, unless to put the unaimously done against him, a trial could not restore our confidence in him; and, of course, he would derive no benefit from it. So far as regards his confidence in him; and, in many cases might be injured. Whatever might be the result of such a trial, it tain his office for a moment. All hold their places during the pleasure of the appointing power;—and that tenure of office is destroyed if the right to remove at pleasure be denied.

There are other objections to the trial of a subordinate officer. The law imposes the charges against him to be exhibited to us by the Warden, and that he is the com- plained. Of course the Warden will never exhibit charges which must be investigated by us, and may be examined by the executive department of the State, unless he will him, and yet the accused is not removed, merely because we concur in opinion incapable or unfaithful by such plenary proofs as would insure his removal. In a instead of a supporter in such an officer. The effect of this would be to lessen the reus of discipline, diminish the influence and power of the Warden, and tempt him to overlook the offences and excuse the incapacity of officers, instead of compelling them promptly. It is a very serious objection, that if the accused is not to be removed without trial, he must give up performance of the duties of his office after we believe him unfit for it. His brother officers and the convicts in his department may, and will have very little influence or power with them, and the institution will be subjected to all the consequences of his want of capacity and fidelity. If, too, one officer has a right to a trial, all have; and thus we may be compelled to retain a person in of incapacity, or any other indictable offence. Besides, the information against him everything they know or believe to be wrong. But their communications are made in confidence. They are examined with care; and other proofs are sought for, and our firm decision is made on a careful consideration of the whole evidence. But such a trial freely make such disclosures if they are required to be made. Officers will tion of the accused and his friends. Again, the officers are thereby to incur the enmity and persecu- tion of the accused and his friends. Again, the first information may come from sev- eral persons, who can be no concert or communication. If it is stated to the ac- cused, the convicts will be prejudiced or terrified into a withdrawal or a contradiction of their statements, or they will be abused for having told the truth. Such things have occurred, and in this prison.

These are among the reasons which have led us, after much deliberation, and years of experience, to resolve to refuse to inform an officer of the cause of his removal. He is told that the institution has no further need of his services;—and no more. This decision is never made on slight grounds; and with such proofs as we exact, and our such examinations as we make, before ordering a removal, nothing could restore our confidence in the officer whom we had unanimously decided to be unfit to remain here.

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1837.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The whole number of patients admitted into the hospital of the prison, during the year ending 30th September, 1837, is 228. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital has been 4,415. The number of invalids for the day has been 309.

During the year, five have died, namely, on the 11th of October, 1836, Amos Teal, aged 45 years, of pulmonary consumption; on the 10th of January, 1837, Philemon Tisal, aged 29 years, of pleurisy; on the 1st of February, James Chipman, aged 45 years, of pulmonary consumption; on the 29th of June, Theodor Fenimore, aged 18 years, of hydrothorax; on the 17th of July, Jonas Pierce, alias George Walton, aged 27, of pulmonary consumption.

During the months of February, March, April, May, and June, many of the convicts were attacked by fever, attended with sub-acute inflammation of the respiratory organs, causing great loss of labor to the institution.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician, Mass. S. P.

1838.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

There have been twenty-five recommendations during the year, a greater number than has been made during the same space of time since 1826.

To be perfect, a place of public punishment should unite such confinement and suffering as should deter from a repetition of the offence, while at the same time it reformed the offender, and restored him, on his discharge, an innocent, if not a useful member of society. This institution unites these requisites in a great degree. The labors of the chaplain, and the Sabbath school which was sanctioned by an act of the last Legislature, are continued and increasing usefulness; and if, in addition to these, the purchase of a few well-selected books might be authorized, the Inspectors know of no improvement, either in discipline or instruction, that they would at present suggest.

But there is one circumstance which counteracts the benefits that might be derived from the discipline and punishment in promoting individual reformation. The convict leaves prison without property, and with a blasted character. His friends shun, and strangers avoid him. What is he to do? Solitude, meditation, moral and religious instruction, may have done their work, and the convict may return to the world with a sense of the folly as well as the wickedness of his former course, and with a determination to lead a virtuous and industrious life. The prison gate closes behind him, and he finds himself alone and unsupported. Passions, subdued for want of objects, become excited. His companions ridicule his reformation. Want presses upon him, and a knowledge of his former situation deprives him of his employment, or compels him to conceal his history, and commence a life of reformation by an act of deceit in order to obtain it. Under such circumstances, are we to be surprised that he adds another to the list of recommitments. The board do not feel able, at the present time, to point out what can or ought to be done to procure an asylum, or provide for the welfare of this class of individuals, or to decide whether such assistance should be given by the State, or left to the exertions of the benevolent and philanthropic. They could not, however, feel they had discharged their duty to those who, from their situation, cannot speak for themselves, if they did not call the attention of the public to the necessity of some provision for the wants of the discharged convict, and express, at least, the hope that in a State where so much has been done for the deaf, the blind, and the insane, some plan might be devised of aiding the wicked man when desirous of turning away from his wickedness, and of encouraging and supporting him in his endeavors to do what is lawful and right.

JOSEPH QUINCY, Jr.,
S. LELAND,
SAMUEL GREELE, } Inspectors.

1838.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1837, 291; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1838, 114; total, 405. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1838: by expiration of sentence, 74; by remission of sentence, 21; died, 6; suicide, 1; detained in jail by order of court, 1; total, 103. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1838, 302.

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Age of those in Prison.—Under 15 years, 1; 15 to 20, 10; 20 to 25, 64; 25 to 30, 67; 30 to 35, 65; 35 to 40, 33; 40 to 45, 22; 45 to 50, 18; 50 to 55, 12; 55 to 60, 4; 60 to 65, 6; 65 to 70, 3; 75 and upwards, 2.

Term of Sentence.—For 1 year, 28; 1 year and 6 months, 2; 2 years, 11; 2 years and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 51; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 4 years and 1 month, 1; 5 years, 33; 6 years, 23; 7 years, 24; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 3; 10 years and 6 months, 3; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 5; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 20 years, 3; during natural life, 16.

Crimes.—Murder, 3; arson, 1st degree, 2; arson, 2d degree, 2; manslaughter, 7; felonious assault, 2; robbery, 4; attempt to commit a rape, 3; attempt to commit a felony, 16; attempt to commit a burglary, 1; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 3; burglary, the night time, 3; breaking a house in the daytime, 1; malicious burning, 4; breaking a house in session with intent to pass counterfeit money, 8; perjury, 1; fraud 1; fraud in possible pretences, 7; attempting to cheat and defraud, 1; receiving stolen goods, 3; obtaining goods by stealth from the person, 1; common and notorious theft, 18; embezzlement and larceny, 1; 12; Rhode Island, 11; Connecticut, 10; New Hampshire, 21; Massachusetts, 138; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 1; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; British Provinces in N. America, 6; West Indies, 1; Carthageona, 1; England, 19; Scotland, 5; Ireland, 29; France, 2; Germany, 1; Italy, 1; Sweden, 1; Malta, 1.

Place of Nativity.—Maine, 18; New Hampshire, 21; Massachusetts, 138; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 1; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; British Provinces in N. America, 6; West Indies, 1; Carthageona, 1; England, 19; Scotland, 5; Ireland, 29; France, 2; Germany, 1; Italy, 1; Sweden, 1; Malta, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 67; carpenters, 3; team hands, 16; tool grinders, 4; blacksmiths, 22; whitesmiths, 5; shoemakers, 15; tailors, 5; cabinetmakers, 45; up-holsters, 6; brushmakers, 35; haters, 5; coopers, 4; tinner, 6; cooking, washing, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 4; invalids, 4; superannuated, 1; deranged, 2; attendants in hospital, 17; patients in hospital, 10.

Of those in prison, 17 are negroes and 9 are mulattoes. Of this number, 4 negroes and 4 mulattoes were received the past year.

Not one dollar has been drawn from the treasury of the Commonwealth, since 1832, to meet the expenses of this institution.

Disbursements.—To meet the expenses for provisions, \$12,536 37; for clothing, \$4,529 11; for hospital expenses, \$44 57; for fuel and other expenses, \$3,722 96; to prisoners discharged, \$492 49; for officers' salaries, 16,171 91; for transportation of prisoners, 757 90; repairs of real estate, 525 90; total, \$38,947 12.

Income.—By stone department, \$23,625 46; by labor, 14,033 67; by fees of admission, 866 25; by fixtures and tools, 370 24; by profit and loss, 183 49; total, \$39,004 06. By balance, \$56 94.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1838.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

It is gratifying to know, that many who have left the institution have been greatly improved in their character and habits, and are maintaining a respectable standing in society.

The number of recommitments during the past year has been unusually large; almost double the average number for several successive years past.

Of one hundred and eleven questioned, there were, who could read well when they came to prison, 86; could read, but poorly, 13; could read only in easy lessons for the well enough to keep accounts, 44; could not write, 25; did not understand arithmetic in many cases habitual drinkers, but did not drink to intoxication, 44; habitually intemperate—drinking to intoxication, 62; had to the perpetration of crime by the infatuation of intoxicating drink, 59; left home before the age of 21, without consent of parents, 51; left home before the age of 21, with consent of parents, 25; when young were put out to learn some business or trade, but did not serve out the time agreed upon, have been married, 60; have a wife living, 50; have children, 54; before coming to prison, had lived in habitual disregard and profanation of the Sabbath, 81; were addicted to gambling, 24; were in the habit of associating with lewd women, 22; were in the habit of associating with lewd men, 15; have been in the habit of companying with lewd women, 10; were in the habit of associating with lewd men, 15; lost labor by death before the age of 21, 11; lost labor by death before the age of 21, 45; lost labor by death before the age of 21, 20.

It appears that of the one hundred and eleven persons questioned as aforesaid, only five are found who, according to their own statements, did not, before coming to prison, indulge to a greater or less extent, in the use of intoxicating drinks.

Of the three hundred and thirteen persons examined the year previous, but *nineteen* claimed to be men of strictly temperate habits, all the others acknowledging that they had been addicted, more or less, to the use of this deadly poison.

In order, as accurately as possible, to ascertain the causes which led to the conviction of those who have been recommitted to the prison the past year, three questions have been proposed to each individual. 1st. As to the use of intoxicating drink. 2nd. As to the difficulty of getting employment. 3rd. As to any previous arrangement with their fellow-prisoners to meet them after their discharge. The following are the results of the inquiries made:

No. 1. For many months was strictly temperate. No intoxicating drinks were to be obtained in the town where he lived; got along well. After a while he went into another town to live; went into a store where liquor was sold, his old appetite returned, drink and gave way to the temptations. After getting a taste, his old appetite returned, and it was his habit which led him to crime, and brought him back to prison.

No. 2. After his discharge, drank occasionally, and used a great deal of opium; and that was his habit which led to crime, and brought him back to prison. Says he never found any difficulty when sober in getting profitable employment; and that a want of employment had nothing to do with the commission of the offence and that a want of employment had nothing to do with the commission of the offence which caused his recommitment. Had no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associate in the offence which he committed.

No. 3. After his discharge, drank occasionally, and used a great deal of opium; and that was his habit which led to crime, and brought him back to prison. Says he never found any difficulty when sober in getting profitable employment; and that a want of employment had nothing to do with the commission of the offence and that a want of employment had nothing to do with the commission of the offence which caused his recommitment. Had no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associate in the offence which he committed.

No. 4. After his discharge, drank occasionally, and used a great deal of opium; and that was his habit which led to crime, and brought him back to prison. Says he never found any difficulty when sober in getting profitable employment; and that a want of employment had nothing to do with the commission of the offence and that a want of employment had nothing to do with the commission of the offence which caused his recommitment. Had no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associate in the offence which he committed.

No. 5. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 6. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 7. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 8. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 9. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 10. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 11. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 12. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 13. Drank occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

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no understanding with any prisoner, while in confinement, to meet after discharge; nor was any one he had known in prison associated with him in his crime.

No. 13. Drank habitually; and to this owes his recommitment. Never found any difficulty in getting profitable employment. Never made any arrangement for meeting, with a fellow-prisoner; nor was he connected with any in his offence.

No. 14. Used strong drink freely, but not to intoxication. Does not think drink was the cause of his doing as he did. Other causes, rather than this, led him to commit the crime for which he is suffering. Was never troubled to get honest employment. No person was associated with him in his offence; nor did he ever agree with any prisoner to meet him after his discharge.

No. 15. Drank habitually and intemperately; although he cannot say that this was the cause of his getting caught again. Found no difficulty in getting employment, and that which was profitable. Never made an arrangement with a prisoner to meet after discharge; his present was not any such person concerned with him in the transaction which occasioned his present troubles.

No. 16. Drank occasionally, but in moderation. Was not led to crime by the use of strong drink. Although, at times, he found it difficult to get employment, it had no influence in leading him to crime. No understanding existed between him and any other prisoner to meet outside, nor was any one concerned with him in any of the violations of law of which he was convicted.

No. 17. Was in liquor when he committed his crime. Met with no embarrassment in finding employment, and was not tempted to sin from this cause. No understanding existed between him and any other prisoner in regard to meeting, nor was any one associated with him in his offence.

No. 18. Says drink brought him back to prison. Always found employment enough while at liberty. No arrangement for meeting outside was ever made by him with any prisoner, nor was he concerned with any one in his offence.

No. 19. This man died soon after his recommitment. As he was not interrogated before his death, nothing can be stated as coming from himself.

No. 20. Was strictly temperate. Met with no trouble on the score of employment, and of course, cannot plead this in excuse for his sin. Before leaving the prison, he had a secret understanding with a fellow-prisoner, who was to be discharged about the same time with himself, to meet him in the city, but not for any unlawful purpose. They did meet, but soon separated, and he afterwards saw him no more. He was alone in his crime.

No. 21. He drank habitually, but not to intoxication. Says he was not guilty of the offence of which he was convicted. Could always find employment when he wished it. Before leaving prison, made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet him on his release.

No. 22. Owes his downfall and return to prison to strong drink. Found regular employment at his trade without difficulty, and did not sin from any necessity. Never entered into any arrangement with any prisoner before his discharge to meet afterwards, nor was any one concerned with him in his offence.

No. 23. Drank occasionally, but not to intoxication. Says he is not guilty, and ought not to be here. Found business enough while out, and worked well. Never had any understanding with any prisoner to meet him when at large, and had no connection with any during the time he was at liberty.

No. 24. Avoided strong drink, and got along well. After a while, was urged to drink, and finally drank, and got run crazy. That very night, broke into a shop and stole. The next day was apprehended, and soon after sent back here again. While out of prison found work enough without trouble. No understanding ever existed between him and any other prisoner to meet after their discharge, nor was any one concerned with him in the offence he committed.

No. 25. Did not indulge at all in the use of intoxicating drinks. Was never troubled to find employment, because he neither wished for it nor sought it. Presumes he might have found regular employment, had he made an effort. Before his discharge, had an understanding with one or two other prisoners, who were to leave the prison about the same time with himself, to meet after their discharge, for the purpose of acting together in the commission of crime. They did meet, and he had their company and aid in the crimes which brought him back to prison.

I would by no means vouch for the perfect accuracy of the statements made by these individuals. Still, my acquaintance with these men, and the knowledge I have in regard to most of them, lead me to believe that they do not vary materially from the truth. No doubt discharged convicts sometimes meet with very serious difficulties in find-

ing suitable employment, and from this cause are induced to resort to unlawful means for the supply of their necessary wants. But this is by no means the cause which usually leads them to the commission of crime.

In regard to those recommitted the past year, if their statements are to be credited, no one was led to the commission of crime from any insupportable difficulty in finding lawful employment.

Again: it is not maintained that it is an uncommon thing for those who commit crime to have associates in their guilt. The reverse is the fact. After all, it is unquestionable to associate associates, and it is not uncommon for those who commit offenses punishable by the statute, have no immediate associates, and act without any concert with others, as circumstances and temptations may prompt.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain, Mass. S. P.

1838.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution during the year ending 30th September, 1838, has been 218. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital has been 3,205. To this should be added 412 days absent from dividends, and 1,076 days of light labor.

Seven have died, namely, three of pulmonary consumption, one by suicide, one of pneumonia, two at 69 and 78 years of age—these may be said to have died of old age, having no marked disease upon them at the time of death.

During the year, one man has in the estimation of the Physician, become insane. Three of the seven deaths have been of pulmonary consumption. Out of twenty-three deaths which have occurred during the last five years, ten have been in any discipline or complaint. The Physician has not been able to trace this complaint in any discipline or employment of the prison. Among the causes most likely to produce consumption in those predisposed, none are more powerful than a dissipated and profligate course of life, a despondent state of mind, and close and protracted confinement. Let us then compare the ten deaths above referred to with these observations. First, we find by the prison records, that one of these ten had been confined 1 year and 9 months; one, 2 years; one, 2 years and 9 months; one, 3 years; one, 4 years and 4 months; one, 2 years; one, 10 years and 4 months; one, 13 years and 6 months; one, 14 years and 5 months; and one, 24 years and 2 months. Again: of this number, three were on their first commitment, two on their second, two on their third, and one on his fifth. Again: three of this number entered the prison with the disease fixed upon them, while a careful examination of the list of pardons for the time above alluded to, warrants me in saying, that no one has received a negative clemency during this time, who was sick of consumption or any other disease threatening his life.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician, Mass. S. P.

1839.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1st, 1838, 302; recommitted from the jail in Boston, 1; whole number of convicts entered into prison during the year ending 30th September, 1839, 104; total, 407. Discharged from prison during the year ending 30th September, 1839: By expiration of sentence, 77; by re-mission of sentence, 7; died, 5; total, 89. Remaining in prison, September 30th, 1839, 218.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 25, 60; 25 to 30, 66; 30 to 35, 62; 35 to 40, 41; 40 to 45, 29; 45 to 50, 24; 50 to 55; 7; 55 to 60, 6; 60 to 65, 7; 65 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 2.

Term of Sentence.—1 year, 23; 1 year and 3 months, 1; 2 years, 6; 2 years, 52; 2 years and 3 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years, 53; 3 years and 3 months, 2; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 36; 5 years, 34; 6 years, 18; 7 years, 23; 7 years and 3 months, 1; 8 years, 6; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 14; 11 years, 1 year, 3; during natural life, 16.

Crimes.—Murder, 3; arson, 1st degree, 2; arson, 2nd degree, 2; manslaughter, 8; assault, with intent to kill, 6; attempt to commit a rape, 9; attempt to poison, 1; felonious assault, 2; robbery, 5; burglary, 14; attempt to commit a burglary, 1; adultery, 8; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 1; open and gross lewdness, 1; polygamy, 2;

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malicious burning, 2; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 5; entering a house in the night time, with intent to steal, 2; shop breaking, 4; breaking and entering a workshop in the house of correction, in Suffolk County, in the night time, and stealing therefrom, 1; forgery, 14; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 10; counterfeiting, and having tools for making counterfeit money, 1; attempting to make a tool or die, for making counterfeit coin, 1; perjury, 1; escaping from the house of correction in Suffolk County, 1; receiving stolen goods, 4; obtaining goods by false pretences, 7; attempting to cheat and defraud, 1; conveying tools into jail with intent to facilitate the escape of prisoners, 1; embroiling and stirring up dissensions and quarrels in the army, 4; West Indies, 2; Carthagena, 1; England, 21; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 25; France, 2; Switzerland, 1; Germany, 2; Italy, 1; Sweden, 2; Norway, 1; Portugal, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 89; carpenters, 3; team hands, 16; tool grinders, 4; blacksmiths, 20; whitesmiths, 6; shoemakers, 30; tailors, 6; cabinet-makers, 46; upholsterers, 15; brushmakers, 38; hatlers, 8; coopers, 4; cooks, 7; cooking washing, etc., 14; waiters and messengers, 5; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 3; invalids, 3; superannuated, 1; deranged, 2; in cell, under observation, 3; in cell, under punishment, 1; attendant in hospital, 1; patients in hospital, 4.

Of the 318 convicts in this prison, 19 are negroes and 8 are mulattoes. Of those received the last year, 40 were convicted at Boston; 9 at Concord; 4 at Cambridge; 1 at Salem; 4 at Ipswich; 2 at Newburyport; 2 at Worcester; 4 at Northampton; 8 at Springfield; 1 at Greenfield; 7 at Lenox; 2 at Plymouth; 4 at New Bedford; 9 at Taunton; and 5 at Dedham.

It appears the number of commitments are 10, and that of recommissions 15, less than during the year 1838. The whole number of convicts, however, is greater by 16 than at the close of last year. The increase is occasioned, principally, by the few pardons which have taken place.

There have been no commotions nor tumults, nor any occasion for extraordinary punishments; on the contrary, good order, industry, and a general observance of the wholesome rules and regulations, established for the government and discipline of the institution, have been maintained. Still, there have, occasionally, been refractory subjects, who, disregarding not only their own comfort, the repeated admonitions of the officers, but also the frequent exhortations of the Rev. Chaplain, are so stubborn and self-willed, as to render a resort to coercive measures absolutely necessary to reduce them to submission, and to sustain the discipline and good order of the institution. But when punishment is resorted to, it is never carried to an extreme; the entire submission of the offender is the rule of graduation in most cases. A sound discretion is ever exercised in regard to punishments, and instead of going beyond, it is invariably our practice to keep within the dictates of an enlightened humanity.

After meeting all the expenses of the institution, there has been an excess of income over the expenditures, amounting to \$4,633 27.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for prisoners \$14,031 74; for clothing, 3,501 01; for hospital expenses, 272 17; for fuel, and other expenses, 3,060 07; to prisoners discharged, 344 50; for officers' salaries, 15,948 46; for transportation of prisoners, 793 40; for repairs of real estate, 440 70; to balance, being profits, 4,633 27; total, \$43,925 32.

Income.—By stone department, \$22,629 43; by labor, 18,919 30; by fees of attendance, 1,158 50; by fixtures and tools, 63 99; by profit and loss, 214 10; by rents, 40 00; total, \$43,225 32. By balance, being profit, \$4,633 27.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1839.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Of 104 individuals, 103 have been minutely questioned on various topics connected with their previous history. The remaining individual is, apparently, laboring under a degree of mental alienation, and for this reason, no statement was taken from him. This man is one of the number recommitted, and was, when before in the prison, in the same situation.

In regard to the 103 persons questioned as above: 83 can read quite well; 73 can both read and write; 64 can read, write, and cypher; 19 can read but poorly, and 10 cannot read at all; 5 of whom are colored persons. Of the whole number, 53 were habitually intemperate; 44 were occasional, and in many cases, habitual drinkers, but he instructed in some business or trade; 34 of this number did not serve out the time agreed on; 46 have been married; 25 have children living; 15 have been gamblers; 47 have, to a greater or less extent, companied with lewd women; 74 have lived in habitual violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath; 25 had lost father before the age of 21; 19 had lost mother before the age of 21; 12 had lost both parents before the age of 21.

Of the number recommended, omitting the individual already mentioned as being partially deranged, 7 were habitually intemperate; 1 was an occasional drinker, and 1 was strictly teetotal.

All affirm, that previously to their leaving the prison, no understanding existed between them and any other prisoners to meet after their discharge.

One states, that when he committed his offence, he had an accomplice whom he had known while in prison—with whom he accidentally met a number of months after his discharge.

Eight of this number state, that they found no great difficulty in procuring employment, and were not led to the commission of crime from any lack of honest employment.

One, a man of very weak mind, states that he could not get employment, and in his discouragement committed the larceny which brought him back to prison.

This man, before the commission of his offence, called at the prison, and requested to be admitted and furnished with employment and a home.

Of the 104 received the past year, only 29 were native born citizens of Massachusetts.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1839.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution, during the year ending 30th September, 1839, is 112. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital is 1,788. To which should be added 223 invalids, each for a day, and 280 days light labor.

During the year 5 have died, namely: June 21st, Thomas Whitley, aged 32 years, of pulmonary consumption; June 30th, Ebenezer Carr, aged 63 years, of ossification of the arteries; August 2nd, John Hefforn, aged 32 years, of cachexia; August 19th, John Thompson, aged 56 years, of pulmonary consumption; September 17th, John Noorse, aged 82 years, of typhus fever.

Three of the above convicts were sick of the diseases of which they died, on their admission to the prison, and had performed little or no labor.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician.

1840.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1839, 318; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1840, 103; total, 421. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1840, by expiration of sentence, 83; by pardon or remission of sentence, 14; died, 2; total, 99. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1840, 322.

Ages of those in Prison.—From 15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 25, 56; 25 to 30, 79; 30 to 35, 60; 35 to 40, 43; 40 to 45, 30; 45 to 50, 22; 50 to 55, 7; 55 to 60, 4; 60 to 65, 4; 65 to 70, 4; 70 to 75, 1; 80 and over, 1.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 29; 1 year and 3 months, 2; 1 year and 6 months, 9; 2 years, 54; 2 years and 3 months, 11; 2 years and 6 months, 6; 3 years, 53; 3 years and 3 months, 2; 3 years and 5 months, 1; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 32; 5 years, 33; 6 years, 18; 6 years and 6 months, 2; 7 years, 28; 7 years and 6 months, 11; 8 years, 6; 9 years, 5; 10 years, 15; 11 years, 3; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 5; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 3; 20 years, 3; during natural life, 14.

Crimes.—Murder, punishment committed, 3; manslaughter, 7; assault, with intent to murder, 6; felonious assault, 1; robbery, 5; attempt to poison, 1; arson, first degree, punishment committed, 2; arson, second degree, 2; malicious burning, 4; burglary, 13; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 4; shop breaking, 5; breaking and

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entering the Granite Bank, 1; breaking and entering a workshop in the House of Correction in Suffolk county, in the night time, and stealing therefrom, 1; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 10; counterfeiting, and having tools for making counterfeit money, 1; attempting to make a tool or die for making counterfeit coin, 1; forgery and perjury, 1; receiving stolen goods by false pretences, 3; receiving stolen goods, 4; embezzlement and larceny, 5; common and no torious theft, 21; larceny, 176; attempt to commit a rape, 9; polygamy, 2; adultery, 10; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 3; open and gross lewdness, 1; kidnapping, 1; escaping from the House of Correction in Suffolk county, 2; conveying tools into jail with intent to facilitate the escape of prisoners, 2; forgery, 16.

Places of Nativity.—Maine, 22; New Hampshire, 26; Massachusetts, 127; Vermont, 16; Rhode Island, 7; Connecticut, 10; New York, 20; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 11; Maryland, 1; New Carolina, 3; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; British Provinces in North America, 5; Carthage, 1; England, 20; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 29; France, 2; Italy, 1; Germany, 2; Sweden, 2; Portugal, 1; Switzerland, 1; Poland, 1.

Employment.—Shoemakers, 37; carpenters, 2; team hands, 29; tool grinders, 5; blacksmiths, 20; whitesmiths, 5; shoemakers, 23; tailors, 5; cabinetmakers, 46; upholsterers, 15; brushmakers, 29; haters, 9; coopers, 4; timen, 5; cooking and washing, 12; waiters and messengers, 4; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 2; invalids, 3; deranged, 5; in solitary, under sentence, 2; patients in hospital, 10; attendant in hospital, 1.

Of the 322 convicts in this prison, 20 are negroes and 5 are mulattoes. Of the 103 convicts received the past year, 18 have been previously confined in this prison.

The old method of punishment, by solitary confinement, on a diet of bread and water, has again been tested, and found to answer no better purpose in subduing stubborn offenders than was accomplished by it in the earlier years of this establishment; some other and more effectual means became necessary to maintain order and to secure prompt obedience. To avoid, therefore, if possible, the necessity of again resorting to corporal punishment, the "shower bath" has been introduced, and is now in a course of experiment. At present, it seems to answer, to a good degree, our wishes and anticipations; but it is, at least, doubtful, if it proves sufficiently effective to restrain the bold and hardened offender; and it is most probable that cases will arise which will render it necessary to inflict a moderate amount of corporal chastisement; a mode of punishment which seldom fails of producing the most decisive and salutary results.

There are, in confinement, several convicts, who are either deranged, or so far deficient with respect to their mental faculties, as to render it very difficult, if not actually impossible, to keep them under the restraints required by a rigid discipline. They are a constant tax upon the institution; for if they are put to labor, their earnings amount to little or nothing; and several are in a condition which renders them very unsafe persons to be at large in the yard. For the latter class, we have no suitable accommodations; consequently they are very likely to be made worse rather than improved in mind, by a continuance in this place. It may not be improper to remark, that of the five convicts who are suffering under the effect of deranged intellects, to an extent which requires them to be kept in close confinement, but one of the number became reduced to this situation since his commitment to this place. The others were deranged before they came here.

The following schedule of disbursements and income shows, after all the debts are paid, that there has been a small deficit of income necessary to meet the expenditures of the year, amounting to \$372 68.

Disbursements.—To cash paid for provisions, \$12,803 65; for clothing, 2,988 17; for hospital expenses, 271 63; for fuel, and other expenses, 2,518 01; to prisoners discharged, 386 12; to officers, for salaries, 15,950 00; for transportation of prisoners, 283 55; for repairs of real estate, 404 39; profit and loss, 444 01; to bills chargeable to the state depository, and not due, 4,237 78; total, \$40,889 22.

Income.—By state department, \$21,348 36; labor, 18,171 91; fees of admission, 1,092 01; fixtures and tools, 97 61; balance, being a deficit, 179 42; total, \$40,889 22.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1840.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Results, as encouraging and happy, have been witnessed, as the fruits of religious and moral culture during the past year, as at almost any preceding one, since the present organization of the institution has existed.

There will always be some, whom no kind offices can move, and whose minds cannot be reached by any influences which can be brought to bear upon them. But in very many instances, an affectionate attention to their wants, sympathy in their afflictions, advice and counsel, faithfully and affectionately given, suited to their condition, and religious instruction in conversation, and the more public exercises of the Sabbath school and the sanctuary, produce, habitually, a very salutary effect. The heart is softened, the passions are brought under control, serious and salutary reflection induced, and resolutions of amendment formed and strengthened.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1840.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution during the year ending 30th September, 1840, is 136. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital is 2,314. To this number should be added 385 invalids for a day, and 310 days of light labor.

During the year, 24 have died, namely, April 5th, Joseph Francis, aged 33 years, of hydrothorax; May 20th, John Saunders, aged 26 years, of pulmonary consumption.

If we take the whole number of deaths for seven years, and compare it with the average number of convicts for the same time, we shall find the mortality to be as one to sixty-eight and two-fifths. A very favorable result, especially if we consider that, during the above time, no one has received the executive clemency who was at the time sick of any disease threatening his life.

During the past year, a general vaccination has been practiced in prison. Of the whole number inoculated, (384,) forty-one only had the disease go through all its stages in a regular manner. And no one who had previously received vaccination or small-pox was of this number. From the above data, we learn that only about one in seven were unprotected from small-pox, and, as I believe, that a single vaccination is as good a guarantee against small-pox as can be afforded by any number of inoculations.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician.

1841.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The Inspectors have, during the past year, regularly visited the prison, and minutely examined every part of it, and the condition, treatment, and employment of the prisoners; and they have also inspected the journals of daily occurrences, and all the concerns of the prison, as often as the law requires.

The discipline of the prison has been effectually preserved without resort to stripes, (except in a very few instances,) by the use of mild punishments. The prisoners are sufficiently fed with wholesome food, comfortably clothed, and treated with humanity and mildness.

More space within the walls is very desirable, but this cannot be obtained without great expense. The enlargement, however, of some of the workshops, is practicable, and very desirable for the health and comfort of the prisoners.

WILLIAM MINOT,
SAMUEL GREELE,
BRADFORD SUMNER, } Inspectors.

1841.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, September 30, 1840, was 322; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1841, 131; total, 453.

Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1841, by expiration of sentence, 86; by pardon or remission of sentence, 26; by order of court, 2; died, 8; total, 122. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1841, 331.

Ages of those in Prison—15 to 20 years, 21; 20 to 25, 66; 25 to 30, 58; 30 to 35, 72; 35 to 40, 38; 40 to 45, 37; 45 to 50, 31; 50 to 55 years, 14; 55 to 60, 6; 60 to 65, 4; 65 to 70, 2; 70 to 75, 1; 80 and over, 1; total, 331.

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Term of Sentences.—1 year, 51; 1 year and 3 months, 3; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 46; 2 years and 1 month, 1; 2 years and 3 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years, 48; 3 years and 3 months, 1; 3 years and 5 months, 1; 4 years, 32; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 5 years, 37; 6 years, 13; 6 years and 5 months, 1; 6 years and 6 months, 4; 7 years, 32; 7 years and 6 months, 1; 8 years, 5; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 20; 11 years, 3; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 3; 14 years, 2; 16 years, 4; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 3; 35 years, 1; during natural life, 13.

Crimes.—Murder, punishment commuted, 3; manslaughter, 6; assault, with intent to murder, 9; felonious assault, 2; highway robbery, first degree, 1; second, 9; arson, first degree, 2; arson, second degree, 2; malicious burning, 4; malicious mischief, 2; burglary, 16; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 4; breaking and entering the Granite Bank, 1; forgery, 10; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 6; counterfeiting, and having tools for making counterfeit money, 1; perjury and perjury, 3; cheating, by false pretences, 5; receiving stolen goods, 5; embezzlement and larceny, 1; attempt to commit a larceny in a dwelling-house, 1; breaking and entering a workshop in the house of correction in Suffolk county, in the night time, and stealing therefrom, 1; larceny, 130; common and notorious theft, 25; attempt to commit a rape, 9; polygamy, 1; incest, 1; adultery, 7; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 3; kidnapping, 1; escaping from the house of correction in Suffolk county, 2.

States and countries of which they are natives.—Maine, 24; New Hampshire, 26; Massachusetts, 126; Vermont, 21; Rhode Island, 13; Connecticut, 15; New York, 22; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Missouri, 1; Indiana, 1; Florida, 1; Carthage, 1; England, 21; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 26; France, 3; Italy, 1; Canada, 1; Germany, 3; Poland, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; Malta, 1; Portugal, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 93; carpenters, 2; team hands, 14; tool grinders, 4; blacksmiths, 23; whitesmiths, 3; shoemakers, 19; tannors, 6; cabinetmakers, 32; upholsterers, 19; brushmakers, 33; halvers, 10; coopers, 5; timmen, 7; cooking and washing, 14; waiters and messengers, 4; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 3; wood sawyers and lumpers, 5; invalids, 25; in cells, deranged, 3; in solitary confinement, 3; in solitary punishment, 1; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 2.

Of the 331 convicts in this prison, 22 are negroes and 14 are mulattoes.

Of the 131 convicts received the past year, 16 have been previously confined in this prison.

The number of commitments during the past year exceeds that of any preceding year in the history of this institution, excepting the years 1817 and 1818, a period when the State of Maine formed a part of this Commonwealth.

A very large proportion of all the convicts annually received have had no experience in the mechanical trades carried on in this prison, and from their previous habits and pursuits in life, it is very evident that most of them have but little, if any inclination to engage in such employments.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, \$11,050 35; clothing, 3,996 78; hospital expenses, 297 41; fuel and other expenses, 2,862 85; prisoners discharged, 484 00; officers' salaries, 15,947 75; transportation of prisoners, 1,304 40; repairs of real estate, 388 53; profit and loss account, 587 05; total, \$36,856 12.

Income.—Stone department, \$16,573 49; labor department, 18,095 96; fees of admittance, 1,180 75; total, \$35,840 20. Balance, being a deficit of earnings to meet the expenses, \$1,015 92.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1841.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

A new, and it is believed much improved organization has recently taken place in the Sunday school, by which competent teachers have been secured to take charge of the several classes, steadily and for the season. By this arrangement a change from Sabbath to Sabbath is avoided. The teachers will now become acquainted with the members of their classes—know better than they otherwise could how to adapt their instructions to their capacities and wants, and be made to feel a deep interest in the spiritual and moral improvement of those intrusted to their charge, while, at the same time, the members of these classes become strongly attached to those whose Christian benevolence brings them from Sabbath to Sabbath to their prison-house, in performance of their duty of love and compassion. The appearance of the school has never exhibited so much of cheering promise as at the present time.

It will doubtless be gratifying to your excellency and honors to learn, that very many who have been discharged from this institution in years past, are now sober, industrious, and respectable members of the community, and some in regular and good standing in our Christian churches; and it is thought, that of those who have been discharged the past year, a greater number than usual seemed honestly and resolutely determined, with the help of God, to live lives of sobriety, industry, and virtue.

It is highly important to this undignified class of men, when they shall be discharged from their confinement, and presented with a disposition and demands for the future, that they shall be seeking for employment and manifest a desire to regain a reputable standing in society, be taken by the hand, and by all appropriate acts of kindness, be patronized and encouraged to persevere in the ways of well-doing. Let them not, by frowns and chilling replies, be deterred, and from unkind treatment be secured to the erroneous conclusion that they are doomed to be outcasts, and thus driven in despair back upon their former vicious and ruinous courses of life. There is a wonderful charm in Christian sympathy and kindness, to win back to virtue the wayward and the wandering. A kind hand extended, a look of compassion, or a smile of approval and encouragement, will do more to allure to, and secure in, the path of virtue and peace, than all the frowns and rebuffs and reproachful epithets with which some may be disposed to treat them.

The whole number of prisoners received this year is 131, only 35 of whom were natives of this Commonwealth.

To the length of sentences to hard labor in the State prison, where such sentences are for a term of years, and not for life, the undersigned has given much thought, and has studied to come to a correct conclusion in regard to it. He has carefully watched the operation of confinement and wholesome discipline on the minds and hearts of those subjected to their influence, as the term of their sentences has progressed, and he is free to say, that the conviction has been strengthening in his mind, from year to year, that many of the sentences are unnecessarily and injuriously severe. It is believed that the cause of humanity would be subserved, and the authority of the laws at the same time maintained by a very material change in most, or even all, the longer sentences, for a term of years, as at present established by our criminal statutes.

Correct principles of prison discipline aim to reform as well as punish the offender. When discharged from his confinement, they would send him back into society with a reformed character, prepared to bless his friends and the community of which he may be a member; and while our laws should be so framed as to be "a terror to evil-doers," they should never lose sight of ultimate benefit and the best practical result, to all those whom they may subject to penitentiary discipline. The undersigned cherishes a confidence in neither the duration nor the severity of punishment, to which we are to look for those results which are designed to be produced by our present improved system of prison discipline, but rather to its nature or kind, and the manner of its infliction. He is furthermore satisfied, from long and careful observation, that in a great majority of instances, whatever may be the length of the sentence to which the convict is subjected, where a hopeful reformation or change of character takes place, the work is accomplished in a comparatively short period of time after his commitment to the prison. If the first two or three years pass away without any sensible and beneficial modification of character, the anticipations of the future are always painful. It is true there are occasional exceptions, but they are comparatively few. By long confinement the mind becomes accustomed to its condition, and ordinarily becomes more and more insensible, and consequently less and less impressive, whatever means or motives may be applied to waken its sensibilities or move it to penitence.

In connection with these remarks, the undersigned would suggest, whether the penalties of 20, 14, 10, 7 and 5 years, may not, wisely and safely, be changed to 10, 7, 5, 3 and 2 years, or to something not varying materially from that ratio,—leaving sentences for life, and those for confinement for 1 and 2 years, to stand as they now are. Such a step would, it is believed, very soon materially lessen the number of convicts in our prison, and furthermore greatly reduce the multiplied applications now made to the executive department of the government for pardon and remission of sentences. In fact, very few prisoners may be their term of sentence, and remain in prison beyond the period of 7 or 10 years. Would it not be better, then, to lessen by statute the term of confinement, than to burden the executive with the labor of exercising the pardoning power as frequently as it is now considered a duty to do it, in consequence of the severe operation of laws framed in the most unwise and different manner from that which now exists, and which existing circumstances do not seem to call for?

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1841.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital of the Massachusetts State Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1841, is 144. The aggregate number of days residence in the hospital is 2,504. In addition to this, 357 days labor have been abated to invalids for a day, and 298 days light labor have been advised by the physician.

During the year, 8 have died, namely: November 15th, John H. Swinton, aged 32 years, of pulmonary consumption; January 7th, Levi Parker, aged 27 years, of chronic tubercular peritonitis; February 4th, John H. Ashburg, aged 24 years, of pulmonary consumption; March 5th, John Crowell, aged 41 years, of tubercles; March 15th, Henry Constock, aged 31 years, of pulmonary consumption; May 6th, William Brown, aged 47 years, of dropsy; May 10th, John Finnmore, aged 39 years, of hydrothorax; August 15th, Obediah Gordon, aged 65 years, of dropsy.

Of this number, 3 entered the prison sick, and far advanced in the diseases of which they died.

W. J. WALKER, Physician.

1842.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The prison has lately sustained a pecuniary loss, (the exact amount of which cannot at present be ascertained,) by the failure of the Phoenix Bank, in Charlestown. The funds of the prison have, for several years, been kept in this bank, which, from its public generalness, as well as by the Warden, to be as safe as any other bank in the Commonwealth.

Deranged persons and idiots are sometimes committed by courts, who are undoubtedly ignorant of their actual condition; and occasionally convicts are deprived of their reason during their residence here. The prison affords no means of relieving these unhappy prisoners; as they cannot safely be employed in labor, and are not the subjects of discipline, they are necessarily confined in solitude, which generally aggravates the disease.

In this prison the insane are forgotten by the public, and sequestered from the humanity of their friends and kindred, and doomed to spend years in hopeless misery. The Warden has, for two or three years past, dispensed with corporal punishment, (except in very rare instances,) and endeavored to preserve the discipline of the prison by mild coercion, and by kind regard to the feelings and comfort of the convicts. This has had, generally, the desired effect, to make them healthy, contented, and obedient. Yet all remedies occasionally lose their efficacy, and new modes of coercion, and other indocuments to right conduct, must be resorted to.

WILLIAM MINOT,
SAMUEL GREELE,
BRADFORD SUMNER, } Inspectors.

1842.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts in prison, October 1st, 1841, was 331; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September, 30, 1842, 85; total, 416. Discharged from prison during the year ending September, 30, 1842: By expiration of sentence, 112; by pardon or remission of sentence, 9; by order of court, 2; died, 2, (1 by suicide); total, 129. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1842, 287.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 21; 20 to 25, 44; 25 to 30, 66; 30 to 35, 57; 35 to 40, 38; 40 to 45, 34; 45 to 50, 14; 50 to 55, 13; 55 to 60, 4; 60 to 65, 3; 65 to 70, 2; 80 and over, 1.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 37; 1 year and 3 months, 1; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 37; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years, 48; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 37; 5 years, 35; 6 years, 12; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 22; 8 years, 5; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 17; 11 years, 3; 12 years, 5; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 4; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 3; 25 years, 1; during natural life, 14; total, 287.

Crimes.—Murder, 4; manslaughter, 5; assault, with intent to murder, 7; felonious assault, 1; highway robbery, first degree, 4; highway robbery, second degree, 4; arson, 1st degree, 2; arson, 2nd degree, 3; malicious burning, 3; maliciously setting fire

to a manufactory, which was destroyed, with its contents, 1; burning a barn, 2; assault on main, 1; assault and larceny, 1; assault and robbery, 1; assault, with intent to rob, 1; kidnaping, 1; burglary, 18; burglary and forgery, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, with intent to steal, 4; attempt to commit larceny in a dwelling-house, 1; breaking and entering the Granite Bank, 1; breaking the Norfolk Bank, in Foxbury, and stealing therefrom, 3; breaking and entering the Merchants' Bank, in New Bedford, 1; forgery, 4; forgery and perjury, 1; forgery and larceny, 1; forgery, and cheating by false pretences, 2; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit bank bills, and having in possession tools to make counterfeit money, 1; cheating by false pretences, 3; receiving stolen goods, 2; stealing from the person, 5; common and notorious theft, 2; larceny, 138; larceny in a shop in the House of Correction in Suffolk County, 1; shop-breaking, 1; escaping from the House of Correction, in Suffolk County, 1; attempt to commit a rape, 7; bigamy, 1; adultery, 5; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 6; polygamy, 1; total, 287.

Places of Nativity.—Maine, 24; New Hampshire, 27; Massachusetts, 114; Vermont, 16; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 8; New York, 21; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 4; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Missouri, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 1; Canada, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; England, 15; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 16; France, 2; Germany, 5; Sweden, 1; Malta, 1; Portugal, 2; Isle of Bourbon, 1; total, 237.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 66; Carpenters, 3; team hauls, 10; tool grinders, 3; blacksmiths, 19; whitesmiths, 4; shoemakers, 13; tailors, 5; cabinetmakers, 50; upholsters, 29; brassmakers, 12; butlers, 11; cooperers, 6; tinsmen, 8; cooking and washing, 14; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 3; wood sawyers and lumpers, 5; invalids, 7; in cell, deranged, 1; in solitary confinement, 5; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 9; total, 257.

Of the 287 convicts in prison, 36 are recommissions, viz.: 38 are "second comers," 13 are "third comers," 3 are "fourth comers," 1 is a "fifth comer," and 1 is a "sixth comer."

Of the 56 recommissions, as above specified, only 7 took place the last year; of this number, 6 are "second comers," and 1 a "third comer;" 6 were convicted of larceny, and 1 was adjudged a common and notorious thief.

There are 30 negroes and 12 mulattoes in this prison.

During the ten years from 1820 to 1830, the year that the improved discipline was fully established, the total number of commitments to this prison was 9,997, averaging 99 and seven-tenths per annum. Of this number, 198 were recommissions, and averaging 19 and eight-tenths per annum. The whole number committed during the twelve years, from 1830 to 1842, was 1,234, averaging 102 and ten-twelfths per annum. Of this number, 163 were recommissions, averaging 14 and one-fifth per annum, and showing a very considerable improvement compared with the period first named. The results of the past year are still more favorable; and, compared with the preceding year, there has been a reduction of commitments amounting to 46, and of recommissions 9. In the year ending September 30, 1841, 841 of the number committed were natives of this State; the past year the number was but 28.

Seventy-one of those committed the past year, were convicted of crimes against property, and the remainder, of various other offences. Thinking it might be interesting to know, occasionally, the amount of property involved in cases of theft, and other kindred offences, some pains have been taken to examine the copies of indictments on file in this institution, with a view to ascertain this fact.

It appears from these documents, that the amount of property which was stolen, or otherwise obtained by dishonest practices, is \$25,389 07. Of this sum, it is believed, from such information as could be readily obtained on the subject, that not less than \$21,000 was finally recovered by the rightful owners of the property. In addition to this, three individuals were convicted of having in possession, with intent to pass, or of actually passing, counterfeit bank bills, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of \$35. Three others were convicted of maliciously setting fire to buildings, which were consumed. The total loss of property in these cases is supposed not to exceed the sum of \$5,000. From these statements, it appears that the total loss of property to the community, by the offences provided against, seventy-one of the convicts committed the past year, does not exceed the sum of \$3,428. This, however, does not include the expenses attending the arrest and conviction of the offenders.

One of the number was convicted of stealing \$16,000 from the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, and was sentenced to 5 years hard labor. The money stolen was finally recovered. Nine were convicted of taking property, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,906 25; eighteen, of the sum of \$3,360 48; eight, of the sum of \$545 82; nine,

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the sum of \$299 67; eighteen, the sum of \$272 95, and two did not succeed in taking any property. The smallest sum specified in any indictment was \$2, a larceny committed in a dwelling-house. The sentence in this case was two years at hard labor for the convicts who stole the highest and the lowest sums specified, are each 17 years of age.

During a large portion of the year, an unusual degree of seriousness seemed to pervade the minds of a large number of the convicts, and a deep interest was apparently on the important subject of religion. It was cheering to the heart of the Christian, and cause for gratitude to God, to witness the deep feeling of penitence, and the apparent contrition of spirit, of some of the most hardened sinners, who had resisted every entreaty, and disregarded, with almost perfect indifference, the most touching appeals to their hearts and their consciences for years—now with the meekness and docility of children, sitting down to learn the first principles of the religion of our blessed Saviour. We cannot but hope, that many who were thus affected during this most remarkable season of religious interest in a prison, will be permitted, at last, to unite in the song of redeeming love in heaven.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, \$9,578 78; clothing, 3,365 28; hospital expenses, 245 29; fuel and other expenses, 2,605 18; prisoners' clothing, 433 75; officers' salaries, 15,950 00; transportation of convicts, 619 98; repairs of real estate, 286 60; bills payable, 1,144 00; total, \$34,228 86. Balance, being profits, \$35,160 22.

Income.—Store department, \$15,437 27; labor department, 18,581 70; fees of admittance, 1,141 25; total, \$35,160 22.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden

1842.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The records of the prison show, that during the year ending with September, 1841, the number of commitments was 131, sixteen of which had been previously committed. These, last year, 85 only have been received—46 less than during the previous year, and of these, seven only are recommissions.

In connection with these facts, it is interesting to notice, that of the 85 thus committed the past year, only 28 were native born citizens of Massachusetts.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1843.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

On looking back on the leading events of the past year, the mind naturally falls upon the tragical and much lamented death of the late Warden, Mr. Lincoln. Cut down as he was in the midst of his years, in the strength and vigor of life, by the hand of violence, severing at once a thousand tender ties, may be regarded as one of those dark and mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot now understand and may not inquire into. In this calamity, and in all its painful incidents, we deeply and feelingly sympathized with the bereaved family.

It is but a just tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln to say, that by his mild and equable temper, his natural energy of character, and his long and varied experience in the office he held till his death, he was eminently qualified for its arduous and difficult duties.

The great secret of government in all penitentiary establishments, undoubtedly is, that those who are in authority should let the convict know and understand, in a proper manner, (and this is practicable,) that he is looked upon as a man, as a fellow-man, and that however subject to discipline, however flagrant his offence, or degrading his punishment, still there are those who feel a deep interest in his welfare. All this is entirely consistent with, and will promote the highest practical degree of obedience and subordination.

There is a subject which we deem important, and to which we beg leave respectfully to ask the attention of government, and that is, the case of a number of discharged, 433 75; now confined within the walls of the prison, some of whom, we have reason to apprehend, were insane at the time of committing the offence of which they were convicted, and have been so during the whole period of their confinement.

Ernest A. Erving was committed to the prison in September, 1836, for the crime of larceny, having been sentenced to three days solitary imprisonment and ten years hard

labor; and in the month of August, 1837, he was placed in one of the cells in the old prison, where he has been confined till the present time, being considered a dangerous man to be at large on account of insanity.

Could this unfortunate man, at the time he entered the cell at the prison, so many years ago, have been placed in either of the asylums for the insane in our Commonwealth, or in some other situation affording like advantages, he might, without doubt, under the kind and successful treatment there adopted, long ago have been cured of his malady, and restored to the bosom of his family, clothed, and in his right mind. Other cases, less aggravated than the one here mentioned, exist, and might be named.

BRADFORD SUMNER, } Inspectors.
SAMUEL GREELE, }

1843.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1842, was 287; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1843, 97; total, 384.

Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1843, by expiration of sentence, 84; by pardon, 10; by remission of sentence, 13; by order of court, 8; by writ of habeas corpus to be tried for murder, and not returned to prison, 1; escaped, 1; died, 2; total, 119. The whole number remaining in prison, September 30, 1843, 265.

Ages of those in Prison—15 to 20 years, 26; 20 to 30, 101; 30 to 40, 85; 40 to 50, 37; 50 to 60, 13; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 0.

Crimes—Murder, 5; manslaughter, 3; assault, with intent to murder, 7; felonious assault, 1; highway robbery in the first degree, 2; highway robbery in the second degree, 3; arson in the first degree, 1; arson in the second degree, 3; malicious burning, 3; larceny, 103; burglary, first degree, 12; second, 8; assault with intent to rape, 9; common and notorious theft, 24; store breaking 1; forgery, 6; feloniously entering a dwelling-house and shop in the night, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom, 2; counterfeiting, and having in possession tools for making counterfeit money, 2; larceny in a shop in the house of correction in Suffolk county, 1; kidnapping, 1; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 2; counterfeiting, 2; breaking and entering the Granite Building, a shop for breaking; and assault and robbery, 2; incest, 2; burglary and forgery, 1; having counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass the same, 8; stealing from the person, 2; adultery, 2; store breaking and larceny, 5; cheating by false pretences, 3; stealing, 8; bigamy, 1; breaking and entering a bank and burglary, 1; grand larceny, 1; maliciously setting fire to a manufactory, which was destroyed, with its contents, 1; burglary and larceny, 4; burning a barn, 3; assault and larceny, 1; forgery and cheating by false pretences, 1; receiving stolen goods, 4; stealing and cheating by false pretences, 1; aiding persons in attempting to escape from jail, 1; subornation of perjury, 1; attempting to pass altered bank bill, 1; assault with intent to rob, 4; having in possession counterfeit coin, 1.

Term of Sentences—1 year, 19; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 29; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 48; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 37; 5 years, 31; 6 years, 11; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 30; 8 years, 4; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 13; 11 years, 2; 12 years, 4; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 4; 17 years, 1; 30 years, 2; 35 years, 1; for life, 13.

Places of Nativity—Massachusetts, 108; Maine, 19; New Hampshire, 16; Vermont, 16; Connecticut, 9; Rhode Island, 7; New York, 18; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 5; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Louisiana, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ireland, 16; England, 14; Scotland, 5; Canada, 2; Malta, 1; France, 3; Germany, 4; Portugal, 1; Nova Scotia, 2; Isle of Bourbon, 1; Cape de Verd, 1; Sweden, 1; Malaga, 1.

Employment—carpenter, 1; team hands, 13; tool grinders, 5; blacksmiths, 19; whitesmiths, 6; shoemakers, 11; tailors, 8; cabinetmakers, 45; upholsterers, 14; brushmakers, 21; haters, 6; coopers, 6; tinmen, 5; cooking and washing, 10; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers, 3; second sweepers and lumpers, 4; invalids, 3; in cell detained, 1; in solitary confinement, 3; in cell under observation, 2; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 11.

Of the 265 convicts now in prison, 54 are recommittees, namely, 35 are 2d comers, 14 are 3d, 2 are 4th, 2 are 5th, 1 is 6th.

There are 19 negroes and 18 mulattoes in this prison.

I came here with the most liberal views concerning the human race—with a heart

of kindness towards all men. I have long looked upon a man, as a man, whether he be the occupant of a palace or a prison—and, in whatever situation he may be, entitled to human sympathy, kindness, and respect. He is my brother wherever he may be, whatever of wrong or of crime he may have been tempted to commit. The more he has erred and strayed from the path of right and virtue, the more he is to be pitied, and the louder is his call upon our commiseration, our sympathy for his sufferings, and our efforts for his reformation—for his restoration to rectitude, to usefulness and happiness. We are all liable to fall into temptation; if it were not so, we should not get have all been taught to beseech our Father in Heaven to "lead us not into temptation." I felt my own frailties and imperfections, and was resolved to do by others as I should wish to be done by if I were in their situation. It seemed to me, therefore, in entering upon the duties of this office, if I erred at all, I should prefer rather to err on the side of kindness, clemency, and humanity, than on that of severity of punishment. I knew that the laws, rules, regulations, and discipline of the prison, must be enforced. But I wished, if possible, to enforce them without recourse to corporal punishment or physical suffering. And I have succeeded, thus far, as well as I could have desired. With the exception of these cases, and those soon after I took charge, the government of the prison has been administered without corporal punishment. The shover bath has not been used. And yet I think I can safely say, that the convicts are as orderly, as industrious, and as obedient as heretofore, and more contented, docile, and happy. A feeling of mutual respect, kindness, and friendship, seems to be growing up between us. I am sure I experience these affections towards the convicts, and every day gives evidence that the same affections are being excited in their breasts towards me. I have long believed that what comes from the heart will reach the heart; and I am happy to learn that this will apply to convicts in prison as well as others—that there is no sane convict that cannot be reached by sincere and persevering affection. Men may be governed by severity, but not reformed. It takes but little trouble or labor to let men know, that every violation of a rule shall be visited upon them with an ample measure of bodily pain. Fear of punishment will keep men in subjection; but the tiger is only chained, not tamed—and when released, only the more excited to evil by the severities to which he is obliged to submit. It requires more time, patience, perseverance, and labor, to govern by appeals to the affections, to reason, and conscience. Yet, when the heart can be reached in this way, a change of character may reasonably be expected. Some have confessed to me that they were disposed to be angry with the convicts, and to regard them as their enemies, and to wish to see them punished as severely as they could. I told them that I had seen a disposition was growing up in society with respect to them—that the duty was beginning to be felt, of receiving them back again into the bosom of society, after they had faithfully and industriously worked out the penalty inflicted upon them for the violation of the law—justly to afford them encouragement, employments, and friendships, according to their different capacities.

FREDERICK ROBINSON, Warden.

1844.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The different departments of labor have been diligently and successfully pursued; and something beyond the current expenses of the year has been realized.

An event which we consider as one of the most interesting in the history of the prison, during the last year, is the removal of a number of insane convicts from the solitary cells, to those humane and invaluable institutions for the insane which have so long blessed this Commonwealth.

The stern rules and punitive discipline of a penitentiary, though necessary for the government of its inmates, have no curative virtues for the unhappy convict bereft of his reason.

The doctrine which has heretofore been so generally denied, and denounced by many as impracticable and visionary, that the inmates of a prison can be kept in subjection without recourse to corporal punishment, is now, with few exceptions, firmly established by the sure test of experience. That stern, stately, and soldier-like deportment, which is nowhere necessary to the maintenance of good government, and can never secure a steady and willing obedience to its requirements, though sometimes assumed, apparently from no higher motive than a display of power, should never be seen within the walls of a prison.

It is a principle very generally true, that obedience which is rendered through fear of punishment, has in itself, the very element of rebellion, and waits only for an opportunity to throw off restraint.

It is an interesting fact in the history of the prison, and one which may be stated on undoubted authority, that there have been fewer deaths, and less sickness annually, for many years past among the convicts, than have occurred within the same period of time in other communities of the same number, without the walls of a prison.

BRADFORD SUMNER, } Inspectors.
SAMUEL GREELE, }
ABRAHAM P. HOWE. }

1844.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1st, 1843, was 265; the whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30th, 1844, is 103; total, 370. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30th, 1844, 45; by pardon, 1; by remission of sentence, 14; by order of court, 4; sent to the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, by decision of Commissioners on Insane Convicts, 7; escaped, 1; died, 2; total, 94. Whole number remaining in prison September 30th, 1844, 276.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 31; 20 to 30, 117; 30 to 40, 79; 40 to 50, 37; 50 to 60, 17; 60 to 70, 5.

Crimes.—Larceny, 96; common and notorious theft, 19; burglary, 1st degree, 12; burglary, 2nd degree, 10; murder, 4; assault with intent to murder, 3; manslaughter, burglary, 2nd degree, 10; murder, 4; assault with intent to murder, 3; highway robbery, 2nd degree, 2; 2; assault with intent to rape, 10; arson in the 1st degree, 4; arson in the 2nd degree, 3; assault with intent to rape, 10; arson in the 1st degree, 4; arson in the 2nd degree, 3; forgery and larceny, 1; entering a shop and dwelling-house in the night time with felonious intent, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom, 1; kidnaping, 1; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 3; counterfeiting, 1; shop breaking, 1; malicious burning, 5; incest, 2; shop breaking and larceny, 13; stealing, 10; cheating by false pretences, 2; bigamy, 1; breaking and entering a bank and burrowing into the exchequer, 1; assault with intent to rob, 6; having in possession counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass the same, 6; receiving stolen goods, 2; breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the night time, 1; subornation of perjury, 1; having and entering a dwelling-house in the night time, 1; assault with intent to rob, 6; having in possession ten or more pieces of counterfeit coin, 2; robbery, 5; felonious assault on a female child, 1; perjury, 2; cheating, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 2; breaking and entering a shop in this prison, 1; adultery, 1; stealing from a dwelling-house in the night house, 3; stealing in a shop, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the night time and stealing therefrom, 1; stealing from a dwelling-house in the night time, 2; gross lewdness, 1; breaking and entering a vessel in the night time, 2; burrowing a dwelling-house, 1; maliciously removing a rail from a railroad, 2; breaking and entering a shop, 1; stealing from the prison, 2; breaking and entering a shop to commit larceny, 1; highway robbery, 1st degree, 1; assault and robbery, 1; total, 276.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 36; 1 year and 6 months, 1; 2 years, 47; 2 years and 6 months, 5; 3 years, 48; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 36; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 5 years, 34; 6 years, 7; 6 years and six months, 1; 7 years, 23; 8 years, 4; 10 years, 15; 11 years, 1; 12 years, 3; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 18 years, 2; 20 years, 2; 25 years, 1; life, 12; total, 276.

Places of Nativity.—Massachusetts, 105; Maine, 18; New Hampshire, 20; Vermont, 14; Connecticut, 12; Rhode Island, 2; New York, 19; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 1; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 1; North Carolina, 2; Mississippi, 1; Louisiana, 1; Georgia, 1; Nova Scotia, 16; Ireland, 27; Scotland, 4; Canada, 2; France, 2; Malta, 1; Germany, 3; England, 3; Isle of Bourbon, 1; Cape de Verd, 1; Sweden, 1; Malaga, 1; total, 276.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 56; carpenters, 1; tool grinders, 4; team hands, 9; blacksmiths, 16; whitesmiths, 6; tin workers, 6; cabinetmakers and upholsters, 57; brushmakers, 23; coopers, 8; haters, 7; shoemakers, 29; tailors, 3; employed in the cookery, 14; barbers, 2; sweepers, 3; wood sawyers and lampers, 15; writers and messengers, 2; invalids, 4; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 15; carpenters repairing the prison, 3; total, 276.

I am most desirous of proving, that convicts in prison can be governed by enforcing the great law of human brotherhood and equality promulgated by the Saviour, by doing unto others as we would that others should do unto us. In every instance of discipline, I have always endeavored to keep this law before my mind, and have asked myself, how I should frequently wish to be dealt by, if I were in the situation of the convict, and I have found that the nearer I have been able to keep myself and others up to the true meaning of this law, the more successful has been the government of the prison. I have often announced to the convicts my resolution to govern by this precept, and have frequently called upon them, and not without success, to live and act in conformity thereto. All that asperity of feeling which used to exist among the convicts, showing itself even in their looks, has gradually subsided, until kindness and cheerfulness, and pleasant looks have become almost universal. My experience has convinced me, that when all the officers of a prison are vigilant, and have kind and brotherly feelings towards the convicts, and will all cooperate to promote their best good, and effect their reformation, very little of punishment is required. There have been no instances of gross insubordination among the convicts during the year. Occasionally there have been individual infractions of the rules. For these the punishment of short solitary confinement has usually been found sufficient and effectual. The slower bath, as a punishment, has been discontinued, and all other punishments have been diminished in the aggregate, more than four-fifths. There is now a disposition among the convicts very favorable for their reformation. All that feeling of hostility against the government, revengefulness, and a desire to retaliate upon society have subsided. Every convict discharged has left the prison with apparently kind feelings, expressing a determination to do well, and become honest men, and industrious citizens.

Seven convicts have been sent to the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, as insane. There has long been a Sunday school established in this prison, from the last of September to the first of June. Heretofore, during the summer months, there has been none. But a Sunday school was opened last summer for the instruction in reading of those who were unable to read, so that now instruction in reading is continued during the year, and many convicts, who were unable to read, have acquired, and are acquiring, that most useful of all branches of education.

The business and financial concerns of the prison have resulted quite as favorably as was anticipated. As it is, however, the earnings of the prison have been enough to meet all the expeditious for the amount of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$200,000. At the same number of convicts, the year before there was a deficit of income of \$5,022 11. I cannot but flatter myself that the business operations and finances of the prison have not been indigiously conducted.

The Legislature, at the same time, appropriated a sum not exceeding \$6,000, for repairs and improvements. These repairs and improvements are progressing in the most thorough, economical, and useful manner, and as rapidly as the nature of the works and the interests of the prison seem to require. I have already expended something more than one-half of this appropriation in these repairs. The ranges of buildings occupied as whitesmiths, shoemakers, tailors, cabinetmakers and upholsters shops, are so badly constructed, so unfit for the purposes for which they are used, so dilapidated and unsafe, as to be pronounced by all as unworthy of repairs; and consequently no repairs will be made upon them this season, except such as may be absolutely necessary, to make them comfortable for the coming winter. Many advantages would result from the rebuilding of these shops. They are too narrow, too small, and too low. The convicts are huddled together too close. They are not so healthy; and the low, narrow rooms preclude the possibility of a proper oversight, inspection, and government. If these shops were rebuilt they might be so constructed that the steam power, which is now used only in the cabinet shop, might be applied, with little or no additional expense, to the whitesmiths and blacksmith shops, and move the lathes, grindstones and bellows. In this way a saving of labor might be made of about a dozen men in the most monotonous, unpleasant, and fatiguing employment, which, at cents per day, the price for which the men can be let, would amount to about \$5 per day. And then pipes could be laid at the same time, so as to heat the shops, wholly or partially, with the steam, which is now lost. It has been estimated, that these shops can be rebuilt, and furnished with a steam-engine of sufficient power, with pipes for heating the shops, and all the fixtures, for a sum not exceeding \$6,000.

FREDERICK ROBINSON, Warden.

30, 1845, is 96; total, 372. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1845; by expiration of sentence, 70; by remission of sentence, 8; by order of court, 6; died, 1; total, 85. Whole number remaining in prison, September 30, 1845, 287.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 18; 20 to 30, 130; 30 to 40, 77; 40 to 50, 37; 50 to 60, 18; 60 to 70, 7.

Crimes.—Larceny, 3; common and notorious theft, 19; burglary, 15; burglary in 2d degree, 5; burglary and larceny, 5; arson, 4; arson in 2d degree, 2; assault, with intent to murder, 5; murder, 6; assault with intent to rape, 8; breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom, 8; kidnapping, 1; malicious burning, 3; assault and highway robbery, 1; incest, 1; forgery, 2; six aggravated larcenies, 1; robbery, 4; manslaughter, 1; store breaking and larceny, 6; assault and robbery, 1; highway robbery in 2d degree, 2; assault with intent to rob, 7; breaking and entering a bank and burglary, 1; maliciously setting fire to a manufactory, which was destroyed with its contents, 1; cheating by false pretences, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1; shop breaking, 11; subornation of perjury, 1; stealing, 5; having counterfeit bank bills with intent to pass the same, 10; having in possession counterfeit coin, 1; burning a barn in breaking and entering a shop and larceny, 1; perjury, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 2; breaking and entering a shop in the State Prison, 1; felonious assault, 3; stealing from a dwelling-house, 5; assault with intent to kill, 1; breaking and entering a vessel in the night time, 2; burning a dwelling-house, 1; maliciously re-entering a vessel in the night time, 2; burning a dwelling-house, 1; felonious assault from a vessel in the night time, 1; polygamy, 1; passing counterfeit bank bills, 2; adultery, 4; counterfeiting, 8; having in possession and passing a forged order, 1; escaping from the house of correction, 2; felonious assault and larceny, 1; stealing from a shop in the night time, 2; breaking and entering a bank, 1; poisoning with intent to kill, 1; passing counterfeit money, 5; open and gross lewdness, 1; total, 287.

Term of Sentences.—For 1 year, 20; 1 year and 2 months, 1; 1 year and 3 months; 3; 1 year and 6 months, 3; 2 years, 54; 2 years and 6 months, 5; 2 years and 9 months, 2; 2 years, 53; 3 years and 4 months, 1; 4 years, 20; 4 years and 6 months, 3; 5 years, 30; 6 years, 7; 6 years and 4 months, 1; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 21; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 13; 11 years, 1; 12 years, 2; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 18 years, 2; 20 years, 1.

Place of Nativity.—Massachusetts, 103; Maine, 10; New Hampshire, 13; Vermont, 18; Connecticut, 10; Rhode Island, 6; New York, 22; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 9; Maryland, 1; Ohio, 3; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Virginia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Georgia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; England, 18; Ireland, 1; Germany, 2; Cape de Verd, 1; France, 1; Canada, 4; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 1; Newfoundland, 1; Madeira, 1; South America, 1; Nova Scotia, 4; total, 287.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 62; carpenters, 2; tool grinders, 9; team hands, 9; blacksmiths, 20; whitensmiths, 9; tin workers, 10; cabinetmakers and upholsters, 61; brushmakers, 35; employed in coker, 15; bakers, 2; sweepers, 6; wood and coal carriers and humpers, 6; patients in hospital, 2; invalids, 6; attendants in hospital, 2; waiters and messengers, 4; coopers, 3; haters, 6; shoemakers, 15; carpenters on repairs, 9; tailors, 3; in punishment, 1; total, 287.

Of the 287 convicts now in prison, 46 are recommitments, as follows:—29 are second comers; 14 third comers; 1 a fourth comer; 1 a fifth comer; 1 a sixth comer.

There are 14 negroes and 17 mulattoes in this prison.

It gives me great pleasure to be again able to report, that the affairs of the prison have been well managed during the past year; and although there have been some attempts to disturb the routine of discipline, more chances of escape, more opportunities for intercourse with others, than have ever before been in this prison, yet there have been a high degree of good feeling, ardor, and industry among the convicts. There have been no attempts to escape; no resistance to authority, and but few transgressions of the rules of the prison. In fact, the discipline of the prison has passed through a crisis during the year, to which it has never before been subjected, and which cannot again recur. The whole year has been devoted to extensive repairs, the construction of a long range of new workshops, and the making up of nearly every article of land, requiring many men, and without to be constantly employed within the prison, and on the prison wharf, seamen, teamsters, masons, carpenters, slaters, etc., working in juxtaposition with the convicts, and affording opportunities for intercourse, which could not be altogether prevented. In consequence of the removal and rebuilding of the whitesmiths, upholsters, cabinetmakers, shoemakers, and tailors shops, a very

large portion of the convicts were deprived of their workshops, and were necessarily crowded into the other shops and brought nearer together, than was desirable or consistent with a strictly silent system of discipline. I was obliged to take the chapel for a workshop, religious services during the summer being performed in the new prison.

All these things have rendered the duties of the officers of the prison very arduous during the past year, so that the health of many of them failed, and more than half the overseers became sick and were obliged to leave the prison, and were absent, some of them, all summer, and others a large part of the time, obliging me to have recourse to the appointment of military services, as temporary officers to take charge of their duties, at a time that required more than ordinary skill and experience in the management and government of the prison, until at last my own health failed me. About this time I discovered that we had an unfaithful officer during the year, who had been conniving with the convicts, talking and writing with them, and producing such mischief as only an unfaithful officer can produce. The prison yard during a summer was almost as public as the highway, filled with lumber, brick, stone, lime, sand, and the abundant and unsightly materials of the old shops. So that a part of the time the prison had the appearance of confusion and want of neatness. The officers of the prison were necessarily engaged in very dirty employments, removing the old buildings, cleaning the old bricks digging the foundations for the new shops, digging the drains and cisterns, and cleaning out the vaults and canal, working in mud and fill, filling the prison with dirt and dust, and carrying it out, when necessarily into them, when necessary into the management for some to make reports not favorable to the discipline, order, and neatness of the prison. But the experience of the past year has given me more confidence in the practicability and success of the mild system of government, which I have adopted, than the experience of many ordinary years could have given.

For when I know that under all the disadvantages which I have stated, the prisoners have been kept under control by the law of kindness, without severity, or an increase of punishment, I have reason to believe, that now and hereafter, with the many advantages afforded by these improvements, the affairs of the prison will go on easily and orderly without the infliction of much punishment.

In fact, I have reason to believe that nothing but the ascendancy which I have been able to acquire over the convicts by long-continued and persevering kindness and affection towards them, and the consequent kindness and affection which I have been able to inspire into their minds towards me, has enabled me to conquer so successfully the many difficulties with which I was surrounded last summer, of which I say so certain, that there never was a time when the convicts were more orderly, more industrious, and more obedient, than they now are; there never was a time when the prison was in a better order and better equipped, than it now is; there never was a time when the prisoners were so comfortable, healthy, and happy. That these things have been industriously employed during the year, will appear from the most unerring proof, exhibited by the finances of the prison. The earnings of the prisoners, after paying all expenses, have left a surplus of \$807 63, although the expenses have been much increased over ordinary years. The cost of the clothing of the convicts, and the maintenance of the prison, the item of clothing alone has been more than a thousand dollars greater than ordinary years. I have felt it my duty to increase very considerably the amount of clothing, both for bedding and apparel, and the good effects are seen and felt in the increased comfort, health, and happiness of the convicts. There has been an increase in the health of the convicts was anywhere near so good as it was last year, while there never has been a year when the health of the officers suffered so much. It has been said that the discipline of this prison does not prevent all conversation and intercourse among the convicts, and that it is not so well adapted to the prevention of all intercourse as the great desideratum, separate, solitary confinement would undoubtedly be the most effectual in securing that end. I know it is impossible to prevent all intercourse among convicts in this prison, and I suppose it is in all other prisons, even in those of solitary confinement, and I believe that I am entitled to own, and to be satisfied with, the most effectual in securing that end. But I have not experienced so much evil from the most conversation which convicts can have in this prison, as in my judgment to warrant so great an expense and so much deprivation and suffering. I believe that the few words which a convict can hear of the opportunity to say, is full as likely to be good and encouraging, as evil and debasing. Almost all the punishment inflicted by the most confinement, and a punishment of this kind, varying from one to a few days, has generally been found sufficient to subdue the offender.

The Legislature in 1846 appropriated \$6,000 for repairs and improvements of the prison. About \$3,000 of this appropriation were expended previous to my last report, and

A high degree of health has prevailed among the prisoners. Probably no community, of equal numbers, can be found among the great mass of people without the walls of a prison, who have enjoyed the blessings of health in a greater, if in an equal degree, for the same length of time,—one death only having occurred for the last two years.

It is a fact generally known, that a sentiment prevails in a limited extent, against the system of imprisonment called congregative systems, adopted in our State; and in favor of the separate system, which is adopted in Pennsylvania.

By its fruits we shall know them,—is a sentiment that comes to us from high authority; and by it we would test the character and merits of these different systems of punishment. Look, then, at the degree of health, the loss of body and of mind, that has prevailed for years past, in these different institutions, the deaths that have occurred, in proportion to their inmates. Look at the industry and earnings of the prisoners, in comparison to the financial condition of the two institutions, and also at the amounts annually expended by the State for their support, and at various other points of comparison,—and let the record decide between them.

The doctrine of separate confinement, we think, is erroneous, imaginary, and theoretical,—is opposed to the nature of man, and to the laws of mind that govern him, and is not sustained by a single argument founded in truth.

Another topic claims a remark. The desire for reading useful books, manifested by the prisoners, since the enlargement of the library, is highly gratifying, and, in our opinion, justifies the hope, that the public will be fully remunerated for outlays for the improvement of the hearts and minds of the convicts.

BRADFORD SCUMER,
SAMUEL GREELE, } Inspectors.
ABRAHAM F. HOWE, }

1846.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1845, was 297; in the whole number of convicts received into the prison during the year ending September 30, 1845, is 73; total, 370.

Discharged from the prison during the year ending September 30, 1846: by expiration of sentence, 100; by remission of sentence, 7; by order of court, 3; escaped, 1; died, 1; total, 112. The whole number remaining in prison, September 30, 1846, 253. *Acts of Hostility*—1; to 20 years, 23; to 30, 113; to 40, 40, 67; to 40 to 50, 29; 50 to 60, 16; 60 to 70, 5.

Crimes—Larceny, 59; common and notorious theft, 15; burglary, 11; burglary in 2nd degree, 4; burglary and larceny, 4; arson, 4; arson, 2nd degree, 2; murder, 6; assault, with intent to murder, 5; assault with intent to rape, 7; adultery, 5; malicious burning and larceny, 1; kidnapping, 1; assault and highway robbery, 1; incest, 1; robbery, 2; manslaughter, 7; store breaking and larceny, 1; assault and robbery, 1; highway robbery in 2nd degree, 2; breaking and entering a bank and burglary, 1; maliciously setting fire to a manufactory, which was destroyed with its contents, 1; forgery and cheating, 1; assault with intent to rob, 3; having in possession counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass the same, 6; having in possession counterfeit coin, with intent to pass the same, 2; burning a barn in the night time, 1; felonious assault on a female child, 1; shop breaking, 2; breaking and entering a shop and larceny, 17; perjury, 1; breaking and entering a shop in this prison, 1; stealing, 1; felonious assault, 5; stealing from a dwelling-house in the night time, 1; burning a dwelling-house, 1; maliciously removing a rail from a railroad, 2; stealing from the person, 4; stealing from a vessel in the night time, 1; polygamy, 2; breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, 12; burning a barn, 1; passing a counterfeit bank bill, 2; counterfeiting, 2; having in possession and passing a forged order, 1; escaping from the house of correction, 3; counterfeiting and passing a bank bill, 1; felonious assault and larceny, 1; stealing from a shop in the night time and daytime, 2; poisoning with intent to kill, 1; receiving stolen goods, 4; bigamy, 3; passing a counterfeit bank note, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the daytime, with attempt to steal, 3; attempting to set fire, 1; embezzlement and larceny, 1; rape, 1; breaking and entering a shop in the night time, 2; accessory to a larceny before the fact, 1; counterfeiting an order, 1; forgery, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1; assault, with intent to commit a larceny, 2; assault and mayhem, 1; total, 253.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 14; 1 year and 3 months, 2; 1 year and 6 months, 11; 1 year and 10 months, 1; 2 years, 42; 2 years and 3 months, 2; 2 years and 6 months,

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2; 2 years and 8 months, 2; 2 years and 9 months, 2; 3 years, 40; 3 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years and 9 months, 1; 3 years and 10 months, 2; 4 years, 29; 4 years and 6 months, 4; 5 years, 24; 5 years and 3 months, 1; 6 years, 8; 6 years and 4 months, 1; 7 years, 10; 8 months, 2; 10 years, 13; 10 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 1; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 18 years, 1; 35 years, 1; life, 15; total, 253.

Places of Nativity.—Massachusetts, 90; Maine, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Vermont, 12; Connecticut, 10; Rhode Island, 3; New York, 37; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 1; Ohio, 2; North Carolina, 2; Virginia, 3; South Carolina, 1; Delaware, 1; Missouri, 1; South America, 2; England, 20; Ireland, 23; Scotland, 3; France, 2; Canada, 5; Nova Scotia, 2; Malta, 1; Cape de Verd, 1; Sweden, 1; Madeira, 1; Germany, 1; Prussia, 1; Denmark, 1; Prussia, 1; total, 253.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 61; carpenters, 2; tool graders, 3; team hands, 7; blacksmiths, 15; whitesmiths, 3; tin workers, 8; engravers and printers, 5; cabinet-makers and upholsterers, 66; brushmakers, 23; butlers, 3; cooper, 1; shoemakers, 11; tailors, 4; employed in cookery, 11; baker, 1; washers, 2; barbers, 2; sweepers, 6; wood and coal carriers and lumpers, 3; in hospital, 2; invalids, 8; waiters and messengers, 4; in cells, 2; total, 253.

The 78 convicts received the last year were convicted as follows:—At Boston, 31; Worcester, 3; Lowell, 1; Dedham, 3; Cambridge, 1; Northampton, 2; Springfield, 3; New Bedford, 3; Ipswich, 2; Lenox, 3; Taunton, 9; Barnstable, 1; Concord, 2; Greenfield, 1; total, 78.

There are 12 negroes and 11 mulattos in this prison.

The largest number of convicts in prison, at any time during the past year, was 287; the smallest number was 243; the average number has been 262.

It gives me great pleasure to report that a state of unprecedented health has prevailed. There has been but one death during the year, and no one has been released from prison on account of ill health since I have been connected with it. Order, industry, kind feelings, and consequently contentment, and a good degree of happiness, have constantly existed among us. There have been no outbreaks, no resistance of authority; and there has been less of punishment, and less cause for the infliction of punishment, than ever heretofore. A desire of self-improvement among the convicts has been excited to a remarkable degree; so that in time not assigned to labor, has been devoted very generally to reading, writing, ciphering, and other studies calculated to inform the mind, soften the affections, and improve the character. The prison library now consists of rising four hundred volumes, of the best books in our language. And it is really beautiful to observe, how joyfully every convict appears to receive a new book from the library, every Saturday afternoon.

A society has been formed, during the past year, among the convicts, called "The Massachusetts State Prison Society for Moral Improvement and Mutual Aid," and a majority of the convicts have become members of this society, and have pledged themselves, sincerely, if I have no doubt, to live up to the requirements of the constitution and by-laws of this society.

Constitution and By-laws of the Massachusetts State Prison Society for Moral Improvement and Mutual Aid.

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do hereby associate and form ourselves into a society, to be known as the "Massachusetts State Prison Society for Moral Improvement and Mutual Aid," and do furthermore adopt the following constitution or code of rules and regulations, by which the society is to be governed, and its doings and transactions regulated.

The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary.

The warden of the prison shall, *ex officio*, be president, and when present, shall preside in all meetings of the society, and shall have the entire control and direction of the doings and transactions of such meetings.

The vice-president of the society shall be the chaplain of the prison, whose duty it shall be to preside at its meetings in case of the absence of the president.

The clerk of the society shall be the secretary of the society, who shall keep a record of all such doings and transactions of the society as he may think proper subjects of record; and, at every meeting of the society, the record of the meeting last holden shall be read.

Meetings of the society may be called and holden at the discretion of the president.

There shall, in each and every year, be a special meeting of the society, known as its anniversary meeting, which shall be on or near the fourth day of July, on which

occasion, such services shall be hidden and such arrangements made, as the officers of the society shall judge best calculated to interest and do good.

Any prisoner may become a member of this society by subscribing his name to this constitution, unless the president shall see good reasons to the contrary.

Every person, on becoming a member of the society, shall feel it to be his duty, and himself in honor pledged, to use all practicable means and helps for the improvement of his own mind and heart in knowledge and virtue, that by so doing he may be fitting himself for usefulness, respectability, and happiness, when he shall again enjoy the blessings of freedom and society; and furthermore, studiously to avoid everything which tends to corrupt, to debauch, and to destroy; and thus to obtain the mastery over those passions and appetites, to whose influence and control so many owe their downfall and ruin.

Every member of this society shall feel himself bound habitually so to act and demean himself, that his example may be safely copied by his fellows, and to use no influence on others whose tendency is not safe and salutary.

Members of the society, when discharged from prison, shall, unless a wish to the proper means to benefit those who may have been inmates of this prison; and in no case, or under any circumstances, to use an influence to seduce them from the path of virtue, but, on the other hand, to strive to do them good, and to aid and cheer them on in their efforts to become respectable and useful.

Every member of the society shall, on his discharge from prison, consider himself in honor pledged to total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating drinks.

If any member of the society shall, essentially or grossly, violate the obligations voluntarily assumed by becoming a member of the society, it shall be the duty of the president to erase his name from the list of members; and such person shall not be re-admitted until the expiration of at least *three months*; nor then, unless the president shall see good and satisfactory reasons for so doing.

The officers of the prison may become members of the society, and, by so doing, shall consider themselves in duty bound to use all practicable means, not inconsistent with the laws and regulations established for the discipline of the institution, to aid and assist all its members in the furtherance and accomplishment of the ends contemplated and recognized in the formation of this society.

The officers may admit, from without, such persons as they may see fit, as *honorary members*, who may attend its meetings and take part in its transactions, as the president may think proper; but such honorary members shall not be allowed to share in the government of the society, or in directing or controlling its business or management.

In addition to the officers before named, there shall be a committee, styled the *committee of conference*, which shall consist of six persons selected from among the prisoners, together with the president, vice-president, and secretary. The president shall be chairman of said committee. That portion of the committee composed of the prisoners shall be appointed as follows, viz.: the president shall name three of the prisoners, members of the society, who shall be a committee to bring in a nomination of six persons, whom they consider suitably qualified to be members of said committee of conference; and these persons so nominated, if chosen by a majority of the members, and approved by the president, shall constitute a part of said committee of conference. The business of this committee shall be to consult together in regard to the best means of furthering the great ends designed to be accomplished by this society. This committee may be called together whenever the chairman shall see fit.

Every member of this society, who, on his discharge from the prison, shall have so demeaned himself during the term of his imprisonment, and as a member of this society, as to secure the approbation of the president, shall receive a handsomely engraved or printed certificate, signed by the president, vice-president, and secretary, certifying to the same, and recommending him to the friendship, patronage, and confidence of the community wherever his lot may be cast.

Recognizing the fact of our dependence on God for success in all our attempts to do good, and feeling how much we need His aid and blessing, all the regular meetings of this society shall be opened with prayer.

This constitution, and the by-laws which from time to time may be adopted, may be altered or amended as the committee of conference may find it expedient, in order to promote the best interests of the society; and every such alteration shall be made known to the society at its next subsequent meeting.

By-Laws.—The meetings of the society shall be called to order by the president, or

in his absence, by the presiding officer—after which, the blessing of God shall be implored by the chaplain, or such other person present as the president may invite.

All the proceedings or business transactions of every such meeting, shall be conducted strictly according to the directions of the presiding officer.

At every meeting of this society, some subject or question shall be given out for consideration at the next subsequent meeting. Any member of the society may suggest subjects or questions for consideration, but the selection shall be made by a majority of the board of officers.

All remarks by any member shall be addressed to the presiding officer, and through him to the meeting; and if, at any time, two or more persons shall rise to speak at the same time, the presiding officer shall have the precedence.

No remarks of a personal nature, or reflecting unfavorably on the conduct or character of any member, or any person connected with the prison, shall ever be allowed.

The foregoing constitution and by-laws were drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, chaplain of the prison, who in deserving of great credit for his services in organizing and forming this society, which has already been highly beneficial, and is destined, I have no doubt, to be an instrument of great good in time to come. The meetings of this society are held every other Thursday afternoon, one hour before sundown, and all the meetings have been characterized by great decorum, order, and attention, and the discussions have all been highly interesting, instructive, and improving. The first anniversary of the society was held on the 4th of July last, which, in addition to religious services, consisted of singing, instrumental music, original songs, poems, and speeches, by the convicts, all of which were of a high order, and would not have been creditable to any assembly whatever. The constitution of the society admits of *honorary members*, and many of our most philanthropic and distinguished citizens have availed themselves of the privilege to become members. My great desire is to make this prison, as nearly as it can be consistently with the laws and the discipline, a great labor school, where every man shall have encouragements and opportunities to improve his mind, his moral and religious character; to acquire habits of industry, habits of temperance, habits of order, habits of neatness, and a trade or skill in some manual labor—so that when he shall be discharged from prison, he may be qualified to enter into competition with his fellow-men to earn an honest livelihood for himself and family.

The last Legislature appropriated from the funds of the prison \$250 for building a bathing-house in the prison yard, with suitable apparatus for bathing; and a very handsome building has been erected for this purpose over the canal, and provided with suitable apparatus for cold, warm, and shower bathing. I have caused the drains of the prison, which used to empty into the canal, to be turned off and discharged through the prison walls into tide water, and the canal to be thoroughly cleaned out; and as the water flows in and out of this canal every tide, it is now an excellent place for bathing in the summer time, and this, with the warm baths, affords excellent accommodation for bathing both in summer and winter.

It is contended by some, that prisons should be places of punishment, and that severity, hardships, deprivations, and sufferings should be inflicted, as a means of reformation, as a terror against evil-doing, and as a warning to others. But the world has pursued this course up to this time with ill success. Wherever convicts have been the most neglected, and the most cruelly treated, crime has the most abounded. We must overcome evil with good.

A large amount of labor and material has been expended during the year, in grading and macadamizing the prison yard, which no account has been taken.

Disbursements.—To provision department, \$7,194 15; to hospital do., 189 27; to clothing do., 4,473 47; to expense, 3,512 11; to prisoners discharged, 459 00; to pay officers, 15,326 46; to transportation of prisoners, 634 70; repairs of real estate, 308 30; to new bathing-house, 1,008 97; total, \$39,692 33.

Income.—By stone department, \$14,469 73; by labor department, 16,098 84; by fees of admittance, 1,324 00; by rents, 265 00; by profits and loss, 29 78; by balance, being deficit of income, 504 98; total, \$32,692 33.

From the above deficit should be deducted \$406 07, as the expense of the new bathing-house, and \$100 as the money paid for the increase of the library, leaving the true deficit of income only \$99 01.

FREDERICK ROBINSON, Warden.

1846.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

A high degree of health has prevailed among the prisoners during the past year. Of the limited amount of sickness which has occurred, there has been nothing of an unusual character, or one so peculiarly connected itself with the supposed disadvantages of an institution of this kind. While the aggregate of disease among the convicts does of not seem to exceed that of the community at large, I am not aware of the existence of any type of disorder among them, even to a limited extent, which is to be considered directly attributable to their confinement.

Diseases of the lungs, or tendencies to pulmonary difficulties, are more noticeable than any other, but not to a larger proportion, perhaps, than to society generally, or than may fairly be accounted for by the prisoner's previous course of life.

There has been one death during the past year. William Doyle died in September, of cachexy, or vital exhaustion, aged 64 years. He had been in prison about six months, and came with a constitution broken down by intemperance. This is the only death which has occurred within the institution since December, 1844. During this period, no pardon has been granted on account of sickness.

Fifty-eight different prisoners have been admitted to the hospital during the year—seven having been admitted three times, and four twice. The number of days spent in the hospital by these was 3531. In addition to these, 644 days have been passed there by those who were admitted as invalids for a single day.

During the past year, I have been obliged to resort to amputation three times, and to the removal of a tumor, of a serious character, from the neck. Two of the amputations were of the thigh, and one of the arm. The disease which required the amputations of the thigh was necrosis of the bones, and had been of long standing previous to the commitment of the patient.

No tables have ever been kept here showing the condition of health of the convicts when received, by which to compare their relative degree of the same when discharged. No new case of insanity has occurred during the year. The services of the commissioners of lunacy were put in requisition in one instance, to determine upon the expediency of recommending a convict to the State Lunatic Hospital, who had been sent back to the prison from that institution, and who was, by the unanimous vote of the commission, sent back.

J. W. BEMIS, Physician.

1846.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Of the 78 prisoners received the past year, 53 were either foreigners or natives of other States of the Union, leaving but 25 as native citizens of this Commonwealth.

It is matter of great satisfaction that a state of more liberal and kindly feeling is extending itself in our community, towards those who are discharged from the State Prison. These men, going out into the world with the loss of character, and laboring under manifold discouragements, need, in a peculiar manner, the sympathy and friendly aid of the Christian people. The hand of Christian kindness extended to them—a kind word to encourage and to cheer—a willingness to give them employment and a home—will do much to allay prejudice, to dissipate discouragement, and to cheer them on in their efforts to elevate themselves to the standard of respectability and usefulness in the world. But if, on their discharge, the "cold shoulder" is turned to them, and they meet naught but the frowning look, the contemptuous sneer, the chilling repulse, when employment and patronage are respectfully and earnestly solicited—who that is acquainted with human nature need wonder, if discouraged and utterly disheartened by such treatment and such repulses, they should recklessly return back to their former course and habits.

But while the offender against the laws of the State is to be pitied, and treated with all due kindness and humanity—and while every practicable means should be applied to his reformation, and his encouragement in the way of well-doing—he should feel that there must be laws and adequate penalties, and that the general welfare demands their faithful execution—that the government is not the offending party, but himself—that individual interests must always be subordinate to the general good. Feeling thus, he will be prepared to estimate the necessity and value of the wholesome restraints of civil government, as securing his own personal rights and interests, while, at the same time, they guard the essential interests of the whole.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

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Synopsis of the Reports of the Connecticut State Prison, for 1844 and 1846.

1844.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The net profits of the institution for the past year, as will be seen by reference to the Warden's report herewith annexed, has been \$6,308 93.

The government and discipline of the prison have been strict, firm, consistent, systematic, and humane; and the conduct of the convicts has been good, with but few exceptions; while the financial affairs of the prison have continued to maintain their distinguishedly high standing.

From the following statements, the income or profits, after defraying every expense for the support and management of the convicts, may be seen for each year since the prison has been in operation; amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$93,146 48, including about \$1,000 in tools, etc., received from the old prison in Granby at the commencement of the institution.

Amount of tools received from Newgate, 1827, \$1,070 32; profit from October 1, 1827, to March 31, 1828, 1,017 16; profit for the year ending March 31, 1829, 3,229 41; March 31, 1830, 5,023 94; March 31, 1831, 7,824 02; March 31, 1832, 8,713 53; March 31, 1833, 1,246 90, loss from April 1 to June 6, 1833, 749 70; balance, 438 12; March 31, 1834, 47,38 87; March 31, 1835, 5,268 83; March 31, 1836, 6,505 49; March 31, 1837, 7,438 94; March 31, 1838, 5,015 02; March 31, 1839, 3,060 28; March 31, 1840, 4,511 19; March 31, 1841, 8,282 90; March 31, 1842, 8,065 29; March 31, 1843, 6,069 25; March 31, 1844, 6,809 92; total, \$93,146 48.

From the above it will be seen, that with the exception of the year when the present Warden was removed, and during his absence from the prison, the annual increase or profits of the institution have continued to be more uniform than those of any similar establishment in the country; while the discipline has continued to improve, and it is "universally admitted that the Connecticut State Prison is," so far as relates to discipline, moral and religious instruction, cleanliness, and general management, truly deserving to be "*the pattern prison of the Auburn system.*"

The discipline of the prison, during the year, is also represented by the Inspectors in their report, as having been in a deplorably bad state. This fact but confirms us in our former opinion, that the moral and pecuniary improvement and success of a prison depends almost entirely upon its discipline, and the principal officer administering it. The true cause of the embarrassing and unprofitable condition, is obvious to every one in any manner acquainted with the subject. In that State, the moment either of the political parties gain the ascendancy, and with it possession of the power, every person, from the superintendent to the gate-keeper, is forthwith removed to give station to others, who are inexperienced, and oftentimes totally unfit. It requires many years' experience to manage a prison successfully, and but few men are qualified for such a station at all. The warden must be a man who is wholly penetrated by a faith in the system which he is to carry out, and he should have firmness and courage to enforce it.

It is fully believed that the uniform success and prosperity of the Connecticut Prison, for so long a series of years, have been mainly owing to the systematic and uniform course with which the institution has been conducted by the Warden, and to his successful exertions in keeping its management entirely aloof and independent of all local or party influence where it is located, as well as to the fact, that while the friends of the two political parties for the last ten years have had the direction and supervision of the establishment for about an equal length of time, no change or alterations have been made in its policy or government.

The usual course of instruction of the convicts, which were noticed in the Directors' report last year, have been continued during the year now brought to a close. In addition to the regular daily morning and evening services, and preaching on the Sabbath, the Warden, Chaplain, and Clerk, devote a part of the day to teaching several classes, who are assembled in the chapel for that purpose.

The female convicts are all employed in their particular department in cooking, washing, making and mending clothes for the prisoners, and in the skiving of sewing silk and manufacture of palm-leaf hats. We are confident that the female department of no other prison in this Union can compare with this, as to the order, discipline, and strict attention which are exhibited by the inmates of this, while at labor under the care of the matron.

rum, and 22 in manufacturing it. 65 state that they were under the influence of intoxicating liquor when they committed the crimes for which they are now imprisoned. 157 acknowledge that they have practiced in different degrees the grossest licentiousness. 30 state that their most heinous sin was licentiousness. 53 to be that of drunkenness. 32 to be that of theft. 157 profess to believe in the Divine authenticity of the Bible, and in the Christian religion; and the same number have avowed their determination to reform their lives.

The civil and social condition of the convicts may be inferred by the following statistics:—

76 of the 170 males have been married; 24 of this number have confessedly been guilty of criminal unfaithfulness to their wives.

The above 76 have 136 children who survive to suffer the reproach of parental degradation.

34 claim to have learned a trade by serving a regular apprenticeship. 65 have followed the seas. There has been a small diminution of this class during the year.

38 could not read at all when they came here. Most of those who have been here any length of time have learned to read, some of them quite fluently.

NATHANIEL KELLOGG, Chaplain.

1846.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

This institution, during the past year, has fully sustained the high expectations of those who have been accustomed to look upon it as a model prison. The discipline is in the highest state of perfection; order and system pervade every department; and a ready and cheerful obedience is yielded to the rules and regulations of the establishment.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the 31st of March, 1846, was 173; of which number 12 were females. The number received during the year was 36; discharged by the General Assembly, 6; and 6 have died.

The profits of the institution for the past year have amounted to the sum of \$7,029 50.

We were directed by the last General Assembly, to examine the bank account of the late and present Wardens. This duty has been discharged. We found that the account of the late Warden had been kept in his individual name, and so blended with the prison account, that it was very difficult, and in some instances impossible, to separate them, and arrive at a satisfactory result. There appears, however, to be a considerable amount of interest due the State, which has not been credited upon the prison books. For example, for the year ending 31st of March, 1837, the amount of paper discounted at the Phoenix Bank for the late Warden, was \$16,095 40; on which was paid the bank for discount, 230 70. To illustrate: A contractor owes the State 496 33; and as an accommodation, his note, made payable in four months, is received, and the interest added thereto; amount due from contractor, 496 83; interest four months and three days, 10 18.—\$507 014.

Instead of crediting the full rate, principal, and interest upon the prison books, we find only a credit of the principal, namely, \$496 33. If the note had been permitted to remain in the possession of the Warden for one or ninety days, or even to maturity, the interest thus gained ought to be credited on the prison books. The mode described of keeping accounts was not satisfactory to us, and doubtless was not contemplated by the General Assembly. The practice alluded to has not been pursued by the present Warden, the State having been fully credited for all interest received by him.

We made a careful examination of the late Warden's deposit account, and found a very considerable disagreement in this respect, between the books of the prison and those of the bank. The following statement of the results of our examination of the accounts for a single year, namely, that ending on the 31st day of March, 1836, as a specimen of other periods: April 1st, 1836, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, \$5,683 33; amount on deposit, as appears by the books of the bank, 3,587 68; deficient on deposit, 2,095 65. July 1st, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, 2,360 06; amount on deposit in bank, 1,514 03; deficient on deposit, 846 03. October 1st, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, 2,961 73; amount on deposit in bank, 397 99; deficient on deposit, 2,563 79. January 1st, 1837, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, 4,769 69; amount on deposit in bank, 977 95; deficient on deposit, 3,790 74. April 1st, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, 8,096 23; amount on deposit in bank, 4,229 87; deficient on deposit, 3,866 36.

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The reason of this disparity the Directors do not pretend to account for. In this year, 1836, although the net earnings of the prison, were reported as amounting to \$7,438 99, there appears to have been no payment of any portion of this sum into the treasury of the State, a mode of proceeding which the present board of Directors do not think it proper to pursue, as it might give a wrong impression in regard to the annual profits of the institution.

SELAH STRONG,
PHILO HURD,
EZRA STRONG, } Directors.

1846.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

On entering upon my duties of Warden, I resolved to govern those committed to my charge by the law of kindness and humanity, so far as it should be in my power; and to believe that many would fully appreciate kind treatment, and quietly submit to the rules established for the government of the prison.

It is evident to every eye acquainted with the general character of those committed to prison, that without order and strict discipline, no institution of this kind could efficaciously appeal to the consciences of the prisoners. Kind treatment and leniency they have the desired effect. But when those fail to subdue the stubborn will, though in most instances and punishment, properly inflicted only when the offender is conscious of guilt, creates no feeling of revenge in the breast of the chastised.

In the management of a prison, much depends on the character and conduct of subordinate officers. No man could succeed well, depending on indiscreet and unfaithful men who readily take advantage of undue severity, or stupid indifference, manifested by those placed over them.

If good counsel was always given, and the general deportment of those having charge of convicts what it should be, much might be done that would elevate, rather than depress, the moral sensibilities of that class of our unfortunate fellow-men. *Income.*—Carpenter's shop, \$2,809 13; chair seating shop, 3,369 48; smith shop, 2,832 25; cutlery shop, 2,412 50; shoe shop, 2,553 89; cabinet shop, 2,713 21; varnishing shop, 936 11; female department, 39 97; cash from visitors, 573 02; balance of interest, 531 80; total, \$18,793 55.

Expenses.—Expense account, 5,689 16; provision, 4,522 42; clothing and bedding, 648 32; repairs and improvements, 133 33; hospital account, 315 01; transportation of convicts, 160 46; discharged convicts, 295 95; balance gained to institution the past year, 7,029 90; total, \$18,793 55.

The whole number in confinement, March 31, 1845, 197; since received, 36; total, 233. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 46; by pardon, 6; died, 6; total, 60. Leaving in confinement March 31, 1846, 173. White males, 118; colored males, 43; white females, 6; colored females, 6.

Employment.—Under Contract.—Making chairs, 34; cutlery, 42; shoes, 23; rules, 15; total, 114.

On account of the State.—Making chair seats, 39; hall wasters and out-door lumping and mending prisoners' clothes, etc., 12; total, 59.

Places of Nativity.—Connecticut, 112; New York, 14; Massachusetts, 14; Rhode Island, 3; New Jersey, 3; Delaware, 1; Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Ireland, 11; England, 4; Canada, 1; Germany, 1; France, 1; Isle of Man, 1; South America, 1; West Indies, 1; Scotland, 1; total, 173.

Where Committed.—New Haven, 39; New London, 25; Fairfield, 35; Hartford, 21; Litchfield, 34; Middlesex, 13; Windham, 8; Tolland, 8; total, 173.

Crimes.—Burglary, 46; theft, 25; horse stealing, 15; arson, 11; attempt to kill, 12; attempt at rape, 10; rape, 7; manslaughter, 4; forgery, 4; passing counterfeit money, 2; military, 10; robbery, 3; murder, 3; attempt to murder, 9; deceiving child, 1; insanity, 1; total, 173.

Term of Sentence.—Life, 19; 15 years and \$100 fine, 7; 10 years and 500 fine, 1; 10 years and 100 fine, 1; 10 years and 50 fine, 2; 4 years and 50 fine, 1; 3 years and 100 fine, 3; 3 years and 100 fine, 1; 3 years and 50 fine, 2; 22 years, 1; 20 years, 2; 15 years, 5; 14 years, 1; 12 years, 2; 10 years, 2; 8 years, 7; 6 years, 8; 7 years, 9; 6 years, 8; 5 years, 11; 4 years, 20; 3 years, 27; 2 years and 6 months, 5; 2 years, 28; total, 173.

through the consequent debility and irritability of its organ, the mind should wander and become impaired, in a short time the prisoner should have the "horrors," and that too from the same cause that produces the disease in the man whose system has become accustomed to other and greater stimulants than his, and has had that unnatural but habitual stimulus suddenly withdrawn.

If a man have safely passed through an attack of delirium tremens, arising from the abstraction of his accustomed alcoholic stimulus, he will never be liable to another attack so long as he abstains from that stimulus. The same is true, so far as my observation extends, of the prisoner who has safely passed through the same ordeal in the abstraction of his accustomed stimulants to the senses, such as music, reading, and so forth. He will spend the remainder of his days, so long as he shall remain in prison without any interval of liberty, though for years in solitude, and never be subject to a like attack.

Again, let the long-accustomed stimulus of alcohol be gradually withdrawn, such is the flexibility of the human system, such its power to accommodate itself to changes of condition, that it may be sometimes done with impunity. The same is true in regard to the effects produced by the abstraction of the natural stimulus of the brain in solitary imprisonment; and, without a single exception, those who have suffered the most from extreme, are men who possessed the smallest portion of intellect, who depended almost wholly upon external influences to keep their brain in action.

As nothing is better adapted to relieve the patient, when suffering from delirium tremens, than his accustomed stimuli, the same is true in regard to the intellect produced by solitary imprisonment.

CASES.

Prisoner No. 6, white, aged 25 years, was sentenced to separate imprisonment for four years. His health was somewhat impaired, but he was of temperate habits, possessed of ordinary intellect, but unaccustomed, with large perceptive faculties, a nervous sanguine temperament, and a good flow of spirits. He had passed a roving life, without regular employment. He exhibited symptoms of delirium tremens about the twelfth month of his confinement. The principal feature of his derangement was a constant dread and fear of some imminent danger. In this state of mind, he attempted to commit suicide, to avoid being hanged to death, which he was sure would soon be done, though at that time corporal punishment was not allowed in the prison. He was confined in his cell during the remainder of his sentence, and was discharged from prison almost an idiot. As he knew his name or home, and he was not in a suitable condition to be at large, he was placed in the County Jail for safe keeping. At this time his appearance was that of a convalescing delirious man, in the most deplorable of the slightest degree. Being harmless, he was placed in one of the rooms appropriated to delinquents, where, by my surprise, after associating with them for several months, he seemed to regain some glimpses of memory. He had been just freed from a similar attack of delirium tremens, in the Penitentiary at Concord, New Hampshire, in the hope of the restoration of his faculties; but with what success time alone could determine.

Prisoner No. 8, white, aged 40 years, was sentenced for five years: a man of temperate habits and good health, of inferior intellect, with strong passions, and a considerable store of cunning. His temperament was bilious, sanguine, and very much disposed to melancholy. He could neither read nor write, and was very ignorant, except of the expedients to gain a dollar's livelihood. His occupation irregular. He became delirious about the twelfth month of his confinement. Symptoms of delirium tremens were in his case more completely developed than in the preceding. I have found him in the greatest state of terror and alarm, in consequence of his seeing some one at his window with a long pipe, for the purpose of killing him. I have seen him crouched in the corner of his cell, where he could not be reached from the window, his whole frame in a state of tremor and agitation, and his arms raised. Under this first attack he remained for several months, and attempted suicide. This state of delirium continued about six months, when he gradually recovered his composure, with the mental faculties much reduced. He remained four years in solitary confinement, at which time the system was discharged. But so great was his aversion to leaving his cell for labor, that he was allowed to continue there during the remainder of his time.

Prisoner No. 20, white, aged 30 years, was sentenced for twenty months. His constitution was impaired by intemperate habits. His mental faculties were feeble and unenlivened; his occupation that of a sailor, no marked indication of temperament, and an even but moderate flow of spirits. He exhibited symptoms of delirium tremens about the twelfth month of confinement, which increased until most of the symptoms of delirium tremens were fully developed, such as tremor of the hands, tremor, and voice, profuse perspiration, and so forth. After the first attack he remained for several months, endeavoring to lead him to earn himself with whatever was in his possession, and give little to his imaginary enemy with the greatest desperation. He continued in this situation to the expiration of his sentence, having once attempted suicide, and being discharged his recovery was very rapid, and in a few weeks he was apparently restored to a sound state of mind.

Prisoner No. 45, white, aged 30 years, was sentenced for two years. His natural abilities were fair, he was barely able to read, but never learned to write. His temperament was bilious sanguine, and of an ordinary cheerfulness. He exhibited symptoms of delirium tremens about the twelfth month of confinement, with a tendency to extreme melancholy. His delirious symptoms exhibited several well-marked symptoms of delirium tremens; when under great apprehension, he related to me a plot which he had conceived to escape from the prison yard for taking his life; that he had also seen one of the conspirators at his window with a gun for the purpose of shooting him, and that he had saved his life by lying on the floor immediately under the window, where the gun could not be brought to bear upon him; afterwards, that they resorted to suffocation, by turning sulphur at his ventilator, and that he barely saved his life by applying his face to the window, where he could breathe the external air. At this time the law relative to the

prison had been so far altered as to allow two or more prisoners to remain in a cell. Accordingly another prisoner was allowed to be with him, which soon appeared to be the cause of his recovery, after a few weeks, when at his own request he was left alone in his cell, where he in a short time relapsed and exhibited all his former symptoms. The company of a convict was again allowed him as before, and in about four weeks he was restored, without afterwards relapsing into his former condition, though his constitution was removed as before.

Of the forty prisoners committed to the strictly solitary system in operation, ten, or one-fourth of the whole number, were of the bilious sanguine temperament, and symptoms of delirium tremens; seven so much so as to unfit them for labor for a longer or shorter period, and five were discharged insane, two of whom recovered, and three now remain unrestored to a sound state of mind. Of the thirteen committed since the system was abandoned, three, only, two whites and a black, have shown symptoms of derangement.

I would here remark, from all the observations that I have been able to make, that but few men, and those strongly constituted, can be subjected to the discipline of solitary imprisonment, as it was here established, without becoming sooner or later, through its depressing effects, more or less debilitated in some of their physical and mental operations.

Upon a review of facts like those I have now detailed, it is impossible for me to hesitate in condemning the penal system of solitary confinement.

Without dwelling on the greater expensiveness of the solitary plan, its effects on general health, its failure to deter from crime, (according to the promise held out), and various other objections, I would remark, that the advantage claimed for it, of greater calmness of demeanor and easier submission to the rules of the place, on the part of the solitary prisoner, has not been realized here.

In the year preceding the discontinuance of solitary imprisonment, there was an average loss from sickness of twenty-five per cent. upon the labor of the convicts. During the past year, under the system of social labor, the loss from the same cause has been about six per cent. The necessity and amount of punishments for disobedience and violations of rules, have diminished in about the same proportion.

Another supposed advantage of the solitary plan, that of affording secrecy and exclusion to the prisoner, so that he may go forth into the world again without being recognized, and perhaps threatened or tempted, by his associates, is, in practice, wholly illusory. For no man passes into prison without an open trial, and the knowledge of friends and enemies.

It is very common when improvements in prisons are suggested for the greater comfort of the inmates, to hear the observation that they ought to suffer, and the more the better, that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that the only way to benefit him is to make a deep and lasting impression of wholesome severity upon his body and mind. It is true that pain is the portion of the prisoner for his offenses, and that he must suffer, and truly suffer, to be benefited. But there is a limit which cannot be passed without defeating the ends of the law, in retribution, public security, and personal reform, and converting justice into cruelty without an object; but it ought to be impressed on lawyers, and on all who are called upon to administer penal justice, in any of its modes, that it is possible and indeed too common, by excess of severity, to sink the prisoner below the capacity of being punished at all, in wearing out the vigor and sensibility of his body and mind.

Words of kindness have subdued hearts in prison that were callous to bolts and bars." The only hope of reforming a man in prison, and preventing his being brought back again after his discharge, is in appealing to his intellect and moral nature; in dissipating him of his revenge, if he have any; in impressing his prosecutors in recognizing him to the justice of his sentence, and to the labor and deprivations to which he is subjected, as being necessary, and tending to his own good; in treating him like a man, who though fallen is not lost; in raising up his self-respect, enlightening his ignorance, awakening his conscience, and instilling in him that confidence in himself, and that there are those who "care for his soul," and would be glad to see him renovated and restored to his place in society; in governing him with firmness, but with as little severity as possible; and in showing him as much kindness in every respect as discipline will permit.

Of the 59 prisoners committed here three have been committed a second time, but none a third.

Expenses.—Bedding and clothing, \$276 73; fuel and lights, 621 92; books and stationery, 46 03; provisions and groceries, 3,389 27; furniture, 79 73; salary and labor, 2,170 46; discharges of prisoners, 53 00; repairs and other, \$9,329 11.
Income.—Shoemaking, \$254 22; painting, 3,757 56; county jail, 1,103 79; excess of expense, 4,770 54; total, \$9,896 11.

Statement of Account, Sept. 30, 1844. Cr.—By amount of property, September 30, 1843, \$3,835 33; cash received of general treasurer during the year, 6,750 00; total, \$10,585 33. Dr.—To amount of bills returned to the general treasurer, \$166 07; expense of providing for troops on the 4th of September, 1844, 200 00; amount of property per inventory, as follows: absentees, 231 96; bedding and clothing, 422 26; fuel and lights, 330 50; books and stationery, 133 53; provisions and groceries, 238 24; furniture, 741 78; painting, 2,305 41; cash, 834 09; bills for debtors' bond, 226 05; balance, being expense, 4,770 54; total, \$10,585 33.

The average number of convicts confined in the State Prison during the year has been 32, and the average number of prisoners confined in the County Jail, at the expense of the State, has been 26.

It appears from the most accurate estimate that can at present be made, that it would be correct to divide the whole expenses equally between the State Prison and the County Jail.

9 convicts have been received into the prison during the year, 9 have been discharged by the expiration of their term of imprisonment, 1 has been pardoned, 2 have died, and 1 escaped from the city hospital, where he had been sent on account of sickness, 18 are now in prison.

THOMAS CLEVELAND, Warden.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

There have been two deaths during the past year: No. 12, who died of consumption the 17th of last April, and No. 52, who died of dropsy of the chest, on the 18th of July last. No. 47, who was insane when in prison as No. 20, has occasionally suffered from mental derangement since his present (second) commitment. No. 32 has for some months suffered greatly from *neuritis* in his limbs and hips, and it is feared that he may not again be a well man during his confinement. No. 58, who has been recently committed, is laboring under consumption, and will probably terminate his life in the prison, unless liberated by the General Assembly. No. 56, who was suffering very much from rheumatism, and various other infirmities, has very much improved in health since his commitment, and though not entirely free from rheumatic affections, his bodily health is now quite good.

RICHMOND BROWNELL, Physician.

Synopsis of the Reports of the New York State Prison.

CLINTON PRISON.

1846.—AGENT'S REPORT.

During the year ending December 31, 1846, 32 convicts have been received at this prison by sentence, 29 have been discharged, and 3 have been removed to the State Lunatic Asylum, thus leaving 181 in confinement at the present time.

There has been no death among the convicts during the past thirteen months, nor have any escaped who have not been recaptured.

The expenses incurred here during the past year are as follows: For stock and tools, \$6,995 74; buildings and repairs, 22,360 02; rations, 7,685 67; clothing and bedding, 2,868 11; fuel and lights, 2,691 44; hospital stores and medicines, 474 83; discharged convicts, 158 63; postage, printing and stationery, 122 15; salaries of officers, 8,735 36; pay of guards, 5,446 66; expenses of machinery, 169 92; expenses of agent, 270 85; storage and freighting, 1,686 41; grading, 3,912 87; miscellaneous, 1,306 24.

The steam sawmill has been finished, and a handsome saving is realized by its erection.

Two galleries were commenced in the mine last winter; but the rock above was so shattered by a dike which crossed the mouth of the mine, that it gave way and fell in while the men were at work; one of whom was caught by the falling rocks and severely injured. This result made a removal of the dike and of the stone in front of it necessary. The removal of these obstructions, and the quarrying of stone for building, have furnished employment for all who could be spared from more pressing labors.

1846, pt. 2.

Four galleries are now commenced, and two more will probably be started during the winter. At present there is only room for about 25 men to work them with convenience, but an increasing number may be employed as the excavations are extended.

As soon as the weather permitted in the spring, the building of one of the wings was commenced. This building was 125 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 4 stories high. It comprises the kitchen, dining room, wash room, bath rooms, chapel, hospital, physician's office, chaplain's office, hospital kitchen, store rooms, &c. This has been inclosed, the floors laid, and the lathing commenced. It is connected to the prison by a covered hall, 25 feet in length. With the superintendance of a master mason, it has been erected almost exclusively by convicts who commenced work at the trade the winter previous. Those who examine it, generally pronounce it the smoothest building from rough stone that they ever saw. The convicts have generally been put at the different trades pursued here on their own application. They are mostly of those who have formed resolutions of moral amendment, and are anxious to acquire the means of obtaining an honest livelihood on their discharge. Hence their application is earnest. Thus far it appears, that a convict will learn a trade in about half the time required by a citizen.

The water from the spring on the side of the mountain above the prison has been brought into the yard the past season. A stone and cement reservoir was built near the spring, and covered with a frame and shingle roof. From this reservoir the water is conveyed in iron pipes (which were cast in the prison foundry) about 100 rods, terminating in an iron pipe, placed in the basement of a small stone building near the centre of the yard. From this cylinder the water is conveyed in small iron pipes to the several buildings requiring it. The whole is done in a substantial manner, and is estimated to have cost about \$3,000. This water is abundant and remarkably pure; has a head of about 150 feet.

The removal of earth from the rock over the mine has been steadily prosecuted. On this rock a stone building 150 feet long and 50 feet wide has been erected for preparing the ore for market use. Within it kilns are to be erected for roasting the ore; also stamping mortars, a crushing mill and separating machinery. The machinery is to be driven by a steam-engine of 25 horse power. The steam-engine and machinery for this building are commenced. Their construction and erection will occupy as many of the convicts as can advantageously work upon them during the winter. This work, like the building of the wing and mining, will employ nearly one-half of the convicts. The others will have little or no laborious employment, in consequence of the act of the last Legislature prohibiting the expenditure of any part of the last appropriation "in extending the prison building."

It was the intention to extend the outer walls of the prison building, close the end with boards, and erect another section of cells the present year, as was done during the winter. Such employment was required by the general law as well as by the sentence of each convict, which directs that they be confined at hard labor.

The interrogatory is frequently put with manifest impatience, "Why have you not commenced the manufacture of iron?" A little inquiry as to the time necessarily consumed in erecting a State prison, together with the incidental buildings, and the furnaces, forges, &c., for the manufacture of iron, will remove much of the impatience exhibited on this subject. Notwithstanding their superior advantages of location, from 2 to 7 years were consumed in erecting each of the other principal State incidental buildings; while it is but a few days more than 18 months since the first convicts were brought into this wilderness. Since their arrival a heavy growth of timber has been removed, the stumps dug out, and foundations sunk in hard-pan; one-half of the prison has been erected, and in a more substantial style of workmanship than either of the others. The incidental buildings are also erected, and in addition there is a machine shop, iron foundry, steam sawmill, brass foundry, dwellings, offices, ore building, &c. Tools and implements have been obtained to enable us to manufacture our own steam engines and machinery, and in a more substantial style of workmanship than either of the others. The present year the percentage of the State Prison was \$20,000. The mine has been opened and drained; water has been brought into the yard, and a large amount of grading and excavation has been performed.

As the support of this prison must be drawn from the treasury until the manufacture of iron can be established, no farther reason need be urged in favor of doing so at the earliest practicable period. But the present high price of iron, which is like to continue for several years at least, furnishes an additional incentive to this policy, if any be needed.

The expenses of the prison are the same, whether the convicts be idle or employed.

and appropriations for its support only, may be made for an indefinite number of years without realizing the objects of its establishment. No reason for a doubt can be discovered, but that after the manufacture of iron is established, the prison will be able to sustain itself; and, when the convicts shall have had reasonable practice therein, a handsome surplus will be realized from their earnings.

Finding so large a portion of the convicts thrown out of employment by the provision above referred to, it was thought advisable to convert one of the prison halls into a school room, where the assistant keepers should instruct those under their charge in reading, writing, and arithmetic. For this purpose the convicts are classified and labor intervals in the mine and quarry, both with a regard to the preservation of their health by exercise, and to a distribution of the benefits of instruction among them. Those not requiring instruction are allowed to spend their leisure hours in reading. Many of them are zealously engaged in their studies, and those especially who were previously unable to read, express the warmest gratitude for the privilege enjoyed.

There are many cases where the distinctions observed by our laws in regard to the punishment of larcenies operate with great inequality. Where the thief takes the whole contents of a package, the value unknown to him, his punishment is graduated, not by the intent of the offender, but by the accidental contents of the package. If the value prove to be only \$25 or less, he suffers by a fine or brief confinement in the county prison. One who has been previously convicted of stealing the smallest amount, is sent to a State prison for a second similar offence. One is sent here for stealing \$9 cents. Another for the same term for stealing 25 cents. Another is sent for 3 years for stealing three sticks of firewood, and another is sent for 5 years for stealing an old cap. The latter is a feeble old man, and ineffective in other respects. He committed the offence when intoxicated, and acknowledged it as soon as he became sober, but could not tell where he obtained the article.

Some misapprehensions have been entertained in regard to the propriety, as well as to the legal right, to erect here, a machine shop, boiler shop, foundry, sawmill, &c. But the location renders these structures, not merely economical, but almost indispensable.

But the law in relation to this prison provides that "all buildings, tools, and machinery, required for use in said prison, shall, as far as practicable, be built, produced, and manufactured, by the labor of the convicts therein."

In obedience to this law, as well as to the requirements of economy, these branches have been established, and will always be necessary appendages to the works prosecuted. But the articles produced are for the prison use only, and none for sale.

As authorized by the act of May 13, 1846, "in relation to Clinton Prison," \$300 were drawn from the Literature Fund* to be expended in the purchase of books for the use of the convicts in said prison.

In addition to these, we have received nearly two hundred volumes by donation, a majority of which are bound volumes of tracts and other religious publications. Every convict is also furnished with a Bible and prayer-book.

In summer, they are allowed one hour for each meal, and as only about one-fourth of that time is consumed in eating, the remainder is spent in reading. During the long days they have full half an hour of light to read before being called from their cells in the morning, and the same time after their return to them at night. The prison hall is so lighted that the convicts can read until nine o'clock in the evening, and they have more than one-half each Sunday for the same privilege.

There were several here who could read but little, and looked upon all reading as an irksome task. But by selecting some work of absorbing interest, giving them in advance a brief outline of the subject, and thus inducing them to try it, perusal, they have been led along until they are now ardent and general readers.

As an aid to discipline the library is of great service. Without a book the leisure hours of the convict are the most unhappy of any he spends in prison. He then broods over his misdeeds that day and night, and contrasts his lot with that of those he considers more criminal than himself, and who yet go unpunished. He recalls to memory the real or imaginary wrongs he has suffered, and in a state of mind bordering on distraction he is called from his cell to resume his labors. Irritable and impatient of control, he soon breaks into open violence, and is then led away to punishment. But when he rises from the perch, and takes an interesting book, he comes from his cell with a cheerful countenance, and resumes his labors with alacrity.

And then the happiness which a library dispenses among the convicts is almost incalculable. Instead of communing only with his own unhappy thoughts in his lonely cell, he becomes one of the company introduced by his auditor. He embarks with

Robinson Crusoe in his voyages, shares in his perils, assists in his labors, and rejoices with him when the man Friday is added to their company. With the traveller he visits every clime, marks the various customs of our race, and everywhere sees the blessings dispensed by virtue, and the miseries scattered by vice. With an interest all absorbed in the Vicar of Wakefield, or Oliver Twist, he learns that unbending virtue will finally triumph over the severest trials; while the most adroit knavery eventually ends in detection, disgrace, and ruin.

Number of Punishments.—Hysatt, 2; Mayhew, 4; Harvey, 1; *Thompson, 5; *Lincoln, 5; *Jones, 1; Banks, 1; *Baldwin, 1; Delaney, 1; *Cooper, 1; *Kemp, 1; Gates, 1; Gardner, 1; Gillespie, 1; Foster, 1; Barnes, 3; Blake, 1; Stewart, 1; *Williams, 3; Van Brunt, 1. Number of persons punished, 20. Number of punishments inflicted, 36.

The result shows a gratifying improvement on this subject. The number of persons punished, as compared with the one and one-half years of the previous year, has been only half less than last year. At the same time, the punishments inflicted have been less severe. But three have been punished with the cat. On these other punishments have been tried in vain, and the cat has also failed in producing reformation.

Convicts are often sentenced to the dungeon, or to wear the ball and chain for any definite time; but these punishments are generally terminated when obedience is yielded and penitence manifested. The exceptions to this rule relate to those who commit their offences under the impulse of sudden passion, which is often followed by immediate penitence. In these cases a due regard for discipline may forbid an entire forgiveness of the offence, and require a sentence to the dungeon, or ball and chain, for a short period. The obstinacy of others is such, that one remained in the dungeon thirteen and the other six days on short allowance of bread and water only, before they would yield obedience.

More than one-half of the punishments inflicted have been upon five individuals, and still, as might be expected, they give no evidence of reformation, or even improvement. Indeed, little improvement can be reasonably expected of any one, while he is so destitute of self-respect as to knowingly subject himself to the degradation of punishment for a violation of moral duties. Every punishment degrades them still lower, and removes them still farther from the reach of moral emotion. To reach even these cases, to avoid the necessity of their frequent punishment, arrangements have been made, in the watch room erected, for the construction of six cells, where such offenders may be separately confined, during the twenty-four hours of the day.

The arch rogue seldom commits a violation of discipline, except in his attempts to escape; but these frequent offenders are those possessing little tact or shrewdness. They are generally below mediocrity in intellectual power, and particularly defective in moral perceptions or consciences. They often exhibit ordinary intelligence on many subjects, but they have very limited foresight, a feeble sense of justice, little self-respect, and seem entirely destitute of self-control.

It may be asked, Why then, when the public are secured from their depredations, should they be farther punished?

The answer is, their punishment seems indispensable under the social system of prison discipline. The other convicts have not often the capacity or facility for the study of these characters. They only recognize them as frequent offenders, and the worst men in prison. If, however, it be shown that they are capable of some intelligence, and are encouraged for well-doing, no distinction made between right and wrong by the keepers, for the worst fare as well as the best.

Those engaged in reformation seldom if ever commit an intentional violation of rules. To punish such for an individual breach of discipline would generally discourage all further efforts at improvement, drive them back to their resources of knavery, and finally lose them to their friends and society. Hence the danger of enforcing all rules with unbending severity, and of living up to the motto at one time so fashionable with some keepers, to "make the punishment follow the offence as quickly as thunder follows the lightning bolt." He must possess more than human intelligence who can thus instantly determine, as to the criminal intent of the offender, and the amount of punishment merited. A mistaken inclination to the side of mercy may be subsequently corrected, but an error in the other direction can never be retrieved; the wrong once done cannot be undone. Besides the consequences upon society and the convict are serious; for however criminal one may generally be, the infliction upon him of an unmerited or excessive punishment, makes him forget the wrongs he has inflicted upon

* Were subjected to punishment last year.

society, and ruminate solely upon those he has suffered from. The whole direction of his mind is at once changed, his compunctions for former crimes have gone, his feelings of revenge are aroused, and he looks upon himself only as a victim of injustice and cruelty.

The mild policy with which the discipline of this prison was commenced, has been pursued, and extended rather than diminished. This policy has in several instances been crowned with unanticipated success. Three of our prisoners were persons of the most depraved character in community, convicted of heinous crimes, and sentenced for the longest period with which their offences could be punished. For nearly a year they remained alike indifferent to the restraining influences of both punishment and persuasion, and were classed with the irreclaimables. Still, the same conciliatory course of treatment was pursued, and in the spring of one they yielded a cheerful obedience. The other two gave evidences of improvement, which were then encouraged by furnishing them with employment more agreeable to their inclinations; and from that period they gave voluntary pledges of reformation. These pledges have been faithfully kept, and they have now no superiors in the yard, in every department of correct behavior.

Too long has the term discipline been applied to prisons in the same sense with which it is used in reference to the army and navy. If a professed devotion to discipline has caused the infliction of such cruelties upon soldiers and sailors that their bare recital chills the blood, what might we expect from an application of the same policy to prisons, where there is not even the restraint of the articles of war, and punishments are inflicted in secret. "Prison discipline," as it has been enforced, has looked only to the correct automata-like movements of the convicts. Perfect silence, a uniform motion in labor, an accurate step in marching, and a right direction of the eyes, have constituted its supposed perfection. The keeper, with no views beyond those of a drill sergeant, and being his own judge and executioner, has visited even an inadvertent infraction of these rules with horrible punishment. Not only was the expression of a thought by a convict, an unpardonable crime, but a look indicating that he entertained one, was instantly punished as that indefinable offence, insolence. As the possibility of reforming a convict was denied, not an effort was made to accomplish it, and the cruelties inflicted upon them was justified by the uniform apology of tyranny, necessity.

RANSOM COOK, Agent.

1846.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

There have been no deaths of convicts during the past year, in Clinton Prison, and the health of the prisoners generally is good.

The daily average of patients confined to the hospital, and also the daily average number prescribed for, including both occasional prescriptions and those made for patients under regular treatment in the hospital, is as follows:

In January, 2 and two-thirds in hospital, 7 and two-thirds prescribed for; February, 3 in hospital, 6 and one-third prescribed for; March, 3 and one-third in hospital, 7 and one-third prescribed for; April, 4 in hospital, 8 and one sixth prescribed for; May, 3 and one-fourth in hospital, 3 and one-sixth prescribed for; June, two and two-thirds in hospital, 6 and one-half prescribed for; July, 4 in hospital, 11 and two-thirds prescribed for; August, 3 and one-eighth in hospital, 12 and two-thirds prescribed for; September, 3 and one-third in hospital, 10 and two-thirds prescribed for; October, 3 and one-tenth in hospital, 9 and one-third prescribed for; November, 3 and one-third in hospital, 11 and one-third prescribed for; December, 4 and one-tenth in hospital, 10 and one-third prescribed for.

It will be seen by the above, that there were the least number prescribed for in the month of May, which may be set down as the time when the most universal health prevailed; during the hot days and cool nights of August, many cases of diarrhoea and dysentery occurred which required attention.

There have been three accidents causing fractures of bones, only one of which, however, was serious. That one occurred in the mine, and was occasioned by the fall of a portion of rock from the roof of a gallery, crushing a man beneath it. Four fractures, in different members of his body, were produced, three of which were compound. The subject was young and healthy, and the fractures all kindly and rapidly united. The laceration and contusion of the muscles of the leg were so great that much sloughing and loss of substance ensued, which will render him for some time a cripple.

One other accident, of a different and much more serious nature, has also occurred

but the patient has entirely recovered from its effects. This was a wound of the abdomen, with protrusion and laceration of the bowels.

The experience of the past year compels me even to imagine, that under circumstances favorable to health, and every prison should possess, the ratio of length and longevity of State's prison convicts should not only be equal to, but even exceed that of those in ordinary life, for they certainly enjoy many hygienic advantages from which those in ordinary life, either from willfulness or necessity, are debarred.

In the accidents I have before referred to, two of which were of the most aggravated nature, the patients, I believe, were mainly indebted for their recovery to the favorable circumstances in which they were placed by their prison life. The case in which three compound fractures were simultaneous in one individual, I may venture to assert, would never have ended favorably, had the slightest of the advantages enjoyed by the subject been wanting.

But a stronger confirmation, if possible, is furnished by the 2d case. In this case I found the patient with a portion of intestine, nearly as large as one's fist, protruding. It was filled with flatus and lacerated upon its most sensitive point. Upon attempting to replace it, I found that the wound by which it had escaped was entirely too small to allow its re-escape. To replace the protruded intestine, I found it necessary to enlarge the wound, by carefully dividing with a bistoury the fibres of the abdominal muscles which opposed themselves. The wound was then drawn together by a few strips of adhesive linen, gentle compression maintained by means of a few folds of soft cotton, and a bandage, and the whole covered by the warm water dressing. At the close of the second day, the sudden cessation of pain and sinking of the pulse, cold extremities, and an incessant hiccough, revealed the accession of mortification. Being still unwilling to give up all attempts to save him, though I expected that death would terminate his troubles before morning, I ordered all remedies to be suspended, with the exception of the regular administration of stimuli, at short intervals. To my great surprise and gratification, I found the bad symptoms all alleviated in the morning. Mortification, however, had progressed, and apparently terminated by the throwing off of the wounded portion of intestine, leaving an opening opposite the external wound, through which the contents of the bowels freely passed. From this time his recovery was rapid, although he was afflicted with that most disgusting of all ailments, the unnatural passage of all the contents of the bowels through the orifice, and the escape of feces.

As soon as his strength and the condition of the wound would admit of it, I commenced attempting to contract and unite the passage by cauterization, and after several attempts succeeded entirely.

JOSEPH B. BROWN, Physician.

AUBURN PRISON.

1843.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

It will be perceived by reference to the Agent's report, that the amount of earnings upon contracts fall short of those of last year, \$10,745 52.

A glance at the earnings under this head for the last few years, will show when this falling off began, and a reference to past legislation will explain the cause.

Earnings upon Contracts.—1836. On contracts and State shop, \$47,148 39; 1837, 50,145 75; 1838, 46,469 65; 1839, 46,464 10; 1840, 47,322 99; 1841, 58,750 26; 1842, 59,091 24; 1843, 54,793 56; 1844, 44,036 00.

The present decrease of these earnings is to be referred to the operation of the act of April 9, 1842. By its provisions no convict could thereafter be employed upon any contract, except in the trade or occupation he should come certified by the court passing sentence to have learned and actually practiced before his conviction, unless upon the manufacture of articles, the greater part of which should be imported.

A continual diminution of the number of men employed upon the various contracts then existing was the consequence. Within two months after our appointment, eight of these contracts were declared void under the certificate of the Attorney-General, according to the provisions of the act before mentioned.

A necessity was thus produced of employing fewer men upon the common and profitable mechanical branches, which could always be done at higher prices, in consequence of the competition; and of seeking the employment of the men upon such terms as could be obtained in regular branches of business, which are authorized by the act, and do not conflict with the mechanical trades of the country. A large number of men were left idle, and for months without profitable employment.

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It will not be expected that I am to account for this discrepancy in detail. An entire new valuation has been put upon most of the property, in this instance, with little reference to former inventories, and I find in the single item of tools belonging to the convicts, and which have been let for a number of years past with the shoe and cooper's State, and which would be valued at \$1,365 35 in the valuation of the present year, a difference, a difference, less, of \$1,365 35 in the present as against the preceding year, and constantly changing, as well in kind as in value.

There was a less quantity of silk on hand the present than the preceding year; and that now on hand is valued less per pound seventy-five cents, than the preceding year; and the quantity of fire wood is also much less than the last year.

The earnings of this prison during the year ending 30th September, 1843, are as follows:—

From *Convict Labor upon Contracts*.—Coopers shop, \$3,276 65; tool shop, 2,662 95; comb shop, 2,462 66; machine shop, 1,120 80; tailor shop, 2,702 70; cotton weaver shop, 9,665 95; carpet shop, 3,092 43; hame shop, 4,404 87; lame shop, 1,631 14; button shop, 1,247 37; cutlery shop, 4,927 70; stone shop, 1,631 14; total, \$41,030 04.

From *Miscellaneous*.—Fees received from persons visiting the prison, \$1,704 11; cash received for articles sold, job work, and keeping U. States convicts, 575 32; sundry small amounts for silk, stone, keeping U. States convicts, &c., 567 23; accounts against counties of Monroe, Niagara, and Clinton, for fees and expenses in removing convicts to the House of Refuge, New York, 535 70; total, \$5,202 85. Whole amount, labor and miscellaneous, \$47,240 89.

Cash received, and from what sources, during the year ending September 30, 1843:— From last year's account brought forward, \$1,235 30; from October 1, 1842: balance from last year's account brought forward, 3,125 30; carpenter shop, 3,455 48; tool shop, 3,383 11; cotton weaver shop, 9,661 68; comb cooper shop, 3,455 48; hame shop, 4,423 04; machine shop, 3,566 49; carpet shop, 3,091 07; tailor shop, 2,929 91; shoe shop, 4,423 04; lame shop, 4,153 92; button shop, 1,810 82; cutlery shop, 6,837 15; hame shop, 4,153 92; stone shop, 3,040 00; silk shop, 1,216 62; convicts' deposits, 101 09; visitors' deposits, 1,704 11; prison—miscellaneous, 1,270 63; total, \$36,776 60. Total amount, labor and miscellaneous, \$55,541 36.

Cash expended for general support, repairs, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1843:— For wages, \$12,292 35; hospital stores, 416 04; clothing and bedding, 4,383 80; fire wood, oil, &c., 3,418 82; building and repairs, 1,136 30; hay, grain, &c., 27 38; stock, coal, tools, 242 74; printing and stationery, 325 82; silk shop, &c., 27 38; discharged convicts' transporting do., 900 94; salaries of prison etc., 27,009 95; discharged convicts' transporting do., 900 94; miscellaneous, 1,306 10; officers, 15,399 15; prison, &c., 267 62; total, \$56,776 60.

J. BEARDSLEY, Agent.

1843.—KEEPER'S REPORT.

Nearly three hundred convicts have received instruction weekly in the Sabbath school. About one hundred are taught to read, and the remainder are instructed in the knowledge of the Scriptures, and of their moral and religious obligations. All the convicts, except the sick, attend religious service on Sunday, and an audience more orderly and attentive is not to be found in any religious congregation.

In the management of this unfortunate class of men, although punishment is sometimes necessary, it is not the only means of maintaining order, and preserving discipline among them. Like other men, most of them are susceptible of gratitude for good treatment. The officer should preserve before them an even and dignified deportment, and be calm and equitable, and may speak to an obedient convict in a tone of address that is a tone of kindness, without diminishing his authority. Vigilance is more effectual than the lash in preventing disorderly conduct. When the convicts are constantly watched, they are not likely to commit acts which they know will subject them to punishment.

The extension of the shops has made it necessary to employ four instead of two of the guards for a night watch, in order to prevent fires. All the officers that can be appointed, are constantly needed, and in case of sickness it is with difficulty that the duties can be discharged. But a small portion of the convicts that will be received will be employed, except on the new contracts for the manufacture of cutlery and brass-carpeting. If these branches be extended, as contemplated, or new branches be introduced, without consolidating or discontinuing other branches of business, more officers

will be indispensable, in order to keep up the discipline of the prison. And I would respectfully suggest whether it be not advisable for the board to apply for authority to appoint, if it shall be found necessary, four additional assistant keepers.

U. F. DOUBLEDAY, Keeper.

1843.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

With two exceptions, the diseases of the prison during the past year have not differed very essentially from those of the surrounding country.

The first exception is a very great amount of disease of the lungs during the spring and fall months.

The second exception is a slight appearance during the summer of the scurvy. In the month of June, the epidemic influenza, which prevailed throughout the northern and eastern parts of the United States, found its way into this prison, and during the absence of the convicts, or a day or two afterwards, more than the whole number of convicts. It showed itself in all grades, from the slightest to the severest, while it lasted, and disappeared almost as rapidly as it came. At the end of a fortnight from its commencement there was left hardly a case of it in the prison. The general health of the convicts has been at no time since my appointment as good as immediately after the disappearance of this disease; and I have to congratulate the board of Inspectors, that that though more than 400 of the convicts were sick with this disease, no lives were lost by it, and the labor of the prison was not very materially interrupted.

In addition to those already mentioned, diphtheria and rheumatism have constituted the principal diseases from which the convicts have suffered, not taking into consideration those which they bring with them into the prison, or which result from constitutions previously impaired by intemperance or an irregular life.

The deaths in the prison the 1st day of January, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1844, have been from disease, 3; from accidental fracture of the skull, 1; from suicide, 1; in all 11; namely—Diseased lungs, 5; acute rheumatism, 1; lambar abscess, 1; acute gastritis, 1; tumor in brain, 1.

The number of deaths in this prison yearly, is somewhat diminished by pardons. The number of pardons for the last 10 years have been as follows, namely: In 1834, 49 pardons; in 1835, 54; in 1836, 45; in 1837, 33; in 1838, 57; in 1839, 14; in 1840, 33; in 1841, 35; in 1842, 38; in 1843, 38.

As it has long been a principle upon which pardons have been granted, that they were necessary to secure to the prisoner, in the measure of immediately after that an equal proportion of the above pardons have been yearly granted for such reason. The past year the number of pardons granted for this reason has been 12. Of these I have ascertained that 6 have perfectly recovered and that 1 has died, and I have no doubt that 2 more are yet, or would not have been living at this date, if they had remained in the prison. If, then, the present year is a fair guide in this matter, there should be added to the yearly report of deaths, 2, or 3, if it is desired to compare the mortality in this prison with that of others, for the purpose of ascertaining the safest mode of confinement for the health of convicts.

In regard to the prevalence of diseases of the lungs in the prison, I believe it has not been peculiar to this year, save perhaps in bearing a larger proportion to the other diseases than usual. From the list subjoined of diseases causing death in this prison since its establishment, it will appear that nearly half of all these deaths have been from diseases of the lungs. Since 1817 there have died in this prison: From phthisis pulmonalis, 93; phthisis, complicated with lues, 3; phthisis, complicated with anasarca, 3; phthisis, complicated with hydrocephalus, 1; phthisis catarrhalis, 1; phthisis, complicated with hydrops thoracis, 1; phthisis, complicated with ascites, etc., 1; pneumonia, acute, 13; pneumonia, chronic, 2; pneumonia, complicated with hydrothorax, 1; pneumonia, complicated with measles, 1; bronchitis, 1; hemoptysis, 1; hemoptysis, complicated with anasarca, 1; abscess in the lungs, 3; hydrothorax, 2; hydrothorax and dropsy of heart, 1; anasarca, 1; anasarca and insanity, 1; fever, 2; fever remittent, 2; fever typhoid, 10; aneurysm, 1; aneurysm, 1; inflammation of brain, acute, 1; inflammation of brain, chronic, 2; tumor on cerebellum, 1; insanity and gastric derangement, 1; hemiplegia, 2; gastritis, acute, 2; gastritis, chronic, 1; dysentery, 1. Dysentery, complicated with diseased heart, 1; peritonitis, acute, 1; peritonitis, consequent on peritonitis, acute, 1; rheumatism, chronic, 1; disease of uterus, 1; bulimia, 1; lumbar abscess, 2; scirrhus testis, 1; scrofula, 4; lues venerea, secondary, 1; scurvy, 1; ascites, 2; atrophy, 3; compound fracture of skull, 1; being killed by a convict, 1; asthma, with general debility, 1; asthma, with dropsy, 2;

anasarca and ulcerated liver. 1; ascites, 4; synochus, 4; constitutional fever, 1; diseased heart, 1; dropsy of the pericardium, 1; apoplexy, 2; hydrocephalus, 1; insanity, diarrhoea and debility, 1; epilepsy, 1; chronic disease of spine, 1; hæmorrhoids, 1; enteritis, acute, 2; enteritis, chronic, 1; chronic diarrhoea, 2; hepatitis, acute, 1; hepatitis, chronic, 2; abscess of liver, 1; erysipelas, 2; mortification, 1; psoas abscess, 1; fistular in perineo, 1; osteo sarcoma of inferior maxilla, 1; scrofulous swelling of knee, 1; lues venerea, with erysipelas and dropsy, 1; tænia, 1; asthenia and chronic diarrhoea, 1; cachexia, with dropsy, induced by accident, 1; suicide, 2.

The above list has been taken from the records of the prison, and yet I cannot believe, from my own knowledge of the diseases of the prison, limited though it is, that the extraordinary number of deaths attributed to *phthisis*, is correct. I have no doubt that the greater part of the diseases so called have been hæmorrhic, latent pneumonia, and other pulmonary diseases, instead of tubercular consumption. The fact, however, still remains unquestioned, that they have been some form of disease of the lungs, and the question arises, has confinement produced such disease in this prison? My own experience has been that it has not. And I may say that, in the general and principal effect of confinement to be, that it retards and renders difficult, *convalescence* from disease. I have seldom known it to produce any distinct disease. I speak now of mere confinement. The gloom and despondency that affects some of the convicts from brooding over their situation, frequently enfeebles both body and mind, and if their confinement was unreasonably protracted, would eventually destroy life; and yet the class of diseases that would legitimately result from such causes, as appears from the above list, have produced death in but very few instances, provided my opinion of those called phthisis is correct. I believe the chief cause of these diseases of the lungs has been the difficulty of guarding the convicts from the vicissitudes of the weather of this climate by those precautions practiced with so much care by the community. During the stormy and changeable seasons of the year, from the arrangements necessary for their employment and safe keeping, they are exposed to sudden cold, and to frequently wet when passing from their heated shops to their cells; and they cannot have an opportunity of changing their wet clothes, nor of drying them. It seems to me that much of this difficulty might be avoided by the construction of a suitable covering between the shops and cells.

Another cause, probably, is that the cells are arranged in tiers, one above another, to the number of five. The fact, that there is more of such disease among the convicts confined on the fourth or fifth galleries, than in the lower ones, seems conclusive on this point. The air on the fifth gallery, during *Sundays*, and in the mornings of the short days of the year, when the convicts have been locked up fourteen or fifteen hours for the night, becomes very offensive, notwithstanding the use of all safe means of ventilation. From this, it would seem, that cells should not be constructed more than three ranges in height to the extent, and that the ceiling should be high above the topmost range, as well as contain good ventilators.

Great care is required also to secure thorough ventilation in those shops where the coal is employed in their mechanical operations.

Immediately after entering upon the duties of Physician, I made the subject of punishment with a view to a matter of thorough investigation, and came to the conclusion, that when managed so as to form an efficient means of punishment, it would be dangerous to health and life.

Number of Deaths for each month from 1813 to 1843—January, 13 deaths; February, 12; March, 16; April, 23; May, 26; June, 24; July, 21; August, 26; September, 19; October, 20; November, 21; December, 17.

For yearly statement of deaths since 1817, see second Report.

THEO. DIMON, Physician.

1843.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During my short experience in the duties devolving upon me, it has been my constant care to render every possible service, as far as the conduct and happiness of the convicts is concerned, by associating with them, and by personal visits, in social and religious conversation with the convicts while in their cells by night.

Among the convicts I find a warm and hearty reception.

Our Sabbath school progresses finely. It is a delightful scene to see more than 250 of those men, selected from the vast multitude here, as the most literate and most recently seated in some forty companies, either learning to read, repeating portions of the sacred volume, or listening with profound attention to the pious instructions of their teachers.

1846, pt. 2.

Our meetings of worship are enjoyed with an increasing interest, and many of the convicts appear to worship as devoutly sincere as any other congregation, and I doubt not they are so.

I have good reason to believe that several have become truly pious within the last year. Since the Agent has caused some raised seats to be erected for the choir, our singers have done honor to themselves, and rendered material assistance in our devotional exercises.

The Bible is the standard work for the perusal of those men, and some of them read no other book.

The agent has recently furnished two dozen of Colburn's mental arithmetic, which are very useful to men deprived of the use of *slates*, and other means of mathematical instruction; these also are all taken up and *slowly* called for. There is also a lack of *out*, and often read by nearly all who read them. We have a tolerable supply of tracts on all the usual subjects, and we have a desire for such reading, until the subjects *new variety*, it would not detract to the reading interest of the place, and not only prove a source of quietness to the convicts during the dull hours of solitude, but always go far towards establishing such moral principles in the mind, as would greatly promote their individual happiness and reformation.

It is a principle of philosophy, incorporated with the very nature of man, that an excess of punishment will defeat the object; and ill treatment will produce, instead of an eradicating, the worst of passions.

O. E. MORRILL, Chaplain.

1842.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Since the date of the Agent's report, herewith transmitted, a contract has been let for the services of not less than 10 nor more than 300 convicts, for the term of five years, at 30 cents per day, the contractor to furnish his own water or steam power; said convicts to be employed in the manufacture of files, and such articles of cutlery as are chiefly of foreign production.

The Inspectors are happy to state that within the last year the former mode of punishing the convicts, by whipping for infraction of the rules of the prison, has been almost wholly abandoned, and as a substitute the application of cold water in the form of showers or pouring upon the naked head and body has been adopted; and we are disabused and refractory, while at the same time the self-respect of the man is preserved.

There is a larger number of convicts remaining in prison on the 21st ult. than at any other period since the establishment of this institution, and we believe a larger number of crime cannot be mistaken. The recent suspension of our public works, and the general stagnation of business, and consequent want of employ by a very numerous class of our unfortunate citizens, is beyond doubt at this time the most prolific source of crime.

Two of the convicts sentenced to this prison are in the Lunatic Asylum, near New York, at an expense to the prison of three dollars each per week.

PETER G. FONDICK,
E. A. HOWLAND,
HARVEY LYON,
H. WILSON, JR.,
BENJAMIN ASHBY, } Inspectors.

1842.—AGENT'S REPORT.

The earnings of this prison during the year by convict labor, erection of workshops, etc., is as follows:

Cooper shop, \$4,738 04; tool shop, 3,955 98; cotton weave shop, 2,653 91; tailors shop, 3,351 85; comb shop, 4,441 92; machine shop, 5,279 45; harness shop, 7,291 16; 83; total, \$43,892 50.

Miscellaneous.—Fees received from persons visiting the prison, \$1,692 75; job work and articles sold for cash, same included in inventory of September 30, 1841, 1,173 88;

sundry small accounts, contracted during the year for convict labor, stone, silk, etc., sold, same included in last year's inventory, 665 30; convict labor in laying 630 perch stone on south wall, 58, 393 75; cash received of railroad company for filling up and grading street, 500 00; accounts against counties of Oneida, Broome, Warren, and Chenango, for fees and expenses in removing convicts to house of refuge, New York, 363 45; materials and convict labor in erecting new workshop, and finishing the one erected last year, 13,746 45; excess of inventory of 30th September, 1845, over that of last year, in so far as property on hand, 5,629 93; total, \$26,365 35.

Total amount of cash expended during the year, \$67,370 69; excess of earnings over and above ordinary general support of the prison, \$13,478 36.

Statement of Cash received.—Balance from last year's account, \$4,664 97; coopers shop, 5,423 16; tailors shop, 1,478 68; cotton weaver shop, 3,463 37; carpet shop, 9,958 08; tailors shop, 3,485 42; shoe shop, 4,476 19; machine shop, 5,801 46; comb shop, 4,196 96; cabinet shop, 7,904 60; hame shop, 7,659 12; stone shop, 4,465 64; year 1845—"building and repairs" act. brick sold railroad company, 1,000 00; convicts' deposits, 59 40; visitors, 1,692 75; prison articles sold, including railroad job, and sale of land to railroad company, 2,968 38; total, \$69,106 09.

Cash expended.—Rations, \$16,374 03; hospital stores, 502 67; clothing and bedding, 4,093 53; fire wood, oil, etc., 1,316 05; building and repairs, 15,579 88; hay, grain, etc., 30 67; stock, coal, materials, tools, etc., including silk and cocoons, 6,963 95; printing and stationery, 104 70; discharged convicts, and transportation of the same, 1,049 09; salaries of prison officers, 15,199 11; pay of guards, 6,495 00; inspectors of prison, 690 30; miscellaneous, 2,649 79; total, \$67,870 73. Balance in the hands of the agent, \$1,255 30.

The following statement exhibits the total amount of the available funds of the prison on the 30th September, 1845:—

Balance of cash in the hands of the agent, \$1,255 30; balances due from contractors, exclusive of three months' credit allowed each by conditions of contracts, 12,583 56; sundry small accounts for stone, silk, etc., recently contracted, 655 30; sewing silk, twist, reeled silk, and cocoons on hand, 8,779 56; total, \$23,255 72. Also a lot of jointed tools had of Young and McMaster, now on sale with Messrs. Curtis and Hand Philadelphia. Balance unpaid per invoice 30th September, 1845, \$8,889 06.

Number of convicts remaining in prison, 31st December, 1841, 707; received during the year, 244; total, 951.

Number discharged during the year, as follows:—by expiration of sentence, 187; by pardon, 38; removed to house of refuge in New York, 4; escaped, 2; removed to lunatic asylum, New York, 1; died, 7; total, 239. Remaining in prison, 31st December, 1842, 712.

Employment.—Coopers shop, 35; cotton weaver shop, 38; shoe shop, 48; machine shop, 43; tailors shop, 35; tool shop, 28; carpet shop, 76; stone shop, 34; spin shop, 29; comb shop, 32; cabinet shop, 37; hame shop, 55; carpenters shop, 12; silk shop, 41; prison kitchen and cook room, 16; wash room, 6; soap house, 1; keepers house, 2; north and south wing, 9; yards, 21; hospital, 8; state barbers, 2; making machinery for silk shop, 3; unemployed, 83; total, 712.

There has been the past session in accordance with your instructions, a two-story brick workshop 425 feet in length, with a basement under 240 feet of the same, to be used for storage, etc. The whole has been thus far effected from the ordinary resources of the prison, and without incurring a debt.

I can see no objection in the way of completing the appetite range of shops, by the addition of 217 feet upon the east end of those already constructed, during the ensuing year; as it will be seen that the available funds of the prison, consisting of cash, dues from contractors, sewing silk, etc., on hand 30th September last, amount to the sum of \$23,255 72, most of which, under judicious management, I feel confident may be realized during the current year. The above-named erection will complete the entire length of workshops agreeable to the original plan, and will no doubt prove sufficient for all the ordinary operations of this institution for a long period of years.

The safety of the prison requires that the walls of the west end, on the north, and to some extent on the west side, should be raised several feet higher than at present, and this can be done at a trifling expense by the use of the stone composing that portion of the cross wall which remains unruined. I deem the funds on hand, together with the current resources of the prison, amply sufficient for that purpose, during the ensuing year.

There are now 41 convicts employed in the silk business. The amount of silk now in a finished state, and mostly in market, is sufficient, if sold within a reasonable time,

to replenish the stock for the continued prosecution of this business upon an enlarged scale, provided this fund is not necessarily diverted to other purposes.

HENRY POLHEMUS, Agent.

1842.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

I would remark, that I think the general arrangements in this institution, for the eating, labor, and sleeping of the convicts, are as well, and probably better calculated for the preservation of their bodily health, and the due regulation of their minds, than any which have ever been devised in this establishment; and I also believe that the same general regulations and attentions for the mental and moral improvement of this unfortunate class of men cannot be much improved.

I have observed that the prisoners were generally affected with the same class of diseases, both general and epidemic, which have affected the citizens of this village, and of the surrounding country. But the constitutions of many of them have been materially impaired by their previous habits of dissipation, which have rendered them much less capable of resisting the exhausting and disorganizing influence of acute diseases, various forms of chronic diseases, and, consequently, sanative and therapeutic means to the injury of those cases, have been more tardy and inefficient in restoring such subjects to even comfortable health.

There is a peculiarity which prevails among convicts. When affected with only slight rheumatic, neuralgic, or erratic pains in any part of the system, they, by bringing about an anguinary or real increase of such complaints, and will honestly resort to the hospital for medical aid; when, if they had been free, they would not even have thought of applying to a medical man for relief.

There are of course many rogues among them who occasionally affect to be unwell to get rid of labor.

There has been no severe epidemic disease, with the exception of that in the month of September, which I shall notice.

The diseases which prevailed most, in the two last of the winter and in the spring months, were catarrhal, pleuritic, and pulmonary affections, with some cases of rheumatism of a mild, and some of a severe character.

During the spring and summer months, there were quite a number of cases of quotidian, and tertian intermittent fever, which I have been unable to name to any local, malarious origin within the prison walls. There were, at the same time, some sporadic cases of intermitting fever among the citizens of this village and of the surrounding country.

During the summer months, diseases also of the digestive organs were not unfrequent, extensively among the convicts. In the month of September, cholera morbus and diarrhea prevailed.

During the months of October, November, and December, the usual inflammatory complaints of the season occurred, such as catarrhs or common colds, rheumatism, etc. Occasional cases of diarrhea prevailed. There has been no specific contagious disease prevailing among the prisoners. Quite a number of the convicts have been affected with leucorrhoea or piles. I have radically cured all these cases by different surgical operations.

Several convicts have died during the year. The first was Seth Rowley, who died of chronic rheumatism of several months duration, having long had an infirm and broken constitution. He had been in prison eleven months. The second was Samuel Potter, a negro, who died of phthisis pulmonalis. He had been confined in the Sing Sing and in prison twelve years. His constitution was consequently impaired. He was sick about two months. The third was Michael Handy, who died of phthisis pulmonalis, dies in the lungs. He was confined in the hospital about two months, and tuberculosis in prison between three and four years. The fourth, was Barnard O. Calcutt, who died of ascites or abdominal dropsy, of several months duration. He had long been a very intemperate man, and had been in prison between two and three years. The fifth was Giles Oakley, who died of phthisis pulmonalis, of several months duration. He had long been an intemperate man, and had been in prison near three years. He had been John Schooner, an Indian, who died of general debility, inducing atrophy, which had existed several months. He had been in prison over three years. The seventh, was William Ray, who died after having been affected between two and three months

with ascites, and was finally attacked with a profuse hæmætémia or vomiting of blood, under which he died. He had long been an intemperate man.

The average number of convicts in the prison at the end of each year, since 1830, was six hundred and sixty-two and four-twelfths.

Of the above deaths in 12 years, phthisis pulmonalis or consumption of the lungs, formed less than 5 per cent. It was almost one-half of the whole number, and but a mere cause of 71 of them. It was almost one-half of the whole number, and but a mere fraction less than 5 every year from consumption.

During the last year there have been but 7 deaths, which is the smallest number since one of the last 13 years. 3 of these were from phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption. The number of convicts at the end of the year just closed, was 712, being 5 more than the highest number of any of the immediately preceding 13 years, and 49 more than the average number, while the number of deaths was but 7, being 6 less than the average number of the deaths of the preceding 13 years; and in the year 1841 the number of deaths was but 9.

The humane management, in leaving the prisoners humanely and suitably fed, clothed and shod, and their shops and cells properly warmed, by suitable stoves or furnaces with large pipes; and having each prisoner supplied with a sufficiency of bed clothing, to enable him to sleep comfortably during the inclement and cold seasons of the year, have had the chief agency in bringing about this decided diminution in the number of deaths in this prison within the last 2 years.

I cannot close this communication without adverting to what I believe to be a valuable means of enforcing prison discipline: it is the allusion of cold water upon the naked head and body of the convict.

The present keeper of this prison consulted me on the propriety and safety of the affusion of cold water, as a mode of punishment.

I replied to Mr. Cook, that I had no doubt the affusion or pouring of cold water, for a short period only, on the naked head and body of the convict in good health, might be made with entire safety both to his health and life, and that it would undoubtedly have the effect of allaying the obstinate and disobedient, infuriated and revengeful habits of those thus unprovokedly predisposed; whereas, the *cets* and *rachides* must generally and *notoriously* have the effect of exciting and cultivating a *sona*, refractory and malignant disposition, and of destroying entirely, all sense of self-respect, and consequently be the most prolific means of insubordination, and of obstructing one of the great objects of State Prison confinement, the reformation of the convict.

I have repeatedly witnessed the application of cold water to convicts for various offences, and have often conversed with the principal and under-keepers on this mode of punishment, and find their opinions generally to be, that it is, with a few exceptions, an efficient penalty, in preventing repeated violations of rules, and has rarely been applied to the same convict more than twice.

To the most healthy, obstinate, and almost incorrigible men, I have advised a larger stream, with more head and force, and colder water. If necessary, I would add a surface, deficiency of ice to the water to reduce its temperature to between 45 and 35 degrees, and then I would let it off suddenly, from 2 to 4 quarts of this upon the naked head and body of the convict, and then stop; and if his obstinate spirit should not quit and yield to under that, then I would let it off from 4 to 6 or 3 quarts more, and so on, not falling to give the *indispensably necessary* breathing and speaking intermissions. Thus, I have given the *indispensably necessary* shock and dread, as to prevent this class of convicts from repeating their offences.

The coldness of these water applications, I have great confidence, can be so graduated by the thermometer, with the addition of ice or snow, combined with more head and consequently force of water, with a pipe or outlet of from half an inch to one inch and a half in diameter, as to produce a shock and dread which would punish sufficiently, and subdue the most powerful, refractory, and obstinate convict in any State prison; and that without endangering in the slightest degree his life or health, provided the applications shall be of very short duration—say from half a minute to two minutes.

I do, therefore, most cheerfully recommend it to all inspectors and keepers of State prisons, throughout the United States, as, in my opinion, the most efficient, time-saving and humane mode of punishment that could be devised.

JOSEPH T. PITNEY, Medical Officer

1845.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The means of religious instruction enjoined by the convicts, are the following:—

First. The public preaching of the Gospel. This is enjoyed by all, excepting only the few who may at the time be confined in the hospital; also a small number employed in the culinary department.

I cannot but express my settled conviction of the inadequacy of but one exercise of public worship during the week, for the moral necessities of these men. At least one more should be allowed them.

Suffer me also to suggest the importance of daily prayer with the convicts. The desirableness and even necessity of either morning or evening worship with them must be obvious to every serious reflecting mind. This might be done in the morning, while seated at the table, before receiving their food. A portion of Scripture might be read, and prayer offered, and not exceed 10 or 15 minutes consumed. This is peculiarly desirable in the winter season, as they are not able to read the Scriptures for themselves from one Sabbath until another. The singing, so successfully introduced just previous to my last annual report, is still continued with unabated interest. Its utility, I think, cannot be reasonably questioned.

The second means of religious instruction enjoined by the convicts, is the Sabbath school. This is available for nearly one-half of the whole number imprisoned, which is about 700.

The Bible and other good books, furnish a third means of religious instruction. The Bible is still read with unabated interest; although the multiplication of other books may have diminished in some degree the amount of Bible reading.

The fourth means of religious instruction is personal conversation. For this great eagerness is manifested; occasionally, one may be found to turn away with cold, and possibly with sullen indifference; but men of this description are exceedingly rare.

During the past year the hospital has received an unusual share of attention. It has been visited almost daily, and a religious exercise performed on the Sabbath.

Very favorable reports have been received from many who have, during the year, gone without these walls. With numbers I have met and enjoyed opportunity of conversation, most of whom were rejoicing in their emancipation from the degrading vices to which they had been so long enslaved. Some are already respectable members of Christian churches.

The following statement may be relied upon as substantially correct, having been elicited by personal investigation:—

Had received collegiate education, 2; had received academic education, 12; could cipher, 310; could read, 290; could read, 500; could not read, 210; learned to read in prison, 167; had been intemperate, 430; had been moderate drinkers, 292; total abstinence, 54; crime caused by liquor, 290; left home before 16 years of age, 370; had been beaten on canals, 225; had been sailors, 160; had been soldiers, 75; had practiced gambling, 310; had attended Sabbath school, 123; had read the Bible daily, 31; had committed deologue, 145; had kept the Sabbath, 25; parents, Sabbath keepers, 147; professed religion before conviction, 102; now professed religion, 124; indulged hope within the year, 72; had been married, 357; whole number of children, 900; had lost or left wife, 140; not born within the United States, 123; color, 64.

Age of Convicts now in Prison.—Under 20 years, 39; between 20 and 30, 334; 30 and 40, 172; 40 and 50, 111; 50 and 60, 35; 60 and 70, 16; over 70 years, 3.

Term of Sentence.—From 2 to 3 years, 174; 3 to 5, 227; 5 to 10, 240; 10 to 20, 55; 20 years and over, 1; for life, 1.

Number committed during the year, 244; of second and third convictions, about 25; discharged by pardon, 38; discharged by expiration of sentence, 187.

T. R. TOWNSEND, Chaplain.

MONTH-PLEASANT PRISON.

1842.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The number of keepers and guards are 25 each.

On the 30th day of September, 1841, there was remaining in the prison:—male convicts, 741; female, 70; total, 811. Males received during the year, including one escaped and retaken, and one pardoned conditionally, but retaken for not complying with his conditional pardon, 234; females, 95; total, 269.

Discharged by expiration of sentence—males, 183; females, 33; total, 219. Discharged by pardon—males, 34; females, 4; total, 38. Died—males, 31; females, 6; total, 37. Sent to Lunatic Asylum, 1. Remaining in prison on the 30th September, 1842—males, 720; females, 65; showing a decrease during the last year of 21 males and 5 females.

EDWARD KEMMYS,
THOMAS BAILEY,
ISAAC G. GRAHAM, JR.,
HUDSON McFARLAN, } Inspectors.

1842.—AGENT'S REPORT.

Cash received at the prison, during the year, for convict labor, \$53,935 10. Disbursements during the year for ordinary support of the prison, \$66,733 69; sheriff's fees for transporting convicts from the jails to the prison, 2,361 52; silk manufactory—for millinery, brass, unmanufactured silk, cocoons, etc., 264 06; building account, for materials, 651 76; Sing Sing guards, for accoutrements, 70 25; total, \$72,891 28. The disbursements, it will be seen, including \$4,067 50, (not for ordinary support,) amounts to \$18,866 18 more than has been received in cash for convict labor.

The disbursements have been made on the following accounts:—For provisions, \$22,403 29; officers, 19,126 22; guards, 3,263 00; clothing, 6,923 44; oil and fuel, 3,688 91; furniture, 1,754 79; blacksmith and lock s. p., 1,560 22; hospital, 1,087 49; stone shop and quarries, 763 62; discharged convicts, 652 00; hay and grain, 393 22; printing, postage, and stationery, 163 71; library, 183 82; cooper shop, 153 60; apprehension of convicts, 57 75; shoe shops, 144 36; house and farm, 56 45; weaver shop, 25 70; travelling and incidental expenses, 18 59; miscellaneous, 30 00; sheriff's fees for transporting convicts, 2,361 52; silk manufactory, for materials, 264 06; building account, for materials, 651 76; Sing Sing guards, for accoutrements, 70 25; total \$72,891 28.

The earnings of the prison for the fiscal year are as follows:—Smith and lock shop, \$3,747 09; stone shops and quarries, 2,524 57; hat shop, 5,504 98; boot and shoe shops, 16,090 51; brass shop, 3,233 72; cooper shop, 15,244 65; weaver shop, 7,249 46; tool shop, 1,486 69; provisions for board of U. S. convicts, 8,126 61; house and farm, 114 45; visitors, 311 74; clothing, 10 07; miscellaneous, 96 26; stone furnished since the last report for the State Hall at Albany, 1,235 00; work on the female prison—132 feet cornice, at 44s. run, 726 00; 644 feet steps, at 60 cents, 386 40; 434 feet flagging, at 40 cents, 173 60; 40 feet sabbet, at 40 cents, 16 00; 31,922 feet of solid masonry in the yard and front wall, 7,988 00; 8,124 feet solid masonry in the sewer from front prison to the river, 2,046 00; 1 cut stone cistern, 115 00; 6 sinks in the male prison hall, at \$6, 36 00; 3,456 feet solid masonry in the sewer in front of guardhouse, 364 00; amount due from the French Catholic church, in Canal street, New York, for stone cut this year, 3,350 00; the difference between the value of the silk machinery, silk manufactured and unmanufactured, and what has been expended on silk account, 943 52; stone cut and in readiness for the armory for the Sing Sing guards, as per act of the last Legislature, 500 00; difference of the value of property belonging to the State prison, Mount Pleasant, as per inventory, September 30, 1842, and that taken September 30, 1841, 1,921 77; total, \$7,417 59.

The actual earnings for the last year overruns the disbursements \$1,374 31; and to that should be added (not for the ordinary support of the prison,) \$4,067 50; showing that we have earned \$5,441 90 more than it has cost for the support of the prison.

Within the last year I have been compelled, to draw from the Comptroller \$16,000, when the year before only \$8,000. The diminution in our resources is owing to a number of causes.

The receipts from stone cutting are more than \$1,000 less than last year. Out of the whole number of males, there was at the close of the year only 337 on the different contracts, namely, 91 at coopers, 57 in the carpet shop, 104 in the boot and shoe shops, 15 in the plane shop, 20 in the lock shop, 24 in the hat shop, 26 in the saddle-hardware shop.

The balance, with the exception of those employed as waiters in the different shops, and in the dormitory and hospital, and those at work in and about the kitchen, have been in the quarry and stone shops, and on the buildings, walls, and roads about the prison.

The earnings of the females have also been cut very much short of last year's. In

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stead of having 31 under contract, as then, at 28 cents per day, we have only 8, and those at only 20 cents. From 3 to 10 are employed in the silk department, and the males.

Rations are furnished at 5 36-100 cents per ration.

Since our last report, we have had another year's experience in raising and manufacturing silk, with prison labor. From the 1,000 mulberry trees planted last fall and bushes of cocoons of a very superior quality.

I have no hesitation in saying, from the little experience we have had, that we shall be able to succeed in cultivating the trees, raising and feeding the worms, and in manufacturing silks, braid, cord, and many kinds of cloth.

Among the improvements, we have had this season, I will call your attention to the sewer descent is so great, that with the water we intend to turn into the clear, and the supplying the kitchen, all the filth will be immediately washed from the premises. I would also say, that our water works at the male prison are in complete and successful operation, giving us a full and constant supply of pure water in the kitchen, hospital, and the shops. The Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society, in his annual report, has been pleased to ask the Agent for the information of the public—'What has been the effect of moral and religious instruction on the prisoners?' whether cheerful obedience, submission to authority, contentment, industry, and good will are produced or escapes, insurrections, punishment, and loss of time for misdemeanors prevented' latterly from contractors, for not having sufficient work done, or for saluine disobedience three years we have been here; and we have never had an instance of an attempt at insurrection.

DAVID L. SEYMOUR, Agent.

1842.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

In the first two months, dysenteries, diarrheas, and fevers prevailed; colds and catarrhs were very general and obstinate during the winter and spring months, hastening the death of many who had long given evidence of phthisis. In January, the small pox made its appearance; and notwithstanding all our precautions in vaccinating, rai for almost five months. Of the 60 cases that occurred, only 4 died. Fevers of an

There has been a greater number of deaths from consumption, throughout the convicts than usual; and I infer that the same causes that have proved so fatal to physical patients out, have brought about the same results within the prison.

The daily average for the year, of sick in the male hospital, 124; occasional prescriptions, 33; while in the previous year, 9 was the daily average in the hospital, and 25 the occasional prescriptions; showing that the amount of sickness has exceeded that of the former year, by one quarter. Deaths 35, as follows:—

Consumption, 17; phthisis tubercularis, 2; small pox, 3; fever, 1; obstruction, 1; chronic diarrhoea, 1; diseased lungs and liver, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; pneumonia, 1; rheumatic debility and chronic diarrhoea, 1; morbidities, 1; paralysis, 1; enlarged heart, 3; tubercular liver and lungs, 1; dry mortification, 1; paralysis, 1; enlarged heart, 3; hydrocephalus, 1.

In my last report, I showed that a large proportion of the prisoners were not in good health when admitted. The same is true with those who received the small pox of 236 males admitted, 87 (almost two-fifths) were in perfect health; and of 34 females, 16, or less than one-half, were in good health; and of 34 were not in good health; and of 30 females, 19 (almost two-thirds) were in good health. There are several who are partially deranged—one has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

WM. BELCHER, Physician.

1842.—PRINCIPAL KEEPER'S REPORT.

The present discipline, I would remark, differs materially from the former in regard to punishment; inasmuch as the motto of the former was, 'quick as the thunder-fal-

lows the lightning, should punishment follow the offences." The present is exactly the reverse of the former in this respect. It is one of our most prominent rules, never to punish a convict before the case has been fully investigated, so that the principal keeper may have an opportunity of judging whether the convict be deserving or not of punishment. This rule reflects credit on your honorable board, as it gives both keeper and convict time for calm reflection; whereas, by punishment following the offence so soon, the keeper may become excited, and having no time for reflection, may indiscriminately punish an insane man, or one who through ignorance committed the offence, as well as the really guilty one. Another advantage derived from that rule is, that the keeper has time to learn the various dispositions of the convicts placed under his charge, and thereby has an opportunity of knowing how best to reprimand them.

—ANGUS McDUFFIE, Principal Keeper.

1842.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The library, which, under the personal supervision of the Agent, has been so managed as to present each convict with a different volume weekly, has, in many cases, resulted in the implantation of those true principles of action, without which any hope of permanent reform would be vain.

I would again record my hearty approval of that most worthy resolution of your honorable board, which commits all the punishment awarded to the prisoners, etc., to the exclusive control of the principal keeper, as avoiding much evil, and resulting in great benefit to the moral feelings of the delinquent.

Those chronic diseases to which licentious men are always subject, have this season, more than formerly, terminated in what is commonly called quick consumption.

The increase of deranged cases among us this year has been in exact proportion to the increase of sickness; showing, as I think, an intimate connection between physical and mental derangement. If this inference is correct, one, how important to have erected within the walls of the prison, a suitable apartment, where your Physician could appropriately treat his patient, on the first developments of his aberrations of mind.

I regard that part of our chapel service which consists of singing, to be of great moral advantage to the convicts; the satisfying, refining, and elevating influence of which, is only to be witnessed to be duly appreciated.

Out of the sixty or seventy male convicts who have been pardoned during the three years of my chaplaincy, but four have returned; and three of these were pardoned solely from legal commutation, and not from any confidence expressed in their moral change. I am therefore still of the opinion, that executive clemency, judiciously exercised, results in the cultivation of that peculiar species of gratitude, without which there can be no hope of permanent reformation, but with which the possessor is ever prepared to be treated by the severest penalties of a broken law.

The fact that we are decreasing in numbers, when viewed in connection with the obvious difficulty of procuring employment, indicates a favorable state of things.

JOHN LUCKEY, Chaplain.

1843.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The amount of expenditures for both prisons, for the year ending 30th September, 1843, was \$7,301 28; for the year ending 30th September, 1843, 66,658 60. Diminution, \$6,357 32.

The prisons have, during the past year, fallen about \$30,000 short of supporting themselves, notwithstanding the diminution in the expenditure.

The following were the contracts subsisting when the present Inspectors entered upon their duties, with their produce, if all filled:—

Weaving carpets, 40 men, at 40 cents per day, \$4,992 00; 14 men, at 32 cts. per day, 1,387 76; 6 men, at 20 cts. per day, 374 40; 40 men, at 25 cts. per day, 3,120 00; shoemaking, 100 men, at 35 cts. per day, 10,200 00; saddlery, 40 men, at 37 1/2 cts. per day, 4,680 00; tool making, 30 men, at 40 cts. per day, 3,744 00; file making, 100 men, at 32 cts. per day, 9,984 00; coopering, 65 men, earning 14 cts. per day, 2,839 20; thus the 425 men might earn \$42,051 36.

The number actually employed, and their earnings, were as follows:—

Weaving carpets, 30 men, earning per annum, \$3,960 00; shoemaking, 90 men, earning per annum, 9,828 00; saddlery, 34 men, earning per annum, 3,759 60; tool mak-

ing, 10 men, earning per annum, 1,164 60; file making, 42 men, earning per annum, 4,192 28; coopering, 62 men, 4,200 00; thus the 357 men earned \$32,505 48.

The following were unproductive convicts:—

In the kitchen, 17; waiters in shops, 10; carpenters, 4; hall waiters, 14; in smith's shop, 18; on work for convicts, 59; engine rooms, 4; in the hospital, 10; total unproductive, 135.

The whole number in the prisons, including females, was 830. Employed on convicts at work in the quarters, 135; total, 402. Leaving unemployed 388, excepting the 100 convicts on work for convicts, and on marble.

From this examination it was apparent, that these prisons would be an annual burden upon the State to a large amount, unless very thorough measures of reform were adopted.

The number of officers actually employed on the 30th September, 1843, was as follows:—

Agent, salary, \$1,200 30; keeper, 1,200 00; chaplain, 500 00; physician, 500 00; clerks, 357; 21 assistant keepers, at salaries ranging from \$400 to \$550, 8,546 96; 25 guards at \$30 per month, 3,250 00; minkink an aggregate expense of \$22,106 96. This amount could be reduced several thousand dollars a year, without any detriment to the prison.

An examination of the books and accounts of the prison convinced the Inspectors that it was next to impossible to ascertain how the prison stood in regard to their finances, or in regard to other matters, where true records ought to be kept.

In the female prison, by the register it appeared that there were in the prison, 93; found, 4; total in the prison, by the books and papers, 102. The number actually in the prison was 80; in the lunatic asylum, 2; total, 82. Deficiency, 20.

Of this number, it was ascertained on inquiry that the time of twelve had expired, but when they went out, and whether by expiration of sentence, by death, or escape, did not appear. Of the remaining eight, it was ascertained that one had expired, one had been pardoned, and one had died; but no entry of either of these in the male prison, by the register it appeared that there were in the prison, 795; but the number actually in the prison, 722; deficiency 33.

Of this number it was ascertained that the sentence of 10 had expired, but when they left the prison, or how, did not appear, nor were the remaining 23 in any manner accounted for.—Thus leaving 23 male convicts and 3 female convicts entirely unaccounted for. A convict during the year, was announced that his time had expired. His name could not be found in the register, nor could his commitment be found. It was discovered that he had been a volunteer in the ranks of the army for 5 years. His name was not on the register, and when at length his commitment was found, it was discovered that his sentence had expired some time before he was released.

It appeared from the books that a very large amount of money was due to the prison from various persons. The amount in the aggregate is \$89,850 86. How much this large sum is due to the prison, the Inspectors have not yet been able to ascertain. They are satisfied that all of it is not.

It appeared also from this examination, that the Agent's account of moneys received expenditures had been periodically, nor indeed at any time examined. His account of expenditures could not learn that his cash receipts had ever been subjected to that process which would enable them satisfactorily to perform that task.

It was discovered that the books were kept in a manner singularly compounded of kept by double entry and some by single entry, and some as books of original entry, with arbitrary charges, having no reference to anything else than the will and pleasure of the accountants.

Earnings.—The time has been when the earnings far exceeded the expenses. In 1820, the excess was more than \$18,000, and large sums were paid into the treasury of the State. That condition of things has been so reversed, that within the last three years \$17,000 have been drawn from the treasury for the support of these prisons.

For the year ending 30th September, 1841, \$12,500 00; year ending 30th September, 1842, 16,000 00; year ending 30th September, 1843, 32,500 00; total, \$67,000 00.

From the annual reports it would appear that the earnings for the years 1841 and

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1843 had, notwithstanding, exceeded the expenses. Thus the earnings of 1841 are stated at \$77,676 19, and those of 1842 at \$74,175 59; but these sums included work done for the State, about the buildings and premises, and an alleged increase in the value of the property of the prison. The receipts from the earnings for 1841 were \$72,676 19, while the expenditures were \$78,190 19; and for 1842 the receipts from the earnings were \$58,810 10, and the expenditures \$72,627 99. During the year the earnings were \$58,810 10, the receipts from earnings were \$36,970 37, and the ending on 30th September, 1843, the receipts from earnings were \$36,970 37, and the expenditures were \$36,970 37.

This falling off is again partly from the general depression of the times, and partly from the laws which prohibit certain mechanical branches of industry from being carried on in the prisons.

The expense of supporting each convict is about twenty-five cents a day, and it is ascertained that about 130 of them are unproductive, being employed as waiters, at work for the State, or on the sick list, so that the support of the prison falls on the residue, making it necessary for each one to earn at least thirty-two cents a day.

Early last spring, the highest offer that could be procured for the men was twenty-five cents a day, but recently the price has risen, and the Agent now has offers for thirty-five cents.

Since the 30th September, 1843, the Agent has received an offer for all the men that can be spared, at 35 cents per day, and all the women at 16 cents per day, to be engaged in making files.

He has also received an offer of 35 cents a day for all the men that can by law be kept at the coopers trade; so that there is good reason to hope that all the convicts can be employed at trades which are permitted by the law, at prices which will earn for the prison enough to pay its expenses.

The experiment of manufacturing silk in the prison has been a failure. An outlay of \$3,272 41 has resulted in the return of \$367 27 in cash, \$273 50 worth of silk, and \$1,061 12 in machinery, and a dead loss to the prison of \$1,570 52.

It is respectfully submitted to the Legislature, whether the further prosecution of this branch of industry ought not to be abandoned.

One of the first subjects which attracted the attention of the present board was the Sunday school. In both prisons, convicts alone were teachers. Several hundred were assembled in the chapel, divided into classes of about ten each. Only one or two keepers were present, and it was of course impossible for them to know the subjects the convicts covered upon under the pretence of teaching and learning. Several instances were detected in which forbidden topics were discussed; and there is reason to believe that an escape, which was nearly successful, was planned in the school between a teacher and his pupil. The employment of such teachers was forbidden, and between a teacher and the school, were abandoned.

A fire broke out in the low shop in the centre of the yard, caused by the carelessness of the convicts in charge of the steam engine, who had left some shavings near the fire. The building being very dry, and filled with combustible materials, the fire spread very rapidly. To arrest its progress, and lest it might communicate to the larger shops, and so the prison, about 400 of the convicts were let out of their cells and set at work; some at the fire-escape, some in removing property from the shops, and some with crowbars and axes in their hands, tearing off the roof. Several hundred of the citizens of the village soon came to assist.

Amid all the confusion, and though thus armed, the convicts made no attempt to escape. They worked cheerfully, zealously, and well; were very obedient; and when the fire was subdued, at the usual signal, they formed their gangs and returned to their cells.

One object of a penitentiary, that of punishment, is very well provided for here; in other objects, and one equally important, that of reformation, is not. All this array of officers and guards, and all this liberal expenditure of money, seem to have the former object mainly in view; for except \$500 a year in a salary to the Chaplain, and the expense of a few Bibles and prayer-books, not a dollar of the many thousands expended upon the prisons is devoted to purposes of moral instruction; and moral suasion, as a means of arriving at either of the objects of a penitentiary, is almost entirely neglected. It is regarded as a standing rule of our system, that no offence of a convict in the prison shall go unpunished. But no other mode of punishment seems to be contemplated than the lash. The prison is built entirely on that plan, and no provision is made for any other kind. Solitary confinement cannot be inflicted with effect, because when confined to their cells, the convicts can, in the daytime, communicate with those on duty in the hall, and at night with the inmates of the adjoining cells.

The board believe in the propriety of the rule requiring certainty of punishment, but they do not believe that the mode of punishment ought in all instances to be by stripes. With some the only effective punishment is doubtless the lash, but there are many to whom it does more hurt than good, and it falls principally on those whose transgressions, outside and in, are mainly owing to the misfortune of early neglect, and of never having been taught the salutary lesson of self-control, while the cunning and adroit escape the infliction. Hundreds of the latter pass their whole term of punishment without ever receiving any chastisement, and without giving any evidence that they entertain the slightest aspiration for reformation; while there are very many who are continually struggling against the inhumanity of their masters, and who repeat as sincerely as they transgress seditiously, and who often entertain sincere intentions of repentance, yet who are the most frequent objects of the lash.

No suitable provision is made for convicts who become deranged. There is always a number of these in the prison. Some are so when they arrive, laying doubtless committed offences which partially insane. Others become so while in confinement, being reduced to that condition either by disease or mental suffering. Some feign insanity.

The erection of a suitable building, where such patients might be properly treated if truly afflicted, or where they might be punished if feigning, and where, in either event, they would neither disturb nor be disturbed by their fellow-convicts, is a measure dictated by every principle of humanity.

It is respectfully suggested, that in such cases it should be made the duty of the Agent to take care of them until they could be returned to their friends, or to the charge of the proper authorities in the county where they were convicted.

The number of insane among the convicts is 17.

Female Prison.—The number of female convicts on the 30th September, 1842, was 65; 30th September, 1843, 76; increase during the year, 11.

During the year there had been received, 40. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 17; by pardons, 8; escaped, 1; died, 1; sent to lunatic asylum, 2; total, 29. Increase, 11. The number at the date of this report is 75.

The organization of this prison is very imperfect. It does not seem to have attracted much attention, for it is difficult to believe that if its true condition had been known to the Legislature it would have been tolerated so long. The prison was originally designed for 70 convicts, and even for that number it was always too contracted. All the female convicts in the State have been sent to this prison, until the number has swelled up as high as 82, and it is evidently on the increase.

In 1840, the number was 60; in 1841, 70; in 1842, 65; in 1843, 76. And but for the fact that several have been pardoned during the past summer, the number would now exceed 90. For this number the accommodation is confined to 72 single cells, and a small room about 18 feet square, as work as a hospital.

The convicts are employed as follows:—In the silk works, 24; trimming hats, 18; in the kitchen, 6; as waiters about the prison, 7; in the hospital, 3; at work for the convicts, 18.

The aggregate expense of their support is about \$20 per day, and the aggregate of their daily earnings is \$6 30. Hence this prison is an annual burden upon the State treasury of \$5,101 56.

The number of convicts being larger than the number of separate cells, renders it unavoidable that many of them should be confined in company. The consequence is, that when locked in their cells, unless they are asleep, the convicts are continually conversing. In the daytime, the intercourse between them is still more unrestrained, and a constant hum of conversation is heard, varied only by occasional outbreaks of violence and passion. Battles are frequent in the prison, and knives have been known to be drawn among them.

The board, for causes which it is unnecessary here to detail, deemed it proper to remove the matrons when they found in charge of the prison. The convicts, who had apparently had easy times, took offence at the change, and broke out into open rebellion. They refused to work, they assaulted the keeper, threatened the lives of the matrons, tore off their clothing, disarmed the guard, and set all regulation and order at defiance. Several weeks elapsed before these outbreaks were subdued; and though none of so

general a nature have lately occurred, personal recourses between themselves and violence towards their wifely are yet far too frequent.

The prison has been so full that the board have several times been induced to apply to the governor for pardons, in order to prevent, if possible, the necessity of confining more than one in a room.

In some instances, some of the most disorderly have been worked upon until they have earned resolutions of amendment, and persevered for some time in their better course. But as there was no means of preventing a constant communication between them and the others who still gloried in their bad behavior, they have soon been tempted or compelled to return to their former evil practices, and have behaved worse than ever.

The opinion seems to have been entertained, that the female convicts were beyond the reach of reformation; and it seems to have been regarded as a sufficient performance of the object of punishment to turn them loose within the pen of the prison, and there leave them to feed upon and destroy each other. The board do not believe in this doctrine.

They are aware that when a female stoops to crime, she sinks in her degradation below the vicious of the other sex, and more especially when, as is the case with most of these convicts, they have been led into crime by a course of prostitution.

There is, indeed, in this, much to render the task of reformation more difficult than with males, but nothing to render it impracticable. Separated from all intercourse with the world, their attention withdrawn from all those objects which occupy the minds of those who mingle with the world, seeing nothing for a long time but the walls around them, and the sky over them, ignorant and superstitious, female convicts become peculiarly susceptible to all external impressions. They are, above all other creatures, most easily excited, and whether for good or ill, depend upon the influence exerted.

Surround any, even the worst of them, with a sound moral influence, and let them hear and see only that which is pure and good, and it is in the nature of things that they must become better. Condemn any of them—the very best—to constant intercourse with vice and depravity in their most hideous forms, and it will be a miracle if they escape corruption. The latter is most like our prison as it is, and the former as it ought to be; and every step that can be taken towards that healthy condition, is clear gain. As at present organized, and with our present buildings and accommodations, it is out of the question ever to attain that object.

In the first place, all ought to be taught to read and write. There is now no provision whatever made for teaching them. If the board were authorized to employ a competent person for this purpose, they have no doubt, that the improvement in the moral condition of the prisoners, and in their conduct generally, would amply compensate for the additional expense. In the next place, the cells ought to be so constructed as to prevent all communication between their occupants. The plan of the Philadelphia penitentiary is altogether the model for this purpose.

There, there is abundant opportunity for thought and reflection. No scenes of riot divert the convict's mind, and the thought of the crimes they have committed or the pain they had brought upon themselves.

The humble and the penitent incur no hazard of being compelled to transgress even in the place of their punishment. The last moments of the dying are not disturbed by ribald songs or shouts of blasphemy. The vicious hold no supremacy there. No assaults upon the officers, no battles among the wretched inmates are permitted to break the quiet of that prison house. No opportunities are afforded to the veteran criminal of extending the corruption of vice among the weak and the timid. No inducements are held out to the hardened to defy all control, and to an example of disorder and disobedience. Heaven's first law—that of order—reigns there; and while in that solitary system is seen the hazard of stupefying the mind, that evil can hardly be deemed greater than the certainty, in our prison, of corrupting the heart and destroying the moral sense. To meet this case, the board respectfully suggest the erection of a prison for females upon the plan herewith submitted. The cells to be so constructed as to prevent all intercourse among the convicts: to be sufficiently large to enable them to work in them, and with a room adjoining for a sleeping apartment. It will be an easy matter to obtain employment for them in their cells, by means of which their earnings would be more than they are now, and so that they need never to have any communication with each other.

If, however, their laboring in company is desirable, then that several workshops be erected, that the convicts may be classified, and the great end attained of protecting the well disposed and orderly from the interference and contamination of the vicious.

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The attaining of this object ought, in the opinion of the board, to be a paramount consideration.

The board wish they could be permitted to make a more ample provision for the leaving the prison. The agent is limited to the law now warrants upon their vict; and while the stretch of life will receive about \$1-50 for bringing a female to the prison, the poor wretch receives \$1-50 to return to her home. By constructing the convict from Buffalo to 57 or 58. The effect is to give to each one not more than just enough, at least, to enable her to reach home.

Five children have been born in the prison within the past year, three of whom are recent occurrences, and it remains to be known whether the same bad accident has occurred, and it remains to be known whether the same bad accident has occurred, and it remains to be known whether the same bad accident has occurred.

We are informed that in every instance except one the children who have been born in the prison have not lived to attain the age of twelve months, and the same bad accident has occurred, and it remains to be known whether the same bad accident has occurred.

No adequate provision for the mothers or their children is or can be made in the present prison. The only room that can be used as a hospital, is one about 18 feet square; and in that small room, during the heat of the past summer, 8 women and 5 children were confined day and night.

J. W. EDMONDS,
T. M. NIVEN,
HENRY BOMER, } Inspectors.
ISAAC BIDSALL,
HENRY HARRIS, }

1843.—AGENT'S REPORT.

Receipts from the following sources:—Carpet and rug shops, \$8,165 27; coopers shop, 5,649 13; hatters shop, 1,609 04; shoemakers shops, 3,419 12; makers shops, 1,134 07; saddle-making shop, 1,609 04; lock makers shops, 3,419 12; makers shops, 3,878 81; fur shop, 122 54; silk department, 24 02; stone shop and quarries, comt, 29 29; furniture, 159 33; provision account, 1,011 47; convicts' deposit account, by D. L. Seymour, former Agent, 15,900 00; present Agent, 14,500 00; from Comptroller's warrants—For provisions, \$17,251 04; total, \$71,009 41.

Disbursements—For provisions, 18,523 88; fuel and oil, 18,653 88; guards' stores, medicines, etc., 694 4; hay and grain, 277 33; building materials, 839 16; hospital and stationery, 248 45; library—Bibles and prayer-books, 1,339 72; postage, printing and stationery, 109 30; furniture account, 753 28; horse and farm, 84,347 81; traveling and incidental expenses, 11 09; silk, machinery, etc., 1,934 51; discharged convicts' tools, \$46,638 60.

Leaving a balance in Agent's hands of \$1,504 91; there is also in my hands, vouchered by him returned in this office by order of the Comptroller, until the final settlement of Seymour in payment of these convicts, amounting to 139 27; total, \$4,343 61.

Convicts.—There remained in the prison at the close of the fiscal year, 1842, male convicts, 720; females, 65; total, 785. During the past year there was received by Mr. Comptroller, males, 303; escaped and retained, 31; females, 40; total, 346. Discharged by expiration of sentence this year, males, 181; females, 17; total, 198. Sent to Lunatic Asylum, males, 3; females, 2; escaped, males, 6; female, 1; total, 7. Sent to the State Prison, males, 2; total, 4. Died, males, 33; female, 1; total, 34. The number of convicts remaining in the prison at the close of the present fiscal year, was, males, 763; female, 76; total, 839.

The principal matron, Mrs. Bard, has frequently expressed much anxiety for the peculiar manner in which she has been compelled to dispose of the convicts.

Should a range of solitary cells be erected in the yard adjoining the prison, as contemplated by the Board of Inspectors, it would, undoubtedly, be attended with salutary results, as experience has convinced me, that this is the most humane and efficacious means of subduing the turbulent passions of the disobedient and refractory, and preventing their annoying those who are better disposed.

At the time I entered on the duties of this office, in May last, there was a great number of men who were earning but very little for the prison: many of them were let to contractors on extremely low wages, and a great number were not producing any income whatever.

Immediate measures, however, were taken to invite business and employment for the inmates, which resulted successfully.

Contracts, however, have been taken at low rates: much lower than might have been made, provided there had been no respect paid to mechanical branches outside the prison.

During the past fiscal year there have been buildings erected, and other improvements at the prison, for which we derive no income. These improvements are estimated to have cost as follows, to-wit:—
Rebuilding shops destroyed by fire, \$1,000 00; new workshop for file-cutters' use, 400 00; house for steam-engine, 50 00; work on walled road, 500 00; at female prison, the walls at maroon's house were re-plastered, 100 00; finishing and painting prison, 100 00; the silk shop extended, and furnished at an expense of 450 00; kitchen finished, and furnished with boilers, etc., 600 00; store and coal houses, etc., 150 00; 9,400 feet of solid masonry on parapet and prison yard walls, 2,350 00; large stone staircase, 400 00; 1,200 feet wall coping and flagging, 40 cts., 480 00; total, \$6,880 00.

WM. H. PECK, Agent.

1843.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Since the charge of the medical department of the institution came under my care in May, 1843, I have observed that the prisoners were afflicted with the same class of diseases which have been prevalent in the surrounding country. From the 20th of June to some time in July, they were generally afflicted with the epidemic influenza. This was followed in July and August by many severe cases of cholera morbus, diarrhoea, and dysentery; and in August and September, a number of cases of fever occurred, of a typhoid character, which proved fatal in two cases.

The daily average number of cases in each month, for which prescriptions were administered, is 91.

Deaths during the year.—Consumption, 13; atrophy, 1; dyspepsia, 2; typhus, 3; dropsy, 2; hæmoptoeis, 3; scrofula, 1; diseased heart and lungs, 3; epilepsy, 1; hydrothorax, 1; dysentery, 1; cholera diarrhoea, 1; injury, 1; total, 32.

The inmates of the female prison have been generally healthy. Only one death has occurred during the year, namely, Ann Parker died June 4th—disease, palsy.

The following convicts have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum—John Tillotson, sent October 15th, 1842; Thomas M. Brown, sent November 5th; Warren Scott, sent July 25th, 1843; Rachel Stewart, sent July 25th, 1843.

A. K. HOFFMAN, Physician.

1843.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

My Sabbath labors consist, briefly, of a sermon in each prison, services in the hospital, and private interviews at the cells of those convicts who send for me. These generally occupy 6 hours *successively*, and are therefore exceedingly exhausting.

The labors of the week are made up of visits to the sick, both in the hospitals and without; attending funerals, and inquiring of the keepers concerning the character and conduct of those convicts with whom I had conversed on the Sabbath.

I am convinced that the following will be found to be the controlling traits of character exhibited in the lives and conduct of the majority of our prisoners:—

1. An unusual degree of self-conceit, without an appropriate share of self-respect.
2. A strong but *arid* affection for the opposite sex. This is equally applicable to the inmates of both prisons.
3. Sociability without friendship.
4. Love of ease, both of body and mind; and hence
5. Inevitable ignorance and indolence.

6. A strong inclination to self-indulgence, without regard to the accommodation even of benefactors and friends; and hence

7. Cherished ingratitude.

8. Dissatisfaction and restlessness.

Now let these propensities be unrestrainedly indulged, and who cannot perceive that the legitimate results would be *recklessness* or presumptions *daring*, rape or profligacy, prodigality, revenge, larceny, burglary, retaliation and deception?

Ought not that prison discipline, therefore, which aims the most successful blow at these controlling propensities, to be regarded as the most perfect?

Through the aid of my note books I have been able, at least partially, to test the "silent" or "Auburn system," in this respect, by keeping an eye upon, and searching out discharged convicts.

But the utility of the system in preventing crime by the reformation of the criminal, is yet, it would seem, problematical; a fearful problem indeed.

Aware that the mere *ipse dixit* of a superficial observer would fail to satisfy either the Inspectors or the public on this subject, I have, during the last three years, as has already been intimated, made every lawful effort to collect and concentrate all the statistics which had a bearing on this question, for the express purpose of presenting them to the board at a suitable time. The statistics of three years therefore, will afford criteria from which unequalled decisions may be had in reference to the comparative utility of the "Auburn system."

These notes include the names, addresses and references of 100 convicts who have been discharged since the spring of 1841; and who, when last seen or heard from, were doing well.

A respectable number of these 100 men are in church fellowship with the different denominations of Christians.

It has been stated that 254 criminals, after having tested the "Auburn" system of penitentiary discipline for some three years, have been discharged.

Now it is a question, where are these men? The statistics which accompany this report answers this question only in part. They state that 74 of the 254 died in prison, leaving 780. Deduct from this number the 43 who have returned to prison, and the 100 whom the statistics represent as doing well, still 637 remain unaccounted for.

My own opinion is, gentlemen, that at least one-fourth of their ought to be added to the list of those 100 who are represented as "doing well."

JOHN LUCKEY, Chaplain.

1846.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

It will be perceived, that the expenses of the prison, for ordinary support, have exceeded its earnings only \$254 19. This is the first time within a period of several years, that the annual earnings of this prison have approached its ordinary annual expenses within \$18,000. This gratifying change has been effected chiefly by the exercise of a rigid and stringent economy: the actual earnings of the prison for the last year not having very materially varied from those of the year preceding.

It will be impossible to advance the earnings of the prison very materially, until the expiration of several heavy contracts. No contract has been made by the present board so less than 33 cents per day for each man; and it is confidently believed, that for the future we shall find full employ for all our sound men, at an average of 40 cents. Contracts were entered into in the year 1843, having five years to run, which control the labor of about 275 of our most valuable mechanics, at only 32 cents per day for each man. These contracts yield on an average, seven cents a day less for the labor of each man, than that labor would now command, making an annual loss to the prison of more than \$3,000.

Two contracts have been entered into recently, which must increase our revenue for the coming year, and yield us something beyond the expenses for ordinary support. The first was for the employment of 20 to 30 of our female convicts in the manufacture of buttons at 30 cents per day.

The other for the employment of from 30 to 150 men, for five years, in the manufacture of lime, at 40 cents a day for each man, and five cents per ton for the stone in the quarry. As this contract will enroll a class of men who have been earning but 35 cents a day or less, the difference in favor of the prison for the coming year, should not be inconsiderable, while the profits upon each man's labor will increase with the number of men that may be employed on it, by increasing the sale of the stone to be consumed

by their labor. The terms for the females are as reasonable as we could expect, and most favorable to the discipline of that part of the establishment.

In pursuance of the law enacted in May last, by which \$40,000 were appropriated to the purpose of introducing the cotton water into this prison, all our available force that could be spared from the existing contracts, were devoted to that important work.

It does not seem to have been considered, that the law of 1842 not only deprives the market value of our own prison labor, but furnishes a positive protection to the prison labor of other States, and invites all the penitentiaries of the Union into competition with the free labor of New York. It is well known that New York city furnishes the largest market for prison, as for about every other kind of manufacture in our country. It is not so well known that this is the only State that protects its free labor from competition with convict labor, but furnishes a positive protection to the same.

Our legislation in attempting to protect our own free labor from competition with convict labor, is in fact protecting to precisely the same extent, the convict labor of all the neighboring States, at the expense of the free labor of this State, and in certain cases would laying a bounty upon a foreign laborer, for several branches of industry which would be within the operation of the restricting law of 1842. We will enumerate the article of chip laths as an instance. These are not manufactured in this State to any extent, if at all, but are mostly wrought in the eastern States, by prison labor and otherwise, and yet the State of New York furnishes a larger market for this article probably than an equal area upon any portion of the globe. If our penitentiaries were permitted by law to engage in this manufacture, they would compete with none of our domestic free labor, and might be enabled to furnish an article of almost infinite consumption in this State, without touching the interests of free citizens except to advance them.

The protection furnished by his law to neighboring States in the manufacture of shoes and cabinet-work, seems to be equally unfavorable to the interests of our own citizens. This law should be so modified as to limit its restriction upon convict labor to those branches of industry, the chief supply of which, for the consumption of this State, is imported from without the State of New York.

The discipline of the prison during the past year has been full of encouragement and promise; owing, perhaps, in a measure, to the changes we have made in the government of the prison, by the adoption of new rules, from which we make the following extracts:—

“To remedy abuses, if possible, and to secure entire impartiality and coolness in the administration of the prison penalties, the duty of determining the quality of every offence and its appropriate punishment, is devolved upon the principal keeper, excepting, however, in cases where the officer who is witness to any offence, is required to certify the facts, in his own handwriting, to the keeper, and the exact time of sending in his report. The punishment, together with the exact time of its infliction, is to be registered immediately thereafter. The records of these facts are to be reviewed monthly by the Board of Inspectors, who will judge from their writings, whether there be any disproportion between the offence reported and its punishment. This system, thus far, has proved eminently successful.

“The 4th and 5th article provides that each convict sentenced to this prison shall be kept in solitary confinement 48 hours, and his privacy interrupted only by the necessary attendance of his keeper, during which period, designed for reflection, neither books nor employment of any kind shall be allowed him, and that on the third day he shall be visited by the chaplain, whose duty it shall be to convey to his mind such valuable impressions as he shall seem best prepared to receive.

“A tax of 25 cents per head is imposed by section II, title XI, upon persons admitted to visit the prison.

“We are advised that multitudes of idle visitors through the prison daily, having no interest, either in the purposes of the institution, or the fate of its inmates, who require the almost constant attendance during the day, of from one to three of the guard.

“We would respectfully invite your honorable body to consider the propriety of directing the testimony taken in the criminal courts upon the trial of convicted felons to be transcribed, and a copy thereof to be transmitted to the State prisons of the respective criminal districts, as soon as practicable after the sentence of the offender has been pronounced.”

JAMES POWERS,
JOHN HIGGLOW,
B. H. MACE,
JOHN FISHER,
AMZI L. DEAN, } Inspectors.

1846.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE USE OF TOBACCO.

It is impracticable to exclude tobacco wholly from the prison. By the report of the principal keeper, it appears that of the 794 male convicts in the prison on the 7th of December last, 574 were addicted to the use of tobacco previous to their conviction, and of those 573 had used it over 10 years. Of those addicted to its use, all but 15 said they would draw tobacco if they were permitted to. These facts sufficiently indicate the strength and permanence of its propensity. The consequence is, that every form of deceit is resorted to by the convicts to gratify it. We are assured from many reliable quarters that it is utterly impossible entirely to exclude tobacco from those of the convicts who have a strong desire for it.

It is impossible to make the mass of our convicts feel it to be their duty to comply with the rules of the prison in this respect. They do not see any controlling objection to the indulgence, and finally come to consider the privation as answering no other end—whatever its purpose may have been, than to aggravate their punishment. The result is, that they are under a constant temptation to deceive their keepers; and what is worse, they are in the constant habit of it. Every temptation resisted strengthens the character, but every temptation yielded to, weakens it.

Force alone never eradicated a vice, nor has your committee discovered the slightest evidence to sustain the opinion that any tobacco-user has been reclaimed from the habit by its forcible inhibition. The indulgence of these appetites calls for stimulants of some kind to counteract them.

In the way this inhibition is imposed, it is a continual torture to the convict, and keeps his mind in a constant state of irritation. Tobacco operates as a slight stimulant and sedative, it restores the minds of its votaries to that calm and cheerful quietude in which they are so susceptible of favorable impressions. Until we can in some way bring the convict's mind to that state we can have little or no moral influence over him. He looks upon the indulgence von great him as a kindness, for which he is overflowing with gratitude. Then if we wish to cure him of at least a filthy habit, he will listen to our arguments and yield to the influence of moral suasion. I would rather undertake to break ten of the habit in this way than one by compulsion. I have discovered no instances where those not habituated to its use have adopted it here; we endeavor to guard against such a result, and are assisted in this effort by the inconspicuous to which its use subjects those who practice it, in abstaining from spitting upon the floor or walls, and in emptying and keeping their spit-boxes clean.

There is an advantage to be derived from the introduction of tobacco among the convicts, which ought not to be overlooked. It enlarges the range of those punishments which do not tend to degrade offenders. The efficacy of punishment depends exactly upon its tendency to increase or to diminish the self-respect of its victim. If it increases his self-respect, both the severity and the efficacy of the punishment are increased; if it diminishes his self-respect, its efficacy diminishes in a corresponding ratio. Hence the growing abhorrence among intelligent philanthropists for the use of the cat, the shower bath, the ball and chain, and for the cropping of hair, the branding of features, &c. &c.

In view of all these considerations, your committee are led to the conclusion, that the rule against the use of tobacco in the prison entirely fails of the purpose for which it was prescribed, and that no advantages are derived from its exclusion, which at all compensate for the hardship to which such exclusion subjects the victims of this perverse and exacting regulation.

Resolved, That the principal keeper and principal matron be directed to make out a correct list of the names of all the convicts, within their respective departments, in this prison, who were in the habit of using tobacco or snuff previous to their sentence, and to each of those who desire it, they be authorized to furnish weekly a ration of tobacco or snuff not to exceed one-sixteenth of a pound.

1846.—AGENT'S REPORT.

The aggregate amount received during the year, exclusive of the sum of \$1,577 73, balance in the Agent's hands October 1, 1845, is \$76,965 19, from the following sources, viz:—

From comptroller, on account of special appropriation for relief, \$18,000; stone shop and quarries 31,500 50; cooper shop, 5,085 04; fur shop, 4,302 53; hat shop, 3,156 23; brass shop, 6,194 86; file shop, 13,813 19; weave shops, 8,799 18; toy shop, 343 93; smith shop, 95 97; paint shop, 226 17; convicts,

Tobacco

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deposit account, 196 98; clothing account, 734 50; provision account, 945 90; butch shop, 90 81; house and farm, 424 16; total, \$76,005 19.
The expenditures are for all purposes, for the year commencing October 1, 1845, and ending September 30, both inclusive, are as follows, viz.:

For pay of officers, \$10,047 71; for pay of guards, 10,401; for provisions, 32,047 47; stone shop and quarries, 1,224 11; hospital, 1,405 39; clothing, 6,029 31; furniture, 1,987 83; building and repairs, 916 49; oil and fuel, 7,182 74; discharged convicts, 569 39; incidental expenses, 1,629 27; south shop, 60 09; tobacco, 222 96; postage and stationery, 351 78; convicts' deposit account, 60 73; lunatic convicts, 714 80; on account of Crown water appropriation, 2,026 67; on account of appropriation for repairs, 1,835 24; total, \$113,273 88.

It will be recollectcd that at the date of the last report, there were debts against the prison, amounting, as far as they could be ascertained at that time, to \$10,190 17, and it was upon the supposition that that was the whole amount of indebtedness, that the calculation was made that the cost of supporting the prison had been \$77,476 50, for the year then just closed. Subsequently, however, other bills were presented, and which had not been reported by the former Agent to the Board of Inspectors, making altogether an additional indebtedness of \$2,764 27, which being added to the \$10,190 17 previously stated, and a grand total of \$120,240 77 as the total amount of debts against the prison, September 30, 1845. Of these debts, \$374 41 were contracted in 1843; \$994 47 in 1844; and \$11,336 16 in 1845; of which last-mentioned sum, \$4,122 23 was incurred in that year, before the 21st of May, the time when the present Board of Inspectors came into office.

If these amounts of indebtedness be added to the years to which they respectively belong, the deficiency of the earnings for purposes of support, is, for 1811, \$21,036 65, for 1845, \$19,013 76, and for 1846, 254 19. The deficiency for this last year may be accounted for by the fact, that 25 men, on an average, were engaged in opening a new avenue to one of our quarries, from which, after working six months, they were drawn off, before rendering their labor productive, to work on the reservoir for the Croton water.

The daily cost for each of the convicts during the year, has been 19 cents and 7 mills. The productive male convicts are employed as follows:—

On file contract, for James Horner, 148; at carpet weaving, for John Humphreys, 60; at carpet weaving for Huchelias & Smith; 46; at boots and shoes, for Robert White, 40; on sundry hardware contract, for Wm. J. Buck, 48; hat contract, for Wm. H. White, 25; by suit contract, for Wm. A. White, 49; cooper contract, for Henry B. Hubbard, 41; by contract, for James Spear, 2; at slate painting, for John W. Redfield, 2; in stone shop, stone cutters, barrow-men, and waiters, 30; in State shop, carpenters, 3; in stone shop, smiths and helpers, 6; quarry, 23; on the excavation for the water works, 40; at work on the reservoir, 24; cutting stone for reservoir, 12; total, 600.

Mostly unproductive.—Sick in hospital, 11; waiters and nurses in hospital, 4; kitchen and store-house, cooks, bakers, and waiters, 17; hall laborers, whitewashers, waiters, etc., 16; State shop, makers of small iron clothing, mostly invalids, 5; waiters at female prison, 3; dress house, and east yard and bars, 2; dock, 5; teamsters, 4; waiters in the several shops, quarry, and water-works, 18; cooper at work for State, 2; waiters at the guard-house and in the keepers hall, 2; stone saw-mill, engine-room, and timbers, 5; particular sick, not in hospital, 9; total, 658.

Making in all, productive and unproductive, 758.

We are yet, I am sorry to say, without that necessary concomitant of health and comfort, a full supply of pure and wholesome water.

The introduction of the Croton water has been retarded by many and various difficulties encountered in the progress of the excavations. The average depth of the cut is 234 feet, and in getting down that distance, innumerable small streams of water have been encountered, also beds of quicksand; in addition to that the rocks through which we have had to pass, in most places, have had almost every variety of dip, and it will be at once perceived, that our difficulties have neither been few nor small. But notwithstanding all our embarrassments, 629 feet of the tunnel is already completed, 200 feet nearly low enough, and 110 feet about one-half excavated, leaving but 329 feet more to reach the main conduit. In the construction of the tunnel, regard has only been had to its utility and durability.

At the end of our aqueduct next to the prison, it was deemed advisable to have a reservoir capable of containing about 400,000 gallons, a quantity deemed amply sufficient for any ordinary difficulty likely to occur to the main line of the aqueduct.

Building and Repair.—A new floor in the west ware shop, 36 by 52 feet; a new roof and one new floor, and part of another, say 36 by 50 feet to the west ware shop, a building, 152 feet long, by 36 feet wide. Also a new roof, and two entirely new floors, to the stone shop, for the purpose of adapting it to the business of carpet weaving; this building is 90 feet long by 36 feet wide. Likewise, the back file shop, a building 108 feet long by 23 feet wide, has been roofed with tin. In addition to the above, the workshop at the female prison had had an entire new roof put upon it; this building is 105 feet long, and 23 feet wide. Also an additional room has been partitioned off in the female prison, for a cloth-room and nursery. To the above may be added the erection of a gallery in the west ware shop, for the accommodation of the "sprillers," etc. running across one end, and nearly the whole length of one side of the shop, whereby some 9 or 10 convicts more can be employed in the same room, without any additional expense for their supervision.

The whole expense for the above improvements in labor and materials, is \$2,423 34. There has been an addition to the west ware shop and mill stone shop, 6 feet in height, of the whole length of the former, and 4 feet in height of the whole length of the latter, making 200 cubic yards of cut stone wall, at an expense of \$600; also a new shop, 135 feet long by 36 feet wide, has been commenced.

HIRAM P. ROWEL, Agent.

1846.—KEEPER'S REPORT.

I have always endeavored, with as little delay as possible, to meet every infraction of our discipline, with the kind of punishment the nature of the case and the character of the convict seemed to require; and with a view to improve and elevate his condition, and promote the best interests of the institution.

Experience has strengthened me in my convictions, that a mild, though firm and decided mode of government, is far more effectual, on three-quarters or perhaps seven-eighths of our convicts, both in reforming and enforcing obedience, than any system of severity that has hitherto been practiced in prisons.

The library of books belonging to the male prison numbers about 800 volumes, of which about 195 are in great order, and well adapted to the tastes and capacities of the convicts, and are in constant use. About 225 volumes are excellent selections, but are much defaced by constant wear. The remainder are nearly worn out and unfit for use, and besides, are for the most part devoid of interest, and comparatively unprofitable to the class of readers for whom they are designed.

The effect of the introduction of the use of tobacco upon the discipline was almost immediately manifest. It has diffused a measure of contentment over a large class of our inmates, who had previously been a source of constant uneasiness and anxiety to the prison authorities, and has, I am satisfied, contributed largely to the unusual respect given by the convicts to the regulations and government of the prison during a portion of the past year.

We have 6 male convicts in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, 5 of whom were sent from prison this last year. Two were insane when they were brought to prison, and the other 3 have shown indications of insanity for several years. The physician reports 2 more as confirmed cases of lunacy, and who are, in his opinion, proper subjects for the lunatic asylum. He also reports 9 others as having "occasional proxymas of insanity," but most of the time they are obedient and work very well. They sometimes, however, violate the prison regulations, and it becomes necessary to confine them to their cells during their excitement.

HARMON ELDRIDGE, Keeper.

1846.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have spent a considerable portion of time in personal conversation with the prisoners in their cells, ascertaining their particular states of mind, and adapting instructions to them individually.

I have also visited and conversed with the sick, and with those in solitary confinement, under punishment, and with all newly arrived convicts, in conformity with the rule requiring these duties.

The superintendency of the reading and of the elementary instruction of the illiterate form a very important branch of my duties.

The library, as you are doubtless aware, is wholly inadequate to the wants of the

The experience we have had for a short time of the benefit of a teacher, induces us again to bring the subject before the Legislature.

The Board recommend to the Legislature that some additional improvements are required to be made to the prison buildings, both as regards the safe keeping and accommodation of the prisoners, and to carry out the system of separate confinement. For the want of other rooms, a number of the cells have necessarily to be occupied for store rooms, and other purposes connected with the business of the prison.

The keeper, during the past year, has frequently been obliged to put two convicts in the same cell, thereby defeating one of the principal objects designed in establishing the present institution.

We would recommend that an additional building be erected within the prison yard to contain suitable apartments for the steam-engine, the bake-house, the wash-house, the smith shop rooms for the sick, and the necessary store rooms for the use of the establishment. The erection of such a building would enable us to use all the cells for the confinement of prisoners, and relieve the institution very considerably from the danger of fire, and the unpleasant effluvia which at present exist, and add additional safeguards to the establishment.

EMLEY OLDEN, Secretary.

1846.—KEEPER'S REPORT.

Out of 253 individuals confined during the year, only 15 have required punishment. The only mode in use is partial deprivation of light and food, with the addition of hand and leg irons in aggravated cases.

The number in confinement on the 21st of December, was 167.

Employment.—Chairmaking, 63; weaving, 33; shoemaking, 29; iron and brass workers, 10; making and repairing prison clothing, 5; washing, 2; cooking, 1; baking, 1; tending steam-engine, 1; carpentering, 2; tending heating furnaces, 1; cleaning and making fires, 2; lately received and not put to work, 3; insane and idiotic, 6; in front kitchen, 1; paupers, (incapable of work), 6; refusing to work, 1; total, 167.

The extraordinary health enjoyed by our prisoners, under our mode of confinement, has been the subject of very frequent remark by visitors from other States. It must be attributed in a great degree, to the wholesomeness and sufficiency of the food furnished, which is believed to be much better than at some other prisons, a proper attention to cleanliness, and a sufficient enforcement of industrious habits with all able to work. Every day's experience strengthens my convictions of the importance of the latter to a healthy condition of the prisoners in separate confinement.

J. B. GADDIS, Keeper.

Receipts.—Weaving, \$2,615 66; chairmaking, 8,432 77; cordwainers, 1,818 23; sundries, 1,731 20; interest, 13 49; total, \$14,611 35.
Disbursements.—Furniture, \$1,419 50; provisions, 4,865 69; fuel, 1,641 18; hospital, 236 17; discharged convicts, 297 05; incidental account, 606 10; balance, being gain on the operations of the prison from December 31, 1845, to December 31, 1846, 5,545 66; total, \$14,611 35.

Property.—Amount of inventory, \$14,457 04; cash on hand, 1,169 26; bills receivable, 1,750 15; debts due the prison, 1,383 83; total, \$18,760 28.

Crimes.—Bergen county: assault and battery, 1; Burlington: assault and battery, 1; breaking jail, 1; burglary, 3; larceny, 1; robbery, 1. Cumberland: larceny, 1; Camden: assault and battery, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; larceny, 1; Essex: assault and battery, 3; keeping disorderly house, 2; larceny, 9; manslaughter, 1; misdemeanor, 2. Gloucester: burglary, 1. Middlesex: bigamy, 1; larceny, 2; misdemeanor, 1. Monmouth: burglary, 1; larceny, 2. Morris: assault and battery, 1; burglary, 1; burglary, 3; larceny, 3; misdemeanor, 4; open lewdness, 1. Passaic: assault and battery, 5; breaking jail, 1; burglary, 3; keeping disorderly house, 2. Salem: assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; larceny, 2; open lewdness, 1. Somerset: arson, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; larceny, 3. Sussex: burglary, 3; larceny, 2.

Age.—Under 15, 1; 15 to 20, 16; 20 to 30, 36; 30 to 40, 14; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 4.

Well educated, 3; could read and write, 29; could read, 30; could neither read nor write, 24.

Places of Nativity.—United States, 62; England, 3; Ireland, 7; Germany, 2; Poland, 1; Italy, 1.

1846, pt. 2.

Number on 1st commitment, 55; on 2nd, 16; on 3rd, 3; on 4th, 2.

Previous Occupation.—Barber, 1; Blacksmiths, 4; cabinet and chair makers, 4; carpenter, 1; cooper, 1; farm laborer, 1; glass blower, 1; laborer, 1; household servants, 3; without trades, 37; moulder, 1; paper maker, 1; sailors, 2; shoemakers, 10; steamstress, 1; stone cutter, 1; tailors, 2; weavers, 2.

1846.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The monthly reports embrace all that need be stated of the individual cases of sickness that have occurred in the prison. Nowhere among the same number and kind of men can a better state of health be found. Attention to food, temperature, ventilation and cleanliness; sufficient employment to keep the body well exercised, and the mind occupied; that intercourse with the keepers which does away with the evils of absolute solitude; a companion in the cell in times of sickness; exercise in the open air, when required to remedy the evils of too long a confinement in the cell—all tend to assure that high state of health that has been observed in this prison for some of the past years.

Among the 244 convicts that have been in the prison, during the last 12 months, but one death, (that of a colored woman), has occurred; nor is there at this time any one in the house whose complaint can be considered of a serious character. The convict who died had been originated in mind from the time of her admission, and the result of the case was such as might have been anticipated much sooner than it took place.

Could certain changes be made in the building by which the washing would be done somewhere distant from the corridor, so that the steam would not interfere with the purity of the house, and could the kitchen be detached from the central building, for the like reason, it would remove a great nuisance. Laundry, bake-house and kitchen ought, under no circumstances, be within the same inclosure with the prisoners.

JAMES B. COLEMAN, Physician.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Pennsylvania Penitentiaries, from 1838 to 1846.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

1838.—PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

At the commencement of the year which has just expired, there were confined in this prison 104 subjects, all of whom were males; and at this time there are in confinement 107, of whom 4 are females; 18 of the number having been sentenced for the short term of one year, encourage us to hope that the aggregate number, at the close of the present year, will be diminished much below that of the former. The provisions of the law, in regard to the treatment of the prisoners, have been carried out with all the precision the nature of the case admits.

General health, subordination, industry, docility, and an evident disposition to receive advice and instruction, have prevailed throughout the past year. Many who were unable to read, can now peruse the Bible with facility; and all, as soon as they are received, are placed at useful trades, and we are led to admire with what surprising facility they become proficient in them.

The reason in us is obvious; the total abstraction of their physical and mental powers from all extraneous objects, or conversations with others, by which they might be diverted from their attention to the occupation in hand. This observation applies both to mental and mechanical instruction; and we deem it one of the most striking illustrations of the superiority of the Pennsylvania system over that of any other ever devised for the improvement, and reformation of offenders. They are taught to read; they are taught mechanical arts in their solitary abode with facility. Can we not reach their hearts and make a permanent impression on their morals?

In our last annual report we expressed our conviction that after the expiration of the then current year, no farther demands would be made on the counties for the support of their convicts. Our anticipations have been verified; every county in this penitentiary district having been the past year relieved from all charges for their support; the first instance, we believe, of such a result in Pennsylvania.

The following summary exhibits the profits on the various branches of business conducted in the institution:—Shoemaking, 3,789 53; tailoring, 325 01; carpenter work, Weaving, \$3,514 13; shoemaking, 3,789 53; picking oakum, etc., 703 13; 119 12; blacksmithing, 66 14; silversmithing, 152 70; picking oakum, etc., 703 13; making an aggregate profit of \$3,669 81.

It will become, indeed, if it has not become, necessary, from the decay of the flooring in all the cells of block B, to take them up and replace them with flags of stone as in block A. We trust that it will not be delayed another season, as we have apprehended. As the decay of the wooden floor might prove prejudicial to the health of the more unfortunate objects of our care.

JAMES ANDERSON, President.

1838.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The 1st of January, 1838, found us with 104 inmates, all males; we have received within the year 56, discharged 53, 42 by expiration of sentence, 9 by pardon, and 2 by death, leaving in confinement at this date, 107—103 males and 4 females; showing an increase of three within the year. The system of solitary confinement seems to me to be everything that its most ardent advocates could desire, in comparison with that of aggregated work, flats, and cheap books, I have found the most happy results, by presentation almost entirely the necessity of punishment, which is certainly a most depressing agent to gain. And on examination, it will prove that the progress made in this prison, within the last year, by the introduction of books and slates in the way of education, the most pleasing results will present themselves; and were it in my power to go a little farther, with a reasonable supply of books, I have little doubt but great good might be done, and it almost tempts me to recommend the making of some small charge to visitors, by way of raising a small library for this laudable purpose.

I have never the pleasing satisfaction to report to the board, that I have seen and heard from a number that have been discharged within the year, from this prison, considered themselves as good citizens—three or four of whom I have seen and conversed with; and in asking them how they had been others that were discharged before and after them, within the year, they have answered no—if so, they were not known to them, as they had never seen them while here.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

1838.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

During the year just passed, I was called upon to prescribe for 92 inmates of this prison, and, with the exception of two, who died of chronic inflammation, which had commenced before admission, all have been enabled to return to their appropriate labor. From a great majority of the cases were of a mild character, and cannot with propriety be ascribed either to the discipline of the prison, or to the strictness of confinement. From many years' experience of the effects of solitary confinement, with labor, as illustrated in the Western Penitentiary, I am convinced that it is not generally inimical to the health of the convicts, although it must be conceded that a favorable result need not be expected, unless there is excited a rigid attention on the part of the prisoner to cleanly dress, and a person—free ventilation of the air, and the enforcement of a firm and humane government of the convicts on the part of the officers of the prison. A relaxed discipline, on the contrary, is not only prejudicial to knowledge, but to health. The food, of course, must not only be sufficient in quantity, but in quality, and varied as frequently as a due regard to economy may permit. The daily visits of the physician, as required by a former resolution of the board, has enabled him successfully to compare the first onset of disease, and thereby to diminish, very materially, opportunities for a most morose examination. Of the whole number of convicts received during the year 1838, but eight were discovered to be diseased at the time of their admission. No. 521 was affected with emaciation and general debility, without cough or fever, although on examination after death, his lungs were found extensively ulcerated. No. 508, who, before admission, had been much given to intoxication, was found on reception to be exceedingly listless and stupid. In a short time he was attacked with severe colic, which frequently recurred, and finally, after much suffering, he died, June 1st, of general inflammation of the bowels. On examination of the body there was discovered a real inflammation of the bowels. On examination of the body there was discovered a perforation, of about one inch in diameter, through the coats of the duodenum, besides

other morbid appearances not necessary to detail in this report. These two cases are the whole number that have terminated fatally during the preceding year. There are on the next list at the present time, two cases of hysterical epilepsy, one of "Fistula in ano," and one of bloody tumor or abscess of the knee joint.

Medical Cases in the Western Penitentiary, for 1838.—Asthma, 1, diseased on admission, cured; bilious fever, 3, cured; bloody tumor, 1, under treatment; constipation, mild, 20, cured; constipation, obstinate, 1, cured; bilious colic, 4, cured; cough, 4, cured; catarrhal fever, 5, cured; dyspepsia, 4, cured; diarrhoea, 14, cured; dysentery, severe, 2, cured; enteritis, 1, diseased on admission, died; emaciation, etc., 1, diseased on admission, died; erysipelas, 2, diseased on admission, under treatment; fistula "in ano," 1, diseased on admission, under treatment; hemorrhoids, 1, diseased on admission, under treatment; improved; inflammation of ear, 1, cured; inflammation of eye, 2, cured; ophthalmia, 1, cured; pleurisy, 1, cured; rheumatism, 7, cured; swelling of parotid gland, 1, cured; sore throat, 3, cured; syphilis, 1, diseased on admission, cured; worms, 1, doubtful, cured; three neck, 1, cured.

W. M. F. IRWIN, Physician.

On the 1st of January, 1839, the number of prisoners amounted to 107.

Number received from each County.—Allegheny, 30; Armstrong, 3; Bedford, 4; Beaver, 2; Butler, 1; Clarifield, 1; Crawford, 3; Erie, 10; Fayette, 3; Huntingdon, 4; Indiana, 2; Jefferson, 1; Mercer, 5; Somerset, 5; Venango, 2; Washington, 10; Westmoreland, 6; Warren, 2.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 48; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 7; North Carolina, 2; New York, 9; Connecticut, 2; Massachusetts, 3; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 3; Michigan, 1; Ireland, 12; England, 4; Canada, 4; France, 3; East Indies, 1; Germany, 2.

Term of Sentence.—For 6 months, 2; 18 months, 9; 1 year, 18; 2 years, 14; 3 years and 6 months, 6; 3 years, 16; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 9; 5 years, 3; 6 years, 10; 7 years, 7; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 3; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 4; total, 401 years.

Recommitted under the present system in Pennsylvania, 2.

Crimes.—Murder, 1; adulterage, 19; manslaughter, 6; Assault and battery, with intent to rape, 2; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 2; rape, 3; arson, 6; horse stealing, 16; burglary, 4; highway robbery, 2; robbery, 2; robbing United States' mail, 1; forgery, 1; counterfeiting and passing check, 1; counterfeiting silver coin, 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; forgery, 93; perjury, 1.

Sex.—Males, 103; females, 4.

Age.—Between 10 and 20, 13; 20 to 30, 52; 30 to 40, 20; 40 to 50, 14; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 5.

Profits for the year ending December 31, 1838.—Weaving account, \$3,514 13; shoemaking, 3,789 53; tailoring, 325 01; carpenters, 119 12; blacksmiths, 66 14; silver work, 152 70; picking oakum, 703 13; total, \$5,669 81.

Statement from the Rev. E. Macurdy.

There is a Bible in every cell, and the inmates appeared to read it with interest and some with profit. Some who could not read when they entered the penitentiary, have learned since, through the kind attention of their keepers.

If the inspectors were enabled to bring them under moral culture, by employing some suitable persons well acquainted with human nature, and able to remark that which will effect a cure, who would employ his time in visiting and conversing with them personally, there would be good ground to hope that the results would be salutary.

E. MACURDY.

1839.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

At the date of our last report there were in prison 107, of whom 4 were females. At the present time there are 134, of whom two are females, making an increase of 27 over the amount reported at the time. The manifest encroachments which for many months have prevailed in most branches of business, and the consequent discharge of a large number of persons from the employments by which they had heretofore obtained a living, may in some degree perhaps be chargeable with this increase of moral delinquency. This, however, is but a temporary influence, and will pass away with the return of better times.

In pursuance of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the employment of a moral instructor, the Board of Inspectors, in the month of May, obtained the services of the Rev. Joseph Banks.

JAMES ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM LECKY, } Inspectors.
JOHN IRWIN,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,

1839.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

We have nothing to discourage, but everything to encourage us to persevere in the system of solitary confinement—the conduct of the prisoners being unusually good, with but very few exceptions, for weeks, and even for months, there not being occasion for the slightest punishment.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Number received from each County.—Allegheny, 40; Armstrong, 6; Bedford, 31; Beaver, 7; Butler, 1; Clearfield, 1; Cambria, 1; Crawford, 4; Erie, 22; Fayette, 6; Huntingdon, 7; Indiana, 6; Mercer, 7; Somerset, 5; Venango, 2; Washington, 9; Westmoreland, 4; Warren, 3.

Religions.—Married, 62; unmarried, 64; widows and widowers, 8.

Color.—White males, 112; colored males, 20; white females, 2.

Habits.—Temperate, 17; moderate, 19; intemperate, 23. We were bound and served their time out, 41; were bound and ran away from their masters, 2; were never bound, 91.

Occupations.—Boatmen, 1; laborers, 34; weavers, 5; farmers, 16; barbers, 4; butchers, 2; cabinetmakers, 4; tailors, 3; cooks, 6; wagonmakers, 3; house servant, 1; ers, 2; papermaker, 1; millers, 2; machinist, 1; root doctor, 1; silversmith, ropemakers, 4; papermaker, 1; millers, 2; machinist, 1; shoemakers, 13; engineers, 2; 1; copper plate printer, 1; sailor, 1; tobacconist, 1; shoemakers, 13; porter, 1; L. D. and M. D., 1; housewife, 1; hatter, 1; plasterers, 2; tanner, 1; cooper, 3; blacksmith, 1; foreman, 6; engraver, 1; teacher, 1; stage driver, 1; cooper, 3; osters, 3; printer, 1; soldier, 1; barkeeper, 1; steam doctor, 1.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 61; Germany, 5; Ireland, 11; New York, 13; Massachusetts, 6; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 7; England, 7; Canada, 4; Maryland, 4; Connecticut, 2; East India, 1; Rhode Island, 1; France, 3; Michigan, 1; North Carolina, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Delaware, 1; Alabama, 1.

Term of Sentence.—For 6 months, 11; 10 months, 1; 1 year, 15; 1 year and 3 months, 10; 1 year and 6 months, 14; 1 year and 9 months, 11; 2 years, 33; 2 years and 3 months, 10; 1 year and 6 months, 6; 2 years and 9 months, 2; 3 years, 18; 3 years and 6 months, 4; 4 years, 9; 4 years and 1 month, 1; 5 years, 4; 6 years, 3; 7 years, 6; 8 years, 2; 9 years and 1 month, 1; 10 years, 5; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 5.

Crimes.—Murder, 2d degree, 7; manslaughter, 3; assault and battery with intent to kill, 4; rape, 2; arson, 10; horse stealing, 14; burglary, 6; highway robbery, 2; to kill, 4; rape, 2; arson, 10; horse stealing, 14; burglary, 6; highway robbery, 2; to robbery, 2; robbing United States' mail, 1; counterfeiting and passing check, 5; counterfeiting silver coin, 3; larceny, 70; forgery, 1; larceny, forgery, and receiving stolen goods, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; assisting in larceny jail, 1.

Receipts.—Weaving, \$2,324 67; shoemaking, 2,655 01; caskin picking, etc., 1,255 17; merchandize, 2,762 17; total, \$11,997 02.

Disbursements.—Subsistence, \$9,551 48; stock, 2,445 53; total, \$11,997 02.

1839.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Of the whole number confined in the Western Penitentiary during the year 1839, amounting in all to 191, only 12 pretended to have been temperate; and of the 12, several are known to have had no just claims to sobriety. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, but 3 prisoners have died of disease during the year just preceding, and 2 of deaths, however, 1 other convict is included, who destroyed himself by strangulation. All the fatal cases were colored persons.

From the small proportion of deaths, as compared with the whole number of convicts, may we not infer that solitary confinement, with labor, is not that detestable and cruel system of punishment its enemies have labored so hard to establish? As a medi-

cal man I would say that every skillful and judicious physician would recommend as a means of restoration to health, in his private practice, pretty much the same seclusion and mode of life we are required to enforce in the case of penitentiary patients. The prison diet is simple and wholesome; the labor is moderate and constant; and the person and cell are required to be clean; and the maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise," is rigidly carried out, and certainly tends to make them more healthy than most jails.

No. 529, who died December 30, 1839, had been the terror of the neighborhood in which he lived. Every man with whom he had an encounter he overpowered, and consequently he considered himself un conquerable until he found a master in the Western Penitentiary. From this period he took what is commonly termed the walk, and his mind appeared for a time partially unseated. During this period his eyes were fierce and bloodshot, and he made battle whenever his keepers approached him. Remedial means of every description were obstinately rejected. He kept his bed, ate as usual, coughed occasionally, became emaciated, suffered for a fortnight with diarrhoea, and died. In consequence of disease of my eyes, I was prevented from making a post mortem examination of the body.

Out of 134 prisoners in confinement at the present time, there are but four cases that may be said to require medical attention.

The number and variety of diseases occurring in the Western Penitentiary during the year 1839 were as follows:—

Parotitis, 1, diseased on admission, cured; otitis, 1, diseased on admission, improved; Conjunctivitis, 5, cured; tumors of scalp, 1, diseased on admission, cured; erysipelas tonsillar, 3, cured; cough, 7, three diseased on admission, cured; hemorrhitis, 2, one diseased on admission, cured; pleuritis, 4, cured; pleurodynia, 6, cured; sternalgia, 5, cured; hematemesis, 1, cured; dyspepsia, 5, cured; colica spasmodica, 7, cured; diarrhoea mucosa of biliosa, 42, cured; dysenteria erythraea, 2, cured; enteritis, 1, cured; vermes, 2, one diseased on admission, cured; fibres-sydechus, 5, cured; fibres interitidis, 3, diseased on admission, cured; fibres-synchus, 1, cured; fibres catarrhalis, 7, cured; constipation, mild, 37, cured; constipation, obstinate, 1, cured; psoriasis, 4, three cured and one under treatment; rheumatism, acute and chronic, 20, 12 diseased on admission, cured; spasms of intercostal muscles, 1, cured; gonorrhoea and gleet, 2, diseased on admission, cured; dysuria, 1, cured; emuresis, 1, cured; hirtorrhoids, 3, one diseased on admission, cured; fetula "in ano," 1, diseased on admission, cured by operation; haemorrhoids, 1, diseased on admission, incurable; spinal irritation, 2, epilepsy hysterica, 2, one diseased on admission, one cured, one improved; scald, 2, cured; strangulation, 1, died; marasmus, 1, died.

Those diseases under the heads of dysuria, emuresis, spinal irritation, and spasms of the intercostal muscles, I attribute to the almost irrepressible habit of masturbation, which to some extent still prevails in this prison.

WM. F. IRWIN, Physician.

1839.—MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

72 of the 84 convicts received last year were intertemperate. This proportion, I understand, is usual—over 85 intertemperate out of every 100 convicts. Not a few of this unfortunate class, with all the tokens of sincerity, have frequently declared themselves thankful for their confinement here; because they feel assured it will be the means of rescuing them from the drunkard's miseries.

It has been received this year unable to read. The whole number now in prison of those who cannot read is 2. None have been discharged who could not read but a colored boy, who was sentenced for the brief period of one month.

Out of the aggregate number, 151, 31 had been professors of religion. 8 of these were Roman Catholics, and the remaining 26 had been connected with the several orders of Protestants as follows:—Methodists, 12; Presbyterians, 7; Lutherans, 3; Baptists, 2; Episcopalian, 1. 2 are deists, and 2 atheistical. 21 have professed to be in some degree under the influence of religion.

In 21 cases the moral character appears decidedly improved. Of 47 others, I entertain a reasonable hope of reformation. There are 68 of whose moral characters it is difficult at present to form any estimate, 33 exhibit unfavorable appearances. 4 are hopeless.

All who can read have always the use of a Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, a spelling-book, an arithmetic, and a slate. The other books belonging to the institution,

which even at the late enlargement of the library did not much exceed 100 volumes, are circulated in such a manner as to allow every prisoner a monthly exchange. They will read anything put into their hands, if but to beguile the time; and reading rightly directed, and occasionally illustrated, will often produce the happiest effects.

On Sabbaths, at an early hour of the morning, the following religious exercises have been held in the blocks, alternately, viz.—praise, prayer, reading a portion of the Scriptures, and a short practical exposition of some appropriate passage. The remainder of the morning after service on Sabbath, and the greater part of every other day, are devoted to private and personal conversation to the cells. To misguided men we do not merely liberty to think, but he is expelled by his situation to some sober reflection. This I esteem one of the most valuable objects of the present system of prison discipline in this State, entitling it to pre-eminence. Thousands bring ruin upon themselves by refusing to think. By any means set a man to take now and then an undisturbed, dispassionate consideration of his whole case, in the light of the past and future as well as the present, and you have secured the wedge of separation of solitude, the way is prepared for reaching the understanding and the heart. To men thus secluded, the presence of a moral instructor affords an inviting opportunity to solicit information, to pour out the full cup of their bitter regrets, and to confess their ignorance and guilt.

I cannot omit to notice another advantage which is clearly gained to the cause of morality by separate imprisonment—I mean their absolute ignorance of the person of one another. If communications cannot be entirely prevented, although watchfulness and a judicious arrangement of the men is found to go far towards it—this cannot be absolutely prevented by any existing system, the nearest approximation to the advantage which would be obtained thereby is realized in their inability to recognize one another after being discharged.

The important consequences following from their knowledge or ignorance of one another's features may be illustrated by reference to the case of two individuals now in this penitentiary. These were at one time convicts together in the old State Penitentiary at Philadelphia. One of them after his release having emigrated westward, married a very worthy woman, and conducted himself for eight or nine years in a sober, industrious, and respectable manner. While pursuing this course in the city of Pittsburgh, where he had the management of an extensive manufactory, he was familiarly accosted by a man in the street who asked if he did not remember him. He replied in the negative. The other then gave his name, and was at once recognized as an old prison companion, whom he had not seen before since his discharge. By the instant address of this old penitentiary acquaintance, and by his persuasions and persevering duns, he was enticed first into the tavern, and next to an association with himself in the commission of a burglary, the cause of their present imprisonment. It is perfectly plain that if neither of these men had been able to recognize the other's person, this friendship would not have been formed, nor its present unhappy consequences experienced.

JOSEPH BANKS, Moral Instructor.

1840.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

By a reference to our last annual report, it will be found that there were in confinement on the 1st day of January, 1840, 134 prisoners, consisting an increase over the former year of 27 subjects. At the date of our present communication there were 139; showing an increase of only 5 during the year. But when we revert to the fact, that a larger number during the year have become the subjects of Executive clemency than for any like period heretofore, we are forced to the conclusion there has been but very little, if any, diminution of crime in the Western Penitentiary district; and but for the interposition of the Governor, the increase would have been within a fraction of the former year.

From all the facts and observations that we have been able to collect and form, it is the opinion of the Board of Inspectors, therefore, that a general increase of from 17 to 20 may be annually looked for, for the time to come, and compels us once again to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the necessity of immediately commencing the construction of an additional block of cells, which cannot fail to be required for the accommodation of the increasing numbers as soon as they can possibly be completed. The work can be executed on better terms than at any preceding period. We have no hesitation in saying it ought to be forthwith commenced; and not postponed until

the evil is upon us, and the officers of the prison compelled to crowd the prisoners together, in violation of the existing laws. It is by no means an agreeable office for the Inspectors to urge additional expansion at this season of pecuniary scarcity; but the necessity of the case demands of them to place the subject before you in proper season; that the public good may receive no detriment at their hands.

We have been happy again in having it in our power to report, notwithstanding the past year has been a year of uncommon depression in every branch of trade and industry, that in the business relations of the prison, we have prospered beyond our hopes at the commencement of the year. The aggregate profit from the labor of convicts, exceeding by several thousand dollars the necessary charges for their maintenance, and thus relieving every county in the district from all expense.

JAMES ANDERSON, President,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM LECKY,
JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr. Secretary. } Inspectors.

1840.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

We have here passed through another year without the necessity of resorting to that cruelty so much practiced in the congregated system. We have scarcely had occasion for the slightest punishment, and if under the system of solitary confinement, with mildness, firmness, kindness and justice, there would, indeed, be occasion to resort to such cruelty, and will never fail to produce a powerful effect on the mind of the convict.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Ages.—From 10 to 20, 22; 20 to 30, 33; 30 to 40, 25; 40 to 50, 16; 50 to 60, 34; 60 to 70, 4.

Race.—Males, 135; females, 4.

Recommended under present system in Pennsylvania, 4.

Relations.—Married, 62; unmarried, 66; widows and widowers, 11.

Color.—White males, 118; white females, 4; colored males, 17.

Haziness.—Temperate, 10; moderate, 17; intemperate, 112. Were bound and served their time out, 41; were bound and ran away from their masters, 14; were never bound, 84.

Places of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 61; Germany, 6; Ireland, 13; New York, 13; Massachusetts, 6; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 7; England, 6; Canada, 3; Maryland, 6; Connecticut, 2; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; France, 5; Michigan, 1; Delaware, 1; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 1.

Term of Sentence.—For 6 months, 3; 1 year, 10; 1 year and 1 month, 9; 1 year and 3 months, 9; 1 year and 6 months, 18; 2 years, 24; 2 years and 3 months, 2; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 2 years and 9 months, 2; 3 years, 20; 3 years and 6 months, 6; 4 years and 4 months, 2; 4 years and 1 month, 1; 5 years, 8; 5 years, 6; 7 years, 6; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 3; 12 years, 2.

Crimes.—Murder, second degree, 6; manslaughter, 3; assault and battery with intent to kill, 5; luggery, 1; arson, 8; horse stealing, 15; burglary, 12; highway robbery, 1; robbery, 4; incestuous adultery, 1; counterfeiting and passing check, 3; counterfeiting silver coin, 4; larceny, 63; forgery, 16; larceny, forgery and receiving stolen goods, 2; receiving stolen goods, 2; for assisting to break jail, 1; conspiracy, 2; *Previous Occupations.*—Beastmen, 3; laborers, 43; weavers, 3; farmer, 1; barbers, 3; cabinetmaker, 1; tailor, 1; cooks, 6; wagonmakers, 2; whitesmith, 1; ropemakers, 3; papermaker, 1; millers, 3; machinist, 1; ship-carpenters, 2; silversmith, 1; copper plate printer, 1; tobacconists, 6; shoemakers, 14; engineer, 1; fisherman, 1; hatters, 2; plasterers, 2; upholsterer, 1; porter, 1; blacksmiths, 3; foremen, 5; teacher, 1; cooper, 4; carriers, 3; printer, 1; soldiers, 4; bookkeepers, 2; steam doctor, 1; race rider, 1; tailors, 1; carrier, 1; wagoner, 1; grocer, 1; book-keeper, 1; harnessmaker, 1.

Receipts.—By weaving, \$3,120 20; shoemaking, 5,205 26; oakum picking, etc., 1,391 72; merchandise, 3,294 05; total, \$13,011 23.

Disbursements.—To subsistence, \$9,238 64; stock, 3,272 59; total, \$13,011 23. JAMES ALEXANDER, Clerk.

1840.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

On the first day of January, 1840, there were on the sick list six males and one female, a case of epilepsy, since discharged in good health. To the above number have been added forty-four cases, making in all fifty individuals who have been precluded from work, by reason of sickness, during the past year. Fifty-five other convicts took, occasionally, some mild cathartic medicine; but in none of the latter class did the sickness require an exemption from the ordinary labor of the prison.

I think the conviction is forced upon us, that our Pennsylvania system of solitary confinement, with labor, is more conducive than imprisonment to the health of the persons confined. In regard to the Western Penitentiary, I may say, without boasting, that as to health, police, discipline, and general management, it may not unfavorably be compared with any other establishment of a similar nature in the United States.

Diseases of Prisoners contracted previous to admission, and the result of Treatment.—Whites: Asthma, 2, old age and disease of heart, improved; rheumatism, 1, exposure, cured; do, 1, syphilis and mercury, cured; do, 1, severe fall, cured; do, 1, intemperance and exposure, cured; intermitting fever, 4, cause, marsh miasm, cured; liability to insanity, 1, fracture of skull, improved; idiosyncrasy, 1, exposure, cured; gout, 1, gonorrhoea, cured; bubo, 2, tues venerea, cured; gonorrhoea, 1, impurity of connection, cured; chancre, 2, lues venerea, cured; dyspepsia, 1, gormaulding, cured; cancer of testicle, intemperance and exposure, died; opacity of cornea, 1, visual, improved; itch, 1, filthiness, cured. Colored: parrotid ophthalmia, 1, scrofula, improved; scrotal hernia, 1, heavy lifting, improved. Total, 24.

Diseases of Prisoners contracted in Prison, their Causes and the results of Treatment.—Whites: Rheumatism, 3, dampness of cell from scrubbing, and carelessness, cured; quincy, 3, do, do., cured; hemorrhoids, 2, sedentary position, cured; gastro-enteritis, 1, over-eating, laziness, etc., cured; dyspepsia, 1, torpor of liver, cured; cholera morbus, 1, liable to overflow of bile, cured; dementia, 1, masturbation, improved; do, do., 1, relieved; do, do., 1, cured; epilepsy, 1, do., cured; cholica spasmodica, 1, do., cured; irregular appetite, 1, do., cured; neuralgia of scalp, 1, unknown, cured; leucopis, 1, do., cured. Colored: Pulvis pulmonalis, 1, scrofula, improved; catarrhal fever, 1, dampness of wash-house, cured; ophthalmia, 1, unknown, cured; pneumonia, 2, careless ventilation, cured; diarrhoea, 1, heat of weather, cured; lumbago, 1, masturbation, cured; dyspepsia, 1, do., cured. Total, 26.

From the foregoing, that of twenty-four white and colored prisoners who entered in a diseased condition, one died, four are reported as improved, and nineteen restored to health. Of the twenty-six white and colored prisoners who contracted their diseases while in prison, all were restored to health except two, who were left in an improved condition. The only cases of alienation of mind that originated in prison, were, without any kind of doubt, ascribable to self-abuse, still too prevalent here as in all other public institutions of this and every other country. Moral, medical, and dietetic treatment, however, seldom fail to restore them to health.

WM. F. IRWIN, Physician.

1841.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The unflinching honor of first introducing into her criminal code the moral culture and reformation of the guilty belongs exclusively to Pennsylvania. Higher objects than the mere punishment of the malefactor grace her statute books. With the hand of heaven-descending charity, she has combined with her places of penance and punishment, hospitals for the treatment of moral diseases—kindness and encouragement, with moral and religious instruction, are uniformly extended to such as evince a disposition to amend their lives, and every incentive to thorough reformation are inseparable objects of her system. The inculcation of industry and regularity, and the sobriety and temperance which are forced upon the inmates of our prisons, by our system, insensibly grow into fixed habits of life, and however unpleasant their abode and their restraints may have been, the greater portion of those who have had these virtues forced upon them, cannot but look back with gratitude upon the institution, and will certainly more respect those laws by which they have been chastened in mercy, and saved perhaps from utter wretchedness and destruction.

With regard to the business relations of the prison, we have the satisfaction to state that the profits amount to \$1,745 73 over all the expenses for clothing, subsistence, fuel, light, and all other necessities, thereby effecting a clear saving to the respective counties named, as follows:—

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Amount of Expenses of the Convicts for each County in the District for the past Year, and accounted for by Labor.—Allegheny, \$3,712 41; Armstrong, 109 07; Bedford, 336 87; Beaver, 452 54; Clayton, 57 67; Cambria, 307 48; Crawford, 563 35; Erie, 1,082 79; Fayette, 591 24; Huntingdon, 489 90; Indiana, 167 21; Mercer, 286 15; Somerset, 361 72; Venango, 259 16; Washington, 671 39; Westmoreland, 332 09; Warren, 242 20; Green, 262 76; Allegheny, 26 63; total, 10,304 80.

In concluding this report, we feel it to be due to the officers and subordinates, to say; and another year's experience on the part of the commonwealth and the prisoners their former convicts in the immediate benefits derived by the subjects of our promotion of a policy which has so much to commend it.

JAMES ANDELISSON, President,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM LECKY,
JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary.

Inspectors.

1841.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

On the first day of January, 1841, we had in confinement 139 inmates—135 males and 4 females. We have received within the year 90, and discharged 66—54 by expiration of sentence, 7 by pardon, and 7 by death; leaving in confinement, January 1, 1842, 161—129 males and 2 females; showing an increase of 22 within the year. Of and 1 colored female.

The whole number of prisoners received from the opening of the prison, July 31, 1826, to the 1st of January, 1842, is 246. Of these, 692 were white males, 120 colored males; 15 white females, and 19 colored females. The conduct of the prisoners for salience; showing still, I think, our great advantage of the slightest punishment of any other State; and I am still of the opinion that, with proper management, carried out with firmness, mildness, kindness, and justice, there will seldom, indeed, be occasion to resort to the cruelties practiced in other prisons.

We have manufactured in the past year, 55,919 yards of cloth, 892 pairs of boots, 7,441 pairs of shoes, and picked 29 tons of oakum.

We have now 161 convicts, with 170 cells.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Relations.—Married, 71; unmarried, 79; widows and widowers, 11; total, 161. *Color.*—White males, 139; white females, 1; colored males, 20; colored females, 1; total, 161.

Habits.—Temperate, 13; moderate, 13; intemperate, 135; total, 161. Were bound, and served their time out; 50; were bound, and run away from their masters, 18; were never bound, 93; total, 161.

Occupations.—Bakers, 10; laborers, 47; weavers 7; barbers, 2; cabinetmaker, 1; tailors, 5; cooks, 7; wagonmaker, 1; whitesmith, 1; ropemakers, 3; papermaker, 1; tobacconists, 4; shoemakers, 14; engineer, 1; fisherman, 1; copper plate printer, 1; upholsterer, 1; drover, 1; porter, 1; blacksmiths, 3; fergemans, 5; sailmaker, 2; coopers, 3; ostlers, 3; printers, 1; soldiers, 3; fergemans, 5; sailmaker, 1; baker, 1; distillers, 2; wagoners, 4; miners, 2; harnessmaker, 1; portrait painter, 2; stone cutters, 2; attending state stable, 1; play-actor, 1; doctor, 1; bricklayer, 1; brewer, 1; brick-maker, 1.

1842.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In connection with this branch of our subject, we feel it to be our duty to resist the impression which is attempted to be made on the public mind, that the system of solitary labor and confinement is prejudicial to mental health. On the contrary, our observation leads to an entirely different conclusion. The very abstraction from external and worldly objects which the inmates of our prisons are compelled to endure, acts as a stimulus to their mental qualifications; and in a report to your honorable bodies on

a former occasion, we noticed not only the rapid proficiency of the uneducated in learning to read, and in the acquisition of knowledge on moral and religious subjects, but the surprising facility with which in their state of seclusion they acquired the various mechanical trades to which their labor was applied; and we have great satisfaction in stating that our observations since then have confirmed the impressions then reported on this item of objection to our system. Those facts we think are conclusive, and sufficiently controversial the visionary abstractions arched in aid of their theory on this important point.

Another objection we would briefly notice: That the bodily health of the prisoners, in the state of seclusion to which they are consigned, is thereby impaired to a greater extent than by exposure to the labor. On this topic, statistics of the mortality in our prisons have been compared with those in the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, as evidence to support their position. Whatever may be the fact as regards our sister institution, we take upon ourselves to deny the applicability of the arguments to this prison; and from a careful examination of the mortality with, whatever its relative comparison may be to others, we can readily trace the excess, if any there be, to infirmity of constitution, and origin of disease, anterior to their admission within our walls; and we doubt not as regards the Eastern Penitentiary, on which their argument is based, may be traced to like causes. We cannot admit that solitary confinement with mitigated labor, which is, in other words, only forcible exercise, the free admission of air, and temperature regulated at pleasure by the inmate of a cell, and a reasonable degree of the light of day, varied by access to the Holy Scriptures and treatises on moral and religious subjects, connected with the diurnal visits of a pious and upright moral and religious instructor, is a position that can be regarded as unfavorable to the health of body or mind.

With regard to the business relations of the prison, we have the satisfaction to state that the profits of the year amount to \$4,149 36 over all the expenses for clothing, fuel, subsistence, light, and all other necessities; thereby effecting a clear saving to the respective counties of the district as follows:—Allegheny, \$3,351 64; Armstrong, 75 10; Bedford, 540 03; Beaver, 516 27; Butler, 125 95; Clarion, 34 93; Cambria, 479 23; Crawford, 510 29; Erie, 653 91; Fayette, 726 61; Huntingdon, 391 92; Potter, 55 83; Indiana, 249 84; Mercer, 179 03; Somerset, 292 05; Venango, 218 20; Washington, 538 13; Westmoreland, 435 67; Warren, 172 89; Green, 107 51; McKean, 37 09; Clearfield, 40 67; total, \$9,895 15.

In pursuance of the act of Assembly of last session, the Board of Inspectors have appropriated \$5,000 out of the past profits of labor, to the construction of a new block of cells, which the gradually increasing number of prisoners almost as will soon be required.

JAMES ANDERSON, President,	} Inspectors.
BENJAMIN DARRINGTON,	
WILLIAM LECKEY,	
JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer,	
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary,	

1842.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

It affords me pleasure to report to the Board a diminution of crime within this penitentiary for the past year. We have now in confinement 162 convicts—159 males and 4 females. We have received 69 within the year, and discharged 67—46 by expiration of sentence, 10 by pardon, and 5 by death. This shows an increase over the previous year of 2, yet we have received 21 less than in 1841, 11 less than in 1840, and 16 less than in 1839.

The conduct and health of the prisoners for the past year have been good, rarely indeed giving occasion to the slightest punishment, showing still the great advantage of the Pennsylvania system over that of congregated labor, as practiced in other States. We have manufactured in the past year 51,911 yards of cloth, 1,181 pairs of boots, 8,904 pairs of shoes, and packed 11 tons of oakum.

Of the 69 prisoners admitted within the past year, 10 report themselves as temperate, 4 moderate drinkers, and 54 intemperate.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Number of Convicts from each County.—Allegheny, 55; Armstrong, 1; Bedford, 11; Beaver, 9; Butler, 2; Clearfield, 1; Cambria, 5; Clarion, 1; Crawford, 8; Erie, 12;

1846, pt. 2.

Fayette, 13; Green, 2; Huntingdon, 7; Indiana, 5; Mercer, 3; Somerset, 5; Venango, 2; Washington, 10; Westmoreland, 9; Warren, 2; total, 163.
Ages.—From 10 to 20, 22; 20 to 30, 65; 30 to 40, 29; 40 to 50, 15; 50 to 60, 38; 60 to 70, 3.

Of the whole number of convicts in prison on the 31st July, 1843, 159 were males and 4 females, 162 married, 91 unmarried, and 10 widows and widowers. 136 white moderate, and 23 intemperate. 51 were bound and served their time out, 21 were bound and ran away.—Pennsylvania, 67; Germany, 12; Ireland, 10; New York, 15; Massachusetts, 4; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 12; England, 9; Canada, 2; Maryland, 9; Connecticut, 1; Rhode Island, 2; France, 3; Michigan, 1; Delaware, 1; Ohio, 4; Kentucky, 2; Scotland, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; South Carolina, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 6 months, 1; 1 year, 20; 1 year and 1 month, 2; 1 year and 3 months, 6; 1 year and 6 months, 26; 1 year and 8 months, 1; 2 years, 34; 2 years and 3 months, 3; 2 years and 6 months, 6; 2 years and 9 months, 1; 3 years, 16; 3 years and 1 month, 1; 3 years and 3 months, 3; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 3 years and 9 months, 1; 4 years, 4; 4 years and 3 months, 1; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years and 9 months, 1; 5 years, 11; 6 years, 3; 7 years, 10; 8 years, 5; 9 years, 2; 10 years, 6; 11 years, 1; 12 years, 1.

Previous Occupation.—Housewife, 1; plasterer, 2; porter, 1; cook, 6; laborer, 49; papermaker, 1; blacksmith, 3; wagners, 4; coopers, 4; harknesser, 1; soldier, 1; miner, 1; merchant, 1; weavers, 4; hatter, 1; tailors, 4; carriers, 2; fisherman, 1; ship-carpenters, 2; clerks, 3; boatmen, 15; upholsterer, 1; harnessmaker, 1; saddle-maker, 1; lockers, 2; portrait painters, 2; stage driver, 1; attendant sugar stable, 1; 1; doctors, 3; brass and silver plater, 1; pollers, 2; stonecutters, 2; painter, 1; sailor, 1; teacher, 1; brewer, 1; foreman, 2; skin dresser, 1; glomemaker, 1; brick-veller, 1; clock and watchmaker, 1; coal digger, 1; butcher, 1; waiter, 1; iron Crimer.—Murder, 2nd degree, 7; manslaughter; assault and battery with intent to kill, 8; burglary; 4; arson, 10; horse stealing, 9; larceny, 23; robbery and assault with a deadly weapon, 12; forgery, 4; counterfeiting silver coin, 1; larceny, 2; stealing United States' mail, 1; embezzling from letters in post office, 1; rape, 1; 1; 1.

Receipts.—Washing, \$3,112 87; shoe-making, 5,903 77; oakum picking, 1,585 25; merchandise, 3,643 92; total, \$14,255 01.
Disbursements.—Subsistence, \$9,895 15; stock, 4,449 86; total, \$14,355 01.

1842.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The aggregate amount of sickness in the prison for 1842 corresponds pretty nearly with that experienced in 1841, although the number of fatal cases are three less than that of 1841. The following contains all that is necessary to explain the character of many 29, No. 795, yellow, aged 31, of consumption; March 10, No. 658, white, aged 21, of consumption; May 17, No. 646, aged 40; November 18, No. 753, yellow, aged 21, of consumption.

Of the above 5 cases of death from consumption, 4 (3 white and 1 colored) are included in the Journal of Health as having been received on admission to the prison in that of 1841.

All the fatal cases of the present year in this institution have resulted from, more or less, structural disease of the respiratory apparatus, and in a majority of cases, associated with, in a greater or less degree with organic and functional derangements of the liver and bowels. It may be deemed proper to remark, that but two cases, real or pretended, doubtfully a case of simulated mania, and has given a good deal of trouble to the officers of the prison.

The case of No. 821 would most probably have terminated fatally in prison before this, but for the timely exercise of the executive clemency, which was recommended by the Warden and the Board of Inspectors.

WM. F. IRWIN, Physician.

1842.—MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

As to our mode of punishment, the design of all equitable and benevolent governments is to secure the rights and happiness of the community, by those means least burdensome to the government, and most beneficial to those who may violate its laws and suffer their penalties. A judicious association of the means of reformation with the punishment of crime, has long been a subject of great solicitude, through its application is of recent date. The first step towards the recovery of our social and political life must be preceded by the study of the principal question on *prison discipline*, now in debate throughout the civilized world, is the comparative advantages of the social and solitary systems. That each mode has some advantages peculiar to itself, none will dispute. And as man cannot be divorced of his moral relations, neither can those circumstances and influences, which he is surrounded. Morality and religion, though of divine origin, are in themselves modified, retarded, or promoted, by all the incidents of human life.

Let us now survey a few of the advantages of the fellow-prisoners and former associates prisoners separate from and ignorant of the fellow-prisoners and former associates in infamy and crime. This alone effects much; because even a limited prison canteen is ruinous in all other life, especially to the young and inexperienced offenders. This system also exempts the convicts from the cold or curious gaze of visitors in general, and especially that of their former accomplices or abettors in crime. Under our regulations, convicts have the division of their time at discretion, devoting a portion to labor, study, or recreation, as health and inclination may dictate or require. This privilege is of vast importance to persons whose conditions make relaxation requisite for both body and mind, at times which it could not be allowed under any other system. Solitary confinement produces those jealousies and envious feelings, which could not be prevented by any other mode. It affords to all the officers of the prison, and especially to the *Moral Instructor*, favorable opportunities to impart instruction for and especially to the mental, moral, and religious improvement of all without interruption or embarrassment, which could be seldom imparted advantageously on the social plan. Every experienced Christian pastor knows, that members of the same family seldom speak freely of their religious feelings or experience in the presence of their associates, as freely they would with their teacher alone, or with such less virtuous convicts who are too timid to hazard the risk of not being believed. Although public preaching is performed under some real, and other apparent disadvantages, yet these principally relate to the pleasure and not to the utility of those services; because, however desirable it may be, it is not indispensable that a speaker and his hearers should see each other during the act, and non-conformity to duties of obligation to divine, rather than human authority; and we are not found attempting to coerce men in religious duties. And even when a reproof or punishment is required, which is very seldom, it need only be known to those concerned.

The officers are enabled almost entirely to dispense with those severe punishments, the prevalence requires where the pride or obsequy of offenders is sustained by the prevalence or coexistence of hardened felony-prisoners. This is a matter of vast importance to the humanity, morality, and happiness of both officers and prisoners. The objection of the writer, and he has become firmly persuaded that the health of the nation is now better preserved and more uniformly than it was in the midst of their liberty and their vices. That constitutions already seriously impaired, should sink under the weight of the disease, is apparent to all; but we may not make our cells accountable for health destroyed before they were entered by their unwholesome inmates. That confinement for a few years does not necessarily impair the mental faculties of the mind, is amply demonstrated by the facility with which almost all who are of proper age, and otherwise competent, attain to proficiency in mechanical business, which they did not previously understand, and the mental improvement with which a majority of them are distinguished. It would not be supposed that a felon could pass the *harrows of the earth*, or undergo any suspension connected with his trial and conviction, and come to us without some degree of buoyancy of spirits of which he might have been possessed in the brighter days of liberty or respectability. Yet this institution would suffer nothing in the result, were it possible to present an accurate exhibit of rigor of intellects received and discharged. That the system is productive of moral good, might be ascertained from various considerations, which need not here be named. The well known

fact, that recommissions are very rare among those whose sentence are of medium length, speaks volumes in favor of the efforts of this State to reform the vicious. That greater certainty in the detection and less severity in the prosecution of offenders, would still be an improvement in this department of our mild and vigorous government we are confident.

The plan of operation during the year just closed, has been, with rare exceptions, for the *Instructor* to spend about two hours in the forenoon, and the same in the afternoon of each business-day in the week, in visiting successively all the inmates, for the purpose of faithful and affectionate conversation with each person, on those topics relating to their present and future temporal and spiritual welfare, and to aid those who require assistance to visit those who are unable to do so. These visits are made once or twice every week, for the purpose of giving them lessons. In prosecuting our arduous work, we have been dependent for the facilities of instruction upon the benevolence of the age, and take pleasure in reporting, that through the prompt liberality of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburg heretofore, and recently of the State Bible Society of Pennsylvania, we have been well supplied with Bibles and Testaments; and also, that the Female Protestant Episcopal Prayer-Book Society of Pennsylvania have furnished us a liberal supply of the Book of Common Prayer, the psalms and hymns of which are used in public worship in the prison, every Sabbath morning. Ten thousand pages of religious tracts were presented to us by the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York; together with various volumes and miscellanies, from Mr. Isaac Harris of Pittsburg, and other private individuals, for all of which we tender the proper acknowledgments in behalf of those in bonds.

NATH. CALLENDER, Moral Instructor.

1843.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In the theory of our criminal jurisprudence, the high and truly beneficent principle has been adopted, that punishment is to be inflicted by fallible man on his fellow-creature, not merely in terror, but in love. Imprisonment, with its accompaniments of hardships and privations, is considered in the light of moral penance; not deterred in vengeance, and stripes, and blows, for the satisfaction of the State, but imposed for the good of the offender, to afford the means of restraint from the further commission of crime, and to lead the transgressor to repentance and to reformation.

What extent these results could be carried, was a proper regard to economy in its process, was, of course, in its outset, a matter of experiment; at no period, however, was it contemplated, that the product of convict labor would become a source of revenue beyond the necessary outlays for its support. A near approximation of the avails of labor to the expense, was the most that could be reasonably expected from the separate and solitary confinement of prisoners; repentance, reformation, and encouragement to return to the bosom of society, with minds renewed and hearts resolved to pursue a new and better course of life, is and has been the great object thus far of our system. That any particular system of prison discipline will be available in producing these desirable results, on the entire mass of those whose evil practices constrain them to the abode of a prison, it is vain to hope. But that the Pennsylvania system, carried out as it should be, and as we flatter ourselves it has been in the Western Penitentiary, affords us no room to question its superiority in everything that claims the regard and consideration of the true humane and benevolent observer.

The principles, precepts, and practice of our holy religion are assiduously inculcated; the ignorant and unlettered are taught to read and to write; the idle employed at moderate labor; and such as have no trades, instructed in some useful employment, suited to their genius and constitution. The youthful novice in crime is separated from the old and hardened offender, all kept separate from each other. And although, from the nature of things, it is next to impossible to prevent the passage of sound, and by an effort in contiguous cells they may be able to hear imperfectly each other's voice, yet they cannot become acquainted with each other's features, or in that way, after the period of their confinement, recognize their nearest fellow-prisoner. Every possible care is had to cleanliness; wholesome and abundant provisions are supplied with regularity. The air and light of heaven are freely and sufficiently admitted. Their health is watched over with untiring attention; and religious comfort and consolation are administered without stint to all.

JAMES ANDERSON, President,
WILSON McCANDLESS,
WILLIAM LECKY,
K. M. MORRIS, D. Treasurer,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary.

} Inspector.

1843.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

You will perceive a decline in our business for the past year, which may be accounted for by a suppression in part of our manufacturing operations, caused by the dullness of sales, and depreciated prices of manufactured articles.

Satisfactory as our financial condition has heretofore been, we have, I conceive, much higher reasons to rejoice at the happy influence produced in the minds and habits of our inmates of this prison, as evinced by their conduct and industry; many have been inmates of this prison, and have watched for several years; our habits since their discharge, some we know, and have watched for several years; and although a few have returned, yet a greater part have shown a decided disposition to improve, by salutary lessons given them here. The result, thus far, has compensated for the sacrifices incurred for the purpose of carrying the system into operation; but to encourage us to persevere in the good work, which affords, as I believe, the most efficient means which human intelligence has yet devised, of protecting the novice in crime from contamination by the more hardened and depraved, and of reforming, at the same time, a large proportion of both these offenders, a close personal observation of all the prisoners who have been admitted into the penitentiary, convinces me that, with few exceptions, they were all ignorant and much-robbed people; thrust into society without learning, without moral training, without habits of industry, or trades to qualify them to gain an honest living, and if he wandered at that season or later, they become offenders against the laws, and the unhappy inmates of a prison! No class is so entirely neglected as our colored population, hence it is we see so large a proportion of this class among the convicted. Intemperance and crime pursue the ignorant. Of the 69 received within the past year, 53 report themselves intemperate, 11 temperate, and 5 moderate drinkers.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Number of Convicts from each County.—Allegheny, 49; Armstrong, 2; Bedford, 7; Beaver, 17; Butler, 17; Clearfield, 2; Crawford, 2; Erie, 6; Green, 9; Huntingdon, 1; Indiana, 6; Mercer, 4; Somerset, 2; Venango, 2; Washington, 3; Westmoreland, 2; Warren, 9; Clarion, 2; Fayette, 12; total, 148.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 67; Germany, 3; Ireland, 10; New York, 15; Rhode Island, 2; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; England, 9; Canada, 1; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 4; New Jersey, 2; France, 3; Michigan, 1; Delaware, 1; Ohio, 4; Kentucky, 1; Rhode Island, 2; France, 3; Michigan, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; S. Carolina, 1; Texas, 1; Males, 143; females, 5.

Age.—From 10 to 20 years, 24; 20 to 30, 42; 30 to 40, 27; 40 to 50, 15; 50 to 60, 39; 60 to 70, 1.

Relations.—Married, 43; unmarried, 91; widows and widowers, 14.

Color.—White males, 123; white females, 20; colored males, 20; colored females, 3.

Habits.—Temperate, 14; moderate, 10; intemperate, 124.

Were bound, and served their time out, 46; were bonded, and ran away after their masters, 33; were never bonded, 75.

Crimes.—Murder, 2nd degree, 7; manslaughter, 2; burglary, 2; arson, 8; horse stealing, 7; burglary, 19; robbery and burglary, 3; counterfeiting silver coin, 1; coin-stealing, 4; receiving stolen goods, 4; receiving stolen goods, 4; uttering and passing checks, 4; larceny, 68; forgery, 6; passing counterfeit notes, 4; conspiracy, 2; passing counterfeit notes, 5; obtaining United States' mail, 1; embezzling, 1; passing counterfeit notes, 5; robbery, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; from postoffice, 1; rape, 2; robbery, 1; assault and battery, with intent to rape, 1; assault and battery, 1.

1843.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Abdominal dropsy, 1; functional derangement of liver, 2; chronic diarrhoea, with indigestion, 1; scrofula, 1; neuralgia of stomach, 1.

Experience teaches us that the very same diseases which exist among, or operate upon, our citizens generally, produce the very same effects (more or less) upon the convicts.

The following list will exhibit the number of deaths in 1843, which exceed by one those of 1842:—

Died.—March 2, 1, yellow, aged 14, of apoplexy; April 18, 1, white, aged 25, of hæmoptoe; June 1, 1, yellow, aged 16, of nervous fever; June 20, 1, white, aged 27, of dropsy; August 26, 1, white, aged 28, of consumption; October 17, 1, black, aged 19, of scrofula.

The last patient is reported upon the journal as entering in good health, and the

cause, or causes inducing so extensive, violent, and speedily fatal case as this proved to be, is rather difficult to explain.

Below you have those now under treatment, with their several diseases, thought to involve serious consequences, namely:—

Scrofula, contracted in the prison, 1; bronchitis, contracted in the prison, 1; partial paralysis, contracted in the prison, 1; consumption, entered diseased, 2; scrofula, entered diseased, 1.

With the exception of the cases just cited, the prison is now in as healthy a condition as at any period of the year; constipation constituting the principal complaint.

To satisfy your minds, as well as the minds of the public, and oppose the arguments urged against the system of solitary confinement adopted by this State, as tending to engender mental disease and bodily infirmities, I would refer you back for the last five years. On the first of January, 1839, there was in the prison 134 convicts; and the aggregate number received since then, is 391, in all 255. Out of this number 21 deaths have occurred, making an average of 4 per cent. on the scale of fatality.

J. H. SMITH, Physician.

1843.—MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

The avidity with which the convicts embrace the favor of books of instruction and wholesome certainties, and even their limited task of labor, not only to beguile the tedious hours of solitude, but also for improvement, is not only conservative of mental and physical health, but is all favorable to their moral and religious culture, and serves to encourage those who labor for their good. We have had an ample supply of the Holy Scriptures, and the Book of Common Prayer, furnished. Our supply of school books has been principally procured with the donation of visitors—while we have been indebted to benevolent individuals for a limited supply of other reading matter. To which have been added frequent parcels of religious tracts and temperance publications, from Mr. Isaac Harris, the prisoner's thoughtful friend. Were the demand for miscellaneous books more generally known, and properly considered, it might be amply supplied from the libraries of the benevolent thus appropriating their surplus volumes. Of 70 convicts received this year, 13 were unable to read when committed. All of whom, except 2 under medical attendance, are endeavoring to learn, and some of them are making proficiency. Of those discharged during the year just closed, 19 could not read when they entered prison. These, with one exception, had learned to read, some of them but tolerably, others with ease and accuracy. The instructor has devoted as much time to teaching, reading, writing, and the simple rules of arithmetic, as appeared to him compatible with his moral and ministerial obligations to the institution.

NATH. CALLENDER, Moral Instructor.

1844.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In presenting our annual report to the Legislature, we again congratulate you upon the complete success attending the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline. Fiercely attacked as it has been, upon the gratuitous assumption that it partook more of the barbarism of former ages than the mild and benevolent usages of modern Christendom, an experience of twenty years has proved the fallacy of these philippics, and illustrated its benefits and tested its results.

An associate system of labor never can be conducive to reformation. The inmate never can be improved by intercourse with the hardened convict; and although they may both be watched with untiring vigilance by discreet overseers, yet the practiced criminal will communicate his baneful vices by more than sympathetic influence, to the tender and susceptible mind of the youthful offender.

It is true that under the separate system, the criminal has no communication other than that which he enjoys with the officers and inspectors of the penitentiary, but this very seclusion brings his mind to the contemplation of his former misdeeds, which is the first step towards a genuine amendment of life.

We cite instances within our present observation, of men who entered this penitentiary without a trade, and with little or no education, who are now moral and respectable members of the community in which they live, pursuing their avocations with an order and industry evincing of their gratitude to this public institution.

If, in the present pecuniary embarrassment of the State, you cannot erect and endow an asylum for the insane, we must urge upon you the propriety and necessity of

authorizing us to establish, within the prison walls, a hospital for the reception of the limited number of delinquent convicts which may unhappily come under our supervision. The occurrence is rare that they become so after they enter the penitentiary; but, in many instances, they are sent here, after the commission of crime, because there is no other barrier to protect society from their demoralized depravity.

There is a convict now imprisoned in one of our cells, for such is the sentence of the law. He came here from this lancetabled country. The humane treatment of the Warden, and the medical skill of the Physician, may have modified, but cannot cure his disease.

We strongly commend this subject to the early attention of the Legislature.

JAMES ANDERSON, President	} Inspectors.
WILSON McCANDLESS,	
WM. LOEFLY,	
J. K. MOORHEAD, Treasurer,	
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary,	

1844.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

On the 1st day of January, 1844, we had in confinement 148 inmates—143 males and 5 females. We have received 60 within the year, and discharged 78—50 by the expiration of sentence, 21 by the pardon of the Governor, 1 by the pardon of the President, and 6 by death; leaving in confinement, at date, 130—122 males and 8 females; showing a decrease of 18 within the year.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison, July 31, 1826, to the 1st day of January, 1845, is 1,045. Of these, 834 were white males, 145 colored males, 18 white females, and 23 colored females.

It might be well to mention, as one of the most favorable features in the separate system, that the invention of cruel modes of punishment, so much dwelt upon in other prisons, is not necessary in this; the main government of the prisoners being conducted more by firmness and kindness than by harsh and cruel treatment.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Receipts.—Weaving, \$3,320 90; shoemaking, 4,978 05; oakum picking, 295 00; merchandise, 1,534 16.

Disbursements.—Subsistence, \$9,475 07; stock, 652 99; total, \$10,128 06.

Number received from each County.—Allegheny, 47; Armstrong, 1; Bedford, 6; Beaver, 10; Butler, 3; Cambria, 1; Crawford, 6; Erie, 9; Green, 1; Huntingdon, 4; Mercer, 2; Somerset, 2; Venango, 1; Washington, 9; Westmoreland, 10; Warren, 2; United States, 3; Clarion, 3; Fayette, 2; total, 130.

16 were married, 101 unmarried, and 13 widows and widowers. 9 temperate, 11 moderate, and 110 intemperate.

Age.—From 10 to 20 years, 23; 20 to 30, 28; 30 to 40, 25; 40 to 50, 13; 50 to 60, 40; 60 to 70, 1.

Color.—White males, 110; colored males, 12; colored females, 8.

Previous Occupation.—Butcher, 1; plasterer, 1; brewer, 1; silk manufacturer, 1; cooks, 5; laborers, 47; papermaker, 1; blacksmiths, 5; chambermaid, 1; wagners, 2; gentlemen, 1; coopers, 4; tailors, 2; clockmaker, 1; coachmaker, 1; waiters, 2; watchmaker, 1; stage drivers, 2; horse servants, 5; fisherman, 1; chairmakers, 2; machinist, 1; clerks, 2; boatmen, 8; engineer, 1; driver on canal, 1; bakers, 2; stonecutters, 2; shoemakers, 3; house-work, 3; painters, 2; doctor, 1; carpenters, 4; cabinetmaker, 1; dressmaker, 1; glove-maker, 1; tobacconist, 1; coal diggers, 2; moulders, 2; idleness, 1; farmer, 1.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 61; Germany, 4; Ireland, 1; New York, 16; Massachusetts, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 6; England, 7; Canada, 3; Maryland, 7; Spain, 1; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; France, 2; Michigan, 1; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 5; New Hampshire, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; South Carolina, 1; Maine, 1; Delaware, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 1 year, 10; 1 year and 10 months, 1; 1 year and 3 months, 2; 1 year and 5 months, 7; 2 years, 34; 2 years and 2 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 7; 3 years, 24; 3 years and 3 months, 1; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 12; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 5 years, 13; 6 years, 9; 7 years, 4; 8 years, 3; 8 years and 6 months, 1; 9 years, 2; 10 years, 3; 12 years, 5.

1846. pt. 2

1844.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The following embraces the number of deaths, namely, paralysis, 1, white, aged 26, miasmis, 1, black, aged 23; consumption, 1, yellow, aged 18; bronchitis, 1, white, aged 23; scrofula, 2, black, aged 29 and 32.

Two of these were seriously affected on entering, the others contracted their disease in prison. Since the 1st of April, although various diseases, such as torpidity of liver, miasmis and bilious diarrhoea, dysentery, pleurisy, catarrhs, etc., have existed, all yielded, without much difficulty or length of time, to medicinal agents, except 2. The first of these is a protracted case of scrofulous affection of the skin, latterly disposed to leave that position and concentrate upon the lungs. The second was strongly predisposed to consumption on entering, and since then, that disease has assumed a settled character. The third is a neuritic affection of stomach, bowels, and testes.

No. 1,009, a young naturally of weak intellect, but, since his entrance, continued without intermission till the 20th inst., when he exhibited strong symptoms of insanity, and remains thus, though more calm and much less vicious. With the exception of these four cases, and five or six others slightly imposed, the prison is now in good health.

In the report of 1843, I was unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, why "diseases of the respiratory organs and glandular system should constitute the majority," as they seemed to do; but another year's experience and careful examination, have convinced me that those diseases, though they appear, do not, in fact, constitute the majority. So far as deaths are concerned, they certainly exceed; but is not this the fact everywhere? How seldom do we find diseased lungs or scrofula cured? When we take into account the variety of other diseases that occur among the prisoners, there is not more than an equal ratio of these affections compared with out-door cases.

J. H. SMITH, Physician.

1844.—MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

Of the 130 prisoners now in this penitentiary, there are 31 who acknowledge that they were Sabbath-breakers of the most flagrant character. Their career of vice commenced with gambling and drinking on the Sabbath. A large majority of all the prisoners admit that they were utterly careless of the Lord's day, and were habitual drinkers and smokers. Few were ever members of any Christian church; nine out of the whole number profess to be Roman Catholics. The others profess to have been brought up in the faith of the various Protestant denominations.

The most serious objection brought against the system of separate confinement by its opponents, is laid in its reputed tendency to produce insanity. If such indeed be its tendency, the history of this prison presents a singular exception to this influence. Among the 130 prisoners now incarcerated within its walls, there is but a single case of insanity, and this one is supposed to have been slightly deranged at the time of his first imprisonment; and during the eight years it has been under the supervision and control of the present Warden, there have occurred but two cases of mental derangement. It is passing strange that here, among seven or eight hundred prisoners, and during the long period of eight years, there should have been found but two instances of insanity, if the native tendency of solitary confinement is to produce it.

It is likewise worthy of observation, as one of the excellencies of the solitary system over the other, and one of its great protections against insanity, that under it, more facilities are afforded for reformation. There is far more time for reading, and more opportunities, on the part of the Moral Instructor, to communicate instruction by personal intercourse. He has access to each prisoner at any hour of the day, and for any reasonable time. It is thus that a desire can be excited and cherished in the minds of the prisoners to be restored again to respectability among men. The testimony of various individuals, who, since their liberation, have conducted themselves with becoming propriety, could be adduced in favor of the salutary tendencies of this system over the other. One, who had suffered imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary, declared that, had the same kind and considerate treatment been extended to him, in his first imprisonment, which he received here, he would never again have been guilty of a violation of the law.

A. W. BLACK, Moral Instructor.

1845.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

During the last 5 years, there has been a gradual reduction of the number of convicts in this prison, of about 41 per cent. each year. Thus, on the 1st of January, 1842, there were in confinement 131, and on the 1st instant, 130, making in all 31, an average diminution of numbers over 4 for each year.

The standard for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, and the first organized association for that benevolent object, had its inception in this State as early as 1787. Prior to that period, the lofty battlements and massive walls, and iron bolts and bars of prisons, were constructed merely for the incarceration of the bodies of offenders—to keep them within the firm grasp of the law, to await their trial; or, on conviction, suffer its penalties;—and what were the penalties then inflicted by its stern mandates? The receiving and public exposure of the solitary—the yet more cruel practice of branding, cropping, chaining to the wheel-barrow, whipping, confinement in loathsome dungeons loaded with irons, and death, were the ordinary modes of vindicating the majesty of offical law. Prisons were hideous to look on or to look into; their very atmosphere was corrupt, pestilential, infectious—generally as well as physically. In that dark and desolate prison, these our fellow-mortals were in a measure denied even necessary, all the commonest comforts of existence. Their food and raiment alike meagre and scanty—without useful employment or place of comfortable rest—no humane and healthful supervision, advice, or comfort—no prayers—no Sabbath services—no copy of the Holy Scriptures—no minister of the gospel or moral instructor to administer the "Word of Life" to their wounded and immortal being.

JAMES ANDERSON,	} Inspectors.
J. K. MOORHEAD,	
WILSON MCANDLESS,	
WM. LECKY, WM. ROBINSON, Jr.,	

1845.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

In this enlightened and Christian age, laws are passed with a view not merely to protect society from further degradation and punish the criminal for his misdeeds by confinement within the walls of a prison, but likewise for the higher, better, and more Christian end of reforming and improving the convict.

In all well-regulated institutions, as in private families, it is necessary at all times to study and scrutinize with great care the character, disposition, and temper of those whom we have to control, before we can decide upon the proper mode of treatment, or judiciously select the means adapted to produce the best results.

There is perhaps no situation in which a man's character, disposition, temper, and strength of mind, can be so advantageously investigated, as in a separate apartment. An intelligent keeper will soon discover his good and his evil qualities, and the strength or weakness of his intellect. He may then manage him accordingly. On few points have the community been more mistaken than in the character of convicts, who are an unfortunate, uneducated, and ignorant class of beings, with many instances of low cunning, and few of intelligence. You will occasionally find a sprightly, shrewd one among them, but his education neglected and his associations and habits of the worst kind.

Among them are many that are not proper subjects for a penitentiary. In some of the States provision is made for such persons, and I am glad to see evinced a disposition for a similar provision in Pennsylvania. She has heretofore manifested a humane regard for the vicious, while the claims of the imbecile and the lunatic have been neglected.

In the advantages of the separate system, next consider the evil of recognition, with reference to its effects upon prisoners inclined to repent and lead an honest life. Whether a man really repents or listens to the admonitions which he may have received, this evil will operate upon him with disastrous influence. In the social system, by steady perseverance in the path of honesty, he may succeed in gaining the character of a useful member of society, but he will live in constant dread of having his good name suddenly forfeited by the recognition of an abandoned fellow-prisoner, who may be tempted to expose the past days of his life, of which, but for the previous acquaintance in prison, he might never have had the slightest knowledge.

Two prisoners, who had been inmates in this prison, were met at the house of the Moral Instructor, to get friendly counsel and advice, and to thank him for kind-

nesses shown them while in prison; and while in waiting, held conversation together. The advantages, however, of individual separation, are not merely of a preventive character. If not only prevented corrupt intercourse, but it affords to the prisoner direct facilities for reflection and self-improvement.

The prisoner is cut off from the means of becoming a worse man. He is at least compelled to think, whether innocent or guilty of the offence with which he is charged. Whatsoever be the nature of his previous habits and character, he has opportunities of promoting his moral and religious avocations, which, under such circumstances, the best of us would do well to imitate. He is furnished with the Scriptures; he is provided with books suited to his situation; he is visited by the Moral Instructor; he has the privilege of the school chapel.

Those only who were engaged in the mischievous effects of acquaintanceship formed in the social system, can appreciate the evils growing out of such a system. It is well known that robberies are planned during confinement, to be executed on the liberation of the parties.

All this the Pennsylvania system avoids; and whatever discipline is necessary to correct and subdue, may be quietly and silently imposed. The angry passions are not stirred up, nor a sense of personal degradation forced upon the helpless convict. It is pleasant to state that in a year has elapsed since I have had charge of this institution, that so little reproof or punishment has been necessary, and the prisoners enjoyed better health and feelings.

On the 1st of January, 1845, we had in confinement, 130 inmates—122 males, and 8 females. We have received 70 within the year, and discharged 70; 42 by expiration of sentence, 23 by pardons, 1 by writ of error, and 4 by death—leaving in confinement, at date, 130—126 males and 4 females.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

1845.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

In the report of the prison for the year 1843, Dr. Smith states that from January, 1830, to January, 1844, there had been 523 convicts in the prison, and from this numbering, there has been but one inmate convicted, mentioned in Dr. Smith's report for 1844, and the report of his admission, and previous history, prove that, although his insanity was anterior to the period of his confinement in the prison, his insanity was not cured.

I am aware that the report of the Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison is calculated, when considered by itself, to establish the injurious effects of the "separate system" upon the minds of convicts. He states that, of 40 prisoners committed while seated, decided symptoms of derangement? and exhibited symptoms of derangement since the system was abandoned, 3 only have shown symptoms of derangement? or nearly so? Even this happy result of the change of systems, from 1.4 to 1.6, can be contemplated but with horror. Now, why this vast difference in the extensiveness of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island? Of 523 convicts in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, I only manifested symptoms of derangement, but, in Rhode Island, 10 out of 40!

Occasionally, a prisoner, in a short time after he is shut up in his cell, under a feeling of loneliness and separation from the world, and of entire dependence upon the officers of the prison, is disposed to yield himself up to a nervous and excited state of apprehension. He cannot tell why he is so, but he feels miserable—in a state of agitation and dread. Injudicious management, ill-timed harshness, or apparent want of sympathy with or interest in his situation, might readily urge such an one to desperation and madness; but the properly qualified, humane, and conscientious Warden, understanding his condition, appreciating his distress, and conscientious Warden, treatment, to calm his disturbed mind, encourage him to engage in any other system, or even, comparative contentment and cheerfulness to engage in his solitary task.

My monthly reports embrace all the details concerning the health of the prisoners, year; and it will, I think, be found to sustain the position, that prisoners under the separate system? may enjoy as good health as under any other system, or even, considering their previous habits of life, as the community at large.

Expenditures.—Paid for subsistence and materials for manufacturing, \$15,126 21; salaries of officers, 7,894 50; total, \$23,020 71.

J. K. MOORHEAD, Treasurer.

Receipts.—Weaving, \$2,203 17; shoemaking, 5,392 89; oakum picking, 147 63; merchandize, 1,924 46; total, \$9,668 15.

Disbursements.—To subsistence, \$9,187 10; to stock, 481 05; total, \$9,668 15. *Number received from*: *County*—Allegheny, 3; Armstrong, 3; Bedford, 6; Beaver, 10; Butler, 2; Cambria, 1; Clarion, 1; Erie, 13; Fayette, 3; Green, 1; Huntingdon, 2; Jefferson, 2; Mercer, 3; Venango, 1; Washington, 3; Westmoreland, 9; Warren, 1; Potter, 1; Crawford, 6; Indiana, 1; United States, 2; total, 130.

Sex.—Males, 126; females, 4.

Color.—White males, 109; colored males, 4; colored females, 17.

Relations.—Married, 78; unmarried, 47; widows and widowers, 5.

Habits.—Temperate, 11; moderate, 11; intemperate, 108.

Occupation.—Cooks, 7; laborers, 55; distiller, 1; blacksmiths, 2; wagoners, 2; boatmen, 5; coopers, 3; Shoemakers, 4; toolmaker, 1; plasterer, 1; coachmaker, 1; carpenters, 5; chairmaker, 1; brewer, 1; cabinetmaker, 1; engineer, 1; stage drivers, 3; sailors, 2; painters, 2; butcher, 1; tailors, 3; housework, 2; machinist, 1; Farmers, 6; miller, 1; brickmoulder, 1; bakers, 3; nail cutter, 1; forgerman, 1; house servants, 2; nurse, 1; pilot, 1; whitemaker, 1; schoolboy, 1; stonecutters, 2; shinglemaker, 1; barber, 1; doctor 1.

Ages.—From 10 to 20, 13; 20 to 30, 66; 30 to 40, 29; 40 to 50, 18; 50 to 60, 4.

Places of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 62; New York, 19; Maryland, 4; Ireland, 11; France, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 6; Canada, 1; Germany, 3; Spain, 1; England, 5; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 1; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Georgia, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 1 year, 13; 1 year and 2 months, 1; 1 year and 3 months, 3; 1 year and 6 months, 10; 1 year and 10 months, 1; 2 years, 24; 2 years and 3 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 5; 3 years, 25; 3 years and 3 months, 1; 4 years, 9; 5 years, 10; 5 years and 6 months, 1; 6 years, 3; 7 years, 3; 8 years, 3; 8 years and 6 months, 1; 9 years, 1; 10 years, 3; 18 years, 1; 20 years, 1; 12 years, 1.

Crimes.—Assault with murder, second degree, 5; larceny, 70; stealing U. States' mail, 1; forgery, 5; burglary, 10; horse stealing, 7; burglary and horse stealing, 1; conspiracy, 1; larceny and horse stealing, 4; passing counterfeit coin, 2; forgery and larceny, 1; passing counterfeit money, 2; larceny and arson, 1; counterfeiting the U. States' money and passing counterfeit money, 1; malicious mischief, killing a mare, 1; bigamy, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; robbery, 1.

Recommitted second time, 14; recommitted third time, 1.

1846.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

With pride and satisfaction we refer to the details of the officers presiding over the different departments of this establishment, which exhibit a degree of health, reformation, and discipline, without a parallel in the history of any prison.

The superiority of the Separate system is no longer a theory—it is a fixed fact, tested and strengthened by ample experience. That which has been the theme of a long and vexed controversy, has become, in the judgment of the enlightened and humane, an undeniable truth; and the wisdom that projected, adopted, and perfected the code, has its fruition in the restoration to society of lost and prodigal members, and in the spontaneous blessings of the converted. Religion and humanity demanded a revolution in the treatment of the wicked and unfortunate. To punish alone, is a sentiment attributable to the devil. To reform and not to crush, the "bruised reed," is an emanation of Christian charity. That same benevolence which animated the heart and regulated the actions of the benign Founder of Pennsylvania, and which he grafted upon the public institutions of the State, is illustrated in the legislation of your predecessors upon a subject so vital to the maintenance of a proper system of municipal economy.

The high prerogative of punishment is exercised with a delicacy that becomes erring man, and the portals of the prison are no longer the entrance to barbarous treatment and vicious associations. The convict is unknown to his fellow-convict. Except to his keeper, his name is an unknown, and upon the expiration of his sentence, recognition is impossible, even by those who have labored for years in an adjoining apart-

ment. When the stern mandate of the law is obeyed, and the ends of public justice answered, the captive goes free, without the mark of Cain upon him, and if purged of which would otherwise, from exposure, attach to his person.

Unlike the congregated system, his intercourse is with the good and not with the bad; and his overseer, in place of being an object of distrust and suspicion, is his friend, who binds his broken spirit, and administers to him the consolations of our holy religion. Instead of addressing his fears through the instrumentality of our holy religion, his self-respect, the latent principle of his manhood, of the lash and the bayonet, ment is called into activity by well-timed and wholesome almonism, accompanied by inflexible firmness. The administration of the Separate system is one of love, forbearance, sympathy with the afflicted, brotherly kindness, and charity; and we are happy to state that much of our success in this institution is owing to a fortunate and discriminating selection of officers possessing these qualities.

JAMES ANDERSON,

J. K. MOORHEAD,

WILSON McCANDLLESS

WILLIAM LECKY,

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.,

Inspectors.

1846.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

On the first of January, 1846, we had in confinement 130 inmates—126 males and 4 females. We have received 60 within the year, and discharged 44—43 by expiration of sentence, 15 by pardon, and 6 by death; leaving in confinement at this date full and contented submission to the necessary discipline of the prison, as could possibly be expected or even desired.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison, on July 1, 1836, to the 1st day of January, 1847, is, 1,175—962 white males and 20 females, and 160 colored males and 33 females.

A. BECKLAIN, Warden.

Occupation.—Cooks, 3; miner, 1; laborers, 46; distiller, 1; blacksmiths, 6; wagoner, 1; boatmen, 10; coopers, 2; shoemakers, 2; merchants, 2; salesman, 1; woodcutter, 1; carpenter, 1; weavers, 2; brewer, 1; stonecutter, 1; seamstress, 1; engineer, 1; stage driver, 2; sailor, 1; painter, 3; washerwoman, 1; tailor, 4; house-keeper, 1; forgerman, 1; house servants, 3; circus rider, 1; nurse, 2; pilot, 1; pedlar, 1; clerk, 1; stonecutters, 2; shinglemaker, 1; barber, 1; illenes, 1; timer, 1.

Age.—From 10 to 20, 12; 20 to 30, 62; 30 to 40, 29; 40 to 50, 18; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 1.

Number received during the following years.—1826, 10; 1827, 6; 1828, 2; 1829, 43; 1830, 39; 1831, 41; 1832, 37; 1833, 63; 1834, 48; 1835, 62; 1836, 53; 1837, 45; 1838, 56; 1839, 84; 1840, 79; 1841, 90; 1842, 60; 1843, 70; 1844, 60; 1845, 70; 1846, 60; total, 1,175.

Number discharged during the following years.—1826, 0; 1827, 6; 1828, 2; 1829, 17; 1830, 8; 1831, 1; 1832, 15; 1833, 4; 1834, 2; 1835, 6; 1836, 2; 1837, 3; 1838, 10; 1839, 22; 1840, 22; 1841, 22; 1842, 22; 1843, 22; 1844, 22; 1845, 22; 1846, 22; total, 1,049.

Number received since the admission of first prisoner, July 1, 1836.—White males, 962; white females, 20; colored males, 160; colored females, 33; total, 1,175. Bound and served time out, 28; were never bound, 98. Recommitted 2d time, 4; recommitted 3d time, 3.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 52; New York, 22; Maryland, 13; Ireland, 13; Vermont, 11; Virginia, 7; Canada, 1; Germany, 6; England, 5; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Connecticut, 1; Alabama, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Georgia, 1.

Term of Sentence.—For 6 months, 2; 3 months, 1; 1 year, 18; 1 year and 6 months, 16; 2 years, 27; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 22; 3 years and 3 months, 1; 3 years and 4 months, 1; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 2; 5 years, 9; 5 years and 6 months, 1; 8 years, 1; 8 years and 2 months, 1; 8 years and 6 months, 1; 9 years, 1; 10 years, 1; 12 years, 3; 18 years, 1; 20 years, 1.

Crimes.—Arson, 5; murder, 2nd degree, 3; larceny, 60; forgery, 4; burglary, 11; horse stealing, 3; burglary and horse stealing, 1; conspiracy, 7; larceny and horse stealing, 4; passing counterfeit coin, 1; forgery and larceny, 2; passing counterfeit money, 1; larceny and arson, 1; counterfeiting the U. S. coin, 2; malicious mischief, killing gray mare, 1; bigamy, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 2; robbery, 4; rape, 3; ravish, 1.

Receipts.—Weaving, \$2,493 94; shoemaking, 4,975 00; merchanidize, 936 13; total, \$7,775 16.

Disbursements.—Subsistence, \$7,332 91; stock, 452 25; total, \$7,775 16.

1846.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Much less sickness has prevailed than during the former year. This is gratifying, and presents continued evidence that the Separate system of imprisonment, as here administered, is not injurious to the physical or mental health of convicts. In my last annual report I stated this conviction of my mind, after one year's observation and experience, and now unreservedly declare that that opinion is fully sustained and confirmed. It can be no longer necessary to go over the arguments drawn, a priori, from the circumstances which surround the prisoner, to show the probability, the reasonable belief and expectation, that health would not be injured; the reports from this, as well as from the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, establish the fact of this system of imprisonment being consistent with as good a state of health as is ordinarily enjoyed in the workshops of artisans, when proper allowance is made for the previous lives and habits of those who fill our prisons. It would seem indeed that assent to the truthfulness of this fact, can only be withheld by that discourtesy which would attribute misrepresentation of facts and statistics, or that partisan prejudice which is determined to view the subject through its own jaundiced and partial conceptions, to resist sufficient examination, that things cannot be so, and therefore refuses to look at and weigh the evidence that they are so.

During the year but few cases of disease of acute character have occurred that were either severe or of long duration. With the exception of the cases which terminated fatally, and to which particular reference will be made hereafter, most of those for which I was called upon to prescribe, were very slight functional disturbances, yielding readily to mild treatment, and seldom requiring a cessation from ordinary occupation beyond a day or two.

No case of insanity has developed itself during the year, unless we consider such those of three prisoners who occasionally labor under mental hallucination, that seldom unfit them for their accustomed labor; and their condition in this respect has not been aggravated since their confinement, beyond what it was previous to that period. One of these prisoners is the one mentioned in the last annual report, as having been released by executive clemency, and has since been recommitted to prison.

There have been six deaths during the year, being two more than in the previous year. There were 130 convicts at the commencement of the year, and 60 have been received during the year, making 190.

No. 973, white male, died January 26. He had been in feeble health during the whole of his imprisonment, and suffered severely from tubercular disease of lungs before his admission. Tubercles existed in both lungs, but his death was more immediately caused by pneumonia-thorax. He had been in confinement two years and two months.

No. 796, white male, died February 21, 1846, of larval ganglionic phthisis. He had been registered, on admission, as in good health, but had several scars on his chest, which he said were the cicatrices of issues which had been made to relieve a severe cough. He had been in prison four years and nine months. One great exciting cause of his disease was, violent efforts to cough, made voluntarily whenever he supposed any one within hearing, hoping to establish for himself the character of an invalid, and thus ex-

cite sympathy, and possibly obtain pardon. He was frequently watched whole nights, unknown to him, and found to sleep without once coughing; but by perseverance he succeeded in producing irritation and inflammation that could not be arrested.

No. 944, white male, died March 25, of chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels. He was registered, on admission, as in good health. He had been in confinement two years and nine months. He had been of very intemperate habits.

No. 874, white male, died May 29. He was 59 years of age, labits very intemperate, and constitution broken down before admission into prison, and he had been suffering from abdominal dropsy for more than two years. He was gradually wasting away under chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels, after a confinement of four years, on admission, as in feeble health. His digestive organs acted very imperfectly during admission. He had labored nearly two years.

No. 1,021, white male, died July 22, of pulmonary consumption. He was recorded, on admission, as in feeble health. His digestive organs acted very imperfectly during admission. He had labored under disease of stomach and bowels before

No. 1,030, black male, died of pulmonary consumption, September 8; health feeble on admission; had been in prison one year and ten months.

It will thus be seen that six male prisoners, five white and one black, have died; and although there have been two more deaths than during the previous year, yet there health is a greater degree of general good health. As evidence of the state of general health, which, either during their confinement, or after their liberation, will be detrimental in severe and fatal forms, yet, with the exception of No. 1,060, recently admitted, (within a month,) some weeks, a single convict unable to perform his usual labor—and but a very few more than a volume of speculative arguments upon the influence of the Separate system of imprisonment upon the health of convicts.

T. F. DALE, Physician.

1846.—MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

The present condition of the prison is a fair sample of what its general religious character has been throughout the year. Of the 126 convicts now suffering under imprisonment, 18 give encouraging evidence of being men of prayer; their conduct is uniformly correct, their behavior is such as secures for them the approbation of the Warden and other officers.

The library connected with the prison has not been much increased during the past but that when the benevolent staff of the prison has been much increased during the past and to the unfortunate convict, by contributions to this important auxiliary in their reformation, it will receive more liberal support.

The experience of the past year, like that of the preceding one, shows with entire conclusiveness, that the confinement of prisoners in separate cells does not tend to produce mental derangement. No prisoner has become insane during the year—none have gained, but few are deemed a necessary accompaniment of separate confinement. That separation never overworked.

A. W. BLACK, Moral Instructor.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

1845.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

One hundred and forty-three prisoners have been received from the first day of January, 1845, to the first of January, 1846; being five more than were received during the preceding year.

Of the 143 received, 109 were white males; 6 white males; 22 colored males; and 6 colored females.

Within the past year, 139 prisoners have been discharged, being 4 less than were received during the same period. Of these, 91 served out their sentences, 32 were pardoned, 15 died, and 1 by a writ of habeas corpus.

some regret their condition from a recollection of their parents, their families, their former honest walking among men; and while they feel satisfied, that they are justly dealt with for their crimes, regret their commission. With such individuals, it would be unfruitful of good, to address proper excitement to their self-respect—by explaining to them that their situation exposes them to no contaminating examples, or injurious precedents; that they are exempt from all connection with any who would retard their exertions for improvement, and that they are secured from the blighting consequences of a felon's name whose ignominious associates.

There are others whose ignorance only has caused their ignominy. When these are taught that education improves and embles the man—is the means of giving them honest employment—adds to their respectability and usefulness—and at the same time, offers them the opportunity to learn; it is not unfrequently happens that with their desire to acquire knowledge, comes a desire to be no longer a slave.

To whatever therefore a prisoner may belong—of whatever sort may be his disposition, he cannot be injured by his separate confinement under the discipline of the Pennsylvania system. If he receives no benefit while in separate confinement, he is made no worse.

MATTHEW L. BIVAN, President.

1846.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

The problem has been solved conclusively by the experience of nearly five years that (in the separate system) discipline can be maintained without recourse to punishment by which the feelings of the public are aroused up, the sufferer deluded, hardships added, and rendered a dangerous member of society when again restored to it.

The punishments inflicted from January 1, 1845, to September 30, 1845, were as follows:—

Docked cell, 1 day, 1; 2 days, 9; 3 days, 12; 4 days, 7; 5 days, 6; 6 days, 3; 7 days, 9; in all, 47 punishments on the persons of 43 prisoners. Average number of prisoners, 316.

During the same period, say the last five years, compared with the preceding five, the mortality of the prisoners has been reduced fifteen 52-100 per cent, namely:—

Average number of prisoners during the 5 years immediately preceding my warden-ship, viz. from January 1, 1835, to December 31, 1840, inclusive, 1,074; died during that period, 29, being equal to 2.7 per cent.

Average number of prisoners during the 5 years last past, viz. from January 1, 1841, to December 31, 1845, inclusive, 1,721; deaths during that period 63, being equal to 3.81 per cent. Reduction in the mortality, 15.32 per cent.

During the same period, compared with the same preceding time, a reduction to the State and counties in the cost of maintaining the institution has been made to the amount of thirty-six thousand and eight 99-100 dollars; but it is proper to state, that the price of provisions was less during the latter than the former period, and the compensation for labor reduced in a much greater ratio.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Warden.

Subsistence.—Amount expended for subsistence, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1845, \$18,529 84.

Profit and loss, \$32,705 50; balance, \$5,324 34.

Product of different departments being—by weaving, \$6,535 16; cordwainery, 4,241 68; carpentering, 431 51; blacksmithing, 353 93; picking wool and oakum, etc., 797 28; tailoring, 211; tin-smithing, 47 31; total, \$12,705 50.

Total number of prisoners received since the admission of the first prisoner, October 23d, 1829, 9,019. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 1,321; do by pardon, 219; died, 173; escaped, 1; hanged, (crime, murder on the high seas) 1; suicide, (1 in 1832, and 1 in 1838), 2; removed to house of refuge, 1; writ of error, 1; sentence changed, 1; habeas corpus, 1; total, 1,715. Leaving, December 31, 1845, 344, viz., changed, 1; habeas corpus, 1; total, 1,715. Leaving, December 31, 1845, 344, viz., white males, 224; white females, 11; colored males, 87; colored females, 12.

Ages.—Under 20 years of age, 246; 20 to 30, 1,036; 30 to 40, 454; 40 to 50, 213; 50 to 60, 77; 60 to 70, 26; 70 to 80, 7.

Education.—Read and write, 1,051; read only, 483; could not read or write, 545.

Habits.—Drank to intoxication, 1,286; moderate drinkers, 483; sober, 328; uncertain, 10.

Color.—White males, 1,325; white females, 42; colored males, 618; white females, 74.

Relations.—Unmarried, 1,251; married, 630; widows and widowers, 120; separated, 8.

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Crimes.—Larceny, 1052; burglary, 252; horse stealing, 145; forgery, 81; robbery, 54; manslaughter, 33; passing counterfeit money, 71; selling counterfeit money, 3; felony, 1; subornation of perjury, 2; unnatural crime, 4; concealing the death of a bastard child, 1; riot, 1; murder in second degree, 53; rape, 23; arson, 24; fraudulent insolvency, 1; horse stealing and forgery, 1; engraving a bank-note plate, 1; conspiracy to break prison, 2; conspiracy to rob and burglarize, 2; poisoning, 1; sending a letter from the mail, 3; murder on the high seas, 1; misdemorance, 8; attempt to poison, 1; arson and larceny, 1; assault and battery, 5; horse stealing and larceny, 30; perjury, 10; sending a challenge to fight, 2; 1; receiving stolen goods, 14; stealing the mail, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 3; assault and battery with intent to commit rape, 24; opening and embelzing the mail, 1; assault and battery with intent to produce abortion, 1; robbing U. S. mail, 1; malicious mischief, 5; larceny and breaking prison, 2; bigamy, 9; cheating by false pretences, 2; attempt at burglary, 1; conspiracy with intent to rob and assault and battery, etc., 16; disorderly and bawdy houses, 3; putting obstructions on railroad, 2; conspiracy, 2; counterfeiting, 5; smuggling, 1; accessory to burning bridges, 2; burglary and larceny, 26; obtaining goods by false pretences, 2; making a revolt, 1; assault with intent to rob, 1; fornication, bastinado, etc., 2.

Bond and served till 21 years of age, 336; bond and left their masters before 21, 417; never bound, 1,306.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 972; New Jersey, 141; Delaware, 125; New York, 144; Maryland, 147; Connecticut, 36; Virginia, 32; Massachusetts, 22; South Carolina, 7; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 6; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 2; Rhode Island, 6; Vermont, 4; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 6; Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 2; Alabama, 1; District of Columbia, 13; Indiana, 1; Ireland, 170; England, 63; Scotland, 12; France, 13; Germany, 84; Holland, 3; Switzerland, 1; Netherlands, 1; Denmark, 3; Sweden, 2; Italy, 1; Belgium, 2; Canada, 6; West Indies, 11; Africa, 1; Spain, 1; South America, 11; Poland, 3; Russia, 1; Turkey, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; Prussia, 1; unknown, 1.

Number of Convictions.—First convictions to this or any other prison so far as known, 1,479; second convictions under the separate system, 95; second convictions to this penitentiary of those who had been in other prisons previous to their first reception here, 111; second convictions of those who are here for the first time, but have been once before in some other prison, 170; third convictions under the separate system, 4; third convictions to this penitentiary of those who had been in other prisons previous to their first reception here, 18; third convictions of those who are here for the first time, but have been twice before in other prisons, 112; fourth convictions to this penitentiary, a man who was an old convict previous to his first reception here, 1; fourth convictions of those having been twice before in other prisons, 2; fifth convictions, the former four having been to other prisons, 18; sixth convictions, the former five having been to other prisons, 15; seventh convictions, the former six having been to other prisons, 1; ninth convictions, the former eight having been to other prisons, 2.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Warden.

1846.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been such as to justify the belief that, physically and mentally, it has been equal to that of any similar institution in the country. It is true that the per centage of deaths has been somewhat greater than in any of the three preceding years; but physicians connected with kindred establishments are aware how often a large mortality from chronic maladies is compatible with a high state of the general health. Indeed, during the year, sickness may be literally said to have been confined to the prisoners who died, and to those still under treatment in the infirmary; as a large majority of the other cases prescribed for were so trivial in their nature, as hardly to merit the name of disease.

A very sensible diminution of acute disease has taken place within the last few years, due to the intelligence of the late warden.

The irresistible conviction forced on me, from an experience of twenty months, is, that separate confinement with labor, etc., as adopted in this institution is not prejudicial to the mental health of its inmates. It certainly cannot be denied that a larger ratio of insanity has appeared within the year than the very imperfect statistics of this subject give for the general population; but the question as to which produces a greater or less amount of this disease, I have never considered as resting between equal numbers of the community and the inmates of a penal institution, but as entirely between

On the reception of fresh prisoners, the sheriffs have the privilege of visiting those in confinement from their respective counties, informing them of the health, &c., of their relatives and friends, and giving them every other information not likely to exert an unfavorable influence on their minds. Free and unrestrained conversation on all subjects within the sphere of his knowledge is frequently afforded to the separate prisoner, by the visits of the acting committee of the Prison Society, whose numbers have been recently increased to eighteen members. To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen who compose this committee, it is needless to say how much moral and intellectual good may arise from frequent intercourse with them. Other *ex officio* visitors are the judges of the different courts, the attorneys general of the State, and the commissioner of counties; all of whom occasionally avail themselves of this privilege. By the courtesy of the Inspectors, the city clergymen of all denominations have free access to the cells when they wish to enter for the purpose of instructing the prisoner in his religious duties.

On the intercourse of the convicts with the Inspectors, Warden, Moral Instructor, Schoolmaster, Apothecary, and Physician, I shall not enlarge; suffice it to say, that the bi-weekly visits of the acting inspectors enable them to see all in confinement at least twice during their two months on duty. The Moral Instructor and Schoolmaster devote their whole time to the service of the institution; the Warden and Physician visit every inmate once every two weeks, (many daily or twice daily, as circumstances may require,) and the Apothecary, (an intellectual student of medicine,) as often as his services may be required, or at any other time in his leisure or inclination may dictate.

The hour allotted to each prisoner daily, for exercise in the cell yards, while it strengthens the physical health, presents both food and variety to the mind. This period of relaxation, so welcome to all, is spent in the proper season of the year by many in tending the vines and flowers planted by themselves or their predecessors; while others, more intent on indulging the palate than gratifying the eye, enjoy the peaches, melons, cucumbers, &c., which the inclosures yield to their industry.

ROBERT A. GIVEN, Physician.

1846.—MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

The Prison Discipline Society has increased its library by the addition of valuable English books, and by a very important addition of 300 volumes of German and French books for the use of the convicts, which it is hoped will contribute to the temporal and spiritual prosperity of that class of prisoners.

The library established by John Bacon, Esq., has also been increased; and there are at this time about 1,500 volumes in circulation, whose influence must impart intellectual and moral instruction to the inmate. The Philadelphia Bible Society has continued to furnish Bibles for the use of prisoners. Prayer-books have been given by the Female Protestant Episcopal Prayer-book Society. The usual supply of tracts has been received from the Philadelphia Tract Society, and upwards of 16,000 pages of tracts from the Female Episcopal Tract Society.

The effort to impart instruction to the ignorant has been successful. Of 139 prisoners discharged, 100 could read and write, 37 could read, and only 3 of the whole number could not read. 46 of the discharged prisoners learned to write, 9 to read and write, and 14 learned to read and write in prison.

Of 143 received into the institution the past year, 92 could read and write, 29 could read only, and 22 could not read.

The amount of public instruction on the Lord's day has exceeded that of any previous year. The number of sermons and other religious addresses is 218.

THOMAS LACOMBE, Moral Instructor.

In winter he exchanges their stockings in the same period of time. These are duties which come up in regular order, besides serving molasses monthly, veal and green vegetables occasionally. In the weaving department, the general and ordinary interviews between the convicts and prisoners are more frequent than those of the shoemaking; a portion of their manufacturing materials must of necessity be given and taken out of the cells at least once, but generally twice, a day.

In the winter arrangement, our interviews with the prisoners are equal to those of summer, with the exception of opening and closing the outer wooden doors; and this, perhaps, is made up by handing to the prisoners candles, &c. The remarks, and I have done with this part of my subject. It would be impossible to furnish you with correct information respecting the various duties which imperiously demand the closest attention of the overseers in manufacturing operations; suffice it to say, that all the instruction attended to the prisoners in the workhouse *etc.* is given by the overseers; and the materials pertaining to their employment, persons, and cells, pass in and out of their doors through the hands of the overseers. WILLIAM SMITH.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Maryland Penitentiary, for 1838, 1839, and 1845.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY. 1838.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The deficiency of the penitentiary to defray its ordinary expenses, for the year past is \$16,934 53. This deficiency is chiefly to be attributed to the general derangement and prostration of trade.

The loss on the year's operations of the penitentiary, although large, does not exceed what must have occurred, under similar circumstances, to any large manufacturing establishment—excepting, indeed, that the charges for the provision and supervision of a penitentiary are necessarily far greater than those of any private factory of equal extent.

The funds of the penitentiary, for its ordinary support, have derived no direct aid from the treasury since the year 1827 to the present day. The treasury, no doubt, has been called upon to pay considerable sums to defray the expenses of several committees of investigation upon the concerns of the penitentiary, which have been appointed by the Legislature during that time. But it cannot be alleged that the penitentiary has derived any pecuniary benefit therefrom, whatever moral good may have been affected by the investigations.

Four loans have been negotiated for the use of the penitentiary, namely:—The first in 1822, redeemable in 30 years, for \$27,947 30; the second in 1829, redeemable in 18—, for 30,000 00; the third in 1835, redeemable in 20 years, for 20,000 00; the fourth in 1837, redeemable in 20 years, for 20,000 00; amounting to \$97,947 30. But no part of either of these loans has been applied to the ordinary support of the penitentiary. On the contrary, the productive labor of the institution has contributed large sums to the erection of its buildings and other improvements, as will presently be shown.

The cells or dormitories of the prisoners, finished in 1829, cost \$46,823; new parapet for the walls of the penitentiary, 1832, cost 1,420; Ground and buildings for a granite workshop, including the walls, 1833, cost, exclusive of prisoners' labor, 12,644; for granite sheds, 1834, exclusive of prisoners' labor, 1,176; total expenditures for the new buildings and repairs, adapted to the salutary discipline, up to 30th November, 1837, 56,500; new machinery for carding wool, up to 30th November, 1837, 25,000; assessment for paving Madison street, 912; for making sewer from penitentiary to Jones' Falls, 740; paid on account of improvements since 30th November, 1837, 13,700,000, leaving a balance of \$123,653; from which deduct the loans since 1827, 70,000, leaving a balance of \$53,653.

On the loans of 1822 and 1828, the institution has regularly paid the instalments of principal as they became due. It has also regularly paid the interest on all the loans up to the 1st of January last, inclusive.

Thus, it is shown, that since the year 1827, the productive labor of the penitentiary has been made to contribute to permanent improvements no less than \$52,638; and if \$35,000, paid for interest and instalments on loans, be added, the entire expenditures of the institution, for the last 11 years, will be \$87,638 over and above all the loans granted for the use of the penitentiary within that period. The necessity of the ordinary expenses for the support of the prisoners. Had the appropriation asked for, been granted, the institution would have continued to provide for the interest on its loans. In consequence of the loss sustained by the want of such an appropriation the institution will now require much larger aid from the Legislature than would then have been necessary.

In the view of the actual and prospective state of the market for the products of prison labor, the Directors would feel that they had not discharged their duty to the State were they to neglect the present opportunity, through your Excellency, to urge upon the Legislature, in the most decided manner, their conviction of the necessity of an immediate appropriation to sustain the institution of not less than \$30,000.

The present completes the second year since the "Ambara discipline" has been carried into general effect in the penitentiary. It affords the Directors general gratification that they have been confirmed in their belief in the effects of the system, as expressed in their last year's report, after the experience of about a twelve-month. In regard to all the essential benefits to be derived from any prison discipline, tending, as its object is, to produce order, regularity, silence, obed-

ence and diligence, combined with the moral and religious improvement, and the preservation of the health of the convict—the Directors are fully satisfied that the Auburn discipline in our penitentiary, has accomplished, or affords assurance that it can be made to accomplish all that was anticipated from its introduction. They do not say that it has been carried yet into complete operation in this institution, or attained the degree of perfection of which it is capable. The improvement has been steadily progressive, but much remains to be done.

In the female department the system has not been, and in the present construction and arrangement of the workshops and sleeping apartments, cannot be introduced.

The Warden is of the opinion that reformation is much more frequent since the introduction of the Auburn discipline, than before. In the appearance, cleanliness, and deportment of the prisoners, as well as in the general appearance of the institution, the improvement has been strikingly obvious.

WILLIAM McDONALD, President.

Crimes.—Stealing, 69; manslaughter, 7; murder committed, 4; murder, second degree, 4; assault, with intent to kill, 3; rape, 2; burglary, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; total, 91.

Color.—White males, 45; white female, 1; black males, 27; black females, 18. **Places of Nativity**.—Maryland, 58; Pennsylvania, 3; New Jersey, 2; Delaware, 1; Virginia, 2; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; District of Columbia, 4; Germany, 9; Ireland, 9; England, 1.

Counties where Convicted.—Baltimore, 44; Queen Anne, 4; Washington, 4; Somerset, 4; Frederick, 6; Prince George, 1; Harford, 1; Charles, 1; Cecil, 5; Kent, 2; Anne Arundel, 8; Talbot, 2; Caroline, 2; Allegany, 3; Carroll, 2.

Term of Sentence.—Over 1 year and under 2 years, 13; 2 years, 20; over 2 and under 3 years, 9; 3 years, 6; over 3 and under 4 years, 5; 4 years, 2; over 4 and under 5 years, 5; 5 years, 9; over 5 and under 6 years, 4; over 6 and under 7 years, 2; 7 years, 3; over 7 and under 8 years, 1; 8 years, 1; over 8 and under 10 years, 3; 10 years, 4; over 11 and under 12 years, 1; 12 years, 1; over 12 and under 13 years, 1; 15 years, 1; over 17 and under 18 years, 1.

Of the 58 prisoners received into the institution, who are natives of Maryland, there were born in Baltimore city and county, 20; Worcester, 2; Queen Anne, 3; Somerset, 2; Anne Arundel, 5; Talbot, 4; Dorchester, 3; Kent, 5; Montgomery, 3; Allegany, 2; Cecil, 2; St. Mary's, 1; Harford, 3; Caroline, 1.

Discharged, their time having expired, 100; pardoned, 14; died, 11; total, 125. Confined in the penitentiary, 30th November, 1837, 387; received from the 1st December, 1837, to the 30th November, 1838, 91; remaining in the penitentiary, 30th November, 1838, 353.

Disbursements.—Household account for balance, \$4,311 36; one year's salary of matron, 400 00; assessment for paving Madison street, 912 85; one year's salary of Warden, 1,200 00; one year's salary of Executive Committee, 1,250 00; one year's salary of Clerk, Physician, and Deputy Keepers, 9,750 00; discount account for balance, 4,253 18; weaving account for balance, 7,023 01; interest account, paid one quarter's interest on loan of 1822, for the redemption of which by the treasurer, in 1832, the last interest was paid by the institution, in 1833. Interest on amount of loan 27,947 30, to be paid until its redemption, 349 84; one quarter's interest on loan of 1828, 375 00; one quarter's interest on loan of 1825, 250 00; total, \$29,994 74.

Receipts.—Sundry small accounts for balance, \$912 13; corwinning, for grain, 1,373 55; carding and spinning, for grain, 690 54; sawing stone, for grain, 971 32; stock account for balance, 26,046 00; total, \$29,994 74.

1839.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The results of the several productive departments have been much more favorable than were those of the same departments in the entire year of 1838, as exhibited in the last annual report.

According to that report, the weaving and carding and spinning accounts, conjointly, sustained a loss in 1838, of \$6,322 47; whereas, a gain of \$10,498 66 has been produced by the same branches of business since the 11th February last—making a disparity in the results of the two periods of \$16,821 13 in favor of the latter.

The total expense of the year ending on the 30th November last, for the support of the convicts, nav of overseers, and discounts for the use of money, has not materially

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varied from that of the previous year; the difference having been but \$206 96 excess in 1839.

In connection with this subject, it is important to remark, that the average number of prisoners in confinement during last year, was 47 less than in 1838—a circumstance that, although one of congratulation to the State at large, has seriously tended to impair the pecuniary gain of the institution.

With respect to the discipline, we are happy in being able to state, that it has attained to a stage of improvement, probably unsurpassed by that of any other prison on the Auburn plan. The utmost regularity and system pervade every department under the direction of the Warden, and the principles of silence and non-intercourse among the convicts, upon which the discipline is based, and to which every regulation is subservient, are steadfastly maintained.

The degree of punishment endured in such a state of deprivation is one of much severity, but at the same time it is free from any other than the most wholesome and such as incite to improvement, and to undisturbed action, of the feelings of contrition and a further corruption of convicts, is certainly secured by it, and in the subdued and tranquil temper now prevailing among the prisoners, there seems to be reason for belief that in many cases it is conducive to permanent reform.

The minor punishments for infractions of the prison regulations appear to have been gradually lessening in amount, and the corporal punishment has been greatly mitigated more transient in duration of an instrument for the purpose, inflicting a degree of pain implement formerly in use. Corporal inflictions are avoided as much as they may be consistently with a due enforcement of the discipline, and solitary confinement is resorted to in their stead.

The diminution of the number of convicts to which we have before alluded, is in part the effect of the act of 1836, ordering that negroes found guilty of a second offence shall be sold out of the State.

JACOB G. DAVIES, President.

The number of convicts admitted into the penitentiary during the year were 87. **Crimes**.—Stealing, 45; felony, 5; larceny, 4; horse stealing, 4; burglary and stealing a horse, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; burglary, 1; highway robbery, 1; circulating a book tending to excite insurrection, 1; aiding a convict to run away, 1; enticing slaves to abscond, with intent to kill, 9; perjury, 1; passing counterfeit notes, 1; rape, 1; 39 were white males, 2 white females, 39 colored males, and 8 colored females.

Place of Nativity.—Maryland, 56; Delaware, 1; Virginia, 1; New Jersey, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; North Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Ireland, 17; England, 4; Germany, 4; Jamaica, 1.

Counties where convicted.—Baltimore, 37; Frederick, 4; Harford, 3; Charles, 1; Allegany, 14; Washington, 3; St. Mary's, 2; Anne Arundel, 7; Cecil, 3; Kent, 1; Caroline, 1; Talbot, 4; Queen Ann's, 3; Worcester, 3; Somerset, 3.

Term of Sentence.—Over 1 and under 2 years, 20; 2, 12; over 2 and under 3, 4; 3, 2; over 3 and under 4, 9; over 4 and under 5, 8; 5, 4; 5 and under 6, 7; 6, 1; 6 and under 7, 2; 7, 1; 7 and under 8, 2; 8, 2; over 8 and under 10, 3; 10, 1; 15 and under 16, 7; 17 and under 18, 3.

Of 56 natives of Maryland, there were born in Baltimore city and county, 18; Talbot county, 10; Somerset, 5; Anne Arundel, 4; Charles, 4; Harford, 3; Cecil, 3; Frederick, 2; Caroline, 2; St. Mary's, 1; Washington, 1; Dorchester, 1; Queen Ann's, 1; Worcester, 1.

During the year, 89 have been discharged, their time having expired; 12 were pardoned, of whom 10 were pardoned by Gov. Veazey, in 1838 and early in January, 1839; 11 died.

353 prisoners remained in the penitentiary, on the 30th November, 1838 87 were received from the 1st December, 1838, to the 30th November, 1839. 1538 87 were discharged, 320 remained in the penitentiary on the 30th November, 1839.

Expenses on account of Prisoners.—Clothing, exclusive of shoes, \$1,752 71; shoes, \$361 50; provisions, 14,403 64; fuel, 2,535 77; furniture and bedding, 263 15; total, \$20,315 77.

Household Expenses.—Amounts paid to prisoners on their discharge, maintenance of prisoners, not employed in productive departments, cost of oil, paints, repairs, etc., \$4,681 84.

Pay of Officers.—Per diem late "Executive Committee," from December 1, 1898, to 12th February, 1899, \$250; salaries of the Warden and his assistant and deputies, and of the Clerk, Physicians, and Matrons, 12,548 77; Per diem for attendances of agents, and of directors for attendances at meetings of the board, and on the monthly committee, 1,392 00; total, \$14,190 17.

Disbursements.—Household expense account for balance, \$3,162 60; salaries of officers, 10,314 81; per diem of officers, 1,392 00; interest for the use of money at the rate of 6 per cent., 298 12; ditto in excess over 6 per cent., 1,058 74; total, \$17,236 27.

Receipts.—Weaving, carding, and spinning, \$10,498 66; cordwainmaking, 1,484 07; saving, 1,521 18; stock account, for balance, 3,722 36; total, \$17,236 27.

1845.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

There were remaining in the prison, on the 30th of November, 1844, 280 convicts; these were received in the year ending the 30th November, 1843, 98; making 378; and of these, 70 have been discharged, their terms of service having expired, 7 have been pardoned, and 14 have died, leaving in the prison on the 30th November, 1845, 287. (Of those who were pardoned, two were pardoned by the late Acting President Tyler, three by the late Governor Francis Thomas, and two by Governor Thomas G. Pratt.) Of the 14 deaths, a very large proportion were afflicted, previous to entering the prison, with chronic diseases, of which they died—and the others of maladies not peculiar to the prison. The health of the prisoners, generally, has been remarkably good, and, with the exception of three or four cases of varioloid, of a light type, there has been no contagious disease or epidemic among the prisoners.

It is believed that at no time has the conduct of the prisoners been more orderly, their work performed more willingly, or the amount of their labor been greater; and, from their own experience, and the concurrent testimony of many who have visited the institution, the undersigned have pleasure in being able to say, that there is not a better regulated prison in the United States.

The dormitory erected some years since, for the separate confinement of the male prisoners, was the first movement made in this institution for the introduction of the Auburn system of discipline.

The workshops which were subsequently erected for the employment of the male convicts, are believed to be on the very best plan that has yet been devised. But these improvements in the dormitory and workshops, left the female department and the male hospital as they existed under the vitiated system of almost unstrained intercourse among the inmates of them. The directors, in March last, decided to improve these as far as the means of the institution would allow.

They commenced with the interior arrangement. Here the convicts not only associated together during the day, but some half dozen or more were crowded into a room at night to sleep. To remedy these evils, the west wing—which was the first portion of the prison erected, in 1829, for the confinement at night of the convicts of both sexes—was materially altered in its interior arrangement. That portion of the second story which had been previously used as a female hospital, was enlarged by taking into it two of the adjoining cells, and the room fitted up for a workshop for the women. The hospital was removed to the cells adjoining the rooms appropriated for the Matron, and steps erected so as to secure separate entrances to the yard from the workshops and hospital.

The male hospital has been entirely remodelled. This apartment is situated in the third story of the west wing. It has been enlarged by taking in two adjoining cells, making a room 57 feet 6 inches by 35 feet. An inspection avenue has been placed along the centre, from which the officer on guard can see, without being seen, all that is going on in the room, and above or small rooms have been set apart on each side of the hospital, in which patients will be put singly. These alcoves are formed by wooden partitions that run about six feet high, leaving a space of about six inches between them, so that a free circulation of air is allowed over and around them. The hospital kitchen has been provided with a hot water apparatus, put up in a very admirable manner, which affords hot and cold water for the use of the hospital and bath-house at all times, and by other pipes the hot and cold water is carried down into the female hospital, to supply that department.

As a proper security for the men's workshops, a drying-house has been erected in the yard, which will allow the necessary, but heretofore dangerous, work of drying the cotton and woollen yarn, to be done with entire safety to the other buildings, and

much more speedily and better. At the same time a smoke-house, suitable to the wants of the institution, was erected.

The religious instruction of the convicts in the prison is secured by the voluntary services of several ministers of different denominations, as by stated preaching on Sunday by preachers of the Methodist society. Every opportunity is allowed to the convicts to receive religious instruction, and they are left entirely at liberty to select for the purpose of their religious denomination whom they may prefer, and who is willing to attend on them. This voluntary system, which is entirely free to the regard of the convicts, as being undertaken entirely for their benefit, secures to the prisoners all the advantages of regular religious worship.

Under the present system, as it comes into the prison, the contagion of vice is spread; and the advice in exhortation which comes into the prison for the first time, is sure to learn no evil habits there; and the adept in crime who returns to it for a second or a third time, sees and hears nothing to encourage him in his course of iniquity, or to which he can ascribe his perseverance in wrong-doing; but, on the contrary, all the inmates of the prison, under the present system, which is free to all, are examples of industry and faithful perseverance in duty before them; are encouraged to activity in the execution of their tasks, by proper rewards and words of kindness—and so constantly the advantages of proper conduct, even to themselves, while in prison—that it can scarcely be, that the favorable impulse given to their good dispositions can be so far lost, after they leave its walls, as not to influence, in some degree, their future lives.

It is desirable that all the convicts who can read should be furnished with books, and it would be an important aid in the amelioration of their condition, and the reformation of their habits, if a library were connected with the institution. The Maryland Branch of the American Tract Society has furnished to the institution a number of the valuable books published by them, which it is hoped will be the beginning of a proper and well-stored library. The institution has also received a number of valuable and instructive works from Miss Dix, of New England, a lady whose benevolent exertions in behalf of the improvement of prison discipline are deserving of great praise, and worthy of emulation.

A number of other benevolent persons have also sent books for the use of the prisoners, and they have been allowed to procure for themselves such useful and proper books as the authorities of the institute may approve; so that already every convict who can read, and who desires it, can be furnished with a book for perusal during the hours when he is not engaged in his work.

We should expect to see the favorable results to be derived from the effects of the discipline in this institution, were the jails of the several counties so constructed as to prevent the intercourse that now necessarily takes place among the prisoners confined in them. The evil of this is not so manifest in the jails of the counties, but in that of Baltimore city and county it is one which materially defeats the benevolent designs of the State in erecting this penitentiary. About two-thirds of the convicts here come from that jail. We have understood, and we believe, that the management of it is as good as it can be under the present arrangement of its buildings. The whole evil arises in the want of separation of the convicts from the confinement of its inmates, so that they may be cut off from any intercourse with the inmates of the penitentiary, and the benevolent association, many an unfortunate youth—that suspicion had wrongfully accused, or some trivial offence had brought within its baneful influence—traces his ruin, and justly accuses most of the vices of his after life.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the evil of confining any number of criminals or accused in a common room day and night; and while this continues to be the case in the principal jail in the State, it must be expected that those who reach the penitentiary, no matter how young, or how new or unfortunate in their crime, will be well tutored in all the vices, and skilled in all the tricks, that make up the accomplished rogue—and that the acquaintances formed there will hover around them when their term of service has expired here.

We would call your attention to the laws for the punishment of slaves or free negroes committing crimes less than capital, in the case of the slave, no matter how high his crime, or aggravated the circumstances under which it is committed, if he be not punished with death, he is only sold out of the State, suffering but a mere change of masters, which, it may be questioned, is no punishment at all. In the case of the free negro, who is convicted of a serious offence, the only punishment inflicted on him is to sell him out of the State, it being altogether uncertain whether his case is made better or worse by this, though his offence may be one for which the severest punishment short of death, should have been inflicted.

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The Dix

The rule forbidding the use of convicts as servants in the front building, and the substitution for them of servants hired from out the prison, has been found to be impracticable; and even if it were practicable, it is believed it would be of evil effect.

JAMES PRAZER,
ROBERT HOWARD,
H. R. LOUDERMAN,
J. N. BROWN,
JOSHUA JONES,
T. E. HAMBLETON, } Directors.

Crimes.—Stealing, 56; felony, 22; murder, in the second degree, 3; manslaughter, 3; burglary, 2; assault, with intent to kill, 2; enticing or assisting slaves to run away, 3; perjury, 2; bigamy, 1; felony and forgery, 1; receiving stolen money, 1; attempt to commit a rape, 1; arson, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; total, 98.

Color.—White males, 56; white females, 3; colored males, 35; colored females, 4. **Places of Nativity.**—Maryland, 62; Pennsylvania, 5; Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Delaware, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; New York, 1; Indiana, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Germany, 12; Ireland, 4; England, 1; Scotland, 2; Africa, 1.

Countries where convicted.—Baltimore, 69; Somerset, 1; Talbot, 4; Washington, 3; Frederick, 4; Howard Dist., 2; Queen Anne's, 1; Harford, 3; St. Mary's, 1; Cecil, 1; Allegany, 1; Calvert, 1; Charles, 1; Anne Arundel, 3; Dorchester, 1; Kent, 2.

There were confined in the penitentiary, November 30, 1841, 389. Discharged, their term of service having expired, 70; pardoned, 7; died, 14; total, 91. Old prisoners remaining, 189; receiving this year, 98; leaving confined in the penitentiary, November 30, 1845, 207.

Term of Sentences.—Over 1 and under 2 years, 30; 2 years, 10; over 2 and under 3, 12; over 3 and under 4, 9; 4 years, 1; over 4 and under 5, 6; 5 years, 12; over 5 and under 6, 7; over 6 and under 7, 4; over 7 and under 8, 1; over 8 and under 1, 10; over 13 and under 14, 4; 40 years, 1.

Disbursements.—For provisions, \$9,821 04; clothing, 2,914 86; shoes, 952; fuel, 2,012 59; furniture and bedding, 236 57; household expenses, consisting of amounts paid to prisoners on their discharge, maintenance of prisoners not employed in productive departments, cost of oil, paints, repairs, etc., etc., 2,882 37; salaries and per diem of officers, 13,519 49; discount paid for the use of money, 2,087 90; net gain, 1,220 92; total, \$33,648 24.

Receipts.—Gross gain by weaving and dyeing, carding and spinning, corlwinning, and sawing accounts, \$34,439 46; for admission of visitors, 227 73; labor of prisoners employed in the household service of the institution, cooks, bakers, tailors, house cleaners, etc., etc., estimated at the cost of their maintenance, 931 95; total, \$35,648 24.

Report from the Warden of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, August 24, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—I hope you will pardon me for neglecting you so long. Both of the Second Annual reports of your Prison Association came safely to hand. As the same answers to your questions will require some explanation on my part, and, at the same time, not having in my possession copies of all the annual reports of the Inspectors of this institution that I can send you, I imagine it will answer all practical purposes for me to give you a general statement of the affairs of the institution in my own way. In doing so, I shall endeavor to be as brief and explicit as the nature of a communication of this description will allow.

This penitentiary was ready for, and the first prisoner received, April 9, 1831; and up to July 8, 1845, 405 were received.

Number received during the following years.—1831, 10 white males, 7 colored males, and 4 colored females; total, 21. 1832, 15 white and 6 colored males; total, 21. 1833, and 4 colored females; total, 21. 1834, 17 white and 19 colored males; total, 36. 1835, 15 white and 19 colored males, and 2 colored females; total, 34. 1836, 9 white and 14 colored males, and 6 males, and 1 colored female; total, 35. 1837, 9 white males, 18 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 29. 1837, 9 white males, 2

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colored females; total, 30. 1838, 18 white males, 1 white female, 8 colored males, and 6 colored females; total, 33. 1839, 14 white males, 1 white female, 7 colored males, and 1 colored female; total, 23. 1840, 6 white and 10 colored males, and 1 colored female; total, 17. 1841, 14 white and 11 colored males, and 3 colored females; total, 28. 1842, 13 white and 12 colored males, and 1 colored female; total, 26. Total number received during the 16 years—185 white males, 6 white females, 178 colored males, and 36 colored females; total, 405.

Number discharged.—1831, 0; 1832, 9 time expired, 2 pardoned, 4 escaped; total, 15. 1833, 5 time expired, 1 pardoned, 1 died; total, 7. 1834, 12 time expired, 2 pardoned, 2 total, 14. 1835, 22 time expired, 1836, 18 time expired, 1 pardoned, 1 escaped; total, 20. 1837, 21 time expired, 6 pardoned; total, 27. 1838, 24 time expired, 1 pardoned; total, 25. 1839, 42 time expired, 3 pardoned, 2 died; total, 47. 1840, 30 time expired, 3 pardoned, 1 died; total, 34. 1841, 15 time expired, 1 pardoned, 3 died; total, 22. 1842, 18 time expired, 2 pardoned, 3 died; total, 23. 1843, 26 time expired, 4 died; total, 30. 1844, 25 time expired, 2 pardoned; total, 27. 1845, 18 time expired, 1 pardoned, 2 died; total, 21. 1846, 18 time expired, 1 pardoned; total, 19. During the 16 years, 296 time expired, 30 pardoned, 5 escaped, 1 died; total, 345.

Remaining in the Penitentiary on December 31st of each year.—1831, 21; 1832, 27; 1833, 51; 1834, 51; 1835, 64; 1836, 73; 1837, 76; 1838, 84; 1839, 60; 1840, 53; 1841, 59; 1842, 61; 1843, 62; 1844, 60; 1845, 68; 1846, 62. On July 8, 1846, 63.

The annual reports from this penitentiary are made up to the 31st of December of each year. The following is the Warden's return of their employment on the 31st of December, 1845: shoemaking, 50; broommaking, 4; carpentry, 2; tailoring, 1; cooking and baking, 3; washing, mending, etc., 4; laborers, 3; in hospital, sick, 1; total, 63.

"The comparatively small number of convicts, and the short terms of time for which they are sentenced, are the principal reasons why the penitentiary is not more profitable. Again, many of them have their constitutions impaired by disease previous to being admitted, and a great number of them are without any industry; hence they have to be taught. As an illustration of this remark, I will state, that although the number engaged in shoemaking (50) may appear large, yet out of this number only 1 served a regular apprenticeship (out of the institution) to the business.

These convicts, January 7, 1846, are received as follows:—White males, 26; colored males, 33; colored females, 4; total, 63. Of the colored prisoners, there were born free, 33; born slaves, 4. Born free, natives of the District of Columbia, 16; born free, out of the District of Columbia, 17; born slaves, out of the District of Columbia, 4; total, 37.

Recommendations.—2nd time committed, 18 white males, 1 white female, 21 colored males, and 3 colored females; total, 43. 3rd, 3 white and 7 colored males, and 1 colored female; total, 11. 4th, 1 white and 3 colored males; total, 4; grand total, 58.

Of the white males received, 3 were sent from the State of Virginia, for offences committed against the United States.

Out of those who were pardoned, 4 white males returned to this penitentiary, and 2 white males went to other similar institutions, and one of the colored males came back. 1 colored male was pardoned on account of being pronounced incurable, and died in a few days after his liberation; and 3 blacks were pardoned on account of their being slaves; for no slaves are sent here unless the court be unapprised of the fact before sentencing them.

There have been no deaths, so far, during the year 1846. The general health of the prisoners has been uncommonly good; not so with the officers. We have had but 1 case of bilious fever, from which the prisoner has entirely recovered.

Of the 5 who escaped, 4 were white males and 1 colored male; 3 of the white males were subsequently sent to other penitentiaries; 1 was never heard from; the colored male was named, lodged in the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, and died of cholera on the very day the officers arrived there to bring him back.

Of those who died, 6 were white males and 5 colored males; 3 of the white males were diseased when received, and 2 brought on disease by discontented and frolic dispositions; 2 of the colored males were diseased when received. The Physician is directed to "adopt such means of precaution as may guard against the introduction of

ers to keep from me; and has also lessened the complaints of the officers against them. While I am on this subject, I will observe, that in all cases, the more ignorant or illiterate a prisoner is, the more troublesome he is. Again, it may appear strange, but I find those who have been committed for manslaughter are better behaved than the petty thief. The conduct of the prisoners at this time, with few and very few exceptions, is uncommonly good.

In the morning, when the prisoners are turned out of their cells, they take down their water-can and night-bucket, and deposit them in the places respectively assigned them; they are then brought to the troughs, wash their faces and hands, and are then conducted to their shops, where they are employed until breakfast, to which they walk by the lock-step, one of their number the while taking their seats. All are in a common hall, the whites on one side and the blacks on the other; they continue seated until all have finished, when at a signal by one of the officers in charge, one of the prisoners arises and returns thanks, after which all arise, form into line, and return in the same order to their respective shops. After supper they form in line and are searched; after this process is gone through with, by orders given, each takes his bucket and can, and they are marched to their cells, enter the same, and remain standing opposite to their door, which is shut by one of the prisoners selected for this purpose on each gallery, and by him fastened by an iron bar working on a pivot; the keeper in charge then follows after and locks them in, and as a precaution that all is secure, the keepers exchange galleries and inspect each other's work.

The daily ration is as follows, namely:—12 ounces of pork or 16 ounces of fresh or salt beef, 10 ounces of wheat flour, and 12 ounces Indian corn meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of molasses, with 2 quarts of rye for coffee, 4 quarts salt, 4 quarts vinegar, 14 ounces pepper, and 24 bushels potatoes to each hundred rations. This is varied to suit the season of the year. Soup, meat, bacon, salt fish, rice and molasses, with beans, lettuce, turnips, cabbage, sprouts, etc., are substituted, and prove decidedly advantageous to the health, as well as the enjoyment of the prisoner, while in nearly all cases they are less expensive. They all eat the same kind of bread, which is a mixture of wheat flour and Indian corn meal, and baked by one of the prisoners, unless the physician directs other kinds of bread to be used. My estimate of the expense of victualing a prisoner for a year, is \$28 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; although I doubt if it costs this amount. When a lot of prisoners are received they consume more than their rations. If they desire more it is given them. After a few weeks they cannot eat what is given, and the ration is lessened to suit their wants. Their appearance would betoken to a stranger that they had plenty to eat.

The clothing consists, in winter, of a black and white woven cloth, the different parts of which are mixed in color. If this is not enough for their comfort, by direction of the Physician, flannel undershirts and drawers are furnished. In summer a simple dress, out of washed cotton goods, is supplied, which is blue and drab, and made up after the same fashion. These constitute a working and Sunday dress, and are washed and changed once a week, and often, if found necessary. It is very difficult to come at the actual cost of clothing, bed and bedding; but it may be set down at about \$9 50 a year for each prisoner. No tobacco, in any shape, is allowed, except the same is ordered by the Physician. The Physician is a non-resident of the institution; has an annual salary, and attends every other day, and in urgent cases oftener. If a prisoner leaves his work from a slight indisposition, he remains in his cell; if he is sick enough to be sent to the hospital he is attended to with the greatest care, and such medicines as he may be ordered, are promptly given, and one or two of the prisoners are selected to remain with him during the night or day. In many cases the Physician is called on for medicine when, if the prisoner was at liberty, he would not think of taking the same.

Religious services and Sunday school are held on the forenoon of each Sunday, by the Chaplain, (who is a salaried officer of the institution,) attended by the officers in charge, to which all of the males are compelled to attend unless prevented by sickness. Out of the whole number, all can read except 3; 11 have learned to read during the last six months, and have had a liberal education. By their conduct, however, they give promise of reformation. After dinner, on Sunday, they are locked up until Monday morning, taking with them their suppers, which are eaten in their cells. The females are instructed in their prison.

No prisoner is allowed to converse with another, unless in directing or instructing him in his work; and then only in presence of the officer in charge. Visitors are admitted by a permit from one of the Inspectors, without the payment of any fee. No prisoner is permitted to write to, receive letters from, or be visited by their relations

or friends, except in extreme cases, and all correspondence has to pass the Warden's inspection. The prohibition of the visits of relatives and friends may appear a harsh regulation, but it is evidently a wise one; for the intention of an institution of this description is the repentance and reformation of those who should unfortunately be sent here, and also as a punishment for their transgressions against the laws; and if a prisoner's mind is continually engrossed with information from without, they are rendered more difficult to manage. Whenever information is given to the Warden of the health of the prisoner's relatives, they are notified of this fact; in the event any of the prisoners' relatives are measurably buried from the world as an expiation for their pardon, they should any of them be made aware that efforts are making for their pardon, they are uniformly rendered miserable, and cause trouble to their keepers; while at the same time the institution is made more or less deprived of their labor. This continues until they are finally liberated, or all hopes of pardon are lost. No inmate person has ever been received here, neither has any become so while here. Whenever a prisoner's time brings with him a better one, and from 2 to 15 dollars, which sum of money is graduated according to circumstances; and such advice is given him as may tend to keep him in the path of rectitude; and also, if possible, employment is found for them. They invariably leave us with kind feelings; and if any officer should meet a prisoner after his discharge, they accord him in the most respectful terms, and appear glad that they have an opportunity to converse with him.

I would mention that in all our published documents, no prisoner's name is given to the public in full; the initials of their name only is given. Neither is the public made aware of their release through the public prints. They are liberated with a hope of their reformation, and no efforts are made by us to fasten public disgrace on them. As an exception to this rule, if we are satisfied in our own minds that there is no hope of their reformation, and that they will again commit depredations on the community, the police are privately notified of their release, so they may govern themselves accordingly.

In conclusion, I would state, as many of your questions are of such a nature as would give me great trouble to answer, while with others it would be impossible to do so, as our books do not contain them, and I shall have to be excused until some future occasion, when I shall endeavor to give you all the information in my power. The mode of keeping our accounts has been changed by our present clerk, and hereafter it will be the better able to comply with your wishes. I have had in many instances to consult with the older officers of this institution in preparing this communication, as I only entered on the duties of Warden the 1st September, 1845.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT COLTMAN, Warden.

To JOHN D. RESS, M. D.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Virginia Penitentiary for the Years 1845 and 1846.

1845.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that for the first time since the building of the prison, no death has occurred among the prisoners within the year. Among 208 persons condemned for crimes committed against the laws of the State, of whom 121 are white persons, and 87 free blacks, not a case of disease, proving fatal, has arisen within the last entire year. While the prisoners have enjoyed this remarkable degree of good health, the board regret to acknowledge, that there has been for now more than twelve months, a restless spirit of insubordination manifested, and an obstinate determination on the part of some of the prisoners, to yield obedience to the salutary discipline of the institution, which finally resulted in the murder of one of the turnkeys. Although this outrage has been followed by the conviction of the offender, and may end in his execution, and while, since his conviction, it seems to have had a beneficial influence on the deportment and conduct of the other prisoners, the board do not feel very sanguine that this will be more than temporary. Our prison has become

jobwork and mending in the different departments, 4,906; from the garden, vegetables, etc., 631; labor on Capitol square, 1,100.

C. S. MORGAN, Superintendent.

On the 1st of October, 1844, there were in prison: white men, 114; do. women, 5; colored men, 65; do. women, 6. Received from October 1, 1844, to September 30, 1845: white men, 27; colored men 27. Pardoned, died, and discharged: white men pardoned, 4; do. do. discharged, 17; white women discharged, 1; colored men died, 1; do. do. discharged, 9; colored women discharged, 1. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1845: white men, 117; white women, 4; colored men, 83; colored women, 5. Total, 208. Increase, 18.

Stines for Sale and Transportation.—On the 1st October, 1844, there were in prison: males, 5; females, 1. Received from October 1, 1844, to September 30, 1845: males, 15; females, 1. Sold by the executive, and died the property of the purchaser before delivery, 1. Remaining in prison September 30, 1845: males, 19; females, 2. Of the persons received into the penitentiary from the 1st October, 1844, to the 30th September, 1845, there were: for murder in second degree, 3; voluntary manslaughter, 3; maiming, 2; unlawful stabbing, 3; willful stabbing, 1; malicious wounding, 1; rape 1; robbery, 1; burglary, 3; burglary and larceny, 6; breaking store and larceny, 31; house burning, 3; horse stealing, 3; mule stealing, 1; grand larceny, 10; feloniously carrying off slaves, 4; do. do. and larceny of other goods, 2; forgery, 2; petit larceny by a free man of color, (error), 1.

They were sentenced as follows: 4 for 18 years; 1 for 15; 1 for 13; 6 for 10; 1 for 9; 24 for 3; 3 for 4; 8 for 3; 6 for 2.

Those sentenced for two years are under the time prescribed by law, but all that received since the 21st of February, 1845, may be corrected under the act of that date passed for the purpose.

A statement of the number of persons confined in the penitentiary on the 30th of September, 1845, their crimes, and sentences, viz:—

Crimes.—Murder in second degree, 36; voluntary manslaughter, 6; willful and unlawful stabbing and wounding, 9; maiming, 4; rape, 3; robbery and accessory to, 7; burning houses, stables, etc., 3; burglary, 34; horse stealing, 33; hog stealing, 11; grand larceny, 40; carrying off slaves feloniously and with sufficient abscond, 14; forgery, 12; passing counterfeit money, 2; other felonies, 4; total, 293.

Term of Sentence.—For two years, 13; 3 years, 29; 4 years, 6; 5 years, 75; 6 years, 8; 7 years, 10; 8 years, 6; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 30; 12 years, 2; 13 years, 2; 14 years, 1; 15 years and 10 months, 1; 15 years, 5; 16 years, 3; 18 years 13; 21 years, 1; for life, 12.

Places of Nativity.—Virginia, 161; Pennsylvania, 8; New York, 6; Maryland, 8; North Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 1; District of Columbia, 1; New Jersey, 1; Massachusetts, 3; England, 3; Ireland, 5; Germany, 4; Connecticut, 1; Maine, 1. *Ages.*—Males, from 14 to 39; 37; 39 to 45, 63; 45 to 50, 33; 50 to 55, 37; 55 to 60, 14; 60 to 65, 12; 65 to 70, 5; 70 to 75, 5; 75 to 80, 5; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1. Females, from 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 60, 1.

Admittances into the Hospital and Days lost by Sickness. from October 1, 1844, to September, 30, 1845:—October, 19 admittances, 183 days lost; November, 13 admittances, 165 days lost; December, 8 admittances, 83 days lost; January, 16 admittances, 189 days lost; February, 16 admittances, 163 days lost; March, 14 admittances, 162 days lost; April, 16 admittances, 163; May, 15 admittances, 204 days lost; June, 37 admittances, 215 days lost; July, 23 admittances, 193 days lost; August, 23 admittances, 211; September, 9 admittances, 106; total, 214 admittances, 1,995 days lost. Days of solitary confinement, 810.

1846.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The recent enlargement and improvement of the shops, although effected at considerable cost, constitute the most decidedly advantageous changes in the penitentiary, whether they are considered as tending to improve its discipline, or advance its profitable management. With these great and costly additions, there can hereafter be no doubt that the mechanical employments of the prisoners can be diversified so as to secure an increased profit from the labor, while the shops are so arranged as to ensure a more perfect discipline. Much of the labor of prisoners and transports has been applied in the past year to the erection of these new, valuable, and permanent structures

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The number of prisoners at the end of the last fiscal year in the penitentiary was 226, against 208 on the 30th September, 1845, being an increase of 18. The number of prisoners received into the institution from the 1st of October, 1845, to the 30th of September, 1846, (inclusive), was 53, who were sentenced to serve therein, in the aggregate, 2864 years. In the year commencing on the 1st of October, 1844, in the aggregate, 30th of September, 1845, inclusive, 54 convicts were received into the prison, in the number of those convicted of crime, and of a very striking one in the duration of their imprisonment.

ROBERT G. SCOTT, President.

1846.—GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The sales for the past year are \$7,790 02 greater than they were the preceding year; and the stock, which has been constantly accumulating for years past, has been reduced by the agent's ordinary sales \$3,427 81.

Although the aggregate of sales is greater, yet owing to the failure of the wheat crop, and to the great decline on low priced woolen goods, there has been a considerable falling off in the sale of wheatflans and bags, flour barrels, and heavy kerseys, making the sales of the last quarter less than usual. The largest increase in the sales was on banknote finish, and admired pattern, will compare favorably with any brand brought to this market. Their superiority, and the increased demand for them, would probably justify a considerable increase in the manufacture of this article.

There was paid into the treasury by authority of the Board \$3,000, which added to sum of \$3,755 28 paid the State during the year—a larger sum than has been paid by the Agent for some years past.

JAMES C. SPOTTS, General Agent.

1846.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The aggregate of the earnings of the prison has continued to increase, and was greater than in any former year. The following statement will exhibit the results in the several wards, as well as the aggregate amount earned the last year, to wit:—

Ward No. 1, \$9,336 66; No. 2, 6,211 44; No. 3, 4,494 07; total, \$20,042 17.

Although considerable efforts have been made for several years to divert the labor still rendered it impracticable, and it will be seen that the earnings in this ward (No. 1) continues to be the largest of the four.

The enlargement of the shops (spoken of in the last annual report as contemplated) manufactures delivered to the general agent, and consequently so as not to embarrass the fiscal operations of the institution. The walls of the shops are so arranged that the whole is covered in and 244 feet long, attached to the north side of the old shops; of the flooring has been laid, but the interior arrangement is not yet completed. The amount of earnings. Some additional machinery (though not expensive) will be required to give greater efficiency to the increased and increasing number of prisoners.

The increase of manufactures will render it more than ever necessary to enlarge the field of operations, by some means, in the selling department, so that any excess of goods which may be manufactured beyond the demands of this market, may be sent to another. We have had sufficient experience to know, that holding goods until they go out of fashion, or otherwise become deteriorated in value, and then of exposing them to the commonwealth.

The first great object I had in view in taking charge of the penitentiary, was to contribute something, in effecting, to wit: that of mollorating the conditions of the prisoners, so far at least as to secure to them the greatest degree of health, and comfort compatible

with a condition of imprisonment for felony; and secondly, to secure from their labor a full indemnity to the commonwealth for the aggregate expense of imprisonment. How far the former has been effected, the reports of several years past will satisfactorily attest; and I know of nothing that I can at present recommend for the improvement of health or comfort, except the introduction of iron bedsteads, which would greatly contribute to the cleanliness and preservation of the clothing, and consequently, in many cases, might prevent diseases. In regard to the latter proposition for indemnity, it may not be improper to remark, that the earnings of the prisoners in the Virginia State Prison for the four years, which ended six months after I took charge of the institution, amounted to an average of \$16,731 13 per annum. They are now raised to the amount of \$26,414 25 (an increase of \$9,683 13), and will, with proper management, soon go up to \$30,000.

The amount of money drawn from the public treasury, and chargeable by law to the manufacturing operations for the year ending 30th of September last, amounted to \$11,628 29. In addition to the current repairs and ordinary improvements which have been necessary to the institution, and the payment of money to discharged convicts for their support in returning home, the following sums may be fairly set off against the said sum of \$11,628 29. To wit: Materials furnished, and labor done by the penitentiary in building new shops, \$1,734 42; cash paid by Agent for materials for the said shops, \$2,528 58; labor and materials furnished for improvements at governor's mill shops, \$2,528 58; labor and materials furnished for improvements at governor's house, and on Capitol square, by the penitentiary, 910 65; cash paid by the Agent for materials for same purposes, 236 70; goods furnished for the penitentiary, 635 40; money paid into the treasury by the Agent, 3,000 00; total, \$9,045 75. Balance in favor of treasury, \$2,582 53.

Cash in the hands of the Agent as per settlement, \$12,141 48; from which deduct the balance of 2,582 53; leaving in the Agent's hands, \$9,558 95; to which add stock of cash and stock of goods of \$39,671 36.

Not more than one-sixth of the prisoners are usually able to labor at any of the trades to advantage when received, while others are entirely unable to earn anything; consequently, much the larger number require to be instructed some time before they can be useful or profitable to the institution. The recent increase of convicts, (17 in the year), has made it necessary to incur additional expenses in dieting, clothing, etc., without any adequate remuneration as yet from their labor. The character of the convicts in the northern and western penitentiaries is different from ours, in regard to their vices in the northern and western penitentiaries is different from ours, and of mechanics capacity for profitable labor. The proportion of negroes is smaller, and of mechanics much larger.

It will be seen that 43 whites and 10 free colored persons, making 53 convicts, 8 were slaves for transportation, were received within the year; that of the whites, 8 were pardoned, 12 discharged, and 1 died—making 21; and of the slaves were all transported 11 discharged, 1 died, and 1 executed—making 15; and the slaves were all transported but 1. Leaving in the prison on the 30th of September last, 140 white males, 3 white females, making 143 whites; also, 78 free men of color and 4 women, making 82 free females, making 143 whites; also, 78 free men of color and 4 women, making 82 free negroes and 11 slaves in all 226 persons. Of the 226 persons in prison, 107 only were free white native Virginians.

The free negro population is a most productive source of crime. The punishments for petty larceny, and many other inferior offences, are entirely inadequate to the ends for justice and public security. The losses and sufferings sustained in the community by these small offences, far exceed in amount those by the higher crimes, so far as the rights of property are concerned; and the public administration of justice towards the delinquents is little else than a preparatory schooling for the penitentiary.

The average number of persons imprisoned during the year was 250. The whole cost of diet, including hospital stores, was \$4,246 25, being \$19 30 for each person. The whole cost of clothing was \$2,080 91, or \$9 46 each—making for dieting and clothing \$28 76. The contingent expenses of the prison for bedding, soap, candles, oil, shoes, razors, spectacles, razors, trusses, shovels, spades, printing reports, postages, market to pack steam-engine, etc., fuel to run said engine, for cooking, and all other purposes except blacksmithing, amounted to \$2,621 14, or \$11 91 for each person; so that in fact, the actual cost of dieting, clothing, bedding, fuel, and all contingencies of imprisonment, (other than salaries of officers and guards, and repairs to the build-

* Population of Virginia in 1840: Free whites, 740,968; slaves, 448,987; free negroes, 49,842; total, 1,239,797.

ings), amounted to the sum of \$40 67 for each person, or twelve cents per day. The earnings being \$26,414 26, amounted to \$130 06 for each person.

CHARLES S. MORGAN, Superintendent.

In 30 years from the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1846, there were received in the penitentiary, to wit: Free whites, imprisoned only, 1,378, or 1 in 541; free negroes, 435 imprisoned and 30 transported—465, or 1 in 107; slaves transported, 453, or 1 in 921, according to the population in 1840.

On the 1st of October, 1845, there were in prison, 117 white men, 4 white women, 82 colored men, and 5 colored women: total, 203.

Received from October 1, 1845, to September 30, 1846, 43 white and 10 colored men: total, 53.

White men pardoned, 7; died, 1; discharged, 12; total, 20. Colored men died, 1; pardoned, 1; hung, 1; discharged, 11; total, 14. White women pardoned, 1; colored women discharged, 1; total, 2. Grand total, 36.

Remaining in prison, September 30, 1846, 140 white men, 3 white women, 78 colored men, and 4 colored women: total, 225. Increase, 17.

Slaves for Sale and Transportation.—On the 1st of October, 1845, there were in prison, 19 males and 2 females; received from Oct. 1, 1845, to September 30, 1846, 7 males: total, 26. Sold by the executive, 25 males and 2 females: total, 27. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1846, 1 male.

Crimes of Convicts in Penitentiary on September 30, 1846.—Murder, 2nd degree, 31 whites and 6 colored; voluntary manslaughter, (1) 3 white and 3 colored; voluntary and unlawful stabbing and wounding, 4 white and 5 colored; maiming, 3 colored; rape, 6 white; robbery, 4 white and 1 colored; arson, 1 white and 3 colored; burglary, 8 white and 18 colored; felony and breaking store, 1 colored; breaking store, and larceny, 7 white and 3 colored; horse and mail stealing, 28 white and 6 colored; hog stealing 1 white and 1 colored; cow stealing 1 colored; grand larceny, 26 white and 12 colored; stealing slaves and enticing slaves to abscond, 5 white and 5 colored; forgery, 12 white and 2 colored; passing counterfeit money, 6 white; stealing bank notes, 1 colored; poisoning, 1 colored; receiving stolen goods, 1 white; other felonies, 1 white and 3 colored: total, 225.

Term of Sentences.—For 2 years, 3; 3, 3; 4, 10; 5, 7; 6, 5; 7, 5; 8, 1; 9, 4; 10, 30; 12, 1; 13, 3; 14, 1; 15, 2; 16, 3; 18, 2; 21, 1; 42, 1; life, 8.

Places of Nativity.—Virginia, 184; Pennsylvania, 6; New York, 3; Maryland, 7; North Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 2; New Jersey, 1; Connecticut, 1; England, 3; Ireland, 4; Germany, 3; Maine, 1; South Carolina, 1; Illinois, 1; total, 225.

Color.—Whites, 143; colored, 82.

Age.—Males, from 14 to 26, 24; 27 to 25, 54; 25 to 30, 49; 30 to 35, 33; 35 to 40, 23; 40 to 45, 13; 45 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 8; 60 to 80, 7. Females, from 15 to 20, 21; 20 to 25, 1; 25 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 10; to 60, 1.

Admittances into the Hospital and Days lost by Sickness, from 1st October, 1845, to 30th September, 1846.—October, 19 admittances, 181 days lost; November, 6 admittances, 157 days lost; December, 3 admittances, 84 days lost; January, 13 admittances, 132 days lost; February, 4 admittances, 55 days lost; March, 8 admittances, 90 days lost; April, 5 admittances, 71 days lost; May, 6 admittances, 55 days lost; June, 9 admittances, 87 days lost; July, 5 admittances, 134 days lost; August, 7 admittances, 183 days lost; September, 10 admittances, 259 days lost; total, 95 admittances, 1,491 days lost.

Time lost by the sick, treated in their cells, 675 days; time lost by solitary confinement, 1,025 days: total number of days lost, 3,191.

state of forwardness as may be completed early the ensuing season. After we had commenced building, we saw plainly that the interest of the institution would require some few alterations in the original plans and arrangement; the buildings, and that such alterations, if made, would change the original estimates of the contemplated cost of them; but as the increased cost would be but trifling when compared with the actual conveniences and advantages arising from the change, and the consequent enhancement of the value of the buildings, we determined to risk the responsibility, and have the proper alterations and amendments to the original plan made. The original estimates amounted in the aggregate to the sum of \$99,999 14. These alterations will increase this aggregate to the sum of \$10,071 11, being \$67 11 more than the law of last session authorized to be expended, that is, when the female prison is finished.

It will be seen from the accompanying report of the clerk, that the profits of the institution are not so great as the reports of other years have shown. Misfortunes over which we had no control, have not come singly, but in whole battalions. How we have met them, will be seen in the list, a few simple statements will show. The State's portion, or stock in trade, (\$25,000), which should have been furnished us at the commencement of our partnership with her in this institution, as promised by the act under which we were elected, was never advanced, and we were cut off by this failure from a fund upon which we confidently depended to commence operations, and which the act under which our partnership commenced, expressly declares was necessary for the "efficient and profitable management of the institution." Being thus unexpectedly thrown upon our own resources to commence the business of the firm, we applied our means and energies industriously to accumulate a stock on hand, sufficient to meet the exigencies, which the failure on the part of the State to furnish stock had thrown around us. At the date of the fire we had accumulated a fund of \$10,055 63, in raw materials and manufactured articles, and had it not been for that disastrous event, we would have closed the year's business under the most flattering indications of prosperity. Again, we were without stock, without tools without shops to work in, destitute of everything needful to make the institution prosperous, thrown again upon our own resources. Since that time we have devoted our whole energies, means, and credit to the rebuilding of the workshops, etc., and the replacing of machinery and tools destroyed by the fire, and we now confidently assert that the institution is better prepared for the prosecution of its various manufactures and trade than it ever was before.

We have erected buildings, and placed in them machinery at an aggregate cost of \$21,246 70, and to do this we have advanced for the institution \$11,190 65. A reference to the clerk's reports of last year and this, will show that we have met the current expenses of the prison amounting since the 1st of June to \$40,000 17, and that the institution now, after deducting its supposed liabilities, has a balance in its favor of \$5,799 55; this amount, when the ruinously low prices of bagging and rope (upon which the profits of the institution actually depend) are taken into consideration, presents a result which we have before remarked, is even more favorable than could have been reasonably anticipated.

The want of a suitable school-room and chapel has rendered it almost impossible to effect anything of importance in that way. We have availed ourselves of every possible means in our power to carry out the wishes of the Legislature and the true philanthropist in regard to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. We have had preaching nearly every Sabbath during the past year, and on some occasions two sermons in one day.

There are yet many improvements badly wanting in the institution, and the yard itself is quite too small for its business operations.

CRAIG & HENRY, Agents and Keepers.

Disbursements.—Hemp, lumber, iron, leather, etc., etc., \$15,703 29; materials for new buildings, brick-work on same, etc., 7,415 24; for victualing prisoners, 4,252 67; machinery, tools, and implements of trade for workshops, 3,001 47; pay of officers and guards, 2,955 57; wages hauling hemp, stone, lumber, wood, etc., 1,411 25; wood and coal for engine, blacksmiths shop, kitchen, etc., 747 73; prisoners clothing \$16 31; cash paid to prisoners on liberation, \$5 each, as directed by law, 245 00; ministers of the gospel, and others, for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, as directed by law, 176 00; stationery for use of office, 64 31; medicines and medical instruments for use of office, 64 06; prison tools, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., 53 70; rent—ground of prison, used as a garden, 15 00; postage on letters sent and received on business of institution, 6 55; total, \$35,728 65.

Receipts.—By Craig & Henry, advanced for institution, \$6,623 75; cash received for the sale of bagging and rope, 13,800 00; cash received for the sale of articles at prison, 1,975 20; cash loaned by the State, per act approved 10th February, 1845, 5,000 00; cash received for lock-up fees, for the safe keeping of slaves, 610 00; cash received for hospital charges, for medical attendance upon slaves, 610 00; cash keeping, 112 50; by barter—manufactured articles given in exchange, 6,507 20; total, \$36,723 65.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1844, 151; received into the prison from the 1st day of December, 1844, to the 1st day of December, 1845, 75; total, 226.

The number discharged during the same time is as follows:—By expiration of sentence, 39; by pardon of Governor Owsley, one day previous to expiration of sentence, 4; by pardon of President of the United States, 1; by death, 11; total, 55. Leaving in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1845, 176.

Of the above numbers there are—White males, 157; colored males, 19; Christian, 2; Carrall, 2; Daviss, 1; Estill, 1; Favette, 4; Fleming, 4; Franklin, 2; Givens, 1; Grayson, 1; Gallatin, 2; Greenup, 1; Harlin, 2; Hickman, 4; Henry, 2; Hopkins, 1; Hancock, 1; Henderson, 1; Jefferson, 94; Jessamine, 2; Kenton, 4; Livingston, 5; Logan, 1; Madison, 1; Madison, 1; Mason, 3; McCracken, 4; Meade, 1; Marion, 1; Mercer, 2; Morgan, 1; Nicholas, 4; Ohio, 1; Pendleton, 2; Scott, 4; Shelby, 1; Simpson, 2; Washington, 2; Warren, 1; Whitley, 1; United States Court, 1.

Crimes.—Larceny, 67; horse stealing, 20; felony, (particular offence not stated in clerk's transcript of conviction), 19; passing counterfeit money, 15; manslaughter, 12; burglary, 8; assisting slaves to run away, 8; robbery, 5; counterfeiting, 4; arson, 3; forgery, 2; intent to kill, 2; mail robbery, 1; bigamy, 1; espionage, 1; rape, 1; perjury, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 3 years, 40; 4 years, 37; 2 years, 24; 5 years, 13; 10 years, 12; 7 years, 11; 1 year, 8; 8 years, 7; 6 years, 6; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 1; 9 years, 1; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 22 years, 1; 15 years, months, 1; 1 year and 10 months, 1.

Places of Nativity.—Kentucky, 39; Pennsylvania, 27; Virginia, 10; Ohio, 10; New York, 13; Tennessee, 8; Ireland, 9; North Carolina, 7; Maryland, 5; England, 3; Germany, 4; West Indies, 2; Louisiana, 4; France, 2; South Carolina, 3; New Jersey, 3; Massachusetts, 1; Delaware, 1; Scotland, 1; Maine, 1; Mexico, 1; Africa, 1; Louisiana, 1; Sweden, 1; Alabama, 1.

Education.—Superior, or those who have a classical or scientific education, 1; Good, or those who have had the benefit of a general English education, 83; Common, or those who can read, write, and cipher, 60; Poor, or those who can only spell and read, 54; None, or those who are entirely destitute of education, 53.

Age.—From 15 to 20, 20; 20 to 30, 93; 30 to 40, 39; 40 to 50, 11; 50 to 60, 12; 60 to 70, 1.

1845.—PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

By reference to the following table, it will be seen that 215 cases have been treated, the diseases being of almost every kind common to this climate:—

Astma, 2; bronchitis, 2; catarrh, 30; cephalalgia periodica, 13; constipation, 39; cholera morbus, 8; diarrhoea, 10; epilepsy, 1; remittent fever, 6; continued, 2; typhoid, 2; typhus, fatal, 1; intermittent, 18; feruncle, 10; gastro-enteritis, 3; hæmorrhagic hæmia, 1; incised wounds, 8; ophthalmia, 8; parotitis, 5; pleuro, pneumonia, 7; pleuritis, 4; rheumatism, acute, 8; do, chronic, 15; do, syphilitic, 3; syphilis primary, (disseminated when admitted into the institution), 3; do, secondary, 1; urticaria, 4; zona, 1; prolapsus ani, 1.

We have to report the death of one of the inmates, which occurred in June, and was the result of a violent attack of typhus fever. Our best efforts were used to prevent a fatal termination of the case, but his violence baffled our treatment, and the case terminated fatally, after a continuance of over thirty days. There are a few chronic cases on hand at this time, resulting from diseases contracted before the individuals were admit-

ted into the institution. These cases, we hope, by the prompt use of means, to cure, but some time will be required for its accomplishment.

So far as our information extends, we know of no institution of the kind in the United States, where the inmates enjoy as good health as they do in this. Whether this depends upon locality entirely, we will not say. We, however, incline to the belief, that the treatment which the inmates receive has much to do in producing a result so desirable. Occupation, exercise, and diet, it is well known, when properly regulated, has much to do in procuring a healthy condition of the physical system; and when abused, is followed by results varying in proportion to the amount of that abuse.

The diet furnished the inmates is abundant and good, and probably has as much to do in promoting their health as any other single cause. Besides the good effects produced by an abundant supply of food upon the health of the inmates, they are rendered much more manageable than they would be if kept upon a scant supply of indifferent food. All experience teaches, that men can be easily governed when they are well fed. The hungry are prompted by the goadings of an empty stomach to the worst acts known to man, and to mistake the convicts, in many of the penitentiaries of this country, are kept at that exciting point of hunger which changes man into a devil in feeling, and a brute in conduct. The average daily consumption of each prisoner is about 13 lbs. of bread, 3 lb. of bacon, 14 lbs. of beef, and rye coffee, without sugar, for breakfast.

They are furnished with vegetables in their season, two or three times a week; Irish potatoes, cabbages, and turnips are applied in abundance. Soup is served very often, and is made of beef, seasoned with potatoes, cabbages, turnips, &c. Of this they are allowed to eat freely. When vegetables or soup is given them, the quantity of meat is lessened, but the bread is not. They are also furnished with buttermilk in large quantities during the summer and fall.

A special diet is allowed the sick, and is furnished from the private table of the Warden.

The present hospital is too small for the accommodation of the sick during the summer season, and if an unusual amount of disease should occur at any time, great inconvenience and much suffering would be felt for the want of suitable accommodations for the sick.

LEWIS SNEED,
W. C. SNEED, } Physicians.

1840.—KEEPEK'S REPORT.

During the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed authorizing the purchase of a certain lot of ground adjoining the penitentiary, which was accordingly done, at a cost of \$3,400; the commissioners of the sinking fund were also authorized to contract with the Keepers of the penitentiary to inclose said lot with a good and substantial wall, so as to include it within the prison limits. This contract was closed at the low price of \$4,731, and the work is now complete. The wall stands on a foundation 6 feet broad at its base, and 5 feet below the surface of the ground; its thickness, at the surface of the earth, is 4 feet, height 25 feet, and battened on both sides to two feet thick at the top. In regard to the eating-room and chapel, we have to say that the contract for this building is closed with the commissioners of the sinking fund, the foundation laid, and as soon as the weather will permit in the spring, it will be completed. The siting and lighting of the cells, by inserting eight large windows, in obedience to an order of the commissioners, proves to be an excellent improvement. The female prison has, since last session, been completed, and is ready for your inspection: it is very strong, and entirely fire-proof.

The financial condition of the institution, we find, is rather better than we had anticipated, though the principal branch of business carried on in it, from which the much greater portion of the profits of former years have been derived—to wit, the manufacture of bagging—has dwindled down to comparatively nothing, and the net profits arising from that important branch have been exceedingly small. We have not, however, made the first dollar of bad debts in the sale of that article. We have been buying hemp at from \$2 50 to \$3 per hundred weight, and have sold bagging at from 7 to 8 cents per yard; and while we have been buying hemp at the same prices which other manufacturers have paid, we have been able, in consideration of the quality of our manufactured article, to not only find a market, and a preference given our article, but also a better price than many have been compelled to sell at, and at the same time pick our purchasers; and while we have barely sustained ourselves in that branch, many of our

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brother manufacturers have been crushed to ruin by the low prices at which they have been compelled to sell. In regard to the manufacture of hemp in future, we are not fully determined as yet; but will certainly avoid it as far as practicable. Many, indeed, of the other branches of manufactures in the institution are affording so little profit, that we shall be compelled to abandon some of them, if we can possibly find a substitute by which to do better.

We have availed ourselves of every possible means in our power to carry out the wishes of the Legislature and every true philanthropist in regard to the moral and religious instruction of this unfortunate portion of our race; and we most heartily acknowledge that it is a source of much gratification to us to see, in many instances, disposition on the part of nearly all the prisoners to conform to law and good morals, submitting to the laws of the prison with that character of submissiveness which ought to be gratifying to every true lover of man.

We look forward with pleasure to a day early in next season, when we will be prepared with a suitable school-room and chapel, where we can carry on the work of moral and religious instruction more perfectly, and where those ministers of the different denominations who have labored with us can be rendered more comfortable than we have been able to make them heretofore, while they farther aid us in the most pleasant part of our duties; and although a fair proportion of our best energies have been constantly engaged in endeavoring to promote the moral and religious interests of the prisoners, yet, for want of suitable buildings and other means, we have not been able to do what we would wish; but sufficient provision having been made, we most confidently promise to present to your honorable body, at the meeting of your next session, their condition in a much more favorable light. Ministers of the different denominations of our town and its vicinity, generally, have contributed to aid us in advising the prisoner for his good, to whom we feel thankful.

CRAIG & HENRY, Agents and Keepers.

1846.—CLERK'S REPORT.

Disbursements.—For hemp, lumber, iron, leather, etc., \$29,375 02; victualing prisoners, 5,719 57; clothes and bedding for prisoners, 1,281 63; wood and coal for engine, blacksmith shop, etc., 2,473 74; wagons, hauling hemp, stone, lumber, wood, etc., 1,500 56; pay of officers, physicians, and guards, 4,337 35; cash paid to prisoners, 45 each, as permitted by law; 282; tools and implements, trade for workmen, 966 41; brick and lumber for new buildings, 288 24; cash paid town of Frankfort, work privilege for use of engine, and repairs of pipe, 68 70; travelling expenses to various points, including trip east on business of the institution, 227 35; cash paid forage and turkeys for wagons, 184 00; medicines and medical instruments for use of prison hospital, 60 69; rewards and expenses incident to arrest and return of escaped convicts, 83 45; lot purchased for extension of prison wall, as authorized by act of assembly, 2,400; cash paid stone-masons engaged in the erection of prison wall, 636 62; moral and religious instruction, 227 38; stationery for use of office, 52 20; printing office-blanks, advertisements, etc., 44 37; postage, letters sent and received on business of institution, 9 95; tobacco for use of prisoners, as directed by law, 160 25; two yoke of oxen purchased for use of prison, 75; total, \$51,114 81.

Receipts.—By Craig and Henry, advanced for institution, \$2,311 30; cash received for the sale of bagging and baled hemp, and for the manufacture of bagging, 30,359 11; cash received for the sale of articles in prison, 6,287 47; cash loaned by the State, per act approved Feb. 23, 1846, 6,000; cash received for lock-up fees, for the safe-keeping of slaves, 195; by barter, (manufactured articles given in exchange), 6,022 03; total, \$51,114 81.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1845, was 176; received into the prison from the 1st day of December, 1845, to the 1st day of December, 1846, 71; total, 247. The number discharged during the same time is as follows: By expiration of sentence, 32; by pardon of Gov. Owsley, 25; restoration to rights of citizenship by pardon of Gov. Owsley, 1 day previous to expiration of sentence, 3; death, 2; escaping, 1; total, 60. Leaving in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1846, 187.

Color.—White males, 166; colored males, 21; total, 187.

Crimes.—For manslaughter, 13; burglary, 9; larceny, 72; horse stealing, 32; assisting slaves to run away, 81; felony, 12; intent to kill, 4; passing counterfeit money, 13; forgery, 3; highway robbery, 4; arson, 3; counterfeiting, 3; perjury, 3; bigamy, 2; rape, 2; mail robbery, 4; poisoning, 1; slave stealing, 1; mayhem, 1; total, 187.

Counties.—Allen, 1; Breckinridge, 6; Barren, 2; Ballard, 1; Boone, 2; Bracken 2; Bullitt, 1; Christian, 3; Clay, 1; Clarke, 2; Campbell, 4; Carroll, 1; Daviess, 1; Estill, 1; Fayette, 6; Fulton, 2; Gallatin, 2; Greenup, 1; Hardin, 2; Hickman, 2; Hopkins, 4; Harrison, 1; Henry, 1; Henderson, 1; Jefferson, 24; Jessamine, 1; Kenton, 4; Livingston, 1; Laurel, 1; Lincoln, 2; Logan, 4; Madison, 2; Mercer, 3; Mason, 5; M'Cracken, 1; Meade, 1; Monroe, 1; Morgan, 1; Nicholas, 1; Ohio, 1; Owen, 1; Pulaski, 1; Russell, 1; Scott, 4; Shelby, 1; Simpson, 2; Washington, 5; Warren, 1; Wayne, 2; Whitley, 1; United States Court, 1; total, 107.

Term of Sentence.—For 4 years, 3; 22 years, 1; 15 years, 1; 12 years, 1; 10 years, 1; 9 years, 2; 8 years, 7; 7 years, 10; 6 years, 1; 6 years, 10; 5 years, 1; 5 years, 11; 4 years, 2; 4 years, 38; 3 years, 1; 3 years 4 months, 1; 3 years, 33; 2 years, 2; 2 years, 25; 1 year 10 months, 1; 1 year 6 months, 1; 1 year 1 day, 1; 1 year, 19; total, 167.

Education.—Superior, or those who have a classical or scientific education, 3; good, or those who have received a general English education, 20; common, or those who can read, write, and cipher, 49; poor, or those who can only spell and read, 53; none, or those who are entirely destitute of education, 62; total, 187.

Age.—From 15 to 20 years of age, 20; 20 to 30, 67; 30 to 40, 44; 40 to 50, 19; 50 to 60, 14; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1; total, 187.

Previous Habits.—Habitually intemperate, 62; occasionally intemperate, 95; temperate, 30; total, 187.

Relations.—Single, 96; married, 75; widowers, 11; separated, 5; total, 187.

Number of prisoners received from the different counties for the last 11 years:—

Centies.—1836: Adair, 1; Bourbon, 2; Breckinridge, 2; Campbell, 2; Fayette, 2; Fleming, 1; Green, 1; Harlan, 1; Hart, 1; Hickman, 1; Jefferson, 20; Knox, 2; Livingston, 1; Laurel, 2; Lewis, 2; Mason, 1; Mercer, 1; Owen, 2; Ohio, 1; Perry, 1; Scott, 1; Washington, 1; total, 49. 1837: Adair, 1; Breckinridge, 1; Campbell, 1; Daviess, 1; Fayette, 4; Greenup, 2; Hopkins, 1; Harrison, 1; Hickman, 2; Jefferson, 21; Livingston, 1; Laurel, 3; Lawrence, 1; Mason, 1; Morgan, 1; Mercer, 1; Nicholas, 3; Oldham, 1; Rockcastle, 1; Scott, 1; Whitley, 1; U. S. Court, 1; total, 51. 1838: Boone, 1; Bath, 2; Bullitt, 1; Christian, 1; Clay, 1; Campbell, 5; Floyd, 1; Fleming, 1; Harrison, 5; Hancock, 3; Hardin, 1; Hickman, 1; Jefferson, 34; Livingston, 1; Mason, 1; Madison, 1; Nelson, 1; Nicholas, 1; Pike, 2; Russell, 2; Trigg, 1; Warren, 1; U. S. Court, 1; total, 68. 1839: Bath, 2; Bullitt, 3; Christian, 1; Clarke, 1; Clay, 2; Campbell, 5; Dawson, 1; Fayette, 3; Greenup, 2; Green, 2; Harlan, 1; Henry, 1; Henderson, 2; Hickman, 2; Jefferson, 30; Jessamine, 4; Knox, 2; Livingston, 1; Lewis, 1; M'Cracken, 1; Montgomery, 2; Muhlenberg, 1; Mason, 1; Morgan, 1; Madison, 1; Pennington, 1; Shelby, 3; total, 17. 1840: Anderson, 1; Caldwell, 1; Warren, 1; total, 79. 1841: Anderson, 2; Bourbon, 1; Bullitt, 2; Christian, 1; Caldwell, 1; Daviess, 1; Fayette, 3; Franklin, 1; Garrard, 1; Green, 1; Harrison, 2; Henry, 1; Hart, 1; Henderson, 2; Hickman, 2; Jefferson, 35; Kenton, 1; Laurel, 3; Logan, 1; Lawrence, 1; M'Cracken, 2; Mason, 2; Nicholas, 1; Ohio, 1; Scott, 1; Whitley, 1; total, 94. 1842: Anderson, 1; Boone, 2; Boone, 2; Carroll, 1; Buller, 1; Carroll, 3; Caldwell, 2; Campbell, 1; Fayette, 1; Franklin, 1; Fleming, 1; Greenup, 3; Graves, 1; Hopkins, 1; Hancock, 1; Henderson, 1; Hickman, 3; Jefferson, 37; Kenton, 2; Laurel, 2; Logan, 3; M'Cracken, 3; Mason, 1; Meade, 1; Mercer, 1; Madison, 1; Pennington, 3; United States Court, 1; total, 104. 1843: Allen, 1; Barren, 1; Boone, 1; Bullitt, 3; Christian, 1; Calloway, 1; Caldwell, 1; Fayette, 3; Franklin, 1; Greenup, 2; Harlan, 1; Henry, 1; Hancock, 1; Henderson, 1; Hickman, 3; Jefferson, 27; Knox, 1; Kenton, 7; Livingston, 2; Logan, 1; M'Cracken, 2; Marshall, 1; Mason, 4; Morgan, 1; Muhlenberg, 1; Pulaski, 2; Scott, 1; Washington, 1; total, 84. 1844: Breckinridge, 1; Christian, 1; Fayette, 4; Fleming, 1; Fayette, 2; Grayson, 1; Greenup, 1; Garrard, 2; Green, 1; Hopkins, 1; Hardin, 1; Jefferson, 31; Jessamine, 1; Kenton, 2; Livingston, 2; M'Cracken, 2; Mercer, 1; Nelson, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennington, 1; Simpson, 1; Todd, 1; Washington, 1; United States Court, 1; total, 84. 1845: Breckinridge, 1; Christian, 1; Fayette, 4; Fleming, 2; Gallatin, 2; Henry, 1; Hardin, 1; Hickman, 2; Jefferson, 34; Livingston, 4; Laurel, 1; Logan, 1; Lawrence, 1; M'Cracken, 3; Mason, 2; Marion, 1; Meade, 1; Mercer, 2; Madison, 1; Nicholas, 1; Simpson, 1; Scott, 3; Shelby, 1; Warren, 1; total, 74. 1846: Allen, 1; Bracken, 2; Ballard, 1; Breckinridge, 1; Boone, 1;

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Christian, 2; Clarke, 2; Calloway, 1; Clay, 1; Campbell, 5; Fayette, 2; Fulton, 2; Gallatin, 1; Hopkins, 3; Harrison, 1; Jefferson, 24; Kenton, 1; Laurel, 1; Logan, 1; Lincoln, 2; Mason, 3; Mercer, 1; Monroe, 1; Madison, 1; Owen, 1; Pulaski, 1; Russell, 1; Washington, 3; Wayne, 2; total, 71; total in 11 years, 743.

The foregoing 743 prisoners were convicted of the following crimes: For larceny, 251; horse stealing, 86; manslaughter, 44; passing counterfeit money, 42; burglary, 23; forgery, 16; assisting slaves to run away, 13; intent to kill, 14; arson, 12; perjury, 9; highway robbery, 7; counterfeiting, 6; mail robbery, 5; bigamy, 4; stealing slaves, 3; mayhem, 3; rape, 2; poisoning, 1; felony, 198; total, 743.

Of these there were 735 males; 8 females; total, 743.

CHAS. S. WALLER, Clerk.

1846.—PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

An unusual amount of sickness prevailed during the year, as may be seen by the following statement. The number of cases, and the forms of disease, are as follows:—Asiatica, 1; bronchitis, 4; catarrh, 34; cephalalgia periodica, 14; constipation, 7; cholera morbus, 9; diarrhoea, 20; dislocation of hip joint, 1; epilepsy, 3; fever, intermittent, 10; do. continued, 2; do. typhoid, 3; fistula in ano, 1; furuncle, 14; hemorrhoids, 11; hernia, 11; incised wounds, 3; ophthalmia, 63; consumption, 1; pneumonia, 11; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, acute, 21; do. chronic, 16; tubercles of the brain, 1.

Of the above, 17 were diseased when brought to the institution, and consequently had to undergo medical treatment before they were fit for service.

During the year 3 deaths occurred—one from consumption, and the other from tubercles in the brain—a very rare and obscure disease.

There are no idiots nor insane prisoners in the institution, and not more than 5 or 6 persons unfit for service. An old German, afflicted with chronic rheumatism, is now, and has been for many months, in the hospital, and from the nature of his disease, being incurable, must continue to be a tax on the commonwealth as long as his confinement lasts. Another man, with chronic ophthalmia, which he had when admitted, and which is incurable, must also be a tax to the State during the term of his sentence.

Ophthalmia prevailed as an epidemic during the summer and fall, and attacked about one third of the inmates. In consequence of the want of proper arrangements, the disease was exceedingly difficult of management, and caused great loss of time and much suffering to the patients. The sick of other diseases, and those with ophthalmia, were necessarily kept together, the consequence of which was that the patients, on recovering from one disease, were almost sure to be afflicted with ophthalmia, and had to undergo another course of treatment, in many cases protracted to months.

W. C. SNEED, } Physicians.
LEWIS SNEED, }

Synopsis of the Report of the Ohio Penitentiary for 1846.

1846.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The aggregate amount of earnings in the penitentiary is greater than that of last year. The expenses are also increased. This latter circumstance is partly owing to the fact that the average number of prisoners has been higher than that of last year, and the prices of certain articles of provision also higher. In the article of pork alone, the increased price over other years has increased the expenditures probably ten or twelve hundred dollars. The apparent expenditures have been increased by the payment of several debts, which did not properly belong to this financial year, amounting to some four or five thousand dollars. So far as an increased benevolence, in regard to the food and clothing and general comfort of the prisoners, is extended, just so far will there be, necessarily, an increased expense.

We had been impressed for some time with the fact, that sufficient provision had not been made for the female convicts. Though few in number, yet left so much to themselves, with no one of the pure and virtuous of their own sex to direct and modify their conduct, their condition, in a moral point of view, and, as far as reformation was concerned, seemed deplorable enough. Discord, evil dispositions, excited temper, and sharp contention, would frequently bear sway, without control, among them. Such

being their situation, and an improvement in their condition being so desirable, we have taken the responsibility of authorizing the Warden to employ a female assistant, whose business it is to have the convicts, and direct the movements of the female prisoners; to minister to their peculiar wants, and make efforts for their moral improvement. Accordingly, he has selected, for this duty, Miss Mary Williams, of Guernsey county—a lady, in our opinion, especially fitted for such an employment. We are happy to learn that salutary effects are already perceptible in the deportment of those persons, and a much increased amount of useful work performed by them. We would respectfully, but urgently, recommend to the Legislature some permanent provision for the continuance of this employment.

The penitentiary has been required to perform some important works, which have involved heavy expense, and these works are not in any wise necessary to its own existence or prosperity. Of this number is the appropriation of \$25,000 of convict labor to extend the lamatic asylum. About \$7,000 of that debt is yet unpaid. It is, also, however, in progress of liquidation.

The purchase of a stone quarry, and the construction of a railroad to the same, were made a part of the duties of this bond. This duty has been discharged, we think, upon terms highly favorable to the interests of the State, but it has involved the penitentiary in a debt which presses very heavily upon it, and which renders the situation of those whose duty it is to conduct its affairs somewhat unpleasant.

It was also the duty of this institution to construct a turnpike, with a sidewalk, from the prison to Broad-street, near the Scioto bridge. This is not far from completion, but requires an additional cash expenditure.

But the most important and expensive requirement which has been made upon the Ohio penitentiary is the construction of a new State-house, the necessity for which is every year made more manifest by the increase of population and the dilapidation of our old structure. And now we think it would not be asking too much of your honorable body, to relieve our institution of the debt which hangs over it in the purchase of the stone quarry, and for the unpaid portion of the debt due the lamatic asylum.

B. F. GARD,
HORATIO J. COX, } Directors.
J. RIDGWAY,

1846.—WARDEN'S REPORT.

On entering upon the discharge of my duties as Warden of the penitentiary, I determined, as far as possible, to rule by the law of kindness and humanity, believing that by so doing a more salutary influence might be exerted over the minds of the convicts, and that a resort to severe and rigid measures of discipline, instead of being constant, would only be occasionally necessary. So far the results of this course have answered my expectation.

Since entering upon the discharge of my duties in June last, with but comparatively few exceptions, the prisoners have been quiet and orderly in their deportment. Excluded, by their infraction of the laws, from intercourse with the world, and branded with crime, and doomed to a life of infamy, feeling that they have forfeited the confidence and respect of community, they are, nevertheless, and perhaps for that very reason, susceptible to expressions of tenderness and sympathy, to a degree which would much surprise those who are accustomed to regard this class of people as utterly hardened and incorrigible, and strangers to the sympathies and feelings, and softer emotions, which generally reside in the human breast.

There may be cases, it is true, where hardened offenders have their moral sensibilities so blunted as to be little susceptible even to considerate acts of kindness, and have thus passed, in the career of crime and degradation, beyond the point where reformation can be reasonably looked for. But such cases, it may well be believed, are exceptions to the general rule, and should not be regarded as characterizing the whole class.

A great difficulty with convicts is a feeling of recklessness and despair. Their reputation is gone, the confidence of the community is forfeited—ignominy is written upon their history, and they feel themselves to be objects of scorn and contempt, uncared for and unpitied; and under the rigorous sway of a severe and rigid disciplinary system, they settle down into stolid indifference and desperation, and become callous to the just claims of God and man upon them. Steeped in degradation, they fear no more the world's frown or its disgrace. Unaccustomed to the mild tones of commiserating condescension and pity, they hope nothing, they ask nothing, from the sympathy of an "unfeeling world;" and when their term of sentence expires, they leave their

prison abode, *punished* it is true, but not reformed, and at once seek their level with the vile and vicious, and are ready to commence anew their career of crime and wickedness, praying upon society, rather than exerting an influence to promote its safety and good order. Thus the great desideratum of prison discipline, namely, *reformation*, is defeated.

Reformation, it should be, the paramount and absorbing interest of the State, while the mere matter of profit accruing from convict labor should be quite a secondary consideration. True, the internal police of the prison should be conducted by a strict adherence to system, and by a resort to all needful severity to insure strict compliance with necessary requisitions. Systematic and careful measures of economy should be adopted, and strict economy in the management of the prison may still be so managed as to afford a revenue to the State; while at the same time the greatest benefit that the State can realize will be in the mended morals, improved heart, and general reformation of offenders, and their restoration to usefulness as members of society. An individual thus reformed, and saved, and returned to society, is of more consequence to the State than a few dollars, more or less, wrung from his toil under a severe, unyielding, and unvarying disciplinary system, having pecuniary gain for its chief end, the convict to be restored under it, at the end of his term of service, to freedom simply—not to the confidence of his fellow-men, but to the haunts of vice, and a renewed course of crime and degradation.

Our penitentiary systems, looking to the reformation of offenders, have been and are defective; but it is a gratifying consideration that the active benevolence of the humane and philanthropic is directed to remedy this defect, and the beneficial influence of such exertions is beginning to be felt in prisons where cruelty, rather than kindness, has sometimes been predominant. The true principle of reform seems at length to have been discovered. The lash, or any form of corporal chastisement, may coerce, but never can reclaim. Kindness may touch the hardest heart, and subdue and chasten the most rebellious spirit. This is a principle which enters deeply into the philosophy of the human mind; nay, more—it finds place in the divine philosophy of Him who formed the human mind, and knows all its secret springs of action.

"Love, and Love only, is the loom of love."

This principle holds good everywhere, and will assert its power and integrity wherever human intercourse is known, and will be found existing as well in the cell of the convict as in the virtuous walks of life. Kindness, then—a principle founded in the soundest philosophy, and so clearly adapted to the structure of the human mind—should surely be permitted to have the ascendancy in every disciplinary system whose end is reformation, over the more savage code which commands and injures every act of obedience by brute force. By the operation of mildness and pity, hope may even be kindled, and with it the lambent flame of the convict, and the penitentiary itself cease to be a den of despair to a majority of its inmates.

The system adopted for the management and government of this penitentiary, is believed to be one calculated to exert a beneficial influence upon the convicts. While, by the regulations made, it permits that his own separate labor, reformation, and repose. From the nature of things, it would seem that exclusively solitary confinement must be prejudicial to the health, both mental and physical, of the prisoner. In every system of discipline, the great fact should be borne in mind, that man is a social being, and thus made for society, and that long, protracted, in a variety of ways, have dull his injury, or his ruin. Convicts, to a great extent, are uneducated men, and have but few internal resources, of their own to sustain the mind. Such individuals depend upon the sight of the eye, intercourse with their fellow-men, and external resources generally, for their mental and physical relief. In case of the solitary confinement of such individuals, the mind, thrown back upon itself, with but scanty furniture, and no resource from within to supply the deficiencies of its customary external aliment, preys upon itself, and sooner or later demoliishes its own structure, producing imbecility or insanity. This consequence is illustrated in the case of men of active business habits, who, after

years of activity, withdraw from business to spend the remainder of their days in retirement and repose. In vain do such individuals seek for happiness and contentment. Deprived of their accustomed pursuits, they find retirement and solitude un congenial; their minds prey upon themselves, become diseased, and insanity and suicide are not infrequent results.

The library of the prison, which, according to the report of the Chaplain of last year, numbered less than 300 volumes, has this year been increased by the efforts of the present Chaplain, to 2,000 volumes. Each prisoner is supplied with a book every Saturday, and eagerly receives it as a precious boon; and thus the library will prove to be, no doubt, an important instrument in promoting the work of reform, and in aiding to reclaim many of the convicts.

The present number of convicts in the penitentiary is 498, and a fact of much interest, and worthy of particular notice is, that for six or eight years past, notwithstanding the great and rapid increase of population in the State, the number of convicts has not materially increased. This is a fact that speaks well for the good order and morality which seem to keep pace with the growing numbers of our population.

The number of female convicts is only 9. A number so disproportionate to the whole, must attract attention, and afford cause for special solicitation, that the gentler sex are not more numerously represented among the convicts of our penitentiary.

By a resolution of your board, the Warden of this penitentiary was authorized to secure the services of a female superintendent, to take the more particular charge and oversight of the female convicts. The services of such a superintendent have been secured, and she has entered upon the discharge of her duties with a prospect of great usefulness in her particular sphere.

The receipts of the institution, for the year ending on the 30th of November, 1846, are as follows:—

Cash received on account of smith, hame, lace, and saddle-tree shops, \$17,999 84; toolmakers, 2,394 75; rail and rake shops, 2,478; tailor shop, 2,461 34; engines and machinery, 2,253 58; carpenters, 2,496 16; State shoemakers, 254 63; prison shops, 1,002 24; lumpers, (promiscuous labor), 256 16; interest, 491 74; incidental expenses, 15 50; visitors, 1,064 62; United States, 659; fuel and light, 731 13; stonecutting, 23; cooper shop, 4,433 65; carpenters, 1 03; dental instrument and toolmaking, 566 75; total cash receipts, \$38,803 12.

Additional earnings for the present year, for which cash has not been received.—Convict labor on the 30th of November, 1846, new State-house, \$254 54; State-house, \$25 60; railroad, 104 80; line kings, 200 80; repairing prison, 605 60; amount due from United States, 380 50; do. from individuals, 121 15; total, \$672 11.

Which above the earnings of the past year to have been \$45,545 23.

The expenditures from December 1, 1845, to December 1, 1846, for the support of the institution, have been as follows:—

Cash paid for clothing, \$3,289 96; furniture, 833 38; fuel and light, 1,866 28; provision, 10,269 02; forage, 199 31; incidental expenses, 314 80; discharged convicts, 372 55; stationary, 37 80; teams, 92 49; escapool convicts, 160 42; engines and machinery, 507 92; military, 8,882 68; smiths' shop, 60 40; printing and postage, 43 84; visitor's guard, 527 66; moral instructor, 400; guards salary to lunatic asylum convicts, 300; State-house, 40; 687 25; hospital, 180 60; State shoe shop, 21; total, \$28,085 84, allowing the earnings of the past year over expenses to have been \$17,459 39.

The number of inmates on the 30th November, 1845, was 482; the number received into the penitentiary from that time to November 30, 1846, is 151; making in all, 633.

This number has been reduced during the year, as follows: By expiration of sentence, 59; pardon from the governor, 43; restoration to citizenship, 60; death from disease, 7; writs of error, 4; pardon from President of United States, 1; total, 135.

Leaving in confinement, November 30, 1846, 498.

Of the above number of convicts in confinement, November 30, 1846, there are white males, 438; colored males, 52; colored females, 845; was 482.

In conclusion, I will only add, that it must afford matter of sincere congratulation to every benevolent mind, that the severity of ancient prison discipline is universally relaxing—that sentiments of philanthropy and tenderness are penetrating the walls of penitentiaries—and that the State itself, in an important sense, becomes the kind and affectionate guardian of the interests, the welfare, and moral well-being of a class of her people, who, though having offended against the laws, and the good order of society, and thus become the victims of their own crimes, are, nevertheless, objects of pity and commiseration—are still members of the human family, and, as such, not cut off from

the sympathies of our common nature, and are still worth a strenuous effort to save and reclaim. With such sentiments, and such discipline existing, the penitentiary, instead of being the school of vice to harden still more deeply in iniquity, may, and will, become to a degree, a nursery of morality and virtue, where the wayward, the vicious, and the criminal, may be reclaimed from the error of their ways, and taught to tread the paths of rectitude and virtue—to feel that they are not entirely lost, either as it respects this world, or that world of retribution which lies beyond this transitory scene.

LAUREN DEWEY, Warden.

Number of Convicts from each County.—Ashabula, 3; Adams, 3; Athens, 6; Brown, 3; Belmont, 5; Butler, 9; Cuyahoga, 46; Champaign, 1; Clinton, 1; Coahuaton, 1; 2; Franklin, 15; Fairfield, 5; Gallia, 6; Guernsey, 1; Geauga, 2; Green, 3; Hamilton, 173; Harrison, 5; Huron, 6; Highland, 1; Hancock, 3; Perry, 1; Knox, 3; Jefferson, 5; Jackson, 1; Lawrence, 14; Lorain, 8; Logan, 7; Lake, 2; Lucas, 10; Licking, 3; Montgomery, 8; Miami, 1; Madison, 18; Morgan, 2; Meigs, 3; Meigs, 3; Meigs, 3; Richland, 4; Stark, 6; Shelby, 3; Scioto, 15; Summit, 4; Sandusky, 3; Seneca, 3; Tuscarawas, 2; Trumbull, 1; Washington, 10; Warren, 10; Wayne, 4; Knox, 3. Married, 215; single, 283. Temperate, 165; intemperate, 333.

1846.—MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

Knowing its powerful influence to restore the soul, and call it off from the misery and degradation into which their course of crime had plunged them, and the more effectually to accomplish this purpose, and to enlarge the range of thought, and give a healthy action to the mind, I resolved on enlarging the library, which consisted of about 300 volumes, and these mostly Sabbath-school books, much too limited for their wants. I proposed my intention to the Warden, contractors, and to some of the citizens of Columbus—they subscribed liberally to this object, and I made an appeal to have about 3,000 volumes of books in the library, with the assurance of several hundred

The inmates have increased much in their desire to read, and many have become interested in acquiring useful knowledge; the result is, they are much more cheerful than can, by kindness, and by giving them something to hope for; and I trust many of them are reformed in their purposes for future life, and some of them have been changed in heart by the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit.

We have public worship every Sabbath in the chapel, and this has not been in vain. The prisoners pay great attention both to the reading of the Holy Scriptures and the preaching of the word, and the gospel is applied with power to their hearts. We have also worship in the female department every Sabbath, and all have a Bible in their cell when it is convenient. We have a Sabbath school, which is well attended, under the direction of some Christian gentlemen of the city, and great praise is due to them for their zealous and faithful labors.

I have commenced a Bible class, which I purpose to continue.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to a class of convicts, which may, with great propriety, be called children, from 14 to 18 years of age, who years; some of them have respectable and pious parents, with their families, are associated, and feel disgraced. These youths have been led off in an evil hour by bad disgrace fixed on them for all future life.

I would respectfully suggest, whether it would not be much better for the Legislature to provide a house of refuge or correction, to which all such should be sent, and make it a manual labor school. This would not attach so much disgrace, and would be more likely to reform. I believe all the parents who know the temptations to which their children are exposed, would give their hearty approbation.

J. E. FINLEY, Moral Instructor.

1846.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

I am unprepared to offer, in the way of comment upon the tables, anything which I could suppose, at the present time, of essential utility, and have only to add in this connection, that if the number of deaths is somewhat less than has heretofore been the fact, it is possible that the general character of disease within the walls may have been less grave than at previous periods. This, point of course I am incompetent to determine. With respect to the present year, I am not aware, judging solely from my own experience, that there has been any marked difference among the diseases prevailing within, and immediately without the precincts of the prison establishment.

Governed by the conviction that the fixed purpose of the directory ever is, to bestow upon the sick every needful medical attention, I have regarded it as my first professional duty so to time and to number my visits as to meet every probable emergency, and to render every practicable aid.

H. LATHROP, Physician.

The following statements give the aggregate number of different diseases which have occurred in the hospital, between the period of April 16 and November 30, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, together with the aggregate number of deaths and lost days during these periods.

Diseases.—1842: Asthma, 3; anasarca, 1; bilious colic, 5; bilious remitting fever, 6; bilious pleurisy, 1; burns, 1; cholera morbus, 1; chronic diarrhoea, 1; chronic ophthalmia, 1; chronic pleuritis, 2; chronic pneumonia, 7; chronic enteritis, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; constipation, 4; consumption, 3; contusion, 3; diarrhoea, 16; disease of kidney, 2; disease of testicle, 2; dysentery, 13; debility, 4; enteritis, 11; erysipelas, 3; epilepsy, 2; fistula in ano, 2; gastritis, 2; gastric enteritis, 1; gastric irritation, 27; headache, 7; hæmorrhagia, 7; hæmorrhoids, 2; hepatitis, 1; hernia, 1; hydrothorax and consumption, 1; intermittent fever, 117; incised wound, 9; insane, 4; irritation of lungs, 26; influenza, 6; inflammatory fever, 5; indigestion, 3; intestinal irritation, 10; inflammation of fauces, 11; lacerrated wound, 1; lumbago, 1; neuralgia, 1; ophthalmia, 4; otitis, 1; pneumonia, 3; pleuritis, 7; paralysis partialis, 4; pain in breast, 2; pain in face, 1; pain in side, 3; rheumatism, 26; stæatomatous tumor, 1; syphilis, 3; spinal irritation, 2; spasms of œsophagus, 1; sore hand, 2; tonsillitis, 3; typhoid fever, 4; vomiting, 1; total, 393.

1843: Asthma, 6; anasarca, 1; bilious colic, 1; bilious fever, 21; burns, 3; bilious congestive fever, 5; chronic diarrhoea, 4; chronic pneumonia, 3; constipation, 3; consumption, 1; contusion, 10; colic, 4; cerebritis, 1; diarrhoea 11; disease of kidney, 1; disease of testicle, 3; dysentery, 130; disease of spine, 1; debility, 8; erysipelas, 2; epilepsy, 2; gastric irritation, 79; headache, 9; hæmorrhoids, 1; hæmorrhagia, 2; hæmorrhoids, 7; hepatitis, 2; hæmoptysis, 2; hernia humoralis, 1; hæmaturia, 1; intermittent fever, 110; incised wound, 8; insane, 6; irritation of lungs, 39; influenza, 165; inflammatory fever, 21; indigestion, 2; intestinal irritation, 19; inflammation of fauces, 1; inflammation of testicle, 1; inflamed face, 1; inflammation of lungs, 3; lacerrated wound, 3; menorrhagia, 1; neuralgia, 1; ophthalmia, 6; otitis, 2; pneumonia, 11; paralysis partialis, 1; pain in breast, 4; pain in face, 1; pain in side, 6; peripneumonia, 3; rheumatism, 48; syphilis, 3; sore leg, 3; sore foot, 5; tonsillitis, 9; total, 800.

1844: Abscess, 1; anasarca, 1; bilious remitting fever, 4; bilious fever, 1; cholera, 15; burns, 2; chronic diarrhoea, 3; chronic pneumonia, 9; constipation, 48; contusion, 29; colic, 3; cutaneous eruption, 3; congestive fever, 1; cyanicæ parotidea, 1; cyanicæ tonsillaræ 3; diarrhoea, 122; disease of testicle, 1; dysentery, 17; debility, 7; diseased scrotum, 1; enteritis, 1; fistula in ano, 3; gastric irritation, 130; gastralgia, 1; gonorrhœa, 1; headache, 20; hæmorrhoids, 7; hepatitis, 1; hæmoptysis, 4; hernia humoralis, 1; intermittent fever, 118; incised wound, 6; insane, 2; irritation of lungs, 33; inflammatory fever, 5; indigestion, 11; intestinal irritation, 93; injury of eye, 2; lacerrated wound, 1; ophthalmia, 10; pain in breast, 4; pain in side, 14; plethora, 1; rubroia, 13; rheumatism, 42; sore leg, 4; secondary syphilis, 1; sprained ankle, 1; total, 838.

1845.—Abscess, 5; asthma, 2; bilious remitting fever, 1; bilious fever, 24; bilious congestive fever, 1; consumption, 4; colic, 1; caries of lower jaw, 1; cutaneous eruption, 3; congestive fever, 4; diarrhoea, 48; dysentery, 31; disease of chest, 1; disease of heart, 1; debility, 7; dropsy, 2; erysipelas, 1; fistula in ano, 1; fracture in arm, 1; fever, 7; gastric irritation, 163; hæmorrhoids, 9; hæmoptysis, 2; hernia humoralis, 2; intermittent fever, 221; incised wound, 1; insane, 9; irritation of lungs, 23; inflammatory fever, 6; indigestion, 1; intestinal irritation, 93; inflammation of lungs, 1; lacerrated wound, 1; ophthalmia, 3; pneumonia, 1; pleuritis, 1;

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pain in breast, 6; pain in side, 3; peripneumonia, 4; periodical headache, 3; rheumatism, 2; sore hand, 1; sore leg, 1; scrofula, 2; tonsillitis, 1; total, 644.

1846: Abscess, 6; asthma, 4; consumption, 1; contusion, 11; colic, 14; caries of lower jaw, 1; cutaneous eruption, 1; cyanicæ parotidea, 2; cerebritis, 2; concussion heart, 4; debility, 6; dropsy, 5; diabetes, 3; dysentery, 1; dysentery, 2; disease of gastric irritation, 38; gastralgia 17; headache, 49; hernia humoralis, 1; epilepsy, 7; fever, 39; fever, 209; incised wound, 19; insane, 10; irritation of lungs, 36; inflammatory fever, 2; intestinal irritation, 97; inflammation of fauces, 21; inflammatory rheumatism, 2; incised wound, 18; ophthalmia, 14; otitis, 2; pyralism, 1; pleuritis, 2; pain in breast, 23; pain in side, 29; rheumatism, 58; scrofula abscess, 2; typhoid fever, 5; ulcer on

Death.—1842, 6; 1843, 11; 1844, 8; 1845, 10; 1846, 5.
Lost Days.—1842, 4,760; 1843, 5,858; 1844, 6,100; 1845, 6,087; 1846, 4,527.

Synopsis of the Reports of the State Prison of Michigan, for 1845 and 1846.

1845.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

All due regard to cleanliness and regularity in the management of the internal affairs of the prison, is strictly observed and enforced, and instances of insubordination among the convicts, during the past year, have rarely occurred.

In all cases when it has been deemed, punishment in the usual manner has been administered, but in no instance has personal chastisement been inflicted, until after the obedient convict.

The usual religious exercises and means of moral culture, authorized by law, continue to be impartially extended to the convicts. Every Sabbath afternoon the Chaplain attends divine service within the walls of the prison, at which all the convicts are present, in order and regularity, and the balance of the Sabbath is devoted to the reading of the Bible, a copy of which is given to each convict on his entering the prison.

The privilege of writing to their relations, or on business, if thought necessary, once being placed in the hands of the Agent or deputy keeper for perusal, before they are perceptive letters from their friends. The intercourse kept up in this way is productive of much real benefit to the convicts, and renders them more submissive to the whole-souledness that they are subjected by the discipline of the prison. The society, and that those friends still feel an interest in their welfare and moral reformation, lighten the burden of their imprisonment, and keeps alive those peculiar attributes of the mind, which are only brought into action by the social relations of life.

It is not uncommon to witness a good degree of interest on the part of the convicts seems to be manifested for the privileges before enumerated, the acts of which are more or less apparent in their daily conduct, and by a more strict attention to their duty.

The building erected at the State Prison, at this place was commenced in the summer of 1838, from which time to the 31st October, 1845, there have been 327 commitments, have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 26 have escaped, 5 have died, 1 committed suicide, killed in an attempt to recapture him, and 40 have been pardoned. Other facts in relation to this subject are embraced in the report of the Agent hereto attached.

During the past year 4 convicts have made their escape from prison, and are still at large.

The convicts have been supplied with provisions during the past year, at the rate of 64 cents per daily ration for each convict, and a contract for the ensuing year has been

let for that purpose at the of 6 7-30 cents for the same quantity and quality of the various kinds of provisions.

The condition of the prison is such that it has been absolutely necessary to appropriate the entire proceeds of the labor of the convicts for the continuation of the buildings, yard and wall, workshops, and for the purchase of and fitting up machinery, in order that the convicts may be kept with a greater degree of safety, and be more profitably and advantageously employed.

IRA C. BACKUS,
LEWIS BASCOM,
MICHAEL SHOEMAKER. } Inspectors.

1845.—AGENT'S REPORT.

My annual report for the year ending October 31, 1845, is herewith respectfully submitted. The following is a brief synopsis of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending as aforesaid:—

Disbursements.—Balance overpaid per last annual report, \$456 65; paid guards, 2,957 06; for rations, 2,859 15; clothing and materials, 1,297 82; wood, 977 11; hospital stores, (part for former year), 159 73; wool, 80 78; discharged convicts, 105 49; expenses of fugitives, 37 65; agent's travelling expenses, 78 06; convicts deposits, 17 00; sundry expenses and materials, 617 74; total expenditures, 9,247 44; total, \$9,704 09.

Receipts.—From State Treasury, \$8,000 00; visitor's fund, 199 21; convicts deposits, 18 61; sundries, 5 00; total receipts, \$9,222 82. Balance overpaid on this account, \$1,481 27.

Receipts on Building Account.—Balance on hand per last annual report, \$301 07; from contractors for convict labor, 6,366 81; sundry persons for labor, 100 16; from United States for support of convicts, year ending June 30, 1845, 386 15; rent account, 108 98; State warrants redeemed, 108 37; articles sold, 37 49; total receipts during the year, 7,107 86; total, \$7,388 93. This amount expended per account current with vouchers herewith submitted and rendered Auditor General, \$5,691 86; balance on hand on this account, \$1,697 07.

Summary.—Expenditures on convict account including balance, \$9,704 09; expenditures on building account, 5,691 86; balance on hand, October 31, 1845, 215 80; total, \$15,611 75.

Since making my last annual report, that portion of the yard wall which then remained in an unfinished state, has been completed. There has been built for the use of the furnace and machine contractors, an additional and commodious brick workshop, 50 feet by 65, one story high, and in all respects a substantial and suitable building for that branch of business.

The second tier of cells has been advanced as far as was considered necessary for all practical purposes, and is so far completed that new cells for the reception of convicts, can be arranged on very short notice.

With your advice and approval, a temporary apartment has been fitted up on the floor of the second tier of cells, for the accommodation of the sick, which has thus far proved a very great convenience.

The centre building of the main prison was commenced in June last, and the basement story from the foundation, has been erected, including the partition walls, according to the plan heretofore adopted for the continuation of the prison buildings. This building in extent is 61 by 83 feet on the ground, and joins on to the east gable end of the west wing, and when completed will be four stories, or about 50 feet in height from the level of the yard. The first, or basement floor, is intended for the kitchen, mess-hall, and other conveniences, and the third floor and above the same, for the residence of the Keeper of the prison.

This department of the prison buildings, thus far, is constructed of substantial stone masonry, the exterior and partition walls varying from 2½ to 3½ feet in thickness, and placed upon a rock foundation. The front of this building projects about 23 feet from the south wall of the two wings, and the face side of the outer wall window and door caps and sills is composed of cut stone, which, for beauty and durability, is not surpassed by any building material in the western country.

With ordinary success it is not unreasonable to expect that this building can be nearly or quite completed during another year.

The prison has long felt the want of a supply of water, in addition to the quantity

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afforded from the wells within the yard, which can only be relied upon for ordinary purposes, but should the buildings of the prison take fire, it would be found wholly inadequate for the emergency.

That difficulty has, however, been obtained by bringing the water from the Ganson spring, the free use of which for that purpose, having been heretofore granted to the State by the proprietor.

The water from said spring, which is situated about 150 rods from the prison, is conducted the whole distance in logs under ground, and is discharged in a reservoir located in about the centre of the prison yard. This reservoir is of circular form, 12 feet deep and 13 feet in diameter, and is lined with a substantial brick wall, laid in water-lime, and plastered on the inside with the same material. The entire expense of the work, exclusive of the labor of convicts, has been about \$300.

For the year ending October 31, 1844, the number of days lost in consequence of sickness and other causes, was 4,400, and during the year past, from the same causes, but 2,882, which is a falling off of over 1,500 days.

The accurate average number of convicts supported during the past year, is 125, and of that number from 80 to 85 have been contracted.

After the prison buildings are completed, and the convicts all let on contracts, except the few that may be required for the ordinary duties connected with the prison, it is fair to presume that with 175 able-bodied prisoners the institution can be managed so that it will not have to rely upon the treasury for any portion of its maintenance.

J. H. TITUS, Agent.

The following is a statement of the number of days' work performed, and the amount earned by convicts during the year ending 31st October, 1845:

For Contractor.—In shoe shop, 2,345 days, at 40 cents a day, \$938 00; do., 1,756 days, at 38 cents a day, 667 28; do., 373 days, at 25 cents a day, 93 25; do., 265 days, at 20 cents a day, 53 00; do., 66 days, at 15 cents a day, 9 90; in coopers shop, 2,484 days, at 33 cents a day, 820 43; furnace and machine shop, 5,574 days, at 30 cents a day, 1,673 22; do., 1,628 days, at 25 cents a day, 40 69; in wagon shop, 3,056 days, at 35½ cents a day, 1,021 91; in woollen manufactory, 5,287 days, at 25 cents a day, 1,321 75; do., 686 days, at 10 cents a day, 68 67; in cabinet shop, 275 days, at 30 cents a day, 82 50; in tailors shop, 44 days, at 50 cents a day, \$22 00.

For State.—Carpenters shop, 206 days, at 50 cents a day, \$103 00; tailors shop, 957 days, at 50 cents a day, 478 75; weave shop, 645 days, at 50 cents a day, 322 50; stone quarry, 1,263 days, at 50 cents a day, 631 50; yard wall, 255 days, at 50 cents a day, 127 50; grading yard, 872 days, at 37½ cents a day, 327 00; prison buildings, 1,624 days, at 50 cents a day, 812 00; stone cutting, 5,033 days, at 75 cents a day, 444 37; cooking, washing, firing team, and other work about the prison, 4,315 days, at 25 cents a day, 1,078 75; lost by reason of sickness, bad weather, and old age, 2,882 days: total of earnings, \$11,348 07. Amount of labor for contractors, \$6,922 70; amount of labor for State, \$4,425 37.

Remaining in prison October 31, 1844, 122; received during the year ending October 31, 1845, 37; total, 159.

Number discharged during the year ending October 31, 1845, by expiration of sentence, 26; by pardon, 9; escaped, 4; died, 11; total, 40.

Number remaining in prison October 31, 1845, 110.

Employment.—For Contractors.—In coopers shop, 10; furnace and machine shop, 20; shoe shop, 18; wagon shop, 14; woollen manufactory, 22. For the State.—Carpenters shop, 3; tailors shop, 4; stone quarry, 7; washroom and kitchen, 5; cutting stone, 2; mason work, etc., 3; hospital, 1; teamsters, 2; barber, 1; females, 2; aged and infirm, 3.

Color.—White persons, 102; colored persons, 17.

Crimes.—Larceny 17; arson, 2; keeping house of ill fame, 2; passing counterfeit coin, 1; assault and battery, with intent to murder, 2; burglary and larceny, 4; aiding prisoners to escape, 1; uttering forged note, 1; having in possession counterfeit money, with intent to pass the same, 3; counseling burglary and larceny, 1; murder, (sentences committed,) 2; burglary and larceny, and breaking jail, 1; total, 37.

Number from Counties.—Washington, 5; Eaton, 1; Jackson, 1; Wayne, 16; United States Court, (Wayne,) 1; Calhoun, 2; Cass, 2; Branch, 1; Oakland, 2; Lenawee, 3; Macomb, 1; Kalamazoo, 1; St. Joseph, 1.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 5; 1 year and 6 months, 1; 1 year and 8 months, 1; 2 years, 1; 2 years 6 months and 1 day, 1; 3 years, 8; 4 years, 3; 5 years, 6; 7 years, 1; 7 years 6 months and 1 day, 2; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 3; life, 1.

One of the most important considerations in the government of this prison should be the reformation of the convicts. We conceive that the State would derive greater benefits from the practical reformation of these men, or a portion of them, than from any sum they may be made to earn while confined here; so that when their sentences expire, they will leave the prison with a determination to earn an honest livelihood, respect the laws, and redeem their lost character.

We are now restricted by law in paying \$100 as the salary of the chaplain, and as we deem it of paramount importance towards the reformation of the convicts that the chaplain should devote more time to their instruction than can be asked or expected for the present salary, we would recommend that the restriction be removed.

We would also suggest whether it would not have a great tendency towards the reformation of the convicts if the Legislature would by law, allow the inspectors to adopt rules by which the prisoners could be classified and rewarded as they were found worthy; to reward to consist of a small portion of their earnings, and to be paid to them when they leave the prison. Under the present law, the convicts, without distinction, receive \$3 each upon their discharge. This amount is so small that many of them are driven to commit crime from necessity; looked upon with suspicion, unable to obtain employment, without the means of support until they can get where they are unknown, they become desperate; the commission of crime, detection, and recommitment to prison, follow almost as a matter of course. Would this be so, if the convict knew that by a proper course of conduct during his confinement, he was laying up a small store that would support him until he could find and obtain employment?

IRA C. BACKUS,
LEWIS BANSOM,
MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, } Inspectors.

1846—AGENT'S REPORT.

It has not been considered necessary to construct any additional cells during the past season, as I found the second tier in such a state of progress, that new cells could be fitted up for occupation, with very little time and labor.

The centre or main prison building remains in the same condition as reported by my predecessor, with only the improvements which I have been impracticable to progress with it in consequence of other and more important improvements, to which my attention and the means of the prison have been directed. Additional shop room, having in view a suitable and proper division of the various branches of labor under contract, seemed to be required to accommodate the contractors in the mechanical trades, and to obviate the inconvenience, it was thought advisable to make a very considerable addition to the range of shops. In furtherance of that object, a new and commodious brick shop has been completed, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth, 3 stories high, running east and west, and forming a right angle with the previous range; also on the east end of the new shop, there has been built a substantial brick engine-house, of sufficient dimensions for an engine of eighty horse power; one of which, to half that extent, now being in process of construction by Messrs. Finney, Howard, and Co. The shop, occupied by the iron foundry contractor has been extended about 76 feet of its length, in place of the old wooden building which has heretofore stood adjoining the foundry, and temporarily used for that purpose.

There are now within the yard, workshops to the following extent: The north and south range is a story high, 310 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth, separated into 3 apartments by brick partitions, and is now occupied by the coopers, shoemakers, wagon makers and blacksmiths, steam-engine, and by some portions of the manufacturing machinery. The east and west range—the new shop before mentioned—is 100 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth, and is now, together with the engine-house, occupied by Messrs. Finney, Howard, and Co., contractors for sundry branches, which are heretofore more particularly enumerated.

The iron foundry shop, which stands in the centre of the yard, is a story high, 136 feet in length, by 26 feet wide. The above buildings are all built of brick, laid upon suitable stone foundation walls, and are well supported with timbers and covered with good pine shingle roofs.

A. FERRIS, Agent.

The following are the receipts and expenditures during the year ending October 31, 1846:—

1846, pt. 2.

Receipts.—Balance on hand October 31, 1845, \$215 80; received from State treasury, 5480's fund, 141 19; from United States, support of persons for rent, articles sold, etc., 446 53; deposit, 11 60; total, \$4,401 58.

Disbursements.—Paid wages, \$2,769 46; rations, 2,818 85; clothing and bedding, 183 66; fugitives, 195 78; discharged convicts, 98 00; medicines and hospital stores, 40 25; convicts' deposits, 15 63; expense account, (convicts') travelling expenses, expulded for support of convicts, 30 00; agent's department, 844 33; total count, 4,335 86; total expenditures, convict department, \$9,612 53; add building and repairs account, 18,000 00; total expenditures, \$13,938 39. Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1846, \$3 19.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the convicts for the year ending October 31, 1846:

On Contracts.—Iron foundry, 5,577 4 days at 30 cents a day, \$1,673 47; do. 534 days, 133 66; do. shoe shop, 3,230 4 days, 40c a day, 1,292 10; do. 452 1/2 days, 136 25; do. 133 1/2 days, 13 35; do. 401 1/2 days, 12c a day, 48 10; do. 38c a day, 1,143 82; wagon shop, 4,066 2 days, 30c a day, 1,535 58; wooden factory, 3,019 1/2 days, 25c a day, 754 87; do. 115 days, 10c a day, 11 50; do. 2,488 days, 25c a day, 696 70; total earned on contracts, \$7,650 50.

For the State.—Prison buildings, 1,590 days, at 50 cents a day, \$795; stone quarry, 945 days, 50c a day, 471; tailors shop, 1,200 days, 50c a day, 600; grading yard, 1,023 days, 37c a day, 383 63; stock room, 416 days, 50c a day, 208; cutting stone, 298 days, 75c a day, 223 50; various State work, 4,656 days, 25c a day, 1,014; lost by sickness, bad weather, and old age, 4,612 days. Total earnings, \$11,016 63.

Number of convicts in prison October 31, 1845, 119; received during the year ending October 31, 1846, 40; total, 159.

Number discharged, etc., during the year ending October 31, 1846; by expiration of sentence, 24; by pardon, 9; escaped, 3; died, 1; total, 37.

Employment.—For contractors in coopers shop, 11; iron foundry, 20; shoe shop, 18; wagon shop, 16; wooden factory, etc., 24; total on contracts, 89.

For the State.—Tailor's shop, 4; cutting stone, 3; carpenter work, 3; teamsters, 2; stone quarry, 5; mason work, 4; hospital, 1; barber, 1; wash room, kitchen, and White persons, 108; colored persons, 16.

The number of convicts received into the prison, the crimes for which they were convicted, and the sentences in which they were sentenced, during the year ending October 31, 1846, are as follows:—

Crimes.—Larceny, 14; forgery, 3; perjury, 2; burglary and larceny, 5; having in possession counterfeit bills with intent to pass the same, 1; voting at an election knowing it to be unqualified, 1; assault with dangerous weapons with intent to commit murder, 4; keeping a house of ill-fame, 1; passing counterfeit money with intent to counterfeiting U. S. coin, 2; counterfeiting and aiding and assisting in counterfeiting U. S. coin, 2; assisting prisoner to escape from State prison, 1; carnally knowing a female under 10 years of age, and assault, etc., 1; escaped and retaken, 1; fugitive, 1.

Number from each County.—Branch, 1; Monroe, 6; Wayne, 14; do. U. S. Court, 2; Calhoun, 2; Kalamazoo, 1; escaped, retaken, 1.

Term of Sentence.—1; escaped, retaken, 1. 2 years, 5; 3 years, 10; 4 years 6 months and 1 day, 2; 1 year, 7; 1 year 6 months, 1; 2 years, 1; 10 years, 2; 20 years, 1; escaped, retaken, 1.

Synopsis of the several Contracts now existing for the employment of Convicts at the Mechanical Trades.

George H. Wilcox, contractor for from 15 to 20 convicts at shoemaking, at 40 cents per day, contract to continue five years from April 1, 1845.

D. Fisher & Co. (formerly Eaton & Co.), contractors for from 10 to 15 convicts, at 38 cents per day, contract to continue 5 years from April 1, 1845.

Harmon De Graff, contractor for from 18 to 30 convicts at manufacturing iron from November, 1845, and other castings, at 30 cents per day, contract to continue 5 years.

J. E. Beebe, contractor for from 6 to 15 convicts, at wagon-making and blacksmithing, at 33¢ cents per day, contract to continue 5 years from April 1, 1843.

Pinney, Howard, & Co., contractors for from 30 to 50 convicts, at manufacturing woolen goods, farming tools, saddle-trees and trimmings, coach and harness plating, webbing and coach lace, paper, shovels and hardware, door trimmings, locks, etc., at 20 cents per day, contract to continue 5 years from May, 1846.
Highest number above contracted, 130; lowest number contracted, 79.
Officers' salaries, during the year ending October 31, 1846, \$5,006.

1846.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Besides attending public worship, and preaching on the Lord's day, I have endeavored to see each of the convicts once a week, and to hold such conversation with them as their individual circumstances and character would allow.

By the aid of some friends, I have a form of religious service printed from the "Book of Common Prayer." From the ignorance of the Episcopal Church on the part of most of the convicts, many supposing it was the Church of Rome, at first, there were strong prejudices to be overcome, and many of our books were destroyed.

I am happy to say, that these prejudices were soon removed, and such respectful attention has since been paid by the great body of the men, as to be highly gratifying.

It is desirable that persons who are judged to be injurious to society, should not only be restrained from wrong-doing while in confinement, but should, if possible, be better instructed to understand their own duties and interest, and return to the world capable of being useful citizens, and not, as too often happens, go forth irritated by a confinement, the propriety of which they do not feel, and ready to be revenged upon the community for the forced wrong done to their liberty.

There have been added to the library of the prison, by donation, from officers and contractors, 100 volumes; from the Protestant Episcopal Prayer Book Society, 20 volumes; from Miss Dix, 163 volumes; besides an abundant supply of tracts.

It appears upon inquiry of the convicts themselves, that of these in prison October 20, 1846, there were:

Intemperate, 64; moderate drinkers, 43; totally abstinent, 15; total, 122.
Under the influence of liquor when crime was committed, 52.
Married, 50; single, 66; widows and widowers, 6.
Collegiate education, 1; grammar school, do., 2; common school, do., 73; read and write indifferently, 12; learned to read in prison, 6; cannot read, 6.
American born, 98; foreigners, 24.

C. W. FITCH, Chaplain.

1846.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

It was my design to have submitted with this report statistical tables, showing the comparative health of the convicts engaged in the different departments of mechanical labor, the monthly per centage of prescription, and the average mortality since its first establishment, but circumstances beyond my control have prevented the fulfillment of that design. It is thus I am obliged to offer you this abridgment of my original design, as a temporary apology, until such period as I am enabled to do the subject justice.

There has been but one death in the hospital within the last year. The subject was an aged individual, having a complication of chronic difficulties, and being a rare instance of one, who, by his habits of vice, debauchery, and crime, had so depraved his physical constitution as to render futile all therapeutic means.

The diseases which have prevailed with us during the earlier summer months, were of a mixed character, chronic derangements with occasional sporadic disease, characterized, as they generally are, by the different varieties of intermittent affections peculiar to our bilious climate. Later in the season were manifested bilious intermittents, remittents, and rarely an occasional continued fever.

Few, indeed, who by misfortune or design, are rendered fit subjects of legal punishment, do not become decidedly improved in physical health and vigor. The cause of this is found in the habits of regularity which govern their eating, sleeping, and laboring hours.

J. TUNNICLIFF, Jr., Physician.

* It is to be hoped the doctor will redeem his pledge in his next report.—J. D. C.

1846, Pt. 2.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Georgia Penitentiary for the Years 1845 and 1846.

1845.—KEEPER'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts in the institution on the 7th day of October, 1844, consisted of—Males, 129; females, 2; in the lunatic asylum, male, 1. Received during the political year ending October 6, 1845, 29; total, 161. Discharged during the year 17; by pardon of the President of the United States 1; in position of the Governor in the same time, remaining in prison 6th October, 1845, 124; decrease for the year, 37. Number of the number pardoned—12 were recommended to executive clemency, by the principal keeper, immediately preceding the expiration of their several sentences, on legs should be restored, in obedience to an executive order *habeas recitit*. One because of pulmonary disease aggravated by confinement; two on petition and recommendation from the places where confined.

The moral improvement of the convict, by which he shall be converted from a felon into a useful citizen, unquestionably the main object of the laws and of the advocates of this mode of punishing offenders; and to the accomplishment of this desirable object, much of my time and thoughts have been employed; and while I frankly have just grounds for believing that something has been done towards it, and that my solicitude has not been exerted in vain.

If a man does right by compulsion, it is but mechanically done. He can derive no science, since it does not possess the essential ingredient of *virtuous conduct*—the union of intention and act. In every possible view it may be his interest; yet if his understanding is not convinced, and his reluctant view it may be his interest; yet if his understanding of an automaton, in which the motion of the heart has no share; and so far from ever the same circumstances shall offer the same temptation. There is an instinctive flowing from this principle of human nature. There is an instinctive in the benevolent purpose of elevating and improving, a vicious man, you must so desire his good; that you will raise, not degrade him; that you take no pleasure in giving him pain of body or mind; that you will do him first, that you will do him to attract him to that point from whence he can have a commanding view of the wrong he is doing. There shall be no difference between saying to a man, "If you do not shall be punished." The desire of good influences the human heart with equal force, religion, stamps upon the system the approval of infinite wisdom and goodness, and proves incontestably its fitness for the renovation of a fallen creature.

Under the influence of these impressions, strengthened by my opinion of the policy and principles, and to deal with them, as near as possible, as a prudent father acts towards his children. Yet, while I have done this, I have at the same time, when necessary, resorted to coercion in order to compel obedience to the established rules and regulations, when gentler means have proved ineffectual. But nothing connected with the discharge of my official duties has given me more satisfaction than this system of treatment has, in almost every instance, been successful. A resort to force has become meredible in nearly every instance.

I would not be understood, however, as attributing the exemplary conduct of the convicts solely to the foregoing cause, but believe much of it may be ascribed to a system of reward for good conduct, instituted by his excellency the Governor, grounded 1844, an executive order, in words that follow, was directed to the principal keeper: It appears proper that in relation to such convicts in the penitentiary, whose conduct

has been orderly in confinement, and justify the belief that they may be safely restored to society with all their civil privileges unimpaired—

"It is therefore ordered, That the principal Keeper of the penitentiary be required to report all such cases just preceding the expiration of the sentences by which such convicts are imprisoned, to the end that pardons may be granted in all cases in which the Executive may interfere."

For the purpose of giving to this order its due influence upon those it was intended to benefit, I read and explained it to the convicts, that all who desired to profit by the privilege promised, might have the opportunity to do so. In consequence I have recommended pardons to twelve out of thirty convicts whose sentences have expired since the reception of the order. From their apparent contrition, and steady, orderly behavior while under my charge, I cherish the belief that the selections were judicious, and that most, if not all of them, will properly appreciate the restoration of their legal rights. My convictions were strengthened, that however degraded by guilt, while reason maintains its empire over the mind, there is no heart so obdurate that the voice of sympathy and kindness may not reach it. The best evidence of the salutary influences of this use of the pardoning power, and treatment of the convicts, is given in the remarkable fact that no escape has taken place during the year, and but one since I took charge of the institution.

The financial success of the institution has transcended my hopes and expectations. It may not be improper to say that, after great and unceasing efforts, I have changed the shape of materials on hand, from those suited to operations in wood and iron, to such as are essentially suited to the process of tanning leather. This was effected by manufacturing these materials, selling the fabrics, and with the proceeds purchasing the raw materials for the tannery. The success of the tanning operation has exceeded my expectations, convinced as I was of its practicability.

I have encountered many difficulties, which have greatly retarded the success of my operations, by the want of skillful mechanics as overseers, who cannot be induced to abandon their pursuits at home for the low wages allowed them in the penitentiary. A part of the time I have been compelled to employ a master mechanic, whose wages, if divided and added to the present pay of each of the overseers, would nearly secure a competent master mechanic in each of those departments.

The employment of master workmen to teach the convicts, as directed by the present law, is objectionable, in this—that the mechanic so employed is not held accountable for the work done, or the conduct of the operatives. There is a degree of fidelity with which all the work should be executed, that none but a master workman can appreciate.

The ordinary means promotive of health have been employed, and have been productive, under Providence, of the best results. Since the 1st of January, 1844, to the 6th of October, 1845, nearly 2 years, but 3 deaths have occurred.

The chaplain has attended to the performance of his duty every Sabbath, with two or three exceptions.

There are now in this prison 92 convicts who cannot read or write; 32 who cannot write; and 80 who acknowledge that, either directly or indirectly, they owe their imprisonment to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. I sincerely regret it has not been in my power to establish and keep up a Sunday-school, for the benefit of those wholly unacquainted with the first rudiments of education.

I ask leave to call your attention to another subject that I think worthy of notice. It is the practice that has obtained up to the present time of continuing old debts and claims of the institution, that contribute to swell the apparent amount of assets, while it is well known they are unavailable and wholly worthless. And further; in turning over from one principal Keeper to his successor the damaged, rotten, and worthless materials that have accumulated for successive administrations. This is necessary in order that each principal Keeper may have due credit for what he received for. But I suggest that it might answer a better purpose, if, at regular periods, a commission be appointed, of one or more suitable individuals, to appraise the debts, notes, and accounts, and cause such as may be condemned as bankrupt to be discontinued from the books.

Account Current.—To balance of materials remaining on hand October 7, 1844, \$20,016 70; amount of materials received from inspector during quarter ending on the 6th day of January, 1845, 5,193 58; expense of account paid by bookkeeper in same time, 2,465 44; amount of materials received from inspector during quarter ending March 31, 1845, 54; expense account paid by bookkeeper in same time, 2,359 91; amount of materials received from inspector during quarter ending June 30, 5,866 17;

expense account paid by bookkeeper in same time, 3,663 79; amount of materials paid by bookkeeper during quarter ending October 6, 4,406 45; expense of account paid by bookkeeper in same time, 2,632 60; total amount of materials, \$45,061 63. By amount of manufactured articles and jobwork turned over to bookkeeper during the quarter ending January 6, 1845, 85,390 46; amount of account against United States during same time, 129 55; sinking 16 tan vats, and materials for them, 100; March 31, 1845, 5,193 58; account against U. S. during same time, 111 38; cost of bark-house, letch, and mill; account against U. S. during same time, 129; manufactured articles and jobwork turned over to bookkeeper during quarter ending June 30, 129; manufactured articles and jobwork turned over to bookkeeper during same time, 103 64; manufactured articles and jobwork turned over to bookkeeper during quarter ending October 6, 9,199 17; account against United States during same time, 111 29; raw materials on hand October 6, 18,348 95; materials on hand in tan yard as ascertained by inventory, October 6, 8,215 87; total amount of

Receipts.—Total amount of credits, \$59,149 51; subtract total amount of debits, 48,661 68; balance in favor of profit on the operations of the political year ending October 6, 1845, After deducting 1,500 for inaccuracies, etc., \$8,987 83. There has been a reduction of stock and materials, other than those of tan yard, of turned over to bookkeeper, beyond everything drawn from him, 3,719 71; cost of bark-house, 16 tan vats, material, &c., for do., 290; making gross amount of profit, \$10,487 83; and an aggregate increase of stock, of 29,438 56. The aggregate amount of profits for the three last quarters of the political year, 1844, is, as already shown, 81,867 26; aggregate profits for the political year, 1845, 3,987 83; year, 1844, by fire, etc., 11,424 394; clear profit remaining on the 2 years, 89,459 864. Of the sum of \$18,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1843, to rebuild, etc., there has been drawn the amount of 10,323 36; leaving unused, \$6,676 43.

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In rebuilding, there has been consumed of materials bought and furnished—not to say anything about the labor done—the amount of 29,438 56. That several useful and costly machines, many valuable tools, implements, and fixtures, have been added to it since the last annual report. In addition, a bath-house and furniture, a large number of wagon and carriage hubs, have been turned, bored, and omitted to credit myself with them, in order that every possible contingency might be covered.

A. W. REDDING, Principal Keeper.

1845.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of cases subjected to medical treatment in the hospital within the last 12 months has been 290; and within that period 1 death has occurred—William Cook, of Jasper county, who died on the 23rd September, of typhoid fever. There has been another death in the institution since the 6th October, 1844—William Taylor, of Lincoln county, who was found dead in his cell on the morning of the 1st July last, very large aneurismal sac at the arch of the aorta, as ascertained by the bursting of a examination. There are now remaining in the hospital 6 cases, only one of dangerous character.

The diseases prevailing in the institution during the past year have been such as were common to the surrounding country. We have no diseases which can be regarded as peculiar to the prison; no local cause of disease being allowed to exist about the place, and cleanliness in all departments rigidly enforced.

THOMAS F. GREEN, Physician.

1846.—KEEPER'S REPORT.

TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE N. Y. PRISON ASSOCIATION.

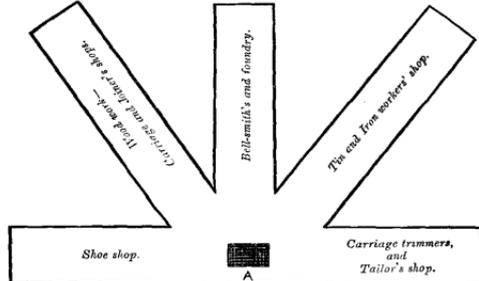
DEAR SIR.—Your second request came to hand yesterday, and I make the best reply that I have received but one before this. I laid it off by, hoping that shortly the report of 1846 would be published, when I could more readily comply, as well as

satisfactorily; but his excellency deemed it unnecessary, until the end of the present political year, (first Monday in October)—this postponement is in consequence of his annual sessions. The report of 1846 has been made to his excellency, but not printed, and will not be until the two years are completed.

I send you the report of 1845, and the substance of the past year, and such other statistics as are within my reach—a destructive fire of this prison in 1845, leaving us but few records. I took charge of this prison January 1, 1844, and have had charge ever since.

The number of convicts remaining in prison first Monday in October, 1844, was 1229 males, 9 females, and 1 male inmate—amounting to 1239. In prison, October, 1845, 124, 3 of whom were females. In prison 1st of October, 1846, 123. Received in 1844, 38; in 1845, 29; in 1846, 41.

This prison was opened for the reception of offenders on the 10th of March, 1817, and that day received its first inmate. It has received within its walls, since that time to this date, 1,066, about 25 of whom were for the second and third time. They are sent from one year to during life: the greatest number come for four and five years. The system of management of the prisoners is what may be called the *Silent system*, all working in shops or buildings erected like the ribs of a lady's fan, terminating at a common centre, and consisting of five shops, thus—



A is an elevated stand, from which the keeper can command a view of every prisoner and overseer without moving his position. The shops are one story, 9 feet pitch, 24 light windows, 7 by 9, every 7 feet in the sides, and skylights in the roof.

The cells, for the reception of prisoners at night, are built of native granite, and is one of the strongest buildings in the United States. The whole is surrounded by a brick wall twenty feet high, and two feet and a half thick, at four right angles, containing about four acres on the inside.

The ration per diem is, of pork $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., bacon, smoked, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., buffalo, fore quarter, 14 lb., hind quarter, 1 lb., Indian meal, sifted, 20 oz., soap, salt, vinegar, and vegetables: there are ten acres of garden attached to the institution, in which all the kitchen garden vegetables are grown in abundance.

Divine service is performed every Sabbath at 10 o'clock by the State's chaplain. By the charity of Miss Dix, we have 300 volumes in the library, besides many books furnished by the State—Bibles, prayer-books, hymn-books, etc. There is abundant evidence of the success of this institution, in producing that moral reformation sought for by its founders. Success in this particular may be said, with great truth, to depend almost entirely upon the qualifications to manage of him who has charge of it. The confidence of the prisoners must be obtained by the keeper,—you must convince him that you have no other motive but his good,—the best precepts and examples must be

constantly held up before him,—and he must be encouraged all the time, and never, at any time, degraded or abused. Indeed, I might say much on this subject had I space and opportunity; but enough on this point.

If I knew precisely what statistics you sought for, I might, I think, increase the list; if, however, you desire it, write me more definitely, and I will do the best the limited materials at my command will permit.

I am, with due respect, your and the Society's obedient servant,
A. W. REDDING, Principal Keeper, Georgia Penitentiary.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Mississippi Penitentiary, from 1841 to 1846.

1841.—SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The cost and expense of building and of keeping up this institution has, we are inclined to think, been greater than has generally been supposed. The whole amount appropriated by the acts of 1836, '39, and '40, amounting in all to \$135,000, has been expended, except a small balance of \$246, as appears from the accompanying statement of Mr. Nichols, the State architect.

In addition to this amount, the sum of \$33,923 57 has been expended during the year ending November 22, 1841, over and above the receipts. The whole amount is \$38,694 38. This amount was expended for the following items, viz:—

For clothing, \$2,363 39; medicines, 256 23; soap, candles, and oil, 396 31; furniture and stationery, 177 41; salaries to officers, 6,974 90; pay of assistant keeper and guards, 4,494 37; building materials, 1,960 46; master workmen, 3,822 44; freight and hauling, 1,238 93; tools, 337 43; working materials, 9,429 21; oxen and horses, 480; forage and fuel, 3,417 39; platform scales, 100; contingencies, 2,598 20; total, \$38,694 38.

The whole amount of cash receipts for the same time is \$5,102 31: received from blacksmith shop, 2,545 04; carpenter shop, 312 33; wash and cloth shop, 1,148; above the general account as follows: to receipts during the year for work done, \$5,102 31; to cash paid out by the State, \$3,923 57; total, \$39,025 33.

Amount actually expended for salaries, \$38,694 38; cash on hand, \$5,102 31. The books show the amount of cash on hand to be only \$302 15, which occasions an error against the State of \$29 35.

Amount of property as per inventory taken November 22, 1840, \$12,516 98: work done for the use of the penitentiary, 3,801 26; work done by convicts, 1,102 31; brickwork in building, 9,516 60; amount of receipts in money for work sold, 5,102 31; total, \$31,237 15.

According to these facts, the State must have sustained a loss by the institution, of upwards of seven thousand dollars, for the last year's transaction. About four thousand depreciation of the value of the land, according to the Clerk's books, was on account of the loss for work done for the use of it, for which the State has nothing to show, and which was in fact a part of the expenses of the institution. It must also be remarked, that charged in account against the institution during the past year, was for debts incurred during the preceding year, an account of which was neglected to be rendered at the November, 1841, is a proper credit to the institution, as is also the sum of \$9,816 60, at eleven dollars per thousand, for making and laying the walls, which is charged account, then, it will be seen that the actual cost to the State treasury during the last except the supposed amount of \$3,000, paid on account of debts contracted during the preceding year, which will leave the actual amount of the burden on the treasury upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

It will also be seen from this that the sum of \$3,822, 44 was paid to master workmen employed, which sum alone would absolve a greater amount than all the profits on the

Diagram Georgia Penitentiary

articles manufactured and sold. The present Board of Inspectors have, however, dismissed all the master workmen employed, except one, who, it is also in contemplation, to discharge in a short time.

The amount paid to the assistant keeper and guards is \$4,494 37, which, when added to the 5,974 90, the amount paid as salaries to the other officers, and the 3,822 44, the amount paid to master workmen employed, makes the large sum of 15,291 71, being the sum of 10,183 00 which all persons employed about the institution have cost the State in the way of pay and salaries alone, over and above the whole money receipts.

In a country like this, where the government is in the people, and where each individual constitutes an integral part of it, all are willing to admit that the safety, welfare, and happiness of the people entirely depends upon their virtue and integrity. While, then, any individual is permitted to enjoy the right of citizenship, it is of the utmost consequence to the State, that he shall be possessed of those qualities of a good citizen.* It does not seem to have been the policy of any State in the Union which has adopted the penitentiary system, to punish those who are imprisoned, but to restore to them the right of citizenship, beyond the term of their servitude or confinement; and, indeed, it would be impracticable to carry out such a policy throughout so extensive a country as the whole United States, because discharged convicts could easily go into other States or neighborhoods where they are not known, and in a short time acquire a right of citizenship, which would entitle them "to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The great object, then, should be the reformation of the offender, and this can only be effected by holding out inducements. All cruel and degrading punishments, so far from tending to produce a reformation of character in the unfortunate victim of them, or on the spectators who witness them, have a different tendency on both, and are calculated to corrupt and destroy those finer sensibilities and feelings of our nature which alone are calculated to give true excellence and elevate the dignity of human nature. It is much easier to produce revolutions in governments and change dynasties, than it is to eradicate all prejudices and customs, however absurd or barbarous they may be; and it is remarkable that while we, as a people, profess to hold in detestation monarchial and despotic governments, we adhere to and copy after, many of their customs and usages, fitted only for those countries and governments which regard mankind as they do the beasts of the field—mere creatures, created for their use—to be used, worked, and lacerated as may suit their whims and pleasure. From the reports of the humane and benevolent institutions formed for the purpose of inquiring into this subject, and other authentic sources, we are inclined to believe that these remarks justly apply to this system of discipline adopted in many penitentiaries in the United States; and although this remark may not fully apply to our penitentiary, yet we think there is still great room for improvement.

To the credit of the present inspectors, it can be told that they have abolished the old absurd custom of shaving one side of the head of the convicts, and they have permitted their persons to be clothed in a manner that seems to regard them as men, and not as creatures set up for show.

If a system of education on the Sunday school plan were introduced, it would, no doubt, be productive of beneficial results: many of the convicts might be taught reading, and the useful branches of literature and the sciences, in addition to moral and religious instruction. If a small sum, say one hundred dollars, were appropriated in the purchase of suitable school-books, or histories, for the use of the institution, such a library would, no doubt, soon be greatly augmented by the voluntary contributions of the humane and the benevolent.

Those who deny the practicability of the reformation of penitentiary convicts in this manner, only evince the want of a proper knowledge of human nature. Nor ought we necessarily to suppose that all who are sent to the penitentiary are to be regarded as having lost all character or sense of propriety. To say nothing of those who might be innocently committed under our penitentiary code, even the best citizen may be liable, in a misguided moment of passion, to take the life of his fellow-man, in a manner that would subject him to the penalties; and every person engaged in a duel is subject to the same penalty; that is, the last mentioned offenders are subject to the ignominy of penitentiary confinement for doing an act which many good and distinguished citizens regard as having no moral turpitude in it, but which, as a practice, is even now upheld by public opinion.

Nor are we to suppose that all may commit these offences, which are *malum in se*,

* This is an error in relation to several States at least.

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are necessarily lost to the State. A misguided youth or young man, under the influence of bad counsels, or perhaps for the want of proper early education, may commit theft, or some act which will subject him to the penalties of penitentiary confinement, which he would not have done under the influence of better counsels, or a better education, or if left to the influence of his own better feelings, and which, under proper corrective confinement answer as a place of correction, and to improve the morals and conduct of its inmates. Your committee would recommend the investing the inspectors with powers to add to or shorten the term of their sentence—say, at the end of each month—upon an unfavorable report of their conduct and behavior, to extend also the term of their sentence, not exceeding 5 days; and in a like manner, upon a favorable report, to shorten the term of their sentence, not exceeding the same time; and proper subjects, upon a favorable representation made to him by the inspectors and keepers.

Believing that the great object of the system should be reformation, and as it cannot be expected that the institution can ever be a source of much profit to the State, their employment should rather be of such a character as would be of public good or useful to the manufacture of articles not yet introduced or extensively used in the country, bagging, or the reeling and manufacture of silk.

For the purpose of experimenting in the cultivation and grafting or budding of fruit-trees, the cultivation of the grape, and such exotics or native growths as might be deemed advisable to experiment upon, it would be proper for the State to have ground apart from the penitentiary, which might be cultivated by the more trusty convicts, or the culture and rearing of fruit-trees for market might be to make a very profitable employment.

One of the most profitable employments at which a limited number of the convicts could be placed, and which would be most valuable to the State, would be the establishment of a printing-office, for the purpose of doing the public printing of the State and other work.

The amount which could be thus annually saved to the State by the labor of a few individuals, would be greater than the earnings of the whole number in the business in which they are now employed.

The business profitably as a means of employment to most of the laboring convicts, as a saving to the State, than any business in which they can at present be engaged.

UPTON MILLER, Chairman Senate Committee.
G. D. BOYD, Chairman House Committee.

1841.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

Of the state and condition of the prison, we beg leave to represent, that of the lower tier of cells in the wing erected, 50 are completed, and 40 are supplied with all the furniture prescribed by law, and are kept properly ventilated.

The second tier of cells, 50 in number, are finished, with the exception of bolts and locks, and can be readily completed and furnished whenever wanted for use.

The third tier are in the same unfinished state they were in the last year, but can be finished and furnished long before there will be any demand for them.

The designs of the Inspectors to inclose the yard of the prison with a brick wall have been carried into execution. Its dimensions are as follows: foundation, 14 feet in depth below the surface, and 3 feet in width; height, 17 feet; above the foundation, width 22 inches; length of the wall on the north side, 220 feet; east, 340 feet; south, exclusive of the width of the Keeper's house, 250 feet; west, 340 feet; towers for guard-houses at each corner, and a gate on the west side.

There has been erected a small brick stop, which was substituted for a hospital during the sickly season. The shops heretofore erected were temporarily built of different branches of work, as well as for the hospital contemplated by the act of the year 1841. Three cisterns have been erected, and the fourth is being built; a brick

clamp for burning bricks, and a sufficient number of sheds in the brick-yard, have also been erected.

In respect to the general conduct and behavior of the convicts, it was found that the punishment, "by solitary confinement in a dark cell, upon bread and water," was insufficient to restrain the turbulent and refractory from breaking through all orders and regulations. Some of the most refractory would exhibit their pugnacious dispositions by fighting with each other. The act of 1841 having prohibited the inflictions of punishment "by stripes or blows," the Inspectors deemed it absolutely necessary, for the preservation of good order and the safety of the institution, to make the following order, to wit:—

Ordered, That the superintendent be authorized to construct stocks for the punishment of the convicts within the walls of the prison, and place them therein when necessary, for the misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the prison, not exceeding one hour each day.

Which order being carried into execution, the salutary effects were soon shown by reducing them to due subordination, and evinced by their subsequent good behavior.

Several convicts have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their keepers, and escaped. All have been retaken except one sentenced for life for the crime of negro-stealing. Upon investigating the cause which led to his escape, it was found that the assistant keeper had neglected for weeks duty to examine the convicts, as by the laws and rules of the institution he was required; and the Inspectors deemed this non-performance of duty of such vital importance for the safe-keeping of the convicts as to demand his removal from office, and it was done.

It is by strict vigilance and close scrutiny alone that the convicts can be retained in their confinement; therefore, the public good demands a rigid exactness of the duties of those to whom their keeping is confided.

There has been a loss to the State, on the year's transactions, of \$3,724 89.

C. D. LEARNED, President.
R. P. WINSLOW, } Inspectors.
L. L. TAYLOR, }

The whole number of convicts remaining in the penitentiary, on the 22nd of November, 1841, was 43.

Crimes—Larceny, 21; manslaughter, 4; burglary, 3; negro stealing, 3; robbery, 2; forgery, 3; attempt at rape, 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; murder, 1; shooting with intent to kill, 1; bigamy, 1.

The longest term any are committed is 10 years; the shortest, 14 years. Since December 4, 1841, 5 more have been committed, 8 discharged, and 1 pardoned; the number in confinement February 4, 1842, is 43.

The cost of the penitentiary, including work and materials, from its commencement up to the time the appropriations were expended, is as follows:—

The appropriation for 1836 was \$75,000; 1839, 30,000; 1840, 30,000.

Expended in 1836, \$10,000; 1838, 36,000; 1839, 47,712; 1840, 38,777; 1841, 2,255. Unexpended balance, \$246.

The amount thus expended covered the building of the east prison, the keeper's house and its appendages, the foundation for the walls and cells of the west prison, and building the outer wall and watch-towers on the south side of the prison ground.

The rooms in the keeper's house have been mostly diverted from their original purpose, as will be seen by reference to the plan adopted by the Legislature. On the principal floor, the large rooms right and left of the entrance passage are constructed with large recesses and flues, to receive cooking apparatus of any description, and, being placed contiguous to the prison, were intended, as a kitchen and laundry; and the rooms immediately over them, on the second story, being spacious and airy, were intended as infirmaries for the sick, where they could be well attended and guarded, without extraordinary vigilance to prevent escapes. These rooms are now applied to purposes in which the institution has little interest, while the kitchen is kicked out of doors, into an inconvenient situation, with its uselessly chimneys, disfiguring, smoking, and disturbing the harmony of the principal elevation of the buildings. The hospital has been sent to another part of the premises, and built without regard to the principles which should govern such a structure—to prevent escapes—which are more frequently plotted and consummated in the hospital than elsewhere, and the department will in this instance require an additional guard, night and day.

WM. NICHOLS, State Architect.

1843.—JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Joint Standing Committee on the penitentiary beg leave to report, that they approached the important duties to which they had been assigned, fully impressed with their intimate connection with the due administration of penal justice, and sensibly alive to the philanthropic purposes of government in its attempt to make punishment for crime a means of reformation to the criminal. The voice of vengeance has no place in the popular cry for punishment upon offenders, and the *ne plus ultra* of the sentence of penal infliction, would seem to be to secure society from the deprivations of the evil disposed, while, at the same time, habits of strict and regular industry were superinduced, and the money so obtained, if not obliterated by crime, put into a course of training calculated to restore its vitality, and give it power again, as in earlier and more innocent periods of life, to control action, and shape the destinies of the once lost but now renovated human being. Restriction, close and undeviatingly rigid, is mercy to the giddy slaves to punishment and strict obedience—as such a condition alone can give them freedom from the tyranny which has relentlessly taken from them reputation, wealth, and liberty. As crime is generally the bitter fruit of long-continued lapses from a course of virtue and respectability, so must all true reformation be the result of a length of time, of much deprivation and strict obedience to severe but just requirements, rigidly enforced; and no moral cure of the mind diseased can be pronounced complete until right is loved for its own sake, and wrong loathed and despised for its inherent deformity, rather than for the danger which attends its perpetration.

Another important demand seems to be made by the popular will, which is, that those who transgress the laws of the State, and trespass on the rights of its citizens, shall be no expense to the public while they make atonement to the violated empire of the laws. Therefore, in the American Penitentiary Code, the requisitions of a punishment blended with benevolence, are to place the criminal instantly and effectually out of the reach of the influences of criminal association—to make the living world a blank to his vision—to make temptation voiceless—to show that the pleasures of vice were the seductive lures which have immured him for years in cells, that reverberate only to his sighs of penitence, and to relieve society, both from his deprivations and the cost of his sustenance.

It is believed that the penitentiary of the State of Mississippi, is now fully answering the end of its creation; and responding both to the commands of justice and the anxious desire of benevolence. Like most institutions of the kind, when first established, its earlier articles themselves please the salaciousness of the spectators, who seem to have put on a more cheering hue. Greater bodily comfort and immunity from sickness exist in the institution, while its annual receipts for the year ending November 27, 1843, exceed the expenditures.

The neat, well-furnished, well-ventilated workshops, where busy industry works out its moral effects upon minds and bodies distempers by crime, are most pleasing objects for the contemplation of the philanthropic visitor; and the pecuniary profit of the substantial and useful manufactures, gratify the lover of retrenchment in public expense, as much as they articles themselves please the salaciousness of the spectators.

Your committee are of opinion that a change in the mode of employing the convicts, from the mechanical branches of labor to the manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics of various kinds—of bale-rope and bagging, either of hemp or cotton—would be as advantageous to the State as it would be grateful to mechanics, and those who deal in manufactured articles of merchandise.

Consideration of public policy and economy, as well as a just regard to the rights of free and unimpeachable citizens, demand the change. Such a change could not fail, when once fairly established, to be productive to the resources of the institution, while it would be an act of sheer justice to a large, respectable, and eminently useful portion of the community, with whose interests the present operations of the institution seriously interfere; and, by doing away with this interference, an immense benefit would be conferred on the State at large, by the introduction, to the planting interests, of a home manufacture wrought from a home staple, the purchase of which, from abroad, now costs the planters of the State hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

The loud complaints of the mechanical portion of our community are well founded. The subject is one which involves not only sustenance but reputation; and the relative respectability of the several occupations, as an earthly power can prevent the accession of many of these convicts, when discharged from their penal confinement to the occupations and workshops of industrious, honored, and unimpeached citizens—thus overing the respectability of these useful employments, and almost irresistibly con-

necting the idea of State-prison graduation, with all mechanical pursuits. The mechanic certainly can have an satisfaction in the reflection that what he has achieved by long years of moral, reputable honesty, and laborious apprenticeship, should be as readily attained by an early course of infamy, and the ignominious punishment consequent upon the violation of law, and the outrage of all that is honorable and praiseworthy among men.

There is another disadvantage in the present mode of employing convict labor, which your committee have but briefly alluded to: it is the necessity, which a public institution, like a penitentiary of labor, is under, of making sale of its manufactures at reduced prices, and the instrument of economy to the State, is to send the goods to the country, to have their job work done, and instruments of labor wrought, within the walls of the prison, rather than in the shops of reputable and faithful artisans. Much of the former indebtedness of the institution, and the consequent dissatisfaction of the people with its management, arose from this very species of competition, and the reduction of prices, so as to undersell all other manufacturers and vendors of like merchandise.

The depression and impoverishment of the mechanical classes by the mammoth operations of a great State-workshop, supported from the public revenue, must inevitably lower their position and influence in society, while the annual addition made to their number by the discharged apprentices of a prison, must sink the respectability of their vocations in their own estimation, and in that of their connections; while, more unjust and oppressive still, these very mechanics, by taxation and the part they bear in furnishing the revenues to support government, are compelled to pay for aid sustain the monopoly which beggars their families, and compels them, with the iron arm of necessity, to take a lower and less influential station in society.*

No site in the State, or perhaps in the world, could be more healthy than the present site of the Mississippi penitentiary has been proved to be. If all convicts admitted to the penitentiary were to have sound and undecayed constitutions, sickness and mortality would be items scarcely to be found in the prison annals. No place, therefore, in the bounds of the State, could be better adapted to an entirely secluded imprisonment, and the energetic and profitable prosecution of *in-doors* manufactures.

At the time the Inspectors made out their report, the inventory of stock, tools, manufactured articles, materials, and all other property belonging to the penitentiary, amounting to \$15,021, had not been made out, and they could not, therefore, place that sum to the credit of the institution, as they did not know the precise amount. The small discrepancy between the present statement now furnished by your committee for the fiscal year of 1843, and the partial report made to the Legislature, is easily accounted for by the uncompleted book-keeping practiced in the prison—in stating which, your committee do not intend to bring any charge of incapacity or want of attention on the part of the late clerk. They only intend to assert, that the present mode of keeping the books of the institution is such as to render all efforts to find out the actual situation of the affairs of the prison difficult and uncertain; and to effect a change in this mode, your committee respectfully submit a document which contains a mode believed to be plain, and, at the same time, correct; and which, at all times, will show the actual gain or loss of the institution.

The carding machine and the foundry, two important accessories to the proposed change, can be put in operation by the surplus revenue of the institution during the past fiscal year. The surplus revenue of the present year, your committee have just grounds to believe, will exceed that of the past by a considerable amount.

Your committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:—
Resolved, *Let the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That the superintendent of the State penitentiary is hereby authorized to erect, within its walls, a wool-carding machine and an iron foundry; and that the sum of \$1,500 be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of the funds now on hand in the treasury of the institution for such purposes.

Resolved 3rd. That all the net profits of the institution shall hereafter be set apart and appropriated, under the direction of the Legislature, to the purchase and erection of machinery, with the view of establishing in said institution, a manufactory of coarse cotton and woolen fabrics, and bagging and rope, either of hemp or cotton.

*It may be proper here to state, what should have been stated at an earlier moment, that in making these selections from the various reports, the Committee do not consider themselves as in any way endorsing the various opinions therein expressed, their desire and endeavor being simply to give a fair and honest synopsis of their contents.—F. D. C.

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Resolved, 4th. That the clerk of the penitentiary be immediately required to keep the books and accounts of the institution agreeably to the plan detailed in document marked "F" and that books for that purpose be purchased by the funds of the institution.

G. R. FALL, Chairman of House Committee,
J. ALEXANDER VENTRESS, Chairman of Senate Committee.

Disbursements.—Amount disbursed during the fiscal year of 1843, from the 27th Nov-
ember, 1842, until the 27th November, 1843, \$37,131 50; amount of inventory, taken
November, 1842, 13,740 39; amount to balance, 1,396 32; total, \$42,258 21.

Receipts.—Amount received and charged as per income and stock book, from
27th November, 1842, to 27th November, 1843, \$11,618 48; amount of inventory,
taken 27th November, 1843, 15,021 93; amount of salaries due for services rendered
last year, and paid for 1843, 15,021 93; amount of salaries due for services rendered
paid for in 1843, 4,233 31; bill purchased in 1842 and paid in 1843, 373 28; permanent
improvement from 27th November, 1842, to 27th November, 1843, 4,015 94; amount
for building cistern for the State, 1,225; amount of difference between the State warrants
and per funds, 2,344 43; total, \$42,258 21. Amount gained by the penitentiary this
year, \$1,386 32.

1844.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

Condition of the Prison.—The lower tier (50 cells in number) is all complete and in
good order. In the second tier there are 36 cells completed and 14 others which can
be ready for use at very small expense. The workshops are in good condition, and
sited for the various branches of business carried on therein. There are also sheds,
and for the sheltering of the articles manufactured, such as wagons, ploughs, &c. The
buildings and yard about the penitentiary have been kept neat and clean during the
present year.

Agreeably to resolutions passed at the last session of the Legislature the Superin-
tendent purchased a carding machine, which has been in operation for several months.
It is propelled by horse-power. Also, constructed an iron door across the main pas-
sage to the prison edifice, which has proved to be a great convenience, and in our
opinion, much more safe than the old plan to prevent the escape of prisoners.

The Inspectors do not deem it necessary to recommend any change about the prem-
ises, except to erect a suitable building for a hospital, which we think very necessary
during the winter. It can be dispensed with in summer, as the large passage between
the cells is then a cool and pleasant place for the sick.

The clothing and bedding ample suffice to make them comfortable; their food has
been of a strong and wholesome kind, the cost of which averages 41 cents per day for
each convict. We flatter ourselves they will compare in appearance with any prisoners
confined in similar institutions in the Union.

We have a hope that the cash receipts during the present year, from the labor of the
convicts, will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the institution without calling
on the State for aid.

RICH. P. WINNSLOW, }
LEWIS L. TAYLOR, } Inspectors.
J. C. FORREST, }

1844.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The number of convicts in this penitentiary on the 28th day of November, 1843, was
66; received since that time, 23; making in all 89, out of which 8 have been dis-
charged by expiration of sentence; 3 have been pardoned by the Governor; 2 died, and
2 were sent back by writ of error from Judge Sharkey, leaving now in confinement
84, which are employed generally as follows:—

In wheelwright and carpenters shop, including harnessmakers, 16; in blacksmith
shop, 12; in shoemakers shop, 4; spinning, weaving, &c., 6; carding and
cleaning wool, 3; pointing and carriage trimming, 5; cutting wood and getting out
4; in brick-yard, 12; driving horses to machine, 1; in grinding corn, 2; in garden-
ing, 1; in cooking, 4; in washing, 2; sweeping and cleaning prison, 2; average in
solitary confinement, 2; old and infirm, 2; average confined by sickness, 5; whole
number confined in prison, November, 1844, 84.

This prison labors under serious disadvantages not known to any other prison in the Union on account of the heavy expense incurred in guarding the walls, for which there seems to be no remedy, except tearing down and building up new walls. The expense of guarding the walls the last year, including board of guard, etc., amounts to the sum of \$1,239.

I have felt myself compelled to keep one convict in solitary confinement during the whole of the past year. I exhausted all my management on him before I adopted this very harsh course. Others also were placed in solitary confinement at different times, averaging two thus punished during the whole of the past year. As remarking the first-mentioned, I am satisfied that nothing but the want of the *lash* has produced the necessity of his ever going into solitary confinement. I was not called upon particularly in his case, and ask you to have some remedy provided against a too frequent recurrence to the necessity of solitary confinement, which I believe can only be done by the use of the *lash*, properly guarded.

You will perceive that the whole expense of the penitentiary for provisions during the last year, was \$2,361 13, entitled to a credit of \$101 for provisions sold, and \$486 10 the amount of provisions on hand, leaving for amount consumed, \$1,773 03. There are 84 convicts, 10 guards, and an average of 6 negroes left in prison for sale keeping, making in all 100 persons supported from the above amount of \$1,773 03, which you will find amounts to 4¢ cents per head for each day.

There have been 10 discharged by expiration of sentence, 2 by death, and 3 by pardon. Receipts.—Blacksmith shop, \$5,367 72; wheelwright and carpenters shop, 6,740 76; shoemakers shop, 1,454 91; tailors shop, 3 25; weavers and wool-carders shop, 328 29; sale of hogs, 101 00; keeping runaway slaves, 207 90; sale of oxen and horses, 197 50; brickyard, for which cash has not been received—32 chains, manufactured for State House, at \$1 a piece, 832 00; iron door, and partition in passage to main building, and lumber and building sited in brick-yard, 147 48; making one propelling wheel and grating for prison walls, and hauling, for improving premises, 373 90; making large table for Governor's Office, 30 00; making flag-staff for capitol, 25 00; furnishing book case for Adjutant General's Office, and lightning-rods for State Capitol, 90 95; furnishing and laying 39,073 bricks on Governor's Board, 468 92; cutting and hauling 120 cords of wood for prison, \$1 50 a cord, 180 00; board and attention to 2 convicts kept in solitary confinement, 730 days, at 40 cents per day, 292 00; board and attention to 5 sick convicts, 1,925 days, at 40 cents per day, 770 00; board and nursing 10 old and infirm convicts, for 730 days, at 40 cents per day, 292 00; board and nursing 5 sick convicts, 1,925 days, at 40 cents per day, 770 00; services of 2 convicts cooking for prison, 380 days, at 50 cents per day, 36 00; services of 2 convicts at sweeping and cleaning, 730 days, at 33 cents per day, 240 00; out-door and job work on prison and garden, 293 00; keeping negro boy Peter, brought from Lawrence county, for trial before the High Court of Errors and Appeals, from January 2, 1842, to November 30, 1844, 139 60; convict clothing, shoes, hats, etc., consumed and repaired, 603 66; Amount of salaries due last year, paid and charged this year, 432 12; profit and loss account—for loss on manufactured articles made by Superintendent's drafts issued upon the Auditor, than invoice presented, amount of Superintendent's drafts issued upon the Auditor, taken up and cancelled from the receipt of the institution by order of Board of Inspectors, 3,284 66; amount of stock on hand as per inventory taken November 28, 1844, 3,172 74; cash on hand November 30, 1844, 1,561 74; grand total, \$41,227 28. Disbursements.—For provisions, \$2,361 13; clothing, 124 50; hospital, 75 40; soap, candles, and oil, 331 60; freight and hauling, 611 68; furniture and stationery, 29 19; salaries to officers, 4,377 17; salaries to the guards, 3,979 83; building materials, 110 87; work-master-workmen's salary, 917 50; blankets and ammunition, 821; horses and oxen, 243 00; forage materials, 5,761 46; arms and ammunition, 76 50; tools, 839 04; work-master-workmen's salary, 917 50; carding machine, 509 00; contingencies, 664 96; stock on hand as of and fuel, 1,284 78; carding machine, 750 00; sentinels, 621 00; per capita, 1,337 00; per inventory, November 28, 1843, 15,021 93; cash on hand as per capita, 1,269 89; net profits from November 28, 1843, 1,337 00; BENJ. G. WEIR, Superintendent.

1844.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

It is a well known fact that fever has prevailed to an unprecedented extent over a large portion of the upland country of the State, and that to one or two locations a fatal fatality has attended it, yet there has not occurred in this institution a solitary

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case of fever that did not yield in the treatment in three or four days, so mild has been its character.

The portion of acute forms of disease independent of fever has not been as great as last year; in their character they were, with few exceptions, mild, and of short duration. The journal of the medical department exhibits, however, an increase of chronic cases over the last year. This increase, I may observe, has not originated in the penitentiary. More than a third of those admitted in the last year, have brought with them various chronic diseases, the result of vicious habits, privations, and exposure. Indeed, it would appear that the demand for the services of the Physician comes in a majority of cases from that class of unfortunate who, having exhausted their means and their constitutions in the indulgence of every species of vice and dissipation, find their way to the penitentiary, regarding it as an asylum where their wants and sufferings may be ministered to, rather than a place of probationary punishment provided by government for the expiation of crimes committed.

There have occurred 6 deaths in the prison since the close of the last fiscal year, both singularly enough, having taken place on the same night, one dying of chronic diarrhoea, the other of apoplexy. The history of the first one may be told in a few words—he came into the prison with a constitution broken down by a complication of diseases of long standing, which, after much suffering and confinement, terminated his existence. Of the other individual little was known; he had but recently entered the prison and presented the appearance of robust health. He was a man of full habits, sanguine temperament, short neck and large head; had been slightly indisposed the day before his decease, but was able to answer to his number a few hours before his death.

There are at this time in the hospital but two cases of disease, one a case of chronic rheumatism, the other chronic diarrhoea. W. S. LANGLEY, Physician.

1845.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

Agreeably to an act of the Legislature approved 5th March, 1846, for changing convict labor, and other purposes, the Superintendent has commenced a building 44 by 88 feet, three stories high, for the reception of machinery for manufacturing wool and cotton goods. There has been built a very large cistern, 20 by 26 feet, for supplying the engine with water; this embraces all the material permanent improvements about the prison.

The cash receipts this year have amounted to \$5,124 60 less than last year. The amount of manufactured articles now on hand is \$6,163. The amount drawn from the State treasury is \$18,706 27. The increase in stock and tools over last year is \$6,727 95. Cash now on hand, \$9,542 29. The loss on sales of manufactured articles, (sold less than invoice price,) is \$496 12.

In compliance with the act of the Legislature, there has been purchased and put into operation an engine and fixtures for propelling the machinery now erected in the prison; it is also of sufficient power to propel the additional machinery for manufacturing woolen and cotton goods.

The Inspectors ordered machinery, which will give employment to 20 or 25 hands. The board found it utterly impossible to comply strictly with the act of the last Legislature. The machinery necessary to employ 80 convicts, would cost \$30,000, the amount appropriated for the year, \$4,000. The board therefore found it necessary, in order to make any showing towards complying with the law, to appropriate from the sales of articles in the institution, about \$3,500.

It will be proper to state here distinctly, that should the Legislature subsequently make an appropriation for the extension of machinery, the engine and fixtures, the house now being erected, and a portion of the machinery, will be sufficient, (without additional expense,) for the employment of 80 hands.

We are satisfied, from experience and close observation, that it is very important for the safety of the prisoners, and as a matter of economy to the State, that some plan be adopted to make sale of the manufactured articles without the walls of the prison. It is not unfrequently to see 20 or 25 persons within the walls of the prison at one time, and a large majority of them visit from mere idle curiosity, and occupy the time of the officers and guards, and prevent them from attending to their duties; this is during all hours of the day. It also attracts the attention of the prisoners, and causes them to gaze and idle away time.

RICHARD P. WINSLOW,
J. C. FORBES,
CHARLES SCOTT,

Inspectors.

1845.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

By an examination of the books of the institution, you will perceive that we have had not more than 70 convicts during the spring, summer, and fall months, and that by an examination of the Physician's report and books, you will see that an average of 15 of that number have been sick during the year and that for about 4 months, 30 were on the sick list, leaving, during the greater part of the year, only 55 hands capable of doing labor; the number of convicts has now run up to 89 within the last few weeks, and the whole number has generally been employed as follows:—

In blacksmith shop, 7; wheelwright shop, 10; shoemakers' shop, 6; spinning and weaving, 6; carding and cleaning wool, 3; painting and carriage trimming, 4; brick-making and laying brick, 22; grinding corn, 3; gardening, 2; cooking and washing, 5; sweeping and cleaning, 2; old and infirm, 4; average sick, 15; total, 89.

The whole number of convicts received into the prison since its commencement is 196. The whole number in confinement on the 30th of November, 1845, was 84. The whole number received since then to 30th November, 1846, is 37. Discharged of this number by expiration of sentence, 17, and discharged by pardon of the governor, 8, 4 of which received their pardons on the day before their service expired, on account of extraordinary good behavior while in prison; 7 died during the year; which leaves now in confinement, 89.

Whole number of convicts received since first admission, April 15, 1840, 196; in confinement December 1, 1845, 84; since received, up to November 30, 1846, 37; discharged by expiration of sentence, 17; do. by executive pardon, 8; deaths, 7; remaining in confinement November 30, 1846, 89.

Number from each County.—Hinds, 3; Franklin, 2; Itawamba, 4; Adams, 3; Monroe, 3; Noxubee, 2; Harrison, 3; Marion, 2; Comah, 4; Holmes, 1; Leake, 3; Warren, 3; Wilkinson, 1; Lowndes, 3; Tippah, 2; Pontotoc, 2; Claiborne, 4; Lafayette, 1; Tishomingo, 2; Bolivar, 1; Madison, 3; Jasper, 2; Jefferson, 1; Greene, 1; Jackson, 1; Carroll, 3; Simpson, 1; Coahoma, 1; Pike, 1; De Soto, 2.

Term of Sentences.—For 25 years, 1; 20 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 10 years, 10; 8 years, 2; 7 years, 4; 6 years, 6; 5 years, 17; 4 years, 10; 3 years, 5; 2 years, 18.

Crimes.—Horse stealing, 2; manslaughter, 14; robbery, 2; grand larceny, 12; negro stealing, 10; petty larceny, 21; murder, (sentence commuted,) 1; assault to kill, 8; burglary, 3; rape, 2; forgery, 5; rape, 2; incest, 1; attempt to kill his wife, 1; having counterfeited money in possession, 1; do. forged notes in possession, 1; abetting to murder, 1; attempt to steal a slave, 1; perjury, 1; larceny and forgery, 2.

Places of Nativity.—Mississippi, 5; North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 7; District of Columbia, 1; South Carolina, 10; Tennessee, 6; Ireland, 5; Vermont, 1; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 3; Pennsylvania, 4; Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 1; Choctaw Indian territory, 1; New York, 8; Ohio, 3; Virginia, 9; Missouri, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Kentucky, 2; Indiana, 2; England, 2; St. Domingo, 1; Austria, 1; Hanover, 1; Scotland, 1.

Occupations when committed.—Schoolmaster, 1; house carpenters, 3; saddler, 1; carriage-maker, 1; blacksmiths, 6; harness-maker, 1; wheelwrights, 10; physicians, 2; tailors, 2; shoemakers, 3; leather carrier, 1; ship carpenter, 1; painter, 1; sailor, 1; stone-mason, 1; spinster, 1; cabinet-maker, 1; without trade or profession, 60.

Ages.—From 17 to 20 years, 9; 20 to 30, 42; 30 to 40, 23; 40 to 50, 9; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 106, 1.

BENJAMIN G. WEIR, Superintendent.

1845.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of deaths in the prison this year, has exceeded that of any other since its establishment. About the first of May the convicts were attacked almost simultaneously with dysentery of a very malignant character, which, in a few weeks, had extended over the whole prison, leaving scarcely an individual who was not more or less affected by it.

No abatement took place until the sick were removed to another building prepared for their reception, and a thorough cleansing of the cells and bedding had been made.

The number of deaths by dysentery were four; two have died of chronic diarrhoea and one of pulmonary consumption. There have been but few cases of fevers during the year; diarrhoea and dysentery having prevailed to the exclusion of almost every other disease.

The prison is at this time comparatively healthy, there being only a few chronic cases on the sick list.

WM. S. LANGLEY, Physician.

1846, pt. 2.

1845.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The prisoners are generally obedient; but few offences occur; and the mode of manufacture of the prison, and fed with strong and substantial food.

The prison is entirely free from debt, with a balance in its favor of \$5,110 02, and its prospects justify the conclusion that for the future, instead of being a tax upon the treasury, it will yield a handsome revenue to the State.

RICHARD WINSLOW,
GEORGE R. FALL, } Inspectors.

1845.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The whole number of convicts in the prison at the expiration of the fiscal year in 1844, were 84; received since that time, 23; making 107, —out of which 15 have and 1 by death; leaving now in confinement 84. I consider it proper to remark, here, that two of the pardons referred to above were granted by His Excellency the Governor, the day before the expiration of sentence, on account of their good behavior during their confinement in prison.

The convicts during the past year have been employed generally as follows:—In blacksmith shop, 12; wheelwright and harness-making, 16; shoe shop, 4; spinning, weaving, warping, etc., 6; carding and cleaning wool, 3; painting and carriage grinding, 3; brick-yard and building cisterns, 19; driving horses to machine, 1; prison, 2; old and infirm, 21; average sick, 5; total, 84.

You will perceive by the punishment book that only 96 punishments have been inflicted during the year, and for the last 4 months only 1; all of which have been of a very mild character.

The reverend clergy of this city and its vicinity have continued their religious exercises as usual in the prison; and I am happy to state that the attention of the convicts to the word preached is good, and their anxieties for religious exercises are calculated to inspire me with a hope that the word spoken has not been "as seed sown by the Of one thing I am certain,—that the religious exercises had, and therefore produced good fruit. The observance of discipline on the part of the convicts comparatively easy, and the necessity of punishment very rare.

Total number of convicts in prison, November 30, 1845, 89.

Crimes.—Larceny, 49; murder, 1; rape and attempt, 4; burglary, 3; attempt to kill, 6; counterfeiting, 2; manslaughter, 14; forgery, 5; robbery, 2; perjury, 1; 50.

Age.—Under 20, 7; 20 to 30, 43; between 30 and 40, 23; 40 and 50, 10; over 50, 1.

Whole number of convicts received since first admission, April 15, 1840, 159; in confinement December 1, 1844, 84; since received, 33 total, 107.

Of whom there were discharged by expiration of sentence, 15; by writ of error confinement November 30, 1845, 34.

Number from each County.—Adams, 19; Lowndes, 7; Warren, 7; Hinds, 5; Itawamba, 3; Noxubee, 2; Marion, 2; Holmes, 1; Lee, 2; Wilkinson, 3; Monroe, 3; Hancock, 2; Carroll, 2; Newton, 1; Claiborne, 1; Lafayette, 2; Pontotoc, 1; Madison, 3; Jasper, 2; Jefferson, 1; Tishomingo, 1; Jackson, 1; Kemper, 1; Choctaw, 1; Tippah, 2; Coahoma, 1; Pike, 1; Green, 1; Harrison, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For life, 1; 20 years, 1; 15, 2; 12, 3; 10, 4; 8, 1; 7, 7; 6, 4; 5, 14; 4, 1; 3, 10; 2, 16.

Crimes.—Horse stealing, 3; manslaughter, 11; robbery, 2; arson, 1; murder, 1; grand larceny, 14; petty larceny, 32; assault and battery to kill, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1; attempt to commit rape, 1; negro stealing, 1; rape, 2; shooting to kill, 2; bigamy, 1; forgery, 2; possessing forged notes, 1; burglary, 3; perjury, 1; assault to kill his wife, 1; adding to commit murder, 1.

Places of Nativity.—Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 3; New York, 8; Pennsylvania, 4; Virginia, 10; Maryland, 1; Delaware, 1; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 6; Georgia, 5; Tennessee, 4; Kentucky, 2; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Ohio, 3; Missouri, 1; 57

Alabama, 5; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 2; England, 3; Ireland, 5; Scotland, 1; Denmark, 1; Austria, 1; St. Domingo, 1; Choctaw nation, 1.

Occupations when committed.—Blacksmiths, 3; wheelwrights, 2; cabinetmakers, 2; shoemakers, 2; painter, 1; tailor, 1; sailor, 1; printers, 2; glassblower, 1; physician, 1; gunsmith, 1; without trades, 67.

Ages.—From 17 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 30, 36; 30 to 40, 25; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 1; 106, 1.

Color.—White males, 81; colored males, 3.

Relations.—Married, 24; unmarried, 56; widowers, 4; total, 84.

Receipts.—Manufactured articles, \$87,605; blacksmith shop, 3,390 61; wheelwright shop, 5,504 04; shoe shop, 577 41; weavers, tailors, and carders shop, 964 89; brick yard, 3,335 92; job and out-door work, 1,543; from State of Mississippi, 253 49; stock and tools on hand, December 1, 1845, 13,931 12; cash on hand December 1, 1845, 3,359 37; total, 103,079 63.

Disbursements.—Forage and fuel, 1,080 69; provision, 2,603 44; hospital, 91 23; discharges, 262; medicals and stationery, 73 04; contingencies, 530 73; wages, 208 per diem, 104; freight and hauling, 310 65; officers' salaries, 4,180; guards, 4,004; master-workman's salary, 232 50; oil and lights, 454 20; stock and tools on hand December 1, 1844, 13,172 74; cash on hand at same date, 1,561 74; balance, being net gain for the year 1844, 5,110 01; total, \$23,771 03.

BENJ. G. WEIR, Superintendent.

1845.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

In the months of March, April, and May, diarrhoea and dysentery prevailed to a greater extent than usual; but on comparing the aggregate amount of cases of every description which have received medical aid throughout the present with the past year, the result, in point of health, is decidedly in favor of this year.

A case of chronic diarrhoea terminated fatally a short time after having entered the prison. This is the only death that has occurred in the penitentiary since my last annual report.

WM. S. LANGLEY, Physician.

Synopsis of the Report of the Tennessee Penitentiary for the Years 1844 and 1845.

1844, 1845.—AGENT'S REPORT.

It will be perceived that the cash receipts have been \$51,345 37; expenditures, including balance due September 30, 1845, \$39,231 59; amount paid commissioners for building State Capitol, \$5,000; leaving a balance of cash on hand, September 30, 1845, of \$5,113 88.

In addition to cash paid commissioners for building State Capitol, various articles have been furnished, and work executed, to the amount of \$1,900 20, which, with the notes given for the purchase of stone quarry, and which are not yet due, make the total amount to their debit in the prison books, \$11,400 20. This amount does not include the quarrying and cutting of any stone, for which no charge has, as yet, been made, but which, at a fair estimate, amounts at this time to about \$1,500.

You will find by one of the annexed statements, that after deducting all the liabilities, with former reported balances, a clear profit remains to the prison from its together with two years' operations of \$18,239 70.

H. I. ANDERSON, Agent.

Receipts.—Cash received for articles sold and debts collected, from September 30, 1843, to September 30, 1845, \$51,345 47.

Disbursements.—Balance September 30, 1845, \$1,696 48; cash paid for sundries, including all salaries of officers, materials, victualing contracts, etc., 36,635 11; cash paid commissioners for building State Capitol, \$5,000; total, 46,231 59. Balance cash on hand, September 30, 1845, \$5,113 88.

Receipts.—Balance of manufacturers, \$42,459 48; balance interest on account, 508 48; bills receivable, 14,869 18; accounts due prison, 31,223 30; cost of State-house, 11,400 20; cash on hand, 5,113 89; total, \$95,574 32.

Disbursement.—Balance of expense account, \$7,196 38; amount of wages and victualing accounts, 17,784 92; amount due sundries on account, 3,257 92; notes given for the purchase of stone quarry, not due, 1,500; balances reported to September 30, 1843, 47,605 69; balance in favor of the prison, September 30, 1845, 18,239 70; total, \$95,574 52.

Whole number of prisoners in confinement September 30, 1843, 194; since received—white males, 121; do. females, 4; black males, 8; total 327.

Discharged by expiration of sentence from September 30, 1843, to September 30, 1845—white males, 53; black males, 4; pardoned under the law of 1836—white males, 41; black males, 2; general pardons—white males, 4; do. females, 2; escaped, 6; died, 2; now in confinement, 29.

Ages.—Under 20 years, 22; 20 to 25, 46; 25 to 30, 45; 30 to 40, 44; 40 to 50, 16; 50 to 60, 12; 60 to 70 and upwards, 4; total 187.

Terms of Sentences.—For 60 days, 21; 90 days, 21; 12 months, 18; 18 mo., 15; 4 do., 14; 1 do., 12; 1 do., 11; 1 do., 10; 1 do., 8; do., 3; 7 do., 4; and 6 months, 1; 7 do. and 5 months, 1; 7 years, 1; 6 years, 5; 5 do. and 10 months, 1; 5 years, 27; 4 do. and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 12; 3 do. and 94 months, 1; 3 do. and 6 months, 5; 3 do. and 1 month, 1; 3 years, 32; 3 do. and 9 months, 1; 2 do. and 9 months, 1; 2 do. and 6 months, 2; 5 do. and 7 months, 1; 2 years, 10; 1 do. and 10 months, 1; 1 do. and 6 months, 2; 1 do. and 1 month, 1; 1 year, 21.

Number from each County.—Davidson, 15; Fayette, 2; Shelby, 18; Haywood, 2; Bedford, 4; Stewart, 4; Montgomery, 2; Lawrence, 3; Hardin, 3; Bradley, 4; Madison, 7; Wilson, 2; Marion, 1; Giles, 3; Carroll, 6; Grainger, 4; Coffee, 3; McMinn, 4; Henderson, 3; Monroe, 2; Green, 1; Anderson, 2; Blount, 2; Maury, 6; Knox, 6; Rhea, 1; Washington, 4; Williamson, 3; Hamilton, 3; Hickman, 1; Dickson, 1; Sumner, 2; Tipton, 3; Rone, 3; Johnson, 5; Obion, 3; Wayne, 2; Weakley, 1; Gibson, 5; Rutledge, 2; DeKalb, 2; Jackson, 1; Henry, 1; Hawkins, 2; Humphreys, 1; Sullivan, 2; Cannon, 1; McNairy, 1; Warren, 1; Marshall, 1; Lincoln, 3; Smith, 1; White, 2; Blount, 2; Robertson, 1; Claiborne, 2; Fentress, 3; Overton, 1; Polk, 2; Jefferson, 2; Hardeman, 1; Franklin, 1.

Places of Nativity.—Tennessee, 81; North Carolina, 28; Kentucky, 5; South Carolina, 10; Virginia, 14; Alabama, 1; Maryland, 1; New York, 9; Georgia, 8; District of Columbia, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; Vermont, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Ohio, 1; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ireland, 4; Wales, 1; Germany, 3; England, 4; Scotland, 2; Holland, 1; Canada, 1.

A statement showing the number of convicts received, and their crimes, since the prison went into operation, from 1831 to 1845, inclusive:—

Murder, first degree, 13; murder, second degree, 25; manslaughter, 34; stabbing, 30; shooting, 9; assault to kill, 24; beating, 6; burglary, 13; rape, 6; arson, 5; negro stealing, 13; receiving stolen goods, 11; stealing oxen, 1; robbing United States mail, 3; bigamy, 16; incest, 3; false token, 7; releasing prisoner from jail, 1; perjury, 8; burglary 31; hog stealing, 4; counterfeiting, 39; burglary, 1; remaining in the State, 1; harboring a convict; attempting to escape, 1; killing a bull, 1; grand larceny, 188; petit larceny, 197; horse stealing, 113; total, 805.

1845.—PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The number of deaths which have occurred among the convicts within the last two years, is much greater than in any space of time of the same length, with the exception of the two years in which the cholera existed among them.

The difference is a very striking one, that it would at once occur to a reflecting mind, that some extraordinary cause for it must have existed. Between 2 and 3 per cent. has been the average number of deaths, with the exception of the last two years, and the two years in which the cholera appeared. During the recess of the Legislature, from 1841 to that of 1843, there was not a death. The deaths of 1844 ran up to nearly 5 per cent. and that of the present year to 4.

In part to account for the great mortality in 1844, the measles broke out in the prison in February of that year, and continued some two or three months, during which time about 100 of the men were attacked by it. Although no case proved fatal in its original attack, yet several seemed to be very slowly and most of the deaths which occurred during that summer, were from chronic affections of those who had previously had measles.

In the spring of 1844, another cause of disease began to be developed, which I believe has added much to the sickness since that time; I allude to the effluvia arising

their lives. The door was opened for their escape from fire, and the weapons of their assailants. At this moment a convict named Morgan, one of the ringleaders of the mob, forced his way out, armed with a pistol and a bowie knife, cutting at us in the way of his escape.

He was shot dead by one of the convicts who had been armed to defend the door. When assistance arrived from town it was too late to save anything inside the building.

The stock on hand, with the tools, bedding, clothing, and, in a word, everything pertaining to the institution, was consumed in a short time. The convicts were taken to the county jail, where they were confined, and have remained until the present time, except when at work. The board was much perplexed with the deplorable condition of the convicts, who were destitute of every article of clothing and bedding, the hottest weather ever experienced in our latitude. Their sufferings were such as to draw largely on our sympathies. A contract was entered into with the keeper of the county prison for the safe-keeping and feeding the convicts. The expense of feeding them has been borne by the jailer, relying upon an early appropriation by the Legislature to reimburse him for his expenditures. The resignation of the Agent at this critical period (which was caused from ill health) threw the entire care then on the board. After much deliberation it was resolved by the board to have the convicts employed in making brick. This business was fixed on one that would be the least employed of any of the convicts.

Accordingly, on the 19th of August, a contract was signed in duplicate between the Board of Inspectors and John Robins. The weather proved unfavorable for a time, which retarded the operations. Several men also fell sick, which reduced the number of hands to labor. They have moulded and dried one hundred and sixty thousand bricks, which are now ready for burning. Several of the convicts have been kept at work in the blacksmith shop doing a small jobbing business. This, with the sale of such manufactured ware as was not destroyed, has afforded a small amount of cash for pressing demands growing out of the condition of the convicts, and pressing necessities of the institution. The entire amount of property saved from the institution was \$1,680 78.

This consisted of useable and unfinished articles, which, when put into market, did not produce their nominal valuation.

The annexed statement will show the number of commitments, deaths, pardons, and escapes, since the meeting of the Legislature of 1844—

Number of commitments, 30; deaths, 3; pardons, 2; whole number at this time, 48.

It may not be deemed by your honorable body officious, on the part of the Board of Inspectors, to lay before you their views respecting the moral influence of the institution upon the whole community. It is an admitted fact that crime is on the increase. Whether this is to be attributed to the increased facilities for the perpetration of crime, or the insufficient remedy for the punishment and prevention of crime, has not been satisfactorily determined. This much may be relied on as certain, that the penitentiary system is not effectual, either as a preventive or restorative, as a means of repressing the lawless and disorderly. Your board have not perceived any of its beneficial effects. Indeed, as far as our personal knowledge has extended, our State prison has been a complete failure as a reformatory system. It must be admitted, however, that the imperfect condition of the whole establishment has operated as a powerful drawback on the moral reformation of convicts. So long as men have a ray of hope left for escape from confinement, they are not much inclined to listen to moral lessons.

During the interim since the last general assembly, but little has been attempted by way of teaching.

In the month of June last, the female philanthropist, Miss Dix, visited the penitentiary, and subsequently forwarded a small but well-selected library, consisting of Bibles and books of prayer, with other religious and scientific works. Fortunately this donation escaped the general destruction that befell the other property of the institution. On the subject of rebuilding, your board has been very much at a loss to form an opinion. The present state of society seems to demand this mode of punishing crime. It is exceedingly doubtful whether a resort to the whip and bar, as was formerly the case for theft and arson, etc., would not be an equivalent to exemption from punishment altogether. Such is the repugnance in the public mind to barbarous punishment, that strenuous efforts are now making, both in Europe and America, to

1846, Oct. 2,

dispense with capital punishment in all cases. This strange innovation proceeds from a morbid and misguided sympathy. The present financial condition of the State precludes the idea of drawing on the ordinary resources of the State either to repair or rebuild. In the event your honorable body should determine to rebuild, it can be done to a very considerable extent by convict labor. It is the opinion of your board that rebuilding is preferable to repairing. The reason for this opinion is, that the present building is not suited to that kind of labor that must become the entire business of convicts, viz.: manufacturing cotton and hemp.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. REARDON,
JON. ADAMSON,
W. W. STEVENSON, } Inspectors

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY FOR 1846.

FROM THE VIRGINIA REPORT FOR 1847.

Baton Rouge.—This prison is leased to Messrs. M-Hatton & Pratt, for five years from the 1st of October, 1844. The State advanced \$15,000 (to be refunded with interest), to put up new and improved machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, bagging, rope, &c. They have a steam engine of 90 horse power, and an ample quantity of the best labor-saving machinery in full operation, by which they are enabled to earn double as much per hand as is usual in prisons. Great complaint is made in the report against the courts, for imprisoning persons in the common jails, and thereby depriving the lessees of labor to which they are entitled under the contract, and the attention of the Legislature was called to the subject. The details of the report are very imperfect. Whites, slaves, and free negroes are imprisoned, without distinguishing the number of each class. Thirteen of the slaves transported from this prison a few years ago by Williams, are reported among the prisoners, having been forfeited and taken from Mr. W. The population in 1840, consisted of whites 158,457; free blacks, 29,502; slaves, 108,452; total, 352,411.

The average number of prisoners for the year was 194; the whole amount of earnings above the cost of raw materials for the year, was \$47,194 64; the average amount earned by each prisoner in the year, was \$243 57; the number of prisoners received in the year was 55; the white and free colored population of the State, in 1840, was 326,509; the number of persons to each convict received in the year, according to the census of 1840, was 8,408.

All persons, free and bond, are included in the above.

MEXICO.

The following extract from Brantz Mayer's "Mexico as it was and as it is," may be interesting in this connection:—

Imprisonment in Mexico for 1842.—During the first six months of 1842, there were imprisoned in the city of Mexico, 3,197 men, 1,427 women; during the second six months, 2,958 men, 1,379 women: total of both sexes, 9,951.

Prostitution, adultery, bigamy, sodomy, incest, 312 men, 179 women; robbery, 1,500 men, 470 women; quarrelling and wounding, 2,129 men, 1,104 women; quarrelling, bearing arms, &c., 612 men, 444 women; homicide, attempt at do., and robbery and homicide, 70 men, 17 women; rape and incontinence, 65 men, 21 women; forgery, 7 men, 1 woman; gambling, 3 men; which, added together, give the frightful amount of 6,934.

The sum of \$4,121 is expended in salaries of officers for this institution, and \$30,232 for the support of prisoners.

It appears from the above statement, that while the cost of government in our prisons is about equal to the cost of support, in Mexico it is only one-seventh of that amount.

STATISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

FROM 1799 TO 1845, INCLUSIVE.

TABLE I.—Number of Convicts admitted and discharged during each Period, with Duration of Imprisonment, general Classification of Offenses, and previous Education, including Commencement of the New Prison.

Females.	Total admitted.		Arrested Persons of each Period.		Number of Convicts in each Period.		Total admitted.		Arrested Persons of each Period.		Number of Convicts in each Period.	
	Years.	M.	Years.	M.	Years.	M.	Years.	M.	Years.	M.	Years.	M.
Old Prison	1799 to 1808	332	867	7	189	41	87	10	8	23	18	1
	1809 to 1818	725	1124	1	259	98	517	1	17	14	11	1
	1819 to 1828	822	339	1394	8	35	23	6	35	23	4	1
	1829 to 1838	539	383	602	4	304	119	238	3	2	4	1
	1839 to 1845	1340	602	1719	4	401	195	308	5	19	2	1
Total		2205	6398	2	1302	565	1672	37	92	65	37	1

Note.—Under the head of offenses against morals are only included blasphemy, bigamy, keeping disorderly houses, profligacy, seducy, and riot. No record of the previous education of offenders.

Removed from the Old Prison, October 24th, 1836.

* Note.—In the list of deaths in this table, 4 were prisoners removed from the Old Prison. The first record kept of the previous education of offenders was in 1840.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

Offenses against Persons.	Offenses against Property.	Offenses against Morals.	Offenses against Mischief.	Could read and write.	Could neither read nor write.
268	50	14			
39	9				
205	45	9			
377	85	9			
516	132	14	80	529	146
1289	371	45			

Third Commitments.	Fourth Commitments.	Fifth Commitments.	Could read and write.	Could neither read nor write.
7	9			
33	6			
92	6	5		
72	14	2	1	12
168	30	9	12	12

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NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

TABLE II.—Country of Birth of those admitted during each Period, and including Commencement with New Prison.

NATIVES OF	1799 to 1808.	1809 to 1818.	1819 to 1828.	1829 to 1838.	1837 to 1845.	Grand Total.
	United States	197	239	251	277	
White males	136	9	2	6	6	26
White females	59	94	84	91	218	546
Colored males	12	22	9	15	15	73
Colored females	11	16	12	19	32	90
England	1	1	1	1	1	4
White males	29	28	26	25	38	146
White females	2					2
Ireland	3	3	5	1	7	19
White males	1	2	1	1	1	8
White females	2					3
Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	5
White males	1	1	1	1	1	5
White females	1	1	1	1	1	5
Canada	1					1
White males	1					1
White females						1
Nova Scotia						1
White males						1
White females						1
New Brunswick	3	1				4
White males	2	1				3
Colored males	1					1
West Indies	4	1	1	1	3	11
Colored males	1					1
White males	3	1	1	1	3	11
Bengal	1					1
White males	5	4	3	2	12	26
White females	2	2	2		4	10
France	1					1
White males	1					1
White females						1
South America	1					1
White males	1					1
White females						1
Denmark						1
White males						1
White females						1
Saxony						1
White males						1
White females						1
Poland						1
White males						1
White females						1
Switzerland						1
White males						1
White females						1
Austria						1
White males						1
White females						1
Spain						1
White males						1
White females						1
Total admitted each period	332	427	399	442	605	2205

TABLE III.—Counties in which the Offences were committed, up to the Removal from Old Prison, and including Commencement of New Prison.

COUNTIES.	1799 to 1808.	1809 to 1818.	1819 to 1828.	1829 to 1838.	1837 to 1845.	Grand Total.
	Atlantic					
Bergen	29	43	44	36	34	186
Burlington	42	46	34	37	36	223
Borough of Elizabeth					2	8
Cumberland	11	13	21	5	14	64
Cape May	1	5	4	1	8	19
Camden	11	10	10	10	10	51
City of Trenton	2	4	9	18	4	37
District Court of the United States					3	1
Essex	41	56	67	80	135	379
Hunterdon	34	34	38	37	36	189
Gloucester	26	32	17	8	21	104
Hudson					14	14
Monmouth	13	20	22	22	42	119
Morris	31	35	26	33	57	184
Middlesex	28	35	40	42	24	169
Mercer					51	51
Passaic					49	49
Sussex	30	42	21	16	12	121
Salem	27	31	28	10	31	127
Somerset	17	31	23	17	29	117
Warren					14	16
City of Camden					1	2
Total admitted each period	332	427	399	385	662	2205

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

TABLE V., CONTINUED.—Character of Offences with reference to the Ages of the Offenders.

To the time when the Prisoners were removed to the New Prison.

OFFENCE.	10 YEARS—FROM 1810 TO 1820 INCLUSIVE.										8 YEARS—FROM 1820 TO 1830 INCLUSIVE.										Total.
	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Total.	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Total.			
	Arson	2	2	13	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	5	1	1	1	5		
Assault and battery			4	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	7	5	1	1	1	31			
Assault and battery with intent to kill													10	1	1	1	1	14			
Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape													4	1	1	1	1	8			
Bigamy													5	3	3	3	3	17			
Blasphemy			3	25	11	2	2	2	43	1	9	2	2	5	3	3	5	88			
Breaking jail													9	2	2	2	2	16			
Burglary			4	4	2	1	1	1	14	7	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	33			
Burning									3	13	8	6	3	3	3	3	3	46			
Forgery			1	4	1	2	1	1	10	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	28			
Highway robbery													7	2	3	2	2	14			
Larceny			1	18	62	11	8	3	167	5	22	74	37	16	1	1	1	233			
Malicious mischief									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Manslaughter									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Misprision of law									3	13	36	18	6	2	2	2	2	83			
Murder									1	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	13			
Obtaining money upon false pretences									1	4	7	1	7	1	1	1	1	18			
Passing and dealing in counterfeit money									1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	10			
Perjury									1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Rape									1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Receiving stolen goods									1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Robbery									4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15			
Sodomy									3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18			
Total	7	45	182	110	33	16	6	1	369	9	43	133	88	40	11	4	2	385			

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NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

TABLE V., CONTINUED.—Character of Offences with reference to the Ages of the Offenders.

Commencing with the New Prison.

OFFENCE.	10 YEARS—FROM 1799 TO 1808 INCLUSIVE.										Total.
	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Total.		
	Arson	1									
Assault and battery			1								1
Assault and battery with intent to kill	7		26	20	10	1				1	68
Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape			4	4	2	2					13
Bigamy	1		10	2	3						17
Blasphemy			1	1	5						6
Breaking jail			1	1	1						4
Burglary			13	6	2						22
Burning	3	16	62	31	5	1					122
Felony	3	4	9	2	4						19
Forgery			6	6	4						16
Fraud											1
Highway robbery											1
Illegally cutting timber											1
Keeping a disorderly house			3								3
Larceny			1	1	1						4
Malicious mischief	4	30	82	51	24	13					206
Manslaughter			2	2	1						6
Misprision of law			4	2	3						14
Murder	4	7	38	21	7						82
Obtaining money upon false pretences	1		2	1							4
Passing and dealing in counterfeit money			1	1	1						4
Perjury			8	9	4	2					23
Poisoning											1
Rape	1		1								2
Riot			5	2	1						8
Receiving stolen goods			4	1	3						8
Robbery			1	1	3						5
Sodomy				2							2
Total	19	69	237	174	68	35	9	1			662

A.—Table showing the Receipts and Rec commitments in the following Prisons, for the following Years.

Prison.	Years.	Total Number received.	Average Number received yearly.	Rec commitments.				Total Recomb. id.	Average Recomb. id.	Rec commitments are to Receipts as one in
				1st time.	2d time.	3d time.	4th time.			
E. Penitentiary	1842 to 1845	579	145	40	*3			*43	11	13.46
Massachusetts	1843 to 1846	376	125	46	16	2	2	66	22	5.70
Vermont - -	1844	30	30	9	4	3		16	16	1.87
Auburn - -	1841 & 1845	437	219	50	16	2	3	71	36	6.43
N. Hampshire	1846	30	30	6	1			7	7	4.31

* Numbers as given on page 9 of the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Eastern Penitentiary, and may relate to the number of the convictions to this prison only.

B.—Table showing the Ratio of Crime to Population, in the following groups of Counties in the several States.*

	Maine.	Vern.	N. H.	Mass.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.
Agricultural, as one in	11,489	4,413	4,240	14,406		1,941	4,248
Agricultural and Manufacturing, as one in	27,017	3,669	3,589	3,358	1,726	3,030	1,953
Agricultural and Commercial, as one in	5,580			36,506		5,276	
Manufacturing and Commercial, as one in				2,023	1,778	1,049	3,161
General Average for each State, as one in	8,362	4,293	3,845	2,916	1,735	1,568	2,235

Table continued.

	Penn.	Maryl.	Mich.	Ohio.	Tenn.	Miss.	Gen. Av.
Agricultural, as one in	6,597	14,243	15,498	4,946	14,381	2,390	5,410§
Agricultural and Manufacturing, as one in	4,588	3,184	14,983	3,054	4,439	2,293	5,144
Agricultural and Commercial, as one in			112,182	11,492		4,215	12,542
Manufacturing and Commercial, as one in		671		463			1,197
General Average for each State, as one in	5,290	1,635	1,778	3,252	4,387	3,156	2,436

* This Table is prepared from the Reports of the several State Prisons, compared with the Census of 1840, one convict being sent from each class of counties for the number of inhabitants stated in each column.

† Shows the proportion only for those received the past year.

‡ Includes the slave population, who are not generally subjects of imprisonment.

§ A comparison of the proportions given in this column with the Table on page 114 of our Second Report, will present an interesting view of the progress of crime in some of these States for the past year.

By the above Table it will be seen that the States most prolific in crime, according to their population, are Connecticut, Maryland, and New York; while Maine and Pennsylvania are the least so. By reference to the large Table, showing the comparative length of sentences in these States, it will be seen that those States which inflict the longest sentences are not among those which show the smallest ratio of crime. For example, the average length of sentences in Connecticut is near seven years, and

REDUCTION
RATIO
CHANGE(S)
WITHIN
TITLE

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the number of convicts in the State Prison is to the population as one to 1735. In Pennsylvania, the average length of sentences is less than three years, and the number of convicts compared with her population is as one to 5,290.

C.—Table showing the Average Yearly Earnings for each individual working at a trade, in the following State Prisons.

Trades.	Miss., 1844, 1845, 1846.	N. Jersey, 1846.	N. Hamp., 1846.	Maine, 1843, 1844, 1845.	Vermont, 1844, 1845.	Auburn, 1846.
Cotton-weavers		\$72 28				\$14 86
Carpet-weavers	\$95 77*					87 71
Tailors						81 03
Cutlers						95 86
Harness-makers						84 24
Shoemakers	193 09	62 89		\$161 66	\$81 37	94 27
Cabinet-makers						140 87
Machinists						95 45
Tool-makers						89 82
Coopers						101 08
Wheelwrights and carps.	327 43†			259 91		
Blacksmiths	357 02		\$97 85	392 71		
Brick-yard	209 34					
Chair-makers		102 10				
Hatters			86 51			
Quarry				172 51		
Carriage-makers					135 85	

* Spinning and carding wool included.

† Harness-makers included.

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VISITATION AND INSPECTION

OF

COUNTY PRISONS.

The examinations of our county prisons, although not so extended as we contemplated, has resulted in a mass of information, both interesting and instructive; and while we refer to the reports themselves for a complete history of this matter, we may be indulged in directing attention to particular facts, and in suggesting such changes in our present system as seem to us important.

To the most superficial observer it must be apparent, that, for any other purpose than security, a great majority of our prisons are totally deficient. In truth, in almost all of them, safety is the acknowledged and sole aim of their construction. An attempt at anything better will be an abortive effort, under the present organization. No one at all conversant with prison discipline, or accustomed to reflect upon the action of our present system, can fail to perceive, that while the great object of imprisonment—reformation—is entirely lost sight of, opportunities for mutual corruption are multiplied and fostered; and the honest unfortunate, who, in a thoughtless moment, may have committed some disorderly act, or the merely suspected, may be here subjected to the contaminating influences of evil associations, and which, added to the odium almost always attaching to imprisonment, is in many cases sufficient to morally debase, degrade, and corrupt him. This is often the case; and we have met numerous instances of individuals, both in our State and city penitentiaries, who attribute their first step in crime to associations formed while incarcerated for some trifling misdemeanor, as a witness, or on mere suspicion of crime.

So injurious in its consequences is the present system of imprisonment, that with many doubtless good men it is a question, whether the interests of society would not be equally subserved by its entire abandonment, as by its continuance under its present organization. And really, when we examine the books of our city prison, and find that a large portion of all those that are sent there are committed for crimes varying in amount from one shilling up to fifty cents, and that many of these are children of tender years, there does seem to be some reason for the inquiry.*

Born and educated under a certain system, it becomes interwoven with our habits; and, like the slandering serfs of a monarchy, we go on, from year to year, contemplating and upholding abuses, without even knowing that such abuses exist; and not infrequently believing that, in our very imperfections, we present a perfect model for imitation.

It is only when attention is directed to the subject by some flagrant act, that we begin to question our previous convictions; and even then the result of former habits has such a powerful influence, that it is often a long time before we can realize our true position. (This, we fear, is too much the case in regard to our county prisons; and instead of making them what they should be—schools of reform, to nip the opening buds of vice—they become hot-beds to force them onward to vigorous maturity.

*The Agent of the Detention Committee reports a case of a boy, twelve years old, committed, and detained in prison one week, for stealing a watermelon, valued at four cents. And within a few days there has been a boy imprisoned in the Brooklyn jail for stealing two eggs. Instances of this kind are frequently occurring.

If we may ever hope to reform criminals, it certainly must be at that period when, with trembling footsteps, they first enter the paths of transgression. Then it is that advice, reproof, admonition, and reflection may produce their intended results. Then, and for such, it is that our prisons should have a perfect organization. The general principles of such an organization may be easily pointed out, but in the details and management there are greater difficulties. One thing appears to us evident—that our county prisons never can be what society demands, until they afford opportunities for reflection, instruction, the inculcation of religious principles, and the formation of habits of industry. The small number of convicts, however, in most of our county jails, precludes the possibility of introducing, successfully, into these prisons any of those necessary requisitions. It has therefore suggested itself to us, whether the laws in relation to county prisons might not be so modified as to divide the State into several penal districts, according to its population, in a central position in each of which a prison should be erected, after the most approved plan, in which labor, instruction, and all the appliances for health and reformation should be introduced. This, we believe, might be effected without (when the labor of the convict is taken into consideration) any considerable increase of expense; and even should the expense be increased, reformation is of too much importance to be sacrificed to a paltry consideration of dollars and cents.

With such an organization the present prisons, when they are fit, might become mere houses of detention, and so arranged as, while they provide for the accommodation of witnesses, those committed for want of bail, and on accusations of misdemeanors, they should afford perfect separation for each and all those committed on the suspicion of crime. Should such an organization be attempted, we would invite attention to the following description of a plan for a prison in Berks county, Pa., which appears to us to combine, in a greater degree than any other yet proposed, all the modern improvements in prison architecture. Although this prison is planned expressly for separate confinement, we believe it equally suited for the associate system. It may be a question, what we believe of no trifling importance for us to solve, whether the separate system, for short periods of imprisonment, at least, ought not to be generally adopted; and we think a new organization of our county prisons would present a proper opportunity to test its utility.

The following description, extracted from the Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline, to which is annexed lithographs of the ground plan, and the two sections, will enable us to understand the peculiar features of this improvement:—

Not only is a general inspection secured, but the exercising yards for prisoners who occupy the second story, are arranged at a convenient distance, and under easy supervision. The mode of heating and ventilating is more economical, more under control, more effective, more uniform, than any now in use in American prisons; it may be employed, with equal utility, both in winter and summer; and it affords a security against the deleterious gas which renders unhealthy so many public buildings in which stoves and hot-air stoves are used. The prevention of communication between prisoners, which is necessary to a sound discipline, and for which the architectural precautions have been hitherto incomplete, will be aided by the permanent stoppage of windows, and by the mechanical means to be introduced into the flues, &c., where required. Care will be taken to provide for lighting the whole building with gas, which it is believed the citizens of Reading will soon manufacture for the use of their town. Should the increasing population of the county require more than forty cells, the necessary enlargement of the prison can, on the present plan, be easily made, at a small expense, and without interfering with the general design.

As respects the bath, and of course will be under the control of the keeper alone, experience must decide its value, as compared with the mode resorted to at Cherry Hill and other prisons, in which the convicts are taken, one by one, to a bathing apartment distinct from the cells.* The necessity of some provision for personal cleanliness, among such persons as are committed to our jails, and who are subjected to a protracted confinement, will scarcely be disputed by the least informed. The gong for summon-

*As those baths will be used only once a week, it is thought by the architect that the easy drainage and the mode of heating and ventilating the cells, will prevent any injurious dampness.

Detention Committee

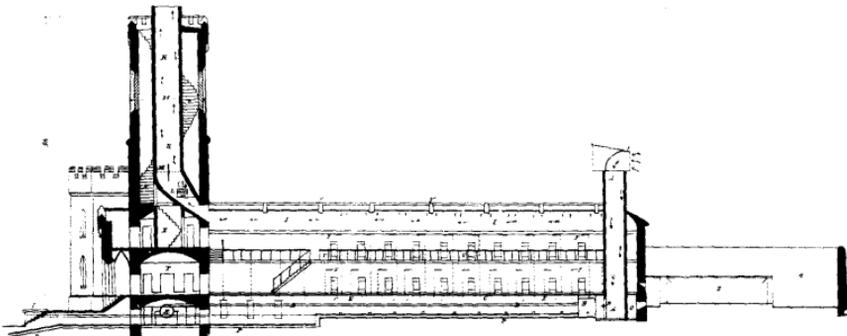


Fig. 1.

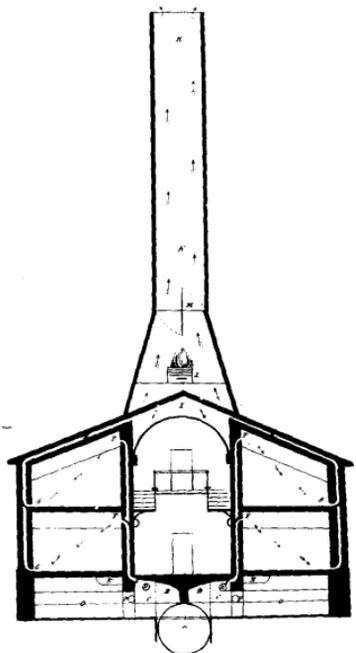


Fig. 2.

arrangement the dust and other injurious matter, which might mix with the air and be breathed by the prisoner, is carried downward to the floor, and thus removed without interfering with healthy respiration. From the aperture G, the foul air rises by the flue H to the foul air-chamber under the roof I, where the arrows (see now fig. 1) show its course into the foul air shaft K, in the large tower, through which it is discharged. The draft on which all this movement depends will be assisted by a small fire kindled at the bottom of the foul air shaft (at L.) A damper is fitted at M, by which the draft can be diminished at pleasure.

In the summer time the same apparatus will serve to carry cool air from the chamber below the corridor, and thus prevent excessive heat in the cells and other parts of the building. It is by this artificial draft that we are enabled permanently to close the windows of the cells, and thus cut off a means of communication amongst the prisoners. All experience has shown that it is hazardous to intrust the ventilation and heating to the prisoners themselves. Some of them let in a stream of cold air, which, playing upon their feet or their heads, brings on catarrhal affections, rheumatism, and dyspepsia; others, particularly among the blacks, are inclined to stop every crevice, and thus render the air in the cell impure and hot. By a very simple contrivance, a valve will enable the officers to admit into any cell either the air from below, or that from the corridor, as the varying temperature of the atmosphere, or the peculiarities of the prisoner's health or constitution may require.

To prevent communication by means of the flues and soil-pipes several contrivances have been introduced; and for the better completion of these a set of experiments have been projected, which will be disposed of before the building has proceeded so far as to require the application of their results.

The drainage is shown in the *section* fig. by the large conduit P, under the whole building. Into this the water-closets are emptied; mechanical precautions, founded upon the experience of existing prisons, being taken to prevent communication during the emptying of the soil-pipes. To the main pipe a drain (shown in the *ground plan* by a dotted line) is carried from the water-closets in the corner towers, designed for the officers and keeper's family.

The arrangement for the gong is the same as that employed at Pentonville; and we therefore quote from the report of Major Jebb, the surveyor-general of prisons. "A large bell or gong is placed in the centre of each line of cells" [in Berks in the observatory.] "A handle attached to a label and crank is placed in every cell, and a single wire, with a proper crank, communicates with the bell. When the handle is turned in the cell the label flies open, a single stroke is sounded on the bell, and a pendulum in connection with it vibrates. The pendulum informs the officer on duty on which side of the centre the prisoner who requires attention is lodged, and the label, which remains open, indicates the cell."

In the *sections*, O is fireman's and fuel vaults; R is the cooking furnace, by which, also, water is heated for baths, etc. S, stairway of central tower; T is the observatory of principal floor; U, terrace; V, gallery around the corridor; X, observatory of the second story; Y, skylights; a, the large yard within the enclosing wall (reduced); Z, exercising yard for the prisoners in second story.

PENITENTIARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The Penitentiary of the city of New York is situated about four miles from the City Hall, near the southern extremity of Blackwell's Island, and consists of a large building called the "prison," with several adjuncts devoted to different purposes. It is an imposing edifice, constructed of unhewn granite, with castellated fronts and embattlements. It faces east and west, and comprises a main building, used as a house for the keepers and assistants, a chapel, a small hospital, and an office; and two wings, of about 150 by 30 feet each, in which are the prisoners' cells. The northern wing is occupied by males, and the southern by females. The prison is constructed on the Auburn plan, with cells some three feet and a half by eight feet, with half-grated iron doors, stone floors, and a hole four inches square in the back part of each cell as a

ventilating flue, which is of so little use for the purposes for which it was designed, that even the blaze of a candle held in the very centre will not be moved or disturbed thereby. This total want of ventilation is a fault common to all prisons built on the Auburn plan. The furniture of the cell consists of a wooden bunk, a straw bed in winter, a night-tub, a cup, and a lid or platter for food. The bedclothes consist of three blankets. The cells are heated by stoves placed in the corridor. There are four tiers of cells, with thirty cells in each tier of each wing. The main passages of the prison are insufficiently lighted and ventilated, on account of the small size of the apertures which serve for windows in the enclosing building. Immediately south and west of the female wing, is the wash-house, a building 30 by 25 feet, where the washing of the establishment is done by females. Still south and west, near the extreme part of the island, is a building called the "Shanty," used as a workshop for the women. This is a wooden building, from 75 to 100 feet in length, by 20 to 25 feet in breadth, divided by a hall into two rooms, which are low studied, and badly ventilated. Here are daily congregated from 150 to 200 women, of all ages, colors, countries, and conditions of life; the blighted hopes of fond parents the woe remnants of an age of debauchery, bloated drunkards, cunning thieves, and those whose heavy locks proclaim the long unbridled workings of unholy passions; forming a picture the most loathsome and disgusting of which it is possible for the mind to conceive. To this moral contamination we must add the sweltering of this heterogeneous, breathing mass, in its own exhalations, in a room only large enough to accommodate it when packed. Yet these are the accommodations provided by our city fathers for the reformation of their erring daughters. Here herded together, with talking and laughing, jests and ribaldry, oaths and blasphemy, they pass their time, now and then checked, perhaps, in their uproarious obscenity or heaven-daring profanity, by the presence of a keeper or matron, but for the most part left to themselves.

South and east from the "Shanty" is the female hospital, a long, low, narrow wooden building, equally disgraceful to our city, whether we consider the uses to which it is applied, or the material or structure of the pile. This building constantly accommodates about 150 patients. It is the great general hospital of the city—the *wash-pot* provided by city ordinance for the cleansing of houses of prostitution.

Why should we thus sanction infamy by providing, by law, for its accommodation? and why should our police officers lend themselves to the uses of this class of vagrants, by "scending them up" just long enough to suit their convenience? By tolerating this practice, the city pays a direct and enormous tax for the support of licentiousness. No wonder that the honest mechanic, the enterprising merchant, and the hard-working laborer, are dragged down by a weight of taxation as great as even the tax-ridden inhabitants of England have ever known. Can no remedy be suggested to meet this evil? A remedy might, perhaps, be found in sentencing every female who thus gives herself up, to six or eight months. Should this be done, and the corporation grant the memorial of the Executive Committee in relation to a work-house, while we should hope for some instances of radical reform, we think the keepers of houses of prostitution would find more profitable employment than in running to and fro from the city to the penitentiary, for the purpose of more securely binding the cords of sin around their erring victims.

North of the female hospital, on the east side of the island, is another long and narrow building, used as a small-pox hospital; which, if its exterior appearance is any indication of its interior arrangement and comforts, must be a forbidding place. North of this is a small one story building, occupied as a doctor's office; and still farther north the kitchen, 24 by 50 feet, where the cooking for the establishment is done. North and east of the kitchen is a small building, 22 by 30 feet, but used as a cooper's and wheelwright's shop; and in a line with and adjoining to it is a fine stone building, 60 by 22

feet, used as a carpenter's shop, shoe shop, etc. Continuing along the east shore of the island, some two hundred yards, we come to the wall which divides the penal establishment from the other part of the island. This wall or fence runs across the island, excepting where it is interrupted by the office of the establishment, which is on the same line with the fence, and forms part of the division. In this office are kept the books of the prison; the barber's shop; the store room; the depository where the clothes of all the inmates, tied in bundles, with talies attached, are hung up, so that each one on leaving shall have his own; a reception room, etc. South of the office, and almost directly west from the carpenter's shop, there is still another building, constructed of stone, in a substantial manner, and three stories high. This building has attained an unenviable notoriety under the name of the "Luny House." The lower story of this building is disconnected from the two upper, and is used as a blacksmith's and tinman's shop. The two upper stories are used as a lock-up for the invalids, the infirm, the insane, idiotic, and supernumeraries of the establishment, and to this part the appellation of the "Luny House" more properly belongs. The second story is occupied by the more decent among them, and is provided with coats, and probably blankets in the winter, although none are provided for the summer. In the third story the sides of the room are provided with two tiers of bunks, which can only accommodate a small portion of the individuals that are occasionally crowded into this apartment.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRISONERS.—The prisoners that are sent to this island may be divided into the following classes: 1st. United States prisoners. 2nd. Court prisoners, or those that have been guilty of larceny or assault. 3rd. Vagrants, in the proper acceptance of the term. 4th. Drunkards. 5th. The merely destitute. 6th. The sick. 7th. Prostitutes, who give themselves up for the purpose of being cured of a contagious disease. 8th. Small poor patients.

Three or four, at most, of these classes, comprise all that properly belong to a prison. That construction of the act which admits the three last classes, seems to be an *abuse of prison privileges*, as well as, in some instances, an absolute and irreparable injustice and injury done to individuals. Cases of extreme hardship, under the present judicial construction of this act, have come to the knowledge of your committee; and the constant liability to a recurrence of these outrages, seems to call for immediate legislative action, so defining and limiting the law, as to prevent the virtuous but unfortunate poor from being subjected to the contaminating influences of an association with felons, or being branded with the indelible stigma of a discharged convict from Blackwell's Island.

In other parts of our State, where the magistrates are more or less acquainted with the general character of the individuals brought before them, and where applications for commitment are infrequent, the difficulty complained of is not so apparent. But in this city, where our police office is constantly crowded with this class of offenders, and where, in a majority of cases, they are foreigners, in the hurry and despatch of business too little opportunity is offered for investigation; and on the application of the individual, or some one else, the commitment is made out and the case disposed of at once. Besides the abuses consequent on the pressure of business at the police office, there are others that have come to the knowledge of the committee, through their personal examinations of the prisoners, which, if true, involve more serious charges against our officers than that of haste in the transaction of business. Many commitments are made out upon the declarations of individual policemen; and this perhaps necessary and salutary confidence is not infrequently abused, so that any person in the humbler walks of life is liable to arrest and imprisonment, if he provokes, with even a word, the anger of these conservators of public quiet.

Another difficulty, under the present administration of the law, arises from the case with which a husband can commit his wife. Any husband who has a troublesome or

this be expected, when perhaps his office depends on the very breath of these very women. Recent investigations have shown us that the principal keeper of Blackwell's Island thought it to be his duty, on the eve of an important election, to desert his post—whether for the purpose of electioneering in the city himself, or to allow the perpetration of the stupendous fraud which was committed by the under keepers upon the elective franchise, or for other reasons, this committee cannot determine. A necessary basis on which to institute lasting, radical reform, is to discontinue this appointment from politics; and we would suggest whether it should not be confided to the action of a board of inspectors, or to the Executive Committee of this Association, which, being composed of members from all parties, is not at all influenced, in measures which it may adopt, by political considerations. At present it is under the charge of the common council, who can only act by resolution or committee.

Our remarks under this head have been thus far directed to the male department of the prison. In examining the female department we find still greater cause for complaint. Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine females were incarcerated in the penitentiary during the past year, eight hundred and twenty-seven of whom, or nearly one-half, were sick, and inmates of the hospital. To take charge of this large number—never, probably, less than four hundred—one-third of whom are sick and require attention, *only two matrons are provided!* In the male department, where the number is constantly less, twenty keepers are thought to be necessary. In the female department at Sing Sing, with only seventy prisoners, all, or nearly all, in good health, five keepers are found necessary. But on Blackwell's Island two females are considered sufficient to take charge of four to seven hundred—the number is not material. These matrons are, however, assisted in the performance of their duties by two male keepers, one of whom, with about sixty of the female prisoners, is stationed at Bellevue, and the other assists the matrons in controlling these more immediately under their charge. These male keepers are not only permitted, but expected, to look up the females at night; and the keeper at Bellevue has the entire control of his whole gang.

Why, in a Christian country, in the vicinity of a city boasting of its benevolent institutions, its numerous churches, its high civilization, is this outrage upon decency, morality, and good government allowed to go on, from day to day, and from year to year, without one effort to prevent it? Why is it that male keepers are provided, where female keepers are alone proper, and much more economical? Is it because females are disfranchised?

With only two matrons, and no workshop but the crowded abnity we have already described, we can neither look for discipline or hope for reformation; and it is our conviction that, were it not for the slight screen of decency which the name carries with it, for all purposes of use, profit, or morality, the city might as well save its money as to appropriate it to the employment of matrons, unless they greatly increase their number.

The committee have not inquired into the capacity of the present incumbents, nor do we intend, by our remarks, in any way to reflect upon them. Could they do five times their duty, we should still have occasion to enter our solemn remonstrance against so flagrant and apparent a breach of decency and propriety, and earnestly to recommend an increase of their number.

Many young women under the abuse of law, to which we have already alluded, are sent to the island without any sufficient cause. The following, furnished by the agent of Detention Committee, is an instance of this character:—

J—G—, sent to Blackwell's Island by her husband, who is now head porter in one of the first retail stores in the city. She is a decent-looking Scotch woman, and says she is sent up by her husband on a false charge. He, although a member of a church, keeps another woman. On this account he has abused his wife, and sent her to the penitentiary. For the truth of this statement, refers to Mr. —, a baker, in — street, Brooklyn, Mr. —, C— street, and another porter in said store.

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Others, through the influence of passion, have just launched into a field of crime: not naturally vicious, they have been led on step by step, until they have fallen there: where nothing but kindness, sympathy, exhortation, entreaty, and reflection can save them. These, and many others, might be rescued, if they could be called from the mass, and kept diligently employed, and allowed an opportunity to reflect on their condition. But on the island there is no room for seclusion, except the chapel; and if leaving the mass to the sole care of a male keeper. Indeed, the most numerous, accommodations for the prisoners are so limited.

We fear no effort can make this prison what it should be, until buildings, properly arranged and commodious, are provided. At present, no classification can be introduced, and even separation is almost impracticable.

RECOMMITMENTS.—The attention of the committee was particularly directed, by their personal examinations, to the fact, that a large proportion of the court criminals—such, especially, as are imprisoned for petit larceny—are there for second, third, and some for fourth offences. The law makes it imperative on the court to send all those convicted for the second offence to a State prison; but we found several who had even been two or three different times in the State establishment, sent here for three or six some half-dozen State prisons, and been five or six several times, in succession, sent for minor offences to this penitentiary. In fact, from a long course of confinement, he only availed himself of his liberty to pay a visit to the city, call upon his friends, and then commit some little offence, just sufficient to send him home again.

If the law providing for the punishment of second offences, by imprisonment in our State penitentiaries, is a salutary enactment, it would seem important, where no discretionary power is given, that our magistrates, at least, should not knowingly set an example of its open and habitual violation.

MALE HOSPITAL.—We have already spoken of the defects of the female hospital, but we shall have but partially performed our duty if we neglect to pay proper attention to the male. This is a large room, over the chapel, in the main building of the prison. It is situated in the fourth story, is well lighted, and in the summer enjoys a fine air, certainly much needed to carry off the stench which is engendered from a congregation of some forty or fifty diseased individuals in the same room, with, in the warmest days in summer, a large cook-stove in the centre of the room, on which all the preparations for the sick are made, and water closets, or rather, wooden buckets, fouled by constant use, piled behind a screen, with the room generally dirty and disgusting; but in the winter, when the windows are closed, and all the exhalations from those teeming bodies, and these filthy adjuncts, are penned in and confined, it becomes disgusting and unwholesome. The attendants of the hospital are convicts. Something seems necessary to be done for the purpose of ventilating this apartment, and certainly some provision should be made for removing at once to another room, or at least the cooking apparatus, the apothecary's shop, and the soil tubs.

We were surprised at the primitive kind of apparatus used to call attention from below. Instead of a bell hung in the lower corridor of the prison, which might be struck by the means of a wire terminating in the hospital, and thus avoid disturbing the sick, the fear seems to be that the keeper's nerves would be shocked by such an apparatus, and so a sledge hammer is provided by which they strike the hinges of the door, and thus by deafening the sick, strive to send down a faint sound to the ears of the well.

EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures of this prison for the year ending January 1st, 1846, were about 97 cents per head per week, irrespective of the labor done by the

convicts, which estimated at only one shilling per day for one-half of the whole average number, would be \$21,500 per year, or three shillings per head weekly in addition, making the entire cost of support for these prisoners, about eleven shillings per week, certainly an enormous expenditure, considering the small number of keepers employed, and the nature of their diet.

A fact no less singular than astonishing, serving to show how *loosely* the affairs of this prison have hitherto been managed, came to the knowledge of the committee, and is an apt illustration of the manner of doing business at this establishment. The committee discovered that, from the commencement of the prison, so far as they could learn, up to the time of their examination, not a single article manufactured in the prison was ever accounted for; and the goods, lumber, etc., yearly supplied by the Commissioner of the almshouse, were used and made up, and for all that appears, disposed of for the benefit of the keepers, or some one else.* It is singular, indeed, that successive administrations, of all political parties, should have suffered this flagrant abuse to exist without endeavoring to arrest it.

There is another abuse, not, to be sure, of so glaring a nature, but still one to which authorities, provident of the public weal, should direct their attention, and that is, the use made of the swill. The convicts charge, that the hogs kept on the island are better cared for than themselves, and that the top of the rice, or the thin part, is skimmed off for them, and the more substantial part left, designedly to feed the swine.

CLEANLINESS.—We can hardly hope for moral reformation, unless the appliances for personal tidiness are provided. Convicts, dragged from the gutters and kennels of the city, sent to the island, polluted both in body and mind, can hardly be expected to commence the work of reformation in earnest, until they have first been taught a lesson of self-respect by personal cleansing. The penitentiary, though surrounded by water, makes no provision for this salutary instruction, and the convicts, having doffed their outer garments, go teeming in their filth to the workshop, the hospital, or the cell, without an opportunity even of washing their hands and faces, except such as accident may present. The remark of a convict, whether true in point of fact or not, so forcibly illustrates this whole matter, that we cannot forbear its introduction. "Sure," says Pat, "I would like to change places with the pigs, for while they have the beat of the swill to fill their stomachs, they are daily washed and curried, and we, poor devils, have scarce a drop of water to wet our hands with." The committee were pained to see, on their first visit to the island, that even the men mothered in the chapel on Sunday were slovenly in their appearance, and that their outer garments, in many instances, had the appearance of having been worn for weeks; and the impression conveyed to the minds of the committee was confirmed by subsequent inquiry among the convicts. This state of things, however, materially improved during our visits to the penitentiary, and on the last Sunday we were present, a careful examination satisfied us that, at least, a temporary change had taken place in this particular.

The convicts are provided by the city with a uniform dress, which, although of the coarsest material, seems well enough adapted to the wants of the prisoners.

INSTRUCTION.—No adequate provision is made for instruction, no books provided except the Bible, and no chaplain except the officiating clergyman of the insane hospital. To this individual is confined the moral, spiritual, and ordinary instruction of from 1,200 to 1,300 of the most heterogeneous population that can anywhere be found in the United States. This gentleman, with a singleness of purpose and devotion as interesting as it is praiseworthy, labors most incessantly in the cause which he has embraced with so much ardor and ability. But of what avail are the efforts of one man

* The Committee do not intend to charge that such has ever been the fact, but simply that the records of the prison present no evidence to the contrary.

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among such an ever-varying population? On the Sabbath day, to be sure, he is occasionally cheered and encouraged by the voluntary efforts of some city layman; but, even with this aid, comparatively little can be done to warn, advise, and instruct, even those whose tender years and awakening conscience mark as subjects not yet without hope.

It was a matter of astonishment to the committee, and we cannot but think a reproach to the Catholic clergy of our city, that they appear to take little or no interest in these prisoners. While almost every other denomination is represented by its clergymen and laymen, we never hear of any systematic efforts of the Catholic clergy, for winning back the erring and backsliding sons and daughters of their church. Although nearly two-thirds of the convicts are Catholics, no Catholic priest visits them regularly to exhort, to admonish, to comfort, or console. With the strong hold which the clergy of that denomination have upon their followers, much good, we should think, would result from such a measure.

In the remarks we have believed it our duty to make in relation to this prison, we have found so much to censure, and so little to approve, that we fear we shall be accused of being actuated by a captious, fault-finding spirit, rather than governed by principles of justice and an intelligent humanity. But if we know our own hearts, we have been actuated by a sole desire to state nothing but what was true to the letter; and while we have extenuated nought, neither have we set down aught in malice.

With these remarks, the committee would submit the accompanying tables as the results of their investigations.

JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN DUER,
CYRUS CURTIS.

Table of Statistics

INSPECTION OF THE PENITENTIARY AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

SEPTEMBER, 1846.

TABLE I.—Containing the Number of Prisoners in this Prison, during the Year ending Aug. 1, 1846.

	Police Prisoners.*												Total.		Grand Total.		
	Contr. Prisoners.*						Females.										
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	Females.			
White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.		
No. in prison at com- mencement of year †	334	52	45	11	296	56	150	5	490	81	155	511	441	567	89	919	1008
No. discharged ‡	580	131	105	51	711	156	864	94	1535	186	1652	1793	1769	1877	462	3184	3646
No. in confinement	614	133	110	54	747	164	931	48	1463	207	437	1703	1757	1932	446	3243	3689
In confinement, Aug. 1, 1846	300	50	40	8	350	48	136	30	437	37	203	464	453	512	105	860	953
Sept. 1, 1846) †																	
† Includes assault and battery, larceny, and higher crimes.																	
‡ A correct account of those discharged of these offenses, pecunes, etc. could not be obtained.																	

† Includes vagrants, etc.

‡ Date of discharges.

TABLE II.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Adult and Juvenile.												
	Males.						Females.						
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
1. Confined at Oyer and Terminer, and General Sessions*	711	156	191	576	687								
2. Summary convictions	1058	1721	271	5569	9779								
Total	1769	1877	462	3184	3446								

* Includes cases of assault and battery, and petit larceny, convicted at Special Sessions.

TABLE III.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison at the Date of this Inspection, Sept. 1846.

Offense.	Prisoners under 30 years of age and												Total Adult and Juvenile.											
	Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Prisoners under 30 years of age.						Males.						Females.					
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.
1. As vagrants	368	943	47	545	196	413	30	14	9	35	32	12	288	337	56	577	230	425	653					
2. For assault and battery	6	10	21	55	41	35	0	4	16	15	7	80	18	25	73	56	42	98						
3. For petit larceny																								
Total	384	381	115	631	273	492	58	16	19	55	55	19	442	397	134	703	328	511	839					

* Under this head is included one for false pretences, one for selling obscene books, one for attempt to commit incest, and one for burglary.

TABLE IV.—Ages of the Prisoners received during the Year.

Age.	Prisoners for the entire year, as per Records of Prison.												Prisoners as per Census taken by Inspecting Committee, September, 1846.											
	Summary Convictions.						Oyer & Term.*						Total Number.						Prisoners as per Census taken by Inspecting Committee, September, 1846.					
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.
Under 20 years	83	163	301	6	314	167	105	1143	46	31	19	59	54	23	77									
20 years and under 30	429	742	305	83	734	825	139	686	161	186	76	271	146	201	247									
3. 30 years and under 40	286	561	165	40	432	601	42	559	103	116	30	100	65	154	219									
4. 40 years and under 50	179	205	83	18	262	223	53	198	75	47	11	111	33	89	122									
5. 50 years and upwards	108	122	28	10	134	62	5	58	57	17	8	66	33	51	64									
Total	1084	1732	714	157	1716	1876	237	1639	442	397	134	704	321	518	839									

* Under this head are included larceny and assault, and larceny committed by Special Sessions.
† Shows the number of female adults. During the examination of the prison, the records of the male department were removed by the city authorities for the purpose of investigating the election fraud, and were not returned in season for the Committee to complete the examination in relation to it.

Abstract of the Diseases treated during the Year above mentioned, in the Male and Female Penitentiary Hospitals.

Diseases.	No. under treatment.	Deaths.	Diseases.	No. under treatment.	Deaths.
Abscess	6		Gonorrhoea	32	
Anasarca	4		Hysteria	11	
Ascites	4	3	Hemorrhoids	5	
Asthma	2		Hydrops	36	1
Bronchitis	14	1	Injuria	7	1
Bubo	11		Irritatio Spinal	7	
Carcinoma Mam.	2		Leucorrhoea	24	
Cardialgia	8		Menorrhagia	13	
Congestio Cerebri	2	1	Neuralgia	6	
Constipatio	16		Ophthalmia	12	
Contusio	7		" Gonorrhoea	4	
Debilitas	4	1	" (Iritis)	4	
Delirium Tremens	236	8	Otitis	3	
Diarrhoea	12	2	Orchitis	4	
Dilocatio	3		Paralysis		1
Dysenteria	23	2	Pneumonia	24	10
Epilepsia	14	1	Puritis Pulm.	9	
Febris Com.	25		Rheumatism	7	
" Intermit.	22		" Chronic	8	
" Remitt.	15		" Stricture Urethra	28	
" Scalatina		1	" Typhoid	3	
" Typhoid	6	1	" Syphilis	395	7
Fistula in Ano	2		" Consecutiva	97	1
Fracture	4		Tympanitis	1	1
Gastrodynia	12		Ulcers	78	
Gastritis	6	3	Urtica	9	

There were in the hospital remaining under treatment on the 1st of August ult, males, 50; females, 127: making a total of 177 now or lately on the sick list.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

JOHN VILLIERS INGLIS.

September 4, 1846.

TABLE VII.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Average Number for the Year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hard labor	307	302	609
2. Employment not being hard labor	71	88	159
3. Not employed	194	222	416
Total	572	612	1184

TABLE VIII.—Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison in the course of the Year.

No record kept, but do not amount to one a day, and are principally the cat, ball and chain for the men, and shower-bath for the women.

TABLE IX.—Total Cost per annum, under the following Heads.

Total cost of prison diet	\$23,812	69
" male and female clothing	6,634	44
" bedding	1,476	57
" fuel	9,005	51
Miscellaneous		
Total	\$40,929	61

Note.—The best and only account that could be obtained at the prison, but confessedly inaccurate.

TABLE X.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

	R.	W.	N.	F.	Total.
1845—August	9	2	7	9	9
September	9	2	7	9	9
October	9	3	6	9	9
November	4	1	3	4	4
December	1	9	4	6	10
1846—January	4	11	9	6	15
February	2	6	6	2	8
March	1	9	8	2	10
April	8	5	6	7	13
May	2	8	3	7	10
June	1	4	4	0	8
July	1	7	5	3	8
Total	19	90	53	56	109

Note.—The above is the most satisfactory account of the deaths in this institution for the past year that could be procured.

TABLE XI.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and An's Thereof.
Morgan L. Mott	Keeper			\$1500 00	House and gard.
George Walters	Deputy Keeper			650 00	
Jonathan Nash				650 00	
Rev. Mr. Searles	Chaplain			300 00	Board.
Dr. Sawyer	Physician			500 00	
Nathan A. Sutton	Apothecary			500 00	
Henry Grimm	Steward			500 00	
Samuel P. Spies	Assistant Keeper			450 00	
Timothy O'Gorman	"			450 00	
William Flynn	"			450 00	
Daniel Kearney	"			450 00	
Thomas R. Brooks	"			450 00	
Edward Corbit	"			450 00	
George Requa	"			450 00	
John Gray	"			450 00	
William Beachly	"			450 00	
Lewis Bowne	"			450 00	
Alex. Rutherford	"			450 00	
John S. Evans	"			450 00	
Isaac Kearney	"			450 00	

CAYUGA COUNTY PRISON.

The prison for this county is situated at Auburn, a few yards from the court-house. The enclosing building is of stone, divided into two parts by a spacious hall, on one side of which is the keeper's house and on the other the prison. The cells are surrounded by a corridor, and are constructed after the most approved model of prisons on the congragate plan. There are 10 cells in the lower tier, each 5 by 8 feet, and 6 on the gallery above, four of which are 5, and two 10 by 8 feet in area, and 8 feet in height. These cells are lighted, ventilated, and heated, through grated doors, from the corridor, in which stands a box-stove, on which, apparently, a large portion of the cooking for the establishment is performed. One great defect in this prison, and, indeed, in all the county prisons which we have examined, is, that there is no attempt at classification or even separation, but all, both innocent and guilty, the vagrant and felon, the witness and the murderer, are thrown promiscuously together; or, if the more practiced villain is confined, all the others that have the misfortune to be imprisoned, whether innocent or guilty, have free access to the grates of his cell. On visiting the prison, we found eight persons congregated about the stoves, engaged in warming their breakfast, all of them apparently on good terms with each other, neither character, color, or country interrupting their intercourse. Of these, 4 were committed for trial, two of whom were under 20 (one white and one black), and 2 between 20 and 30, all natives; 2 were temperate; 3 were laborers; 1 barber; and 1 clerk; 2 of them could read and write, 1 could read only, 1 could not read, and all of them were single. The alleged offences of those under 20 were attempt at rape and larceny; and of those over 20, counterfeiting and forgery. Of the four remaining, all white, 3 were between 40 and 50, and 1 between 20 and 30; 3 were foreigners and 1 a native; 2 temperate and 2 intemperate; 2 laborers, and 1 a spinner, and 1 stage-driver; 1 could not read, 1 could read only, and the other two could both read and write; 3 of them were married, and 1 single; 3 of them were committed for assault and battery, and one for larceny; their terms of imprisonment were, 1 for 90 days, 2 for 60 days, and 1 for 40 days.

Besides these there was still another inmate of the prison, the notorious Freeman, under sentence of death for the cold-blooded butchery of the Van Zandt family. He was chained to the centre of one of the large cells, and appeared to be in a demented state of mind.

As the keeper of the prison was absent, and had taken the only record he kept of the prison with him, the committee could only procure such information as a personal examination of the prisoners presented.

All of which is submitted.

JOHN D. RUSS.

KINGS COUNTY PRISON.

This prison, situated in Brooklyn, was so accurately described in the second annual report of the Association, that we need at this time only refer to that document, which, together with the accompanying tables, present a detailed account of that establishment.

JOHN DIER,
JOHN D. RUSS,
CYRUS CURTISS, } Committee of Inspection.

August 10, 1846.

FORMS OF TABLES FOR STATE AND COUNTY PRISONS.

INSPECTION OF BROOKLYN PRISON.

TABLE I.—Containing the Number in the State Prisons only.

Number in prison at the commencement of the year.	Number committed during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Prisoners under 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 30 years of age.						Total Adult and Juveniles.						Grand Total.
			Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.				
			Black.	White.	Not.	For.	Black.	White.	Not.	For.	Black.	White.	Not.	For.	Black.	White.	Not.	For.			

Form-Tables I. and VIII. are used only for State prisons.

The subject of printing these blank forms is to show the kind of facts proposed to be reported in future, but which could not be procured by our examinations this year.

TABLE II.
1. Number of Prisoners convicted at Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and Dist. Court of U. S., in prison at the commencement of the Year.

Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.				Prisoners under 20 years of age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.				Grand Total.		
M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	Total.
2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6

2. Number of Prisoners for trial or tried at Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Sessions, and Dist. Court of U. S., in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.				Prisoners under 20 years of age.				Total Adult.				Total Juvenile.				Total Adult and Juvenile.				Grand Total.							
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Total.			
	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.		
1. Number for trial in prison at beginning of year.	10	4	6	2	4	16	6	10	8	8	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	18		
2. Number committed for trial during the year.	67	1	14	54	139	4	14	85	1	18	68	40	46	14	3	11	9	15	89	1	21	79	49	31	100			
3. How disposed of—																												
a. Sent to State Prison.	14	2	9	5	5	19	2	7	14	11	10	5	5	5	9	54	3	7	19	13	13	13	95					
b. Sent to State Prison for life.	16	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
c. Sent to State Prison for term of years.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
d. Not prosecuted.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
e. Released for insanity.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
f. Released for other reasons.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
g. U. S. persons.	16	2	14	2	2	15	2	14	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
h. Foreigners.	16	2	14	2	2	15	2	14	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
i. Discharged.	16	2	12	2	4	2	13	6	10	14	13	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	81	4	17	68	10	4	10	91	38	78	48	51	19	14	13	19	14	13	14	5	109	9	35	53	55	118		

* Twenty-one of these prisoners are included among those recorded as bailed, discharged, etc.

TABLE III.—Under Summary Convictions.

In confinement at beginning of the year.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.				Prisoners under 20 years of age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.				Grand Total.						
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Total.						
	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	Nat.	For.					
1. As vagrants.	67	68	13	122	43	89	7	6	1	12	9	4	74	74	14	134	52	92	148
2. As violators, pers. for want of surety.	17	10	1	9	2	8													
3. As violators, pers. under sentence.	43	19	4	58	21	41	2	1	3	2	1	45	20	1	9	2	8	10	5
4. For bad behavior.	14	1	1	13	4	10													
5. For malicious complaints.	139	16	33	119	46	106	16	2	1	17	15	3	152	18	136	34	61	109	170
6. For assault and battery.	159	12	242	70	101	29	5	25	19	15	103	17	38	167	89	116	205		
7. Other summary convictions.	429	115	81	363	106	351	35	14	11	53	45	24	484	129	194	410	230	379	613
Total	3																		
8. Under exam. at beginning of year.	3																		
9. Com. for exam. but not convicted.																			

TABLE IV.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	M.	F.	B.	W.	Nat.	For.
1. On mesne process.	40	8	42	21	29	50
2. In execution.	7	3	10	3	7	13
3. On return of writs.	26	3	23	21	5	26
4. Bankruptcy.						
5. Attachment for contempt.						
6. For want of surety.						
7. As witnesses.						
8. Ad U. S. witnesses.						

TABLE V.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 30 years of age and upwards.												Prisoners under 30 years of age.												Total.											
	M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.											
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
1. In custody at the commencement of the year:																																				
Prisoners for trial, as Terminals, and Gen. Sess.																																				
Summary convictions,																																				
For examination																																				
2. Received for trial:																																				
Prisoners transferred to other prisons for trial																																				
3. Charged with offenses during the year:																																				
Number of prisoners convicted during the year																																				
Number of prisoners convicted, and referred to other prisons for examination																																				
Prisoners transferred to other prisons for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed																																				
Total																																				

TABLE VI.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 30 years of age and upwards.												Prisoners under 30 years of age.												Total.											
	M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.											
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
1. Prisoners before trial, as Terminals, and Gen. Sess.																																				
2. Prisoners before trial, as Summary convictions																																				
3. Summary convictions																																				
4. Criminals committed for examination																																				
5. Debtors																																				
6. Debtors																																				
Total																																				

TABLE VII.—Table of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Under 14 days.												14 days & under 1 month.												1 month & und. 2 months.												2 months & und. 3 months.											
	M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.																							
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.												
Prisoners over 30 years of age:																																																
1. Before trial																																																
2. After trial																																																
3. Under summary conviction																																																
4. Bailed																																																
Prisoners under 30 years of age:																																																
1. Before trial																																																
2. After trial																																																
3. Under summary conviction																																																
4. Bailed																																																

Table continued.

	3 months & und. 6 months.												6 months & under 1 year.												Fined, or discharged on avowals.												Total.											
	M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.				M. F. B. W.				N. F. M. F. B. W.															
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.												
Over 30:																																																
1. Before trial																																																
2. After trial																																																
3. Under summary conviction																																																
4. Bailed																																																
Under 30:																																																
1. Before trial																																																
2. After trial																																																
3. Under summary conviction																																																
4. Bailed																																																

* In order to save room in this Table we have merely repeated the figures in this column to designate before or after trial, etc.

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Total.					
Adult and Juvenile.					
M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
1.	314	98	54	338	170
2.	162	8	6	64	36
3.	2	7	1	17	11
4.	2	1	1	1	1
Grand Total.	480	113	69	530	219

TABLE IX.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table II.

	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Native.	For.	Total.
1. Under 20 years	101	15	15	101	72	44	116
2. 20 years and under 30	216	79	48	247	123	172	295
3. 30 years and under 40	187	66	37	216	92	161	253
4. 40 years and under 50	69	16	10	72	35	50	85
5. 50 years and upwards	28	7	4	31	9	26	35
Total	601	183	114	670	331	453	784

TABLE X.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table III.

No account kept.

TABLE XI.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table II.

No account kept.

TABLE XII.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table III.

No account kept.

TABLE XIII.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Deaths, in the course of the Year.

No account kept.

TABLE XIV.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

No account kept.

TABLE XV.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

No account kept.

TABLE XVI.—Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison in the course of the Year.

No account kept.

TABLE XVII.—The greatest Number at any one time and the Daily Average during the Year.

	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	P.	Tot.
CRIMINALS.							
The greatest number at any one time							99
The daily average							60
DEBTORS.							
The greatest number at any one time							2
The daily average							

TABLE XVIII.—Clothing and Bedding: showing the Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

No account kept.

TABLE XIX.—Total Cost per annum, under the following Heads.

Total cost of Prison diet per head per week		\$1	75
" Male and female clothing	Estimated	100	
" Bedding	"	150	
" Straw	"	25	
" Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	"		
" Wine, beer, and spirits	"		
" Fuel,	"		
" Soap	"	510	
" Candles, oil, and gas	"	60	
" Stationery and printing	"	20	
" Books	"		
" Furniture	"		
" Officers' salaries	"		
" Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other prisons	"		
" Sundries not mentioned	"		
Total expenses for the year of the prison, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions			
Repairs, alterations, and additions in and about the prison in the course of the year			
Grand Total			
*Prison diet per head per annum		81	00
Prison clothing per head per annum			

* This Return gives the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet, for one prisoner consuming that diet for one whole year.

TABLE XX.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Black.	White.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death (or Parturition before Death).	Disease, or other cause of Death.
Alex. Livingston	1	1	60	Vagrancy				Cong. brain.
James Black	1	1	32	"		Near dying.		Delir. trem.

TABLE XXI.—Criminal Lunatics: showing their Age, Color, Sex, Date of Admission, State of Health on Admission, if insane previous to Commitment, Date of becoming insane, if now insane, and if removed, Date of removal.

No account kept.

TABLE XXII.—*Dietary per Week.*

No account kept.

TABLE XXIII.—*Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Am'ts thereof.
Daniel Van Voorhis	Under Sheriff, Warden, and Keeper	38	Jan. 1844	Fees	{ 75 cts. for locking up.
George Jenkins		24	May, 1846	\$200 00	
Dayton Decker	Assistant Keeper Physician	35		75 00	
Mrs. Van Voorhis	Matron		Jan. 1844		

TABLE XXIV.—*Receipts.*

No account kept.

Note.—This table is intended to show, among other things, the kind of labor performed, the gross and net proceeds of each kind and of the aggregate, the cost of material, etc., the manner in which the proceeds are expended, and what accounts of it are kept.

TABLE XXV.—*Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, etc.*

Total expenses of the prison for the year, and not including officers' fees, and repairs, alterations and additions—estimated	}	\$5,000	00
Total receipts of ditto			
Actual cost to the county or city, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions—estimated	}	\$5,000	00
Repairs, alterations, and additions—estimated			
Total expenses of the prison for the year, including repairs, alterations, and additions, and excluding receipts and fees—estimated	}	\$6,500	00

Note.—This sum is divided by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, which gives 25 cents as the cost of each prisoner per day, and 26 cents for daily cost of U. S. prisoners.

TABLE XXVI.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	{	42 male cells, 15 female cells, 2 large debtors' rooms, 2 hospital rooms.
2. Number of cells or rooms.		
3. Dimensions of them.	{	Male, 6½ feet by 11 feet, 10 feet ceiling. Female, 4½ feet by 8 feet, 7 feet cell.
4. Average temperature.		
5. How lighted.	{	By windows in the hall, and one window in each cell, 5 by 26 inches.
6. How warmed.		
7. How ventilated.	{	Hot water in pipes. By grated door and window.
8. Cost of construction of prison.		
		\$130,000.

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Table continued.

9. Cost of each cell.
10. How many confined in one cell.
11. What books for prisoners.
12. What classification.
13. Visitors to prisoners.
14. Clothing, how often changed.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.
16. How often fed, and where.
17. Supply of water, and how used.
18. Bedding, how often changed.
19. What provision for night wands.
20. What provision for religious instruction.

{ 42 cells cost about \$25,000.
 { One in each cell, and two if the number of prisoners require it.
 { One Bible in each cell, but no library.
 { No classification other than separation of the sexes.
 { No restriction.
 { Once a week.
 { No uniform dress.
 { In cells, 3 times a day.
 { By pipes in each cell.
 { Once a month.
 { Closets in each cell.
 { No chaplain; but gratuitous services twice on every Sunday by the different clergymen residing in Brooklyn.

TABLE XXVII.—*Statistics of Crime: showing the Nature of the Offences, whether against property or the person; the Habits of Life, whether temperate; having families, the Number having trades before imprisonment, and the Number of those working at their trades when committed.*

No account kept.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

This prison is situated in the city of Hudson. It forms one wing of a large and handsome edifice, erected in 18—, with accommodations for courts, clerks, sheriffs, and other public officers. The location of the edifice, in the midst of a large reserved area, in a commanding position, is eminently salubrious and convenient. It is of stone, as are also the cells of the jail. The arrangements of the interior of the prison, with some exceptions, are good, and doubtless better than a majority of our county jails. The part adapted to males contains cells in four tiers, all of which, except the lowermost, are put in requisition when required by the number of prisoners. This exception is necessary by the cells being so far beneath the level of the ground, and with a north exposure, as to be constantly so damp as to render their occupation dangerous to life. This place is used for a deposit for the night tubs, which are cleaned but once a day, and are continually exposed, so that the effluvia, which is allowed to rise unobstructed into all the other parts of the hall, is plainly perceptible above, and renders the atmosphere of the whole of the male section of the prison very offensive.

There is an entire absence of ventilation. Even the windows, which front the cell doors, cannot be opened but with great difficulty, being out of reach.

The prisoners are allowed uninterrupted intercourse with each other in the daytime. At the period of the examination, as at all other times, they were assembled together, indulging in unrestrained conversation, in perfect idleness. Two or three are sometimes confined in one cell.

In the female department the arrangement of cells is different, though they cannot properly be called cells; they are rooms, capable of holding double bedsteads, with which indeed they are furnished, and two, and sometimes even four are accommodated in one room, making it a very comfortable home for many unfortunate women, some preferring to pass most of their time there.

This is not to be wondered at, with either sex, when we consider the character of

THE DIET.—This is undoubtedly more luxurious than any of the prisoners confined at the time of the examination, are accustomed to, or able to procure at their own homes. About one barrel of the best wheat flour is used per week. The breakfast consists of bread and butter, coffee, with molasses and milk, or tea if preferred, fresh meat, or mackerel, or codfish, and potatoes; sometimes meat and potatoes hashed are given, without restriction as to quantity. Dinner consists of meat and soup, ad libitum, all kinds of vegetables, in season, and sometimes puddings and pies. Supper is bread and butter, with water, no tea or coffee. No reliable account could be obtained of the cost per diem or week of the dietary. The above enumeration is all that could be gathered; there is no regulation upon the subject, everything being left to the discretion of the jailer, and the favor with which his bills may be received by the supervisors. He feels, as he said, bound by public opinion to feed the prisoners well, or, rather, that a reduction would be frowned upon by the public, though it could not be discovered that the humane feelings of the public had ever been manifested upon the subject. The committee was informed that the sum of \$1.50 per week is now allowed by the county for the maintenance of each prisoner, though the actual cost is greater, the surplus being defrayed by the jailer; \$1,200 was allowed by the supervisors, for food, for the year ending November 20, 1845.

The propriety of thus making the table of a prison more luxurious than that of the prisoners' own home, may well be questioned, and it is believed by the committee

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that evidence of the erroneousness of such a principle was furnished by the indifference to their confinement, which characterized the bearing of most of the prisoners. To some it appeared a desirable place of living, as they were fed, clothed, and lodged, without labor or cost to themselves, more comfortably than they could be outside.

The total expenses of the prison, to the county, according to the statement of the jailer, for the year ending November 20, 1845, was \$1,945 30. The cost, or the amount of the clothing furnished to the prisoners, could not be distinguished from the whole sum, no account being kept by the jailer of its amount or distribution, the supervisors relying solely upon his word for the necessity of its supply and its use.

No other punishment is inflicted here but confinement in a dark cell, and no record in the course of the year.

None of the prisoners are employed in any manner, except the females occasionally, by the keeper, for his own benefit.

There is no provision for daily instruction, and no library, except a few books furnished by the Bible Society.

No record is kept of the number of times each prisoner has been previously committed, nor is there any record of the ages of the prisoners. Indeed, the only record belonging to the prison is an ordinary blank book, in which the title of the case, the nature of the complaint, the date, and result of the trial, are entered.

JNO. H. GRISCOM, M. D.

INSPECTION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY PRISON.

TABLE II.*

The only record for this Table is the number of those that were sent to some other prison to undergo their sentence.

Age.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Total.
Of 20 years and upwards	25	5	6	24	30
Under 20 years	12	2	10	12	12
Total, adult and juvenile	37	5	8	32	42

* For the full form of this Table and others of this prison, see Brooklyn Tables.

TABLE III.—Under Summary Convictions.

Offence.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Native.	For.	Total.
1. As vagrants	3			3	1	2	3
2. As discord. for want of surety		1		1	1		1
3. For assault and battery				1	1		2
4. For petit larceny	2			1		1	2
5. For slander	1			1			1
Total	7	1		8	5	3	8

For Table IV. no debtors. For Table V. there was admitted into the prison in the course of the year, 7 native males, 1 black and 6 white. For Table VI. no return.

TABLE VII.—Table of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.*

Prisoners over 30 years of age. 1. Terms of imprisonment before trial. 2. Ditto after trial. 3. Summary conviction. 4. Bailed.	Under 14 days.						14 days & under 1 month.						1 month & under 2 months.						2 months & under 3 months.					
	M. F.		B. W.		N. F.		M. F.		B. W.		N. F.		M. F.		B. W.		M. F.		B. W.		N. F.			
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
Prisoners over 30 years of age.	56	13	12	57	40	26	4	2	2	4	6	3	2	0	1	7	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	
1. Terms of imprisonment before trial.	24	2	2	26	13	13	8	1	2	7	5	4	7	4	3	8	0	3	4	2	1	5	0	
2. Ditto after trial.																								
3. Summary conviction.																								
4. Bailed.																								
Prisoners under 30 years of age.	12	3	2	13	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	4	6	1	4	1	5	5	1	1	
1. Terms of imprisonment before trial.																								
2. Ditto after trial.																								
3. Summary conviction.																								
4. Bailed.																								

Table continued.

Over 30. 1. 2. 3. 4.	3 months & under 6 months.						6 months & under 1 year.						1 year & over.						Total.				
	M. F.		B. W.		N. F.		M. F.		B. W.		N. F.		M. F.		B. W.		N. F.						
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.					
Over 30.	8	4	6	5	2	2	3	4	7	11	1	2	10	12	1	56	18	24	53	82	25	24	
1.	8	4	6	8	10	2	1	1	6	11	1	2	6	5	1	56	13	10	61	67	24	24	
2.																							
3.																							
4.																							
Under 30.	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	18	19	2	17	4	6	10	16	9	6	
1.																							
2.																							
3.																							
4.																							

Total.	Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M. F.		B. W.		N. F.		
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1.	115	23	97	111	101	37	138
2.	70	17	16	71	63	24	67
3.							
4.							

* Return to Co. Returns—1 b. n. male and 1 w. f. female, over 30; and 1 w. n. female, under 30. One male, also, was confined on two different charges at the same time.
 † In return to above return in last Table we have merely repeated the figures in full column to designate before or after trial, etc.

1846, Oct 2.

Tables IX. and X. no record kept.

TABLE XI.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in this Prison at the Date of Inspection.

	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Total.
1. Can neither read nor write	2	1	1	2	3		3
2. Can read only	1			1	1		1
3. Can read or write							
4. Well educated	1	1		2	2		2
5. Liberally educated	2			2	2		2
6. Had religious instruction	6	2	1	7	7	1	8

Note.—No library, and no provision for daily instruction. Bibles furnished by the Bible Society.

Table XII. no record.

TABLE XIII.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Deaths, in the course of the Year.

The greatest number of sick at any one time was 5—all native males, 2 black and 3 white; and of death by delirium tremens, 1 w. f. male.

Table XIV. no record.

TABLE XV.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

None employed, except the females occasionally by the keeper for his own benefit.

Table XVI. no record.

TABLE XVII.—The greatest Number at any one time and the Daily Average during the Year.

The greatest number of criminals at any one time	30
The greatest number of debtors at ditto	4
The daily average number of ditto	1

Table XVIII. no record.

TABLE XIX.—Total Cost of the Prison under the following Heads.

Straw	\$10 00
Fuel—wood, \$34 75; charcoal, \$9 25	44 00
Soap	3 00
Stationery and printing	3 00
Total	\$60 00

TABLE XX.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Black.	White.	Native.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
James Fox	1	1	Over 30	10 days	Oct. 30, 1845	Intoxicated	Nov. 3, 1845	4 days	Delir. tremens	

Tables XXI. and XXII. no record.

TABLE XXIII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Amounts thereof.
John J. Rossmar	Keeper	70	Jan. 1, 1844		{ 75 cents for each pris. when disch. 6 cents a piece wash'g. rep. cloth, and boiling, clean'g. ball and court- houses' rent four; \$200 a year for notifying physicians.
Eldridge Simpson	Physic'n	35	Nov. 1845		{ Charges for visits and medicine, av- erages about \$100 per annum.

Tables XXIV. and XXV. no record.

TABLE XXVI.—Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.

1. Cells.	Of stone with wooden doors.
2. Number of cells or rooms.	{ 17; 5 in the cellar utterly unfit for use, except as receptacles for filth, 7 feet wide, 7 feet high, and 3 feet long.
3. Dimensions of them.	
4. Average temperature.	
5. How lighted.	By 3 windows.
6. How warmed.	By coal stoves.
7. How ventilated.	In no manner.
8. Cost of construction of prison.	{ Built with courts, houses and public offices, —cost of all, \$30,000.
9. Cost of each cell.	
10. How many confined in one cell.	{ Generally one, sometimes three or more at a time.
11. What books for prisoners.	{ None but Bible and tracts, gratuitously supplied.
12. What classification.	By sexes only.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	{ Unrestricted, except at keeper's will. Prisoners' friends allowed free inter- course, often without pres. of keeper. Once a week.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	None.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	{ Three times in sum., twice in winter,— in common or in cells, at choice. Enough for drinking and washing. Once a week.
16. How often fed, and where.	
17. Supply of water, and how used.	
18. Bedding, how often changed.	

TABLE XXVII.—Statistics of Crime.

	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Native.	For.	Total.
Temperate	3	1	1	3	4		4
Intemperate	3	1		4	3	1	4
Married	3	1		4	4		4
Single	3	1	1	4	3	1	4
Having families	3	1		3	3		3
Had trades previous to impris- on	3	1	1	4	3		4
Work'g at trades when arrested	1	1		2			2

Note.—No return of the nature of the offence, etc.

WHITESBORO' JAIL, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In this prison there are five persons confined—four male and one female—all awaiting their trials; all white, and four temperate and one intemperate. This prison is very badly constructed—low and ill-ventilated, dark and filthy. One room, in particular, in which were confined a young man of 20, and a boy of 14, looked as if it had not been cleaned for years. The stench and atmosphere of this prison were very bad. The prisoners are supplied with food twice a day. The building is old, having been in use about forty years.

Between two rooms, one occupied by two desperate-looking rowdies, and another by a female, there was a hole dug through the wall by the prisoners, so that they might see each other and hold conversation. The jailer said it did no good to mend the walls, for they were sure to dig them out again.

The whole number of commitments for the year 1845, was 173; average in prison, 16 or 17; number committed the present year, up to August 21st, is 84; number of rooms in this prison is 8, in all of which the greatest number ever confined, at any one time, is 45. The rooms are small, and the ceilings low. JOSEPH McKEEN.

JAIL AT ROME.

Here are seven rooms, in tolerable order, and only three prisoners—two male and one female—awaiting trial. Though better kept, this house has the same faults of construction with the prison at Whitesboro'.

The whole number committed during the last year, 125; average, 34; number committed the present year, up to August 21st, is 39. The largest number confined in this prison at any one time is 23. JOSEPH McKEEN.

UTICA PRISON, OR HOUSE OF DETENTION.

There are connected with the watch and police of the city of Utica four rooms, or cells—three of them in a low basement, under a market, having no possible way for the breath of heaven to reach their tenants but through small apertures in doors connecting them with a larger room, occupied at night by the watch. The atmosphere of these small rooms, or cells, it is presumed, must, on many occasions, be once breathed before the prisoners get the use of it. These rooms were very dirty. There were no prisoners confined here at the time of our examination.

There is no prison in this great and wealthy county of Oneida that is creditable to them as a people. They have not, it seems, been able to fix upon any one town that could gain the common consent as a full shire; hence the want of suitable county buildings.

I was accompanied and aided in these examinations by J. W. Bulkley, of Albany, and J. N. McElligott, of this city, whose zeal in the cause of philanthropy should be known to and similar institutions. JOSEPH McKEEN.

SENECA COUNTY PRISON.

I visited the Seneca county prison, at Waterloo, and found but one inmate—a native, 58 years of age—for intemperance and disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Adams, the lady of the sheriff, acting as the deputy of her husband, says that no commitments have been made, within the last year, for any other cause than intemperance. She promised to request her husband, who was then absent from home, to make a report of all the commitments, and circumstances connected with them, in conformity with our blank reports, which I left with her.

I have noticed, by the papers, that Mr. Adams has since died. We shall probably get no returns for the past year. R. REED.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

The Westchester prison is situated in the town of White Plains, in a central part of the village, on the main road. It is a large and commodious building, nearly new, built of wood and stone, and very well adapted to the purposes of a county prison. The prison cells are comfortably heated by steam pipes, similar to those of the house of detention in New-York; and there was an air of cleanliness and comfort about the building highly commendable to the keeper.

The cells are built of stone, with close wooden doors; and I observed the outside door, leading to the main prison, was also built of wood. The location of the cells, however, is such as almost to preclude the possibility of escape—the place of confinement being in the basement, in the central part of the building. The cells are about 8 feet long by 6 feet wide, and poorly constructed for proper ventilation.

The bedding consisted of straw mattresses and woollen blankets, which appeared clean and comfortable.

The cells for females surpass those of the males, but women are very rarely incarcerated here. Respectfully submitted, JOHN H. KEYSER.

NEW YORK CITY PRISON.

We regret that the chairman of the sub-committee, appointed to examine this prison, has lost or mislaid the statistics of his examination, so that we have not been able to recover them in season for this report. This is the more to be regretted, as this is one of the largest prisons in the United States, and many interesting facts would no doubt have been presented in a record of its examination. At this moment, however, we can only supply its place by a general statement of such facts as we have been able to collect, deferring to another year those minute statistics which can only be gathered with much diligence and patient investigation.

From an examination of the books of the prison, we discover that the whole number of commitments for the past year have been—males, 9,000; females, 5,409; total, 14,409.

Crimes.—Felony, 1,918; assault and battery, 1,792; vagrancy, 2,819; intoxication, 6,631; for examination, 1,249.

Of these, 6,631 were five day prisoners; 102, ten day prisoners; 36, twenty day prisoners; and 107, thirty day prisoners. This showing that the whole time lost in prison by drunkards, within the year, amounts, in days, to 304 years. It further appears, from the records of this institution, that out of 1,300 committed during the past year for theft, 31, or one-sixtieth of the whole number, were committed for thefts of sums of, or under, 124 cents; that 85, or about one-twentieth were for sums less than 25 cents; that 213, or one-eighth, were for sums of 50 cents and under; that 443, or one-fourth, were for sums of, or less, than one dollar. Connected with the halls of justice are various station houses, two of which are, in fact, prisons, where many of the five day prisoners serve out their sentences. Besides these, many other prisoners are confined here for terms varying from two to ten or fifteen days, and yet, as we understand, no provision is made for their sustenance and support other than bread and water. Certainly the plan of keeping prisoners at these station houses for so long a time, should be abandoned, or they should be provided with more substantial diet.