

Fourth  
REPORT

(1847-48).

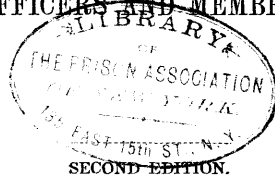
OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION

OF NEW-YORK:

INCLUDING A LIST OF THE

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



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1849.

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1847-48

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK FOR  
1849.

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*Vice Presidents.*

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ABRAHAM VAN NEST,  
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,  
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*Treasurer.*

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY.

*Recording Secretary.*

THOMAS GALLAUDET.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

JOHN D. RUSS, M. D.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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ISRAEL RUSSELL,  
FREEMAN HUNT,  
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WILLIS HALL,

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1847-48

## HONORARY MEMBER OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

OSCAR 1st., King of Sweden and Norway.

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A. DE TOCQUEVILLE,  
G. DE BEAUMONT,  
M. CH. LUCAS,  
M. DEMETZ, } Membres de l'Academie Francaise, Paris.  
Membre du }  
Conseil General du }  
Departement du }  
Siene-et-Oise, etc. }  
Paris.

M. G. BLOEET, Architecte du Gouvernement.  
W. CRAWFORD, Esq.  
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J. G. PERRY, Esq. } Inspectors of Prisons of Great Britain.

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EDWIN CHADWICK, Esq., London.  
C. J. A. MUTTERMAIER, Professor of Law at Heidelberg.  
Dr. N. H. JULIUS, Berlin.  
— HUTZIG, Chancellor of State of Prussia, Berlin.  
Dr. VERDEIL, Member of the Great Council, Vice President of the Council of Health, at Lausanne, Switzerland.  
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REV. L. DWIGHT, Secretary of Prison Discipline Society.  
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WM. P. FOULKER, Esq., Philadelphia.  
M. MOREAU CHRISTOPHE, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France.  
Dr. VARENTRAP, Germany.  
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MRS. E. W. FARNHAM, New-York.  
JOHN GRISCOM, L. L. B., New-Jersey.  
PROFESSOR NATHAN DAVID, Copenhagen, Denmark.  
CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., Boston.

N. B. The Physician and Warden or Keeper of each Penitentiary are, ex-officio, Corresponding Members of the Executive Committee.

1847-48

State of New-York.

No. 243.

IN ASSEMBLY, MAR. 8, 1849.

Fourth Annual Report of the New-York Prison Association,

NEW-YORK, *March 6th*, 1849.

To the HON. A. K. HADLEY,

*Speaker of the House of Assembly of the State of New-York.*

Sir.—In compliance with the 6th section of the Charter of the Prison Association of New-York, I herewith transmit the 4th Report of said Association, with the request that you will present it in behalf of the Association to that body over which you have the honor to preside.

I am sir very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN D. RUSS,

*Cor. Sec. Pris. Assn.*

1847-48

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, in rendering an account of their labors since their last report, congratulate the Association upon the evident improvement in prison government which every succeeding year develops. Although less has been accomplished in our own State than we could desire, yet the new law regulating our prisons, and the completion and occupation of the House of Refuge at Rochester, which, indeed, is a gem of its kind, presents some evidence of improvement at home, while the testimony we shall adduce from other States, both of our own and other countries, will most satisfactorily show that, in this direction, progress is decided, melioration evident, and reformatory influences no longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty. The paralyzing thought, that man, once fallen, is irreclaimably lost, is fast losing its influence, and society awaking from a dreary night of hopeless indifference to the sunlight of a more promising day. But a few years have elapsed since culprits were thrown in promiscuous masses into our prisons, and were there left herded together without the appliances even for personal cleanliness, a sport to their fellows, and a prey to the worst passions of our nature—their only care from without was a daily allowance of food, and a plentiful supply of intoxicating drinks to such as had the means of procuring them—thus stimulating, to a revolting excess, passions naturally under too little control, and rendering a prison-house more like a den of hyenas than a fit receptacle for human beings. Few that witness the present improved condition of convicts in our larger prisons can have any conception of the filth, degradation, corruption, vice, and infamy, which attended them in former years. Such a condition might well give rise to the idea that no criminal could be reformed: but a new era has arrived, and the prospect for the future is indeed cheering to the heart of the philanthropist. Associations similar to our own are springing up in differ-

public sentiment improving

ent parts of our country, and the benevolent in England have not been unwilling to imitate our example in caring for discharged convicts. The field is open for laborers, but it is only through persevering, unremitting effort that we can expect a remunerating harvest. The Association have kept steadily in view, and inflexibly maintained this important purpose of its institution, and the results of its action will be seen in their proper places; but the difficulties which the Association has had to encounter in the discharge of this and all its other duties, and the benefits that have resulted to the public therefrom, it may not be inappropriate to mention here.

In 1845 and 1846 applications were made to the Legislature by the Association for an act of incorporation. This was deemed material for two purposes. One was to establish a workhouse in this city for the reception and detention of the large numbers who were yearly committed to our city prisons and Penitentiary as vagrants; and the other was to facilitate our inspections of prisons.

As to the *workhouse*, the proceedings of the Association were so fully detailed in their last annual report, that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. It will be sufficient to mention, now, that since that report, they have renewed their application to the Common Council for the aid necessary to carry out their purposes, but hitherto in vain. The Committee of the Association waited upon the Committee of the Common Council, and explained their objects and purposes, but they were not fortunate enough to obtain any report or notice from the city authorities, either favorable or adverse. And, in the mean time, all the frightful evils which have again and again been portrayed as flowing from the treatment which this class of prisoners receive at the hands of our city government, continue without any sensible abatement; and the city scholarships in vice continue as heretofore to be liberally endowed, and to send forth daily upon the community its novices in crime perfected in their education, by the dire communications to which they are subjected.

The Association do not, however, despair of being ultimately successful in their efforts in this regard. In a community like ours, the progress of reform, though slow, is sure; and the Association are confident that patient perseverance will yet overcome all obstacles.

In regard to the *Inspection of Prisons*, the Association early expe-

rienced difficulties which must exist, and render their examinations very unsatisfactory, so long as they were dependent on the officers of the prisons for the time, and manner and extent to which they were permitted to inquire. They therefore applied to the Legislature for leave to examine any or all the prisons of the State, city or county, without being dependent for leave to do so upon those whose conduct they were to investigate. The Legislature granted the power as asked for, but they went farther, and made it the *DUTY of the Association to visit, inspect, and examine ALL THE PRISONS in the State, and ANNUALLY report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as might enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline.*

The Association felt this to be an important addition to their duties, the more especially as the Legislature had made no provision for the expense in which the Society would thereby necessarily be involved, and they were apprehensive that their funds might, by the performance of this duty, be diverted from the charitable purposes intended by the donors. They determined, however, to assume the duties thus imposed upon them, in the confident hope, that, by a rigid course of economy, and additional exertions in procuring contributions from the humane and public spirited, they could perform their duty without serious interference with the charitable purposes of their organization.

A thorough examination, such as the Legislature contemplated, involved a good deal of labor, as well as expense; and that labor, by the statute, devolved upon the members of the Executive Committee, a most all of whom were actively engaged in business of their own, or in the business of official stations, and could ill spare the time necessary to the due execution of the task.

They undertook this labor, however, and performed it, in the year 1846, at an expense of about \$1000 in money, including the addition thereby made to the expense of printing their report, and the labor of fourteen of their number in visiting the different prisons.

They visited that year, and carefully inspected, our four state prisons, and nine county prisons, and were able, in their last report, to lay before the public and the Legislature, a more full, definite, and accurate statement, especially of the condition and government of our

state prisons, than had ever before been obtained from any source whatever.

The Association took, as their model, the system of inspection which has been adopted and carried on for some years in England, at a great expense, and which, since its adoption, has always enabled the British Parliament to legislate understandingly on the subject, and which has produced in that country great and valuable improvements in prison government. The British inspectors of prisons had, however, one great advantage over us in respect to the labor required in the task. The keepers of their various prisons were required to keep very minute tables constantly, and it was only necessary for the inspectors to compile their reports from those tables. The Association had, however, no such advantage. The books kept at our prisons gave a very imperfect view of the actual state of things, and our inspections necessarily involved a personal examination into various matters in regard to which the records of our prisons offered no assistance whatever. Thus the statistics of our state prisons rendered a personal interview with every prisoner necessary, and from those interviews was obtained a mass of information in regard to the statistics of crime more complete and satisfactory than was ever before obtained in this country. But these personal interviews made our Committees the depositories of many secrets of those prison-houses, as yet unknown to the world, and disclosed many abuses, which, we subsequently ascertained, had been concealed from the official inspectors. We were frequently reminded of a sort of rule which had been adopted by the officers of our state prisons, and prevailed in them all, that a prisoner was never to be believed in any statement he might make. This was a convenient rule for the officers in respect to the world outside, but was not acted upon by them inside, for they were daily and hourly in the habit of taking their word in regard to matters of business and discipline. Our Committees, therefore, were rather disposed to adopt their practice than their theory. Yet our experience admonished us to be careful how we received any such statement, and we never did give faith to any unless, upon examination, we found it satisfactorily corroborated otherwise.

In this manner was obtained the clue to numerous abuses, which, through our instrumentality, were corrected, but which had never met the public eye in the annual reports made to the Legislature. These

abuses in discipline and government were not all that it was made our duty, under the law of our incorporation, to notice and expose.

In one of our state prisons it was found that a law of the State, which required that every article bought by the agent should be examined by the clerk, and compared with the invoice thereof, was entirely disregarded, and that no distinct book for such purchases was kept, as required by law. It was found, upon further examination, that it was not the general practice at that prison to examine the purchases to see whether the State got all it paid for, and thus was afforded an abundant opportunity for peculation, which the law had in vain attempted to guard against. This practice had been prevailing some time at that prison; yet it had never been mentioned in any of the reports to the Legislature.

In one of the state prisons it was found that the agent had so made up his annual report as to convey to the Legislature the idea that the earnings of the convicts had amounted to within a few hundred dollars of the expenses; but, on our examination, we discovered, and so reported to the Legislature, that the expenses for the year exceeded the earnings nearly \$21,000; or, exclusive "of repairs, alterations, and additions," some \$15,000. And the truth of our statement was made manifest by the fact that, before the year was out, the Legislature was asked to make an appropriation to that prison of \$20,000, and afterwards of a much larger amount.

It was through the Committee of the Association that it was discovered and demonstrated, that the provision contractor at one of our prisons had fed the prisoners with spoiled fish—so badly spoiled as to render the prison noisome from their smell; that this was done after the fish had been condemned by the physician of the prison, and through the instrumentality of one of the officers, who was in the frequent habit of receiving presents from the contractor. This was detected and exposed by the means of this Association.

At the same prison it was discovered by the Committee of the Association, that the same provision contractor, through the connivance of the same agent, had substituted mutton for beef and pork, as food for the prisoners, at such prices as netted to the contractor a clear gain of from \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year; and that some of the provisions

which were paid for by the measure were never measured, but guessed at as to quantities.

It has been through the instrumentality of the Association, when the officers of our prisons were silent on the subject in their reports to the Legislature, that several instances of inhuman treatment were discovered and exposed.

One was the case of a man who refused to take his shirt off when ordered, preparatory to being whipped. He was obstinate and insolent in his refusal, and undoubtedly ought to have been punished, for the example's sake, at least : but he was pushed up to the whipping-ring by the bayonets of the guard. He was struck with a hickory club, "not as big as a man's wrist," which broke in two. He was then beaten with a cane. He rushed into his cell, where he was safely lodged, and there the principal keeper fired two pistols through the bars of his cell at him, one of which shots wounded him in the arm. He was then poked at with long hickory poles through the bars of his cell, until he fell down. The officers then rushed in upon him, and, while some pulled him by the heels, others beat him over the head with hickory clubs as he lay on the floor. Covered with blood from the bayonet stabs, the pistol shot, and the beating, he was tied up to the ring, and received fifty lashes on his bare back. He was confined to his cell on bread and water for a long time, and was not let out until eight months from the day he was committed. Yet not one word of this affair ever reached the public eye except through our report.

Facts like these substantiated by the reluctant testimony of the officers of the prisons, show that abuses of a most serious and revolting character, have been and perhaps still are practiced in our prisons of which neither the Legislature or the community have the most distant idea. That punishments are there inflicted on human beings from which the humanity of our laws protects even brutes. The hitherto only constituted organ of communication between the prisoner and the Legislature having thus failed to represent these serious abuses to the proper authorities, there seems to be a peculiar fitness in the exercise of that power by a third party which has no interest to subserve but the good of the State, the reform of the criminal, and the cause of humanity. The inspectors however honestly they may be disposed to discharge their duties, are always more or less interest-

ed in particular offices, they are instruments of their own appointment, friends perhaps of long standing, and it may be, men of considerable political influence; besides, as supervisors of the prison, the presentation of any serious charge against the officers is in fact a censure upon themselves, impeaching their vigilance, care and discretion. Thus many abuses are yearly overlooked, which if they had been properly represented to the Legislature might have led to investigations which would have formed a basis for desirable improvement in our prison discipline or at least furnished important lights to guide us through its scarcely illumined mazes. The power therefore vested in the Prison Association appears to be wisely devised, and limited as it is, to examining and reporting, of the utmost importance. Nor is this importance confined to legislative action, its effect on the discipline of the prison seems to be equally beneficial, and we have documentary evidence that under its influences not only the offences against discipline have greatly diminished, but that punishments have decreased full one-half both in amount and frequency since the establishment of our Association, and this too while our institutions have maintained their character for exact discipline, and have been more productive than ever. In confirmation of this fact we may adduce the following table extracted from the report of Sing Sing prison for 1847.

Years.	Average No. of violations per month.	Average No. of lashes per month.	Average prices of convict labor per day.
1843,	115 $\frac{2}{3}$	1121	31 $\frac{4}{8}$
1844,	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	787	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
1845,	64 $\frac{2}{3}$	366	38
1846,	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	144 $\frac{2}{3}$	40
1847,	66	38	45 $\frac{1}{4}$

which forcibly illustrates the truth of our remark and the further fact that with a diminished population Auburn prison earned as much last year as the year before, shows it satisfactorily for that prison. In the language of a person recently discharged, this society has given convicts new hope, a new hold on the community, they feel as though they were no longer hunted as wild beasts, but cared for as rational beings and they are determined so to conduct while in prison as to merit our assistance when they come out. It may be natural that discharged convicts, recipients of our bounty, should speak well of our Institution. but heretofore it has been less common, if not less natural that they should



continue to conduct well for a long period after their discharge, yet we can point with satisfaction to numbers even in this city whom we have assisted that are doing well, enjoying the confidence of their employers and the respect of the community. Two individuals in particular, who have each spent over twenty years of a short life in prison (having been several times convicted) have been for nearly two years discharged and have during that time conducted themselves with so much propriety, and formed such associations, and acquired so much character, that we have no reason to fear a relapse. One of these told us that the first serious thought of reform he ever entertained was directly attributable to the action of the Association, and becoming convinced that, though degraded, there werestill those that cared for him; from that moment he determined to care for himself. Nor is this a solitary instance or uncommon case ; so great an interest is felt by them in the object of our labors that they have contributed to the funds of the Association, and we have now upon our list of donors an actual convict in the Clinton prison.

The fact that government has provided a disinterested party to whom the prisoner can fearlessly unbosom himself and reveal his grievances with the assurance that if his complaints are just they will be fairly represented to that body which holds the power of redress, carries with it a soothing and tranquilizing effect, an effect however not confined to the prisoners but that operates also upon the officers, exciting them to greater diligence in the discharge of their duties, to a more cautious exercise of power, and a more humane and christian treatment of those under their control.

A discreet exercise of the powers of the Association can only be productive of the most desirable results, whilst their abuse seems to be so guarded against, protected and limited, as not possibly to lead to any great evil.\* Feeling thus we were surprised in the extra session of 1847 to find the Association made the subject of attack in a report made to our Legislature by a committee of the Senate. The general tone and temper of this report render it perhaps useless for us to add one word of comment.

\* The law provides that no examination of any prison shall be made by the Association without an order first obtained from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court or a first Judge of a County court, naming the individuals who are to examine, and the time within which the examination shall be completed.

We cannot, however, refrain from selecting that portion which refers directly to our Association, for the purpose of more particularly denying the truth of every essential allegation it contains. The report was called for by the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the Committee on state prisons be, and are hereby authorized and directed, to make a full and minute investigation of the affairs of the Mount Pleasant state prison, including its business and pecuniary affairs ; its government and discipline ; the conduct and proceedings of the inspectors and other officers ; and the doings of the Prison Association, and their influence on the discipline and usefulness of the prison ; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers." And the part of the report applicable to this Association was as follows, viz. :

"With regard to that part of the resolution of the Senate which refers to 'the doings of the Prison Association, and their influence on the discipline and usefulness of the prison,' your Committee believe, from what testimony we have been able to obtain in this regard, that its influences have tended to impair the discipline of the prison. The convicts are said to be "in daily communication with the Prison Association, or some officer of the prison in the interest of the Association, and are informed that the Legislature has given this society power to regulate and control the affairs of the prison ;" that there is 'intense feeling and sympathy entertained for the poor creatures, and a watchful eye will be kept on all the acts and conduct of the keepers, &c., &c., which has a tendency to make the convicts restless, impudent, and to doubt the authorities of the prison.' This is the testimony of one who knows well its effects. They seem to act in the character of spies on the discipline generally and particularly, being permitted to converse alone with the prisoners, without the presence of the keeper ; and the results above alluded to, your Committee are of opinion, are the natural consequences of such minute and constant interference with the particular management of the prison, and must be very annoying to the keepers in their attempts to preserve a mild but healthy discipline."

The only color of truth presented in the above extract is to be found in the last clause, where it states that "the Prison Association seem to act as spies upon the discipline generally and particularly." This, so far as it relates to the legitimate powers of the Association [Assembly, No. 243.]

is true; but if intended in an odious sense, or to convey the idea that we attempt the exercise of any greater power than was intended to be given and exercised, by the Legislature, destitute of all foundation.

The operations of the Association are undoubtedly vexatious to men who are disposed to abuse their power;—the deeds of bad or incompetent men shun the light, while those of good men court inspection. "For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reprov'd." While the former, therefore, would consider any supervision as onerous, the latter would rejoice to see his conduct and management properly appreciated. The opposition which we have to encounter originates in those who are disposed to abuse their trust, and feel annoyed that they cannot, as heretofore, do it without exposure. The other statements, said to be given on the testimony of *one who knows*, are, most unfortunately for the veracity of the report, entire and notoriously untrue. The Committee have, undoubtedly, represented what they honestly believed to truth, but they have been the dupes of those cunning and designing ones who feel anxious lest their own knavery should be exposed. We are all liable to be deceived, and we should not complain of the action of the Senate's Committee did we not feel that courtesy, at least, required that they should have informed us of the charges preferred against us, so that we might have had an opportunity of defending ourselves from so covert an attack before they had written down an association of respectable men united for the promotion of an object which probably the Committee had no more at heart than the Association, on the testimony of one witness, and that witness one who, from his assumption of peculiar knowledge, seems to be an interested party. It is from this source alone that opposition is raised to the Prison Association. It is, in most instances, of a pecuniary character, arising from the fear of losing either place or profits.

After relieving and attending to the wants of the detained, the principal objects which the Association have in view are the improvement of criminal law, both in its principles and administration, and in the improvement and government of prisons; but it is to the latter subject, the improvement of prison discipline, that we would now confine ourselves. We seek it directly and indirectly. Directly, by a careful comparison of the results obtained in different prisons under different systems of discipline. By observing the effects of these

different systems upon the health and character of the convict, and upon the police and productiveness of the prison. By cautiously examining their liability to abuse. By collecting and publishing the fullest statistics on all subjects relating to the government of prisons; by intercourse with prisoners, advising, warning, reprov'ing, yet hearing patiently their complaints, and by infusing as much as possible into the minds of keepers a right notion of discipline. Indirectly, by the encouragement it affords prisoners to conduct well in prison, that they may be entitled to the benefits of our Institution when they are discharged. By its influence, in warming and cherishing the germ of Hope in their bosoms. By its teaching them that, though fallen, they are not abandoned; and that, by steadfast effort, they may regain respectability; and by its effect, in producing a better feeling in the community towards this class, by the evidence it has presented of the entire reformation of many under its care. As at a previous session of the Legislature an attempt was made to repeal that part of our charter which gives us the power of inspecting prisons, and as such an effort may be again made, we beg leave to direct attention to the following remonstrance, prepared and presented on that occasion, as setting forth succinctly the claims of the Institution for continued confidence and support.

*Memorial of the Prison Association of New-York, in relation to the repeal of the Charter of said Association.*

To the Honorable, the Assembly of the State of New-York. The Memorial of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of the city of New-York respectfully shows,

That your memorialists deem it their duty to submit to your honorable body a few observations concerning the bill from the Senate, now pending before you for the modification of the Charter of our Association.

In respect to county jails, this bill, as we are informed, proposes to take from the Association the power of *examining* any prisoner, by which, we presume, it is intended to deny to us the permission given by the general law to inspectors of county prisons, and extended to our body by its Charter, of *conversing* with the prisoners "without the presence of the keepers;" such being the only power of this nature which is possessed, or has been exercised, by us. But in respect to the state

prisons, the bill entirely takes away from the Association all authority to inspect them.

We should be obliged to regard the passage of a bill making such alterations in our charter, as a formal legislative condemnation either of the plans and objects of our Association, or of the measures by which we attempted to carry them into effect. As to the former, we will not do the Legislature the injustice to suppose, that they can disapprove of the well meant effort for the improvement of prison discipline, the reformation of prisoners, or the decrease of crime, the great objects for which our Association has been formed. As to the latter, while we are conscious that our views are liable to mistake; that our labors are quite imperfect; and that in both we fall far behind the calls of humanity and of duty; we have the satisfaction of knowing, that some of them have been productive of good, and we are sure, that all have been prompted by a sincere and earnest wish to promote the interests of law, humanity and virtue.

We respectfully submit that the powers of inspection which the Legislature have given us, are vitally important to the ascertainment of facts, the detection of abuses, the suggestion of improvements, and the discovery of the remedies that ought to be applied. These powers, the Legislature will bear in mind, are simply those of inquiry. No control is given to us over the prison authorities. We cannot order that a blow less or more shall be struck; that food shall be changed increased or diminished, that anything shall be added to or taken from the time of labor assigned to convicts. We cannot separate in our county prisons the male from the female, the young from the old, the mere vagrant from the hardened criminal. In regard to the state prisons our powers are equally limited.

The object of the Legislature in bestowing upon us these guarded powers of inquiry and inspection, your honorable body will perceive, by reference to our charter, was to enable the Legislature, by our aid, "to perfect the government and discipline of our prisons, by bringing to their knowledge the facts necessary for their just and intelligent action."

Pursuant to their charter, your memorialists have already presented to the Legislature the history of their proceedings for the past year; and they appeal with confidence to this report, for evidence, that in-

tentionally they have neither perverted their trust, nor been neglectful of their duties.

By the proposed modification of our charter, our capacity for usefulness will be essentially impaired. We can do but little for the detained; we shall be injuriously limited in our investigations for improving the discipline of our prisons; and we shall be almost entirely dependent on the representations and statements of keepers in our endeavors to aid the discharged convict on his return to society, and thus be deprived of that personal knowledge which is necessary to the wise administration of this duty.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of the House of Assembly to the matters found on the 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, and 78th pages of the second part of our third report, and also to pages 71 and 72, now before the Legislature, as conclusive evidence of the usefulness of inspecting the State prisons, as well as the county jails, and the necessity of conversing with prisoners as occasion, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may seem to require. That the facts contained in those pages of our report, should have been made known to the Legislature, all will admit; that, but for the enquiries of our Association, they would ever have become known to them, no one, we presume will venture to assert.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully submit to the honorable Assembly, that the proposed modification of the charter of the Prison Association is not called for by the public interest; and that, on the contrary, the public good will be best promoted by leaving the charter for the present at least, unaltered. They submit, that the nature and result of their past labors, at least, entitle them to the benefit of further trial.

Your memorialists and their associates have no private ends to gain by the continuance of their present powers; they desire such continuance for the sake of the prisoner whom they would reclaim from his sins, and relieve from his sufferings.

They desire it for the sake of society, whose interests they seek to protect, by the restoration to uprightness and honesty of those of its members who have gone astray.

They desire it for the sake of our common humanity. Philanthropists in other states, and in distant lands, have hailed the establish-

ment of this Association, as an omen of good to mankind. They have praised our labors far beyond their deserts; and this praise necessarily extends to the authority which gave us a legal existence and invested us with powers of extensive usefulness. Other states and kingdoms are calling to their aid the wise and the good in their endeavors to raise the fallen and elevate everywhere the character and influence of their public institutions. And we cannot believe that our own State is prepared to retrace steps and abandon the measures that it has hitherto taken in the same noble career.

For these reasons the undersigned hope, that the bill which has passed the Senate, modifying and in effect repealing the charter of the Prison Association of New-York, will not receive the sanction of your honorable body; and they respectfully pray, that if any charges shall hereafter be made relative to the measures of the Association, and affecting its character and usefulness, they shall not be made the basis of legislative action, until an opportunity shall have been given to the executive committee to explain and vindicate their conduct.

By order and on behalf of the Prison Association of New-York.

R. N. HAVENS,  
JOHN DUER,  
JOHN D. RUSS,  
B. F. BUTLER,  
JOHN H. GRISCOM.

*New-York, Dec. 2, 1847.*

The new Constitution having changed the system of prison government in our State, it became the duty of the Legislature to adapt the then existing law upon this subject to the requirements of the organic law. Early, therefore, in the Session of 1847, the prison Committee of each house introduced bills amendatory of the laws; but as these bills were more particularly framed to meet the requirements of the Constitution than with a view to any improvement in penal discipline, the Executive Committee of the Association felt it to be their duty, on so fitting an occasion, to propose such alterations in our statutes, in relation to this subject, as the progress of civilization and the best interest of the State seemed to them to require. Accordingly, a committee was appointed, consisting of John Duer, John W. Edmonds, Benj. F. Butler, John D. Russ, and Rensselaer N. Havens, to consider and report what alterations and improvements could be advantageously

proposed. The Committee found the statutes relating to this subject so numerous and scattered over a legislation of so many years, that it was even difficult, in many instances, to discover what the law really was. Under such circumstances, it was believed that they could render an important service to the State, as well as more completely effect their own object, if they should collect, arrange, and consolidate into one act the existing laws, at the same time availing themselves of the opportunity to suggest and introduce such amendments as they might deem necessary and proper. Two of the Committee volunteered to undertake the arduous task, and the present law of the State governing our prisons, with some few alterations, was the result of their labors.

To point out the various modifications and alterations which were suggested by the Committee would probably subserve no valuable purpose; briefly however to recapitulate some of the most important, seems to be only an act of justice, viz:

Title I., Art. 1st., § 9, as amended, makes labor imperative in county prisons.

Section 13 provides a Bible for each room, and religious worship on Sundays.

Section 15 makes it the duty of the keepers to keep a record of commitments and discharges in conformity with the tables recommended in our Third Report.

Title II., Art. 1st., § 34, sub 1, requires the Inspectors to visit each of the state prisons at least four times each year.

Section 34, sub. 4, requires the Inspectors, in making rules for the government of the prison, to adopt such as will be more consistent with discipline, and will best conduce to reformation.

Section 34, sub. 11, reduces the term of contract for the supply of provisions from three years to one.

Section 34, sub. 13, makes it the duty of the Inspectors to transmit the amount and inventory of the agent to the Comptroller, with such remarks as may be necessary to enable him to understand it, and correct errors.

Section 34, sub. 14, requires an estimate, under oath, of the value of the property of the State, by two competent persons, to be appoint-

ed by the Inspectors, which shall be transmitted to the Comptroller, with the inventory of the agent.

Section 34, sub. 15, requires, as far as practicable, the selection for keepers, of persons qualified to instruct in the trades and manufactures pursued in prison.

Section 35 requires each Inspector to visit the prison assigned him at least once a month, to inquire into its conduct and management : to keep a journal of his proceedings at such visitation, and report the same to the Board of Inspectors at their quarterly meeting, and that such journal shall be entered in the book of the proceedings of the Board in the prison to which it relates.

Section 37 requires all appointments and removals from office to be made by a written instrument, and in cases of removal, briefly stating the causes, which shall be noted on the next account of the agent to be rendered to the Comptroller.

Title II., Act 1st., § 38, forbids the Inspectors to appoint relatives to office.

Section 39 forbids Inspectors being directly or indirectly concerned in any contract for the employment of prisoners or supply of provisions.

Section 48, sub. 8, requires the agent to submit any controversy relative to any claim or demand of any person against the prison to arbitration.

Section 48, sub. 15, requires the agent to close his account annually, on the last day of September of each year, and on or before the first day of December thereafter, to render to the Inspectors a full and true account, accompanied by a copy of the necessary vouchers.

Section 53, sub. 3, requires the warden to examine daily into the state of the prison, and into the health, condition, and safe keeping of the convicts, and to inquire into the complaints made by the convicts relative to their provisions, clothing, and treatment by the keepers.

Section 53, sub. 4, requires the warden to make such general orders, or rules, for the government of subordinate officers of the prison as he may deem proper. Such rules and orders shall be in writing,

and shall be entered in a book, to be kept by the warden, and shall be subject to any alteration or amendment by the Inspectors.

Section 53, sub. 5, requires the warden to note, in his daily journal, the nature of all punishments inflicted, and make a memorandum of every complaint by convicts in regard to quality and quantity of food, clothing, or unjust treatment by keepers—the journal to be examined by the Inspectors.

Section 53, sub. 8, requires the warden to make a monthly report to the Inspectors, stating the names of all convicts received during the preceding month, with all facts relating thereto, and also stating, in such report, of the convicts pardoned during the past month, and all other particulars in relation to the parties so pardoned, or discharged, that are required to be stated in relation to the convicts received in the prison.

Section 57, sub. 8, requires the clerk to make an annual report to the Secretary of State, stating, in cases of pardon, the time unexpired of the time for which the convicts so pardoned were respectively sentenced, when such pardons were granted, and the condition, if any, on which they were granted, and also the state of health of each convict so pardoned, at the time of his discharge.

Title II., Act 1st., § 57, sub. 2, requires the clerk to keep a register of convicts alphabetically arranged, in which shall be entered, under appropriate columns, as recommended in the 3d Report of P. A. The Inspectors may require such additional facts to be stated on the register as they may deem proper.

Section 57, sub. 4, requires clerk to examine articles purchased by the agent, at the time of purchase, and compare them with the bills thereof, to ascertain whether they correspond in weight, quality, and quantity, and inspect the supplies which are furnished for the prison on contract, or with the provisions of law regulating the same.

Section 57, sub. 5, requires clerk to enter each bill taken by the agent, in the books of the prison, unless he shall know or have reason to believe such bill is erroneous ; in which case he shall report the bill, with his objections thereto, to the agent of the prison ; and shall

do such writing, in relation to the affairs of the prison, as may be required of him by the superior officers of such prison.

Section 57, sub. 6, requires clerk to have charge of all books of accounts, registers, &c., relating to affairs of the prison, all of which shall be preserved, and remain in the prison; and to be open to examination of Inspectors, and others, authorized by law to examine the same.

Section 57, sub. 9, requires clerk to make an annual report to Inspectors on or before the 1st day of December in each year the number of convicts in prison, the various branches of business in which they are employed, and the number employed in each branch.

Section 59, giving the matron of the female convict prison, at Sing Sing, the same powers, and requiring her to perform the same duties, in relation to that prison, as are given and imposed upon the wardens of prisons; and the powers and duties of assistant matron shall be the same as those of the keepers of the prison; but such matron and assistant matron shall in all cases be bound to obey such regulations and instruction as the Inspectors shall from time to time prescribe.

Section 60, sub. 2, requires the chaplain to visit the convicts in their cells, and to devote one hour each week day, and the afternoon of each Sunday, for the purpose of giving them moral and religious instruction.

Section 60, sub. 3. To furnish, at the expense of the State, a Bible and hymn book to each convict.

Title II., Art. 1st., § 50, sub. 4, requires the chaplain to take charge of the library, see that no improper books are introduced into the cells of the convicts, and, if any such be found therein, to take away and return them to the agent; and for the purpose of properly performing these duties, to visit weekly each cell in the prison.

Section 60, sub. 5, requires chaplain to visit daily the sick in the hospital.

Section 60, sub. 6, to make an annual report to the Inspectors, up to 1st of December, relative to the religious and moral conduct of prisoners during the past year, stating therein what services he shall have performed, and the fruits, if any, of his instruction, and shall

append thereto, as far as practicable, in tabular form, the facts, as required by the tables of the 3d Report of the Prison Association.

Section 61. Two instructors shall be appointed by the board of Inspectors for each of the prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn, and one at Clinton state prison. It shall be the duty of such instructors, in conjunction and under the supervision of the chaplain, to give instruction in the useful branches of an English education to such convicts as, in the judgment of the warden or the chaplain, may require the same; and such instruction shall be given for not less than one hour and a half daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of six and nine in the evening.

Section 62.—The chaplain shall make a quarterly report to the Inspectors, stating the number of convicts that shall have been instructed during the last quarter, the branches of education in which they have been instructed, the text books used, and the progress made; and to note especially any cases in which an unusual progress has been made by a convict.

Section 63, sub. 2, requires the physician to report monthly to the inspectors the number of patients received into the hospital during the month, stating their respective ages, color, disease, and occupation in prison; the quality and kind of medicine administered; their condition when discharged; the time they shall have remained in the hospital; the number of deaths, stating the cause of such deaths; and it shall be farther his duty to state, in such report, the number of sick convicts not received into the hospital for whom he shall have prescribed during the month, and the quality and kind of medicine so prescribed, and the number of days during which such convicts, in consequence of sickness, shall have been relieved from labor.

Tit II. Art I. § 63, sub. 3, requires the Physician to examine daily into the quality and state of the provisions delivered to the prisoners, and whenever he shall have reason to believe that any of such provisions are prejudicial to the health of the prisoner he shall immediately make a report thereof to the warden and agent of the prison; he shall also have power, and it shall be his duty to prescribe the diet of sick convicts, whether in the hospital or in their cells or elsewhere, and his directions in relation thereto shall be followed by the agent and warden.

Section 63, sub. 4, to keep a daily list of all admissions to the hospital in the manner prescribed in the 3d Reprt of Prison Association.

Section 63, sub. 5, to make a yearly report to the Inspectors, of the sanitary condition of the prison for the past year, in which all the information contained in his daily report and his monthly reports shall be condensed.

Art 3, § 96, whenever a physician of a State prison shall duly report to the warden that any convict confined therein is so far insane as to render him dangerous, or an improper subject of prison discipline, it shall be the duty of such warden to remove such convict to New-York State Lunatic Asylum in the county of Oneida ; and the officers having charge of the asylum shall receive such convict and retain him therein at the expense of the state, as long as he shall continue insane.

Section 97, if such insane person shall recover from his insanity before the expiration of the term of sentence, the officer having the principal charge of the asylum shall give notice of such recovery to the agent of the prison from which such convict was sent, as soon as in his judgment such convict may be safely removed, and it shall then be the duty of the agent to cause the convict to be returned to such prison.

Section 98, in cases where no such report shall have been made by the physician of the prison, if the Inspector, or the warden or chaplain of the prison shall have reason to believe that any convict confined therein is so far insane as to be dangerous or an unfit subject for prison discipline, such Inspector, warden or chaplain shall report the same to a justice of the peace and two practicing physicians residing most contiguous to such a prison, whose duty it shall be, on being notified in writing, to meet on the day mentioned in such notice, at such prison, and examine into the case of the convict by personal observation or testimony, or both, as they may deem proper, and if a majority of them shall be of opinion that such convict is so far insane as to be dangerous or an unfit subject of prison discipline, they shall immediately deliver a certificate of their opinion, under their hands, to the warden of the prison, whose duty it shall be to cause such convict to be immediately removed to the State asylum at Utica.

Section 102, requires the Inspector having charge and the warden, physician and chaplain of any state prison in which a convict shall die, if they or either of them shall have reason to believe that the death of the convict arose from any other than ordinary sickness, to call upon the coroner having jurisdiction, to hold an inquest upon the body of such deceased convict.

Section 107, no person not authorized by law or by a written permission from an inspector, shall visit any state prison, or communicate with any convict therein without consent of the warden, nor without such consent shall any person bring into or convey out of a state prison any letter or writing to or from any convict, nor shall any letter or writing be delivered to a convict, or if written by a convict, be sent from the prison until the same be examined and read by the warden, or by some other officer of the prison duly authorized by the warden. Whoever shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 109, whenever any convict confined in a state prison shall escape therefrom, it shall be the duty of the warden of the prison to take all proper measures for the apprehension of the convict so escaped, and in his discretion he may offer a reward not exceeding \$50 for the apprehension and safe delivery of such convict ; with the consent of the Inspector having charge of the prison such reward may be increased to a sum not exceeding \$250,

These, although not all, are some of the most important amendments proposed by the committee, and adopted by Legislature.

The Association early felt the importance not only to themselves but to the cause of prison discipline in our State, of cultivating friendly relations with the new Inspectors. It was believed that we might be of mutual service to each other, and accordingly as soon as they were inducted to office the Corresponding Secretary addressed a letter to each of the Inspectors requesting that they would appoint a time and place, at their earliest convenience, in which they could receive a committee of the Association to consult upon its duties and privileges under the new law. This was answered by a note from Mr. Gedney informing the Committee that he would lay their application before the board, but as the board adjourned without taking any further notice of the committee, on the 15th of January 1848, they addressed them the following note:

*To Messrs. Spencer, Comstock and Gedney, Inspectors of State Prisons of the State of New-York.*

Gentlemen.—On the 24th of last month the undersigned in behalf of the New-York Prison Association, whose committee they are, had the honor to address a note to you respectfully inviting your attention to certain provisions in an act of the late Legislature, entitled “An act for the better regulation of the County and State Prisons of the State, and consolidating and amending the existing laws in relation thereto;” and asking you to name some early period during the first meeting of your board, when it would be convenient for you to confer with the committee in regard to the provisions of the act more immediately relating to the duties of the Association.

On the the 31st of December the committee received a note from John B. Gedney Esq., of White Plains, one of your number, of which the following is a copy:

*White Plains, Dec., 30, 1847.*

Gentlemen.—Your letter of the 24th inst., is at hand. I will confer with associates and will give you timely notice when it will be convenient to have an interview with you.

I remain yours truly,

JOHN B. GEDNEY.

*To Messrs. John D. Russ and others, Committee.*

The committee have been anxiously waiting since the receipt of this letter to receive an official communication from the board fixing the time and place of such meeting. As however, no such notice has been received by us, and as we understand the Board of Inspectors has adjourned, it becomes necessary in the discharge of the duties imposed upon us by our act of incorporation and modified\* by the late Legislature, to ask of you a general order to examine the different State and County prisons throughout the State, and report to you in accordance with the direct provisions of this law as defined in the 25th and 26th sections of title first, article second.

We cannot conclude this note without expressing our regret that the time of the inspectors was so much occupied during their recent session as to make it necessary for them to deny the very reasonable desire of this committee, especially as we had flattered our

\*Erroneous although strenuous efforts were made by one of the Inspectors to produce such a result.

selves that much good might result, not only to our Association, but to the State by an early interchange of opinions with those placed in such an eminent position for usefulness, and who, we cannot doubt, have with ourselves but a single eye to the welfare of the convict, and the best interests of the State.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

JOHN D. RUSS, and others,

*Com. Pris. Association.*

Thus the matter stood until the month of August last when it became the duty of the Association, in conformity with the provisions of their charter, to visit and examine the different prisons. For this purpose various committees were appointed; and among them one composed of John Duer, John D. Russ, Isaac T. Hopper, William C. Russel and Richard Reed, to visit and inspect Sing Sing prison. A majority of this committee undertook to fulfil the objects of their appointment but were met on the threshold of the prison by the warden Mr. Wells, who peremptorily refused them admission, remarking “if you go in under that order I leave the prison to-morrow.” On further reflection, however, as one of the Inspectors was then at the prison he referred the committee to him. The first decision of the Inspector was a similar refusal, but further consideration decided him to lay the demand before the board of Inspectors who were to meet that afternoon, and if they decided differently, he promised to give us immediate notice. The committee waited several weeks for this answer, but as none came they were compelled to consider the decision of the Inspector as the decision of the board, and to act accordingly. On the 17th day of August some months from the time of their demand, the committee by direction of the Association petitioned for an alternative mandamus which was issued by the Supreme Court on 23rd of August, returnable in twenty days; and although near five months have elapsed such are the delays which have been interposed, that no decision has yet been had although the Inspectors appear to have virtually yielded the point by allowing the Association to visit and inspect other prisons.

The committee regret that the warden and Inspectors should have felt it their duty to have refused to the Association the exercise of their legal rights, not only on account of the needless expense which



unnecessary litigation will occasion, but especially as the accounts which we are daily receiving from that prison, give occasion to much anxiety in relation to its present state and condition.

### FINANCES.

The report of the finance committee and the accounts of the treasurers of that and the female department shew that there has been expended since our last report, viz. in 1847 :

For the relief of discharged convicts including herein the establishment and support of the Home for Females, .....	\$3284 04
For Committee on Detentions, .....	176 62
For Inspection of Prisons, .....	207 18
For Printing and Stationery, .....	963 53
For compensation to Financial Agent, .....	784 31
For office rent, Clerk hire, Insurance, &c, .....	376 19
	<hr/>
	\$5791 87

In 1848 :

For discharged convicts including the support of the Home, .....	\$2941 13
For Committee on Detentions, .....	0 00
For Inspection of Prisons, .....	49 23
For Printing and Stationery, .....	113 97
For compensation to Financial Agent; .....	526 48
For office rent, Clerk hire, Insurance, &c, .....	474 87
	<hr/>
	\$4105 68

The contributions for 1847 were \$4,229.80 and for 1848 \$2,582.14, leaving a deficiency in the receipts of the past year, when compared with those of the previous year, of \$1,647.68. In the female department, the receipts for 1847 were \$1,892.03, while for 1848 they were only \$1,697.81 leaving a deficiency of \$194.22 in this department.

It will be perceived from this statement that there has been a serious diminution in the amount of contributions for the past year. But we are happy to learn from the report of the finance committee, "that it does not arise from any lack or decrease of interest in the objects of the association, but on account of a comparative depression in business which has limited the means of many friends, thus com-

elling them to withhold altogether their subscriptions, or give but a part of their usual donations. It is to be hoped that a returning season of prosperity will replenish their treasury, and that their means of usefulness may be extended beyond that of any former period." While waiting for such a season we believe that we have a legitimate claim upon legislative aid ; the embarrassments under which the Association now labors were directly induced by its efforts to comply with the requirements of our charter which impose upon us as a duty, what we only asked as privilege, and enjoins us yearly to inspect and report the state and condition of our prisons. In the exercise of this duty we incurred an increase of expenditure which has proved a cause of serious embarrassment in our subsequent proceedings. We have twice petitioned the legislature for relief, have received a favorable report from the committee to whom our petition was referred, still no action has been had, and we have been obliged in consequence to abandon our plan for a general inspection of the prisons of the state.

The report upon our first memorial, as it is in substance the same as the second, and as it forcibly presents the testimony of other and disinterested parties, to the value and importance of our labors, we shall here introduce.

*In Assembly October 18, 1847.*

Report of the committee on State Prisons on the petition of the Prison Association for relief.

Mr. Rathbun from the Committee on State prisons to which was referred the petition of the New-York Prison Association,

#### REPORTS:

"That upon a careful examination of the memorial and petition of the said Association, together with the accompanying documents, they find that by the act of the Legislature, passed May 9, 1846, it is made the duty of the Association to inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and to report to the Legislature annually their state and condition, together with such other things in regard to them, as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline. That in compliance with the provisions of this act, the Association in 1846, inspected and examined fifteen county prisons, (including the Essex and Jefferson market prisons, in the city of New-York,) and the four State Prisons of the State. That they have embodied the result of their examinations in a voluminous report, replete with

startling facts, valuable suggestions, and minute statistics. That they have shown great care and diligence in collection and preparing this matter, and that their reports, occupying about one hundred pages of solid matter and figures, are highly honorable to the Association and creditable to the State. In imposing this onerous duty, which has thus far been so ably performed by the Association, no provision was made for their compensation, and as theirs is a voluntary Association, without endowment, engaged in highly praiseworthy and benevolent objects, calculated to have an important and salutary influence upon the conduct and management of our prisons, it appears to your committee, that not only as a matter of right, but as a dictate of sound policy, the Legislature should make such provision for this inspection as shall at least indemnify the Association for the expense thus incurred.

Your committee therefore, have prepared and beg leave to present the accompanying bill, which in their opinion contemplates the appropriation of no more than a just compensation for the valuable services rendered during the past year, and a further provision for similar services during the present year."

However just and proper an allowance for the discharge of duties made incumbent by the Legislature may be, we feel that we have a moral claim upon their countenance and support of even a higher character. A claim for the reformation of many who would otherwise have been missionaries of evil, scattered over our land, corrupting and debasing all with whom they might come in contact. Those who have carefully observed the influences of a vicious heart, over youthful minds, can alone appreciate the value of only one such reform. The gain is not wholly, nor is it mainly to the individual. Society is equally interested. We therefore boldly and unhesitatingly ask the Legislature for assistance believing that the salutary influences of our action will produce a yearly saving to the State in criminal prosecutions alone, of much more than any appropriation we shall be likely to request, or the Legislature to grant.

In soliciting contributions for our charity we often meet individuals who refuse us their assistance on the ground that prevention is better than cure, and that they prefer to support the House of Industry, or some other preventive charity, to one that professes to be simply reformatory. To all such we would say that prevention operates indi-

vidually, contamination collectively, one bad man may corrupt a hundred good; but assuming their position we still think we have the strongest claim to their support. Is not ours eminently a preventive as well as a reformatory Institution? Will not the reformation of one hardened offender, by changing his influence over the minds of those just ready to fall, do more to prevent crime, than any mere effort for prevention possibly can? Any effort, therefore, to sustain a reformatory institution we consider to be eminently a preventive effort.

#### DETENTIONS.

The association having involved itself by its efforts to inspect and examine prisons, to comply with the requisitions of its charter, have been obliged to depend for the last eighteen months on the voluntary services of one of their number, as agent for this committee, and although it is believed that he has acceptably performed the duty he undertook, it can hardly be expected that he will thus gratuitously continue his labors for the coming year. The duties of this agency are arduous and exceedingly important, and we should at least be in a position to make a reasonable compensation to any competent person that may undertake them. They embrace an extensive field, including not only the four prisons of New-York but the prison at Brooklyn. The commitments in New-York for the last year have been as follows:

January, .....	851
February, .....	750
March, .....	715
April, .....	729
May, .....	1107
June, .....	1300
July, .....	1235
August, .....	1412
September, .....	1465
October, .....	1390
November, .....	1123
December, .....	885

The books of the committee shew that between the 1st of July 1847 and the 1st July 1848, there have been admitted into this prison the following numbers for the following causes.

SCHEDULE A.

1847.

OFFENCE, &c.

	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.				
	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	R.	M.	F.	W.		
Intoxication.....	296	167	5	354	232	12	542	246	185	14	417
Examination.....	49	107	5	376	123	71	193	132	51	12	171
Perjury.....	49	38	5	151	27	6	96	31	103	3	101
Public larceny.....	105	19	1	187	26	5	100	84	20	1	103
Assault and battery.....	32	39	1	164	63	13	10	72	55	5	59
Discharged..... (A. H. House)	23	15	5	66	49	24	2	71	32	16	47
Disorderly conduct.....	7	3	1	6	36	32	6	22	23	7	10
Issues.....	22	3	1	6	6	5	11	4	4	1	5
Burglary and attempt.....	4	1	1	22	16	16	16	10	9	9	9
Witnesses.....	4	1	3	3	3	3	10	2	3	2	2
Resbury.....	4	1	4	10	6	6	6	2	2	3	2
Misdemeanors.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
House of Refuge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
False pretences.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorderly apprentice.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Rape and attempt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery..... (A. H. House)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorderly house.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intent to steal.....	9	2	7	4	1	2	3	6	1	1	6
All others.....	683	499	51	1,122	901	479	51	1,329	712	449	47
Grand total.....											

SCHEDULE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1847.

OFFENCE, &c.

	OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.				
	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	B.	M.	F.	W.		
Intoxication.....	200	164	8	356	296	117	6	317	144	7	231
Examination.....	88	62	7	133	78	45	3	130	112	37	6
Perjury.....	88	50	5	133	82	37	8	111	57	36	14
Public larceny.....	65	40	11	96	82	37	1	69	36	8	105
Assault and battery.....	47	7	4	50	58	12	1	69	59	8	63
Discharged..... (A. H. House)	22	12	7	57	33	12	2	45	36	7	43
Disorderly conduct.....	28	16	4	40	22	4	2	24	16	7	21
Grand larceny.....	8	4	1	12	7	11	3	15	5	6	1
Issues.....	5	1	13	5	5	1	9	2	2	2	4
Burglary and attempt.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5
Witnesses.....	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	5	5	5	5
Resbury.....	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	4	5	1	4
Misdemeanors.....	3	1	2	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	6
House of Refuge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
False pretences.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorderly apprentice.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rape and attempt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery..... (A. H. House)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorderly house.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intent to steal.....	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	5	2	5
All others.....	553	405	48	910	546	347	27	895	538	370	29
Grand total.....											

SCHEDULE A.—(CONTINUED).

1888.

OFFENCE, &c.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.					
	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.
Intoxication.....	154	106	14	248	168	91	3	214	137	73	5	305
Examination.....	14	140	183	337	450	45	3	135	96	38	10	124
Peek.....	37	64	5	96	25	75	2	48	20	54	2	72
Pett larceny.....	96	33	13	115	99	36	10	125	37	17	12	104
Assault and battery.....	35	10	2	38	31	11	2	40	32	11	1	42
Commissioner of Alms House.....	17	3	1	22	16	13	3	29	14	9	1	22
Disciplinary conduct.....	17	3	1	19	8	2	1	9	12	6	3	10
Grand larceny.....	4	4	2	10	9	2	1	11	3	2	2	5
Deserters.....	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
Purgatory and attempt.....	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	1
Baratry.....	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	1
Abandonment.....	5	5	5	15	5	5	5	5	3	4	7	7
Misemeanors.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
House of Refuge.....	3	3	3	9	3	3	3	9	1	1	1	1
Escaped convicts.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1
Disciplinary apprentices.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1
Rape and attempt.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1
Arson and attempt.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2
Disciplinary house.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2
Attempt to steal.....	* 7	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	5	5	1	6
All others.....	571	280	48	893	465	287	24	728	467	248	41	574
Grand total.....	571	280	48	893	465	287	24	728	467	248	41	574

SCHEDULE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1848.

OFFENCE, &c.	APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			TOTAL DURING THE YEAR.			Grand total.			
	M.	F.	B.	M.	F.	B.	M.	F.	B.	M.	F.	B.		W.		
Intoxication.....	136	113	11	259	168	8	370	261	162	9	413	2,988	1,655	107	3,596	4,643
Examination.....	83	47	4	122	142	69	184	143	70	11	202	1,308	630	74	1,964	1,968
Peek.....	33	21	8	62	41	32	75	34	146	7	193	289	1,023	43	1,277	1,522
Assault and battery.....	48	10	6	62	7	6	5	69	37	5	81	757	359	150	856	956
Discharged.....	21	6	3	27	8	35	44	16	1	59	489	129	38	592	618	618
Commissioner of Alms-house.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	3	3	3	238	124	37	299	308	308
Grand larceny.....	10	4	1	15	6	9	2	13	10	4	13	119	57	13	161	176
Insane.....	1	1	1	3	8	11	19	4	10	4	18	49	3	95	49	98
Burgers, and attempt.....	1	1	1	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	79	2	6	79	79	79
Baratry.....	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	31	34	2	31	34	34
Witnesses.....	2	2	2	6	5	5	3	5	3	3	26	3	26	3	29	29
Misemeanors.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	3	2	2	29	29	29	29	29	29
House of Refuge.....	3	3	3	9	3	3	3	9	9	12	1	21	21	21	21	21
False pretences.....	3	3	3	9	3	3	3	4	4	4	19	1	1	20	20	20
Disciplinary convicts.....	3	3	3	9	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	7	7	12	12	12
Disciplinary apprentices.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	1	1	10	10	10
Rape and attempt.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	5	3	8	8	8
Forgery.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	5	3	8	8	8
Disciplinary house.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	3	8	8	8
Attempt to steal.....	5	5	5	15	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	11	10	52	62
All others.....	695	261	36	992	438	339	1,068	711	483	53	1,147	7,280	4,447	605	11,223	11,727
Grand total.....	695	261	36	992	438	339	1,068	711	483	53	1,147	7,280	4,447	605	11,223	11,727

\* The actual number of the inmates received into this prison, as appears from the Physician's books, differs from the above as follows: 8, receiving and entering letters; 2, revolt and attempt; 3, receiving prisoners; 2, in breach of parole; 3, back; 3, refusing to assist officer; 1, forwarding language; 1, man-slaughter; 1, violation of city ordinance; 1, attempt and intent to kill; 2, conspiracy; 1, murder; 1, perjury; 1, instanticide; 1, poisoning; 1, abduction; 1, attempt to pass counterfeit bank; 4, total, 48.

. For a more particular account of the city prisons during the past year, we would refer to the report of the Detention Committee. Some interesting particulars, however, appertaining to the operation of that Committee for the previous year, which should be made a matter of record, have no place in their report. These, although reported to the Executive Committee; have not yet been made public, and, as they seem necessary to a full history of the doings of that Committee, we feel it a duty briefly to recapitulate them. The whole number discharged from prison during the year 1847, upon the application of the Committee's agent, was 142. Of these, 32 were girls, and 26 boys. The disposition of those discharged was as follows:—Apprentices, 3. Fines remitted, 1. Sent to house of Refuge, boys, 7. Do., girls, 7. Witnesses discharged, 2. Discharged on habeas, 6. Sent to lunatic asylum, 6. Sent to the home, 16. Provided employment for, 25. Bailed, 1.

This report embodies a memorial sent to the Common Council, of the city of New-York through the Executive Committee, in August, 1847, in which they state, after a full exposition of the then condition of the city prison, their conviction of the necessity of a reform in the following particulars.

*First.*—That the Sixth Ward police should be immediately removed, and proper accommodations secured for them elsewhere or that they should be restricted to the basement front of the city prison, and the lower part of the lockup house.

*Second.*—That the female up-stairs department should be so increased as to furnish forty more separate cells.

*Third.*—That a communication between the north and south wings of the front of the prison should be made by a covered gallery behind the columns of the portico, or by means of stairs and a covered way on the roof.

*Fourth.*—That the prisoners, one and all, should be confined to separate cells, and only allowed to walk for certain hours upon the corridors and in the yard, in such manner and according to such rules as to prevent personal intercourse.

*Fifth.*—That grated doors should be provided for the cells, or some proper means of ventilation introduced.

*Sixth.*—That communication through the soil-pipes should be prevented by an alteration in the manner of their construction.

*Seventh.*—That a hospital should be provided for the sick.

*Eighth.*—That no person should be allowed to visit the prisoners except for urgent reasons, and then only in the presence of a keeper.

*Ninth.*—That articles of food prepared for the prisoners by eating houses, or friends, should only be given to the prisoners by the keepers, or some one specially designated for the purpose.

*Tenth.*—That prisoners should not be allowed to converse with each other on the corridors, under pain of forfeiting their right to the use of the same.

*Eleventh.*—To prevent the possibility of any mistake by which two or more prisoners may be placed in a cell, a directory, with the number of the cells thereon, should be kept at the desk, with the name of the occupant placed opposite the number of his cell.

*Twelfth.*—That the cells now occupied by, or used as lumber rooms, be cleansed, repaired, and fitted for the use of prisoners.

*Thirteenth.*—That a supply of straight jackets should be kept for the use of the insane.

*Fourteenth.*—That a complete set of rules for the government of the officers and prison should be printed, and placed in a conspicuous place on every corridor and in each cell.

*Fifteenth.*—As the Revised Statutes evidently contemplate that all convicts in county or city prisons shall be constantly employed at hard labor, we deem it our duty to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that the intentions of the Legislature hitherto have been wholly disregarded, and no provision has been made for the employment of the convicts in any of our city prisons.

Although no other action was taken by the Common Council than to refer this report to the Prison Committee. It seems, in connection with the exertions of our agent, and a letter by one of our officers publicly addressed to the mayor, which appeared, about the same time, to have operated so effectually on the good sense of the officers

of our city prison, that, notwithstanding the indifference of the authorities, considerable effort was made during the year, both by the keeper, Mr. Edmonds, and by the physician, to remedy existing evils, and put the prison in a better state for the moral health and physical improvement of the unfortunate prisoners. Thus is noticed in the female department an attempt to separate and classify the prisoners:—the addition of an airing yard for females; the separation of young offenders and children from those more advanced in crime; the introduction of temperance lectures and the pledge, and a weekly administration to the spiritual wants of the detained. The physician has added to his own comfort and the respectability of the establishment by preparing a suitable office for his department; by fitting up a commodious hospital with six beds, and by the introduction of straight jackets and cameoles, those indispensable requisites for the insane. Since that report, further improvements have been attempted, particularly by the occupation of the five day prisoners in picking oakum, producing cheerfulness, order, and decorum. The Prison Committee have also made some effort to aid the individual efforts of the officers, and have authorized, at several times, the appropriation of small sums for this object. Under their direction apartments have been fitted up in the north wing of the building for the accommodation of children; and, more recently, three large rooms in the female department added, and a division of the upper part of the female prison into eight distinct rooms for the purpose of the separate confinement of different classes; but, unfortunately, the provision for children was made in a part of the prison which has rendered it entirely useless, and the additional apartments for females, instead of affording opportunities for a more distinct classification, even interfere with the classification that previously existed, as formerly there were two rooms under distinct locks, while now there are thirteen under one.

The report recommends that the term of office of keeper in all our prisons should be increased, and that they should receive their appointment for at least three years, removable only for malfeasance, and that they should possess the right of appointing and dismissing their subordinates at will. Such a system, it is thought, would remedy many of the evils at present complained of, secure efficient and intelligent action, and afford the officers an opportunity, not only to design, but to carry into operation the improvements in discipline and government which their experience would suggest.

The present method of paying the keeper of our city prison, seems to be a remnant of a barbarous age, and so evidently unjust and oppressive, that it is a matter of astonishment and surprise that it should have been tolerated to this day. A large proportion of the keepers salary is derived from the lock-up fees, i. e. from a tax of seventy-five cents levied upon every person locked up. To suffer imprisonment upon mere suspicion seems to be hard enough, without being obliged to pay for liberty when that suspicion is removed. Prisoners supposed to have money in their possession are frequently detained, if they refuse to pay, for days after being otherwise discharged. The keeper can not be blamed for the exercise of this right, as not only his livelihood in part depends upon it, but the terms of the discharge, which are usually as follows, to wit: "Discharge the body of C. D. after payment of your fees" contemplates such a demand. Besides the wrong done to the detained, it frequently throws upon the public the expense of his further maintenance for an indefinite period.

In addition to the suggestions of the Detention Committee embodied in their reports we would call attention to the law establishing our county jails which required, 1st that they shall keep all persons committed to their charge as witnesses: 2d those who are detained for trial and examination: 3d those held on civil process, and 4th those under conviction or sentence. These are by law obliged to be so accommodated that the convicts shall be kept in separate rooms from the other classes, that the prisoners shall not be permitted to converse with one another, and those under sentence are required to labor when so ordered by the keeper. These are the general provisions of the law, and embrace all that part which relates to the police and government of the prison. However defective this law may appear, and defective it undoubtedly is, it possesses some provisions which if faithfully carried into practice, would change the entire character of prison influences, and leave us at least the hope that corruption would not necessarily be the result of incarceration. But there is no example in this state, of a prison in which the law is observed, although all its provisions are proper, just, and necessary, and ought to be carried into immediate effect, or a new mode of discipline introduced. Society allows its hourly infraction so that there is not a prison in the state either in city or county where even an attempt is made to enforce the full provisions of the statute. In the city of New-York where our prisons from their size, the wealth of

the place, the intelligence of the people and the number of the clergy to whose particular care the poor prisoner seems to have a special claim, we should naturally look for such improvement, there is not even an attempt made to restrain prisoners from the most uninterrupted intercourse.

The demoralizing influences thus active in houses of detention under their present organization lead us to examine into the right of society to incarcerate an individual on the mere suspicion of having committed an offence and hold him in durance for weeks or months, perhaps years, "without trial; thus depriving the individual of his labor and his family of his support, and at the end of the period acquitting him and then throwing him upon society a beggar with all the advantages which our prisons now afford of a long pupilage in crime, and smarting under a sense of injustice, with every inducement to put the knowledge thus acquired into practice. Has he not a right to protection, has he not a right to remuneration? If the community for its safety inflicts an injury, common sense teaches that it, and not its innocent victim should bear the burthen. The doctrine that the King can do no wrong, has here long been exploded, while its counterpart, that the public can do no wrong, is still suffered to exist to the manifest injury of the poor. How so flagrant an outrage upon the rights of individuals and the condition of society should have continued to exist up to this moment almost without comment seems astonishing. The object of government, which is to protect individual rights, has in this instance been perverted to destroying those rights and harrassing and oppressing the individual. The only probable reason we can offer for its continuance up to this time is that it affects in a great measure only those who are poor and friendless and destitute of the means for procuring redress for their wrongs, or even of making them known. If similar sufferings had been inflicted on a higher class they would have found means ere this to have rid themselves of the burthen. But though late, shall we not ask a remedy? and have we not a right to insist that every man that is incarcerated in a county prison without sufficient cause, shall receive pay for his time whenever he shall be honorably discharged; mistakes no doubt will arise, but when they

\*A member of this association was instrumental in obtaining the release of a person from prison in one of our southern states during the past year, who had been confined seven years without a final trial.

happen, those who make them should suffer and not the innocent poor. A measure of this kind would render our public officers more cautious in the discharge of their duties, and many that are now put to much trouble and expense and unjust suffering would be spared these inflictions. In a criminal case the only person wronged is the only person that suffers, and the *greater* the wrong the greater the suffering. This rule bears almost entirely upon the poor and friendless, as those who have property or influence, can get bail, and thus avoid its severest penalty. If it is necessary sometimes to imprison the innocent to secure a proper administration of justice, let it be done, but let those benefited by it pay for it. Although we are not prepared at the present moment to offer any distinct plan for the mitigation or removal of this evil, we cannot conclude without earnestly recommending the whole subject to the special attention of the Legislature.

#### PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The committee charged with the consideration of this important subject, have since their 3rd report only reported their inspections of prisons. This is the more to be regretted as the character and intelligence of the members of that committee as well as the attention which they have previously given to the matter seem peculiarly to qualify them to impart useful and important information and to guide and direct the prison discipline of the State. While this apparent neglect on their part imposes upon us the duty of supplying as far as in our power the deficiency thus created, and while we particularly refer to the 2d and 3d Reports of the Prison Association for the exposition of our views in relation to health, diet, cleanliness, ventilation, exercise, employments, insanity, medical treatment, reformation, instruction, isolation and intercourse, rewards and punishments, the pardoning power, financial system, administration and supervision, duties of officers, &c., we would invite more particular attention to several matters which have not yet received the attention to which they are believed to be entitled.

#### LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

We observe that thus early in the session of our Legislature a bill has been introduced, which materially shortens the periods of imprison-

ment for every degree of crime except in cases of life sentences. The subject is undoubtedly one of much importance and requires to be carefully examined and adjusted. There cannot we think be a doubt that for first and perhaps second offences the period of sentence might be materially shortened not only without injury but we believe with decidedly increased hopes of reformatory action. Should not punishment however be increased on a repetition of the offence, and every repetition be followed by a severer sentence? Whether the present extreme is too long for third or fourth convictions is perhaps a matter of some doubt. But is not the principle upon which sentences are at present based an erroneous one? And ought we not, before altering the terms of imprisonment, if possible, to establish some true and unerring principle by which to regulate our sentences? Why should the man that steals for instance twenty-five dollars be subject to State prison at hard labor, while another, according to our law, who steals twenty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents, can only be imprisoned in our penitentiary for six months? The only answer we apprehend that can be given, is, that such is the law; the pecuniary difference is certainly inadequate to account for it, and there are few we presume who will urge that the moral guilt was greater in one case than in the other. The only argument for its adoption seems to be that there is a necessity for some definite rule and whatever rule is adopted would seem to be arbitrary. Yet it appears to us the present distinction between grand and petit larceny is based on no correct principle. The amount taken ordinarily makes but little difference in the moral turpitude of the crime, and is more frequently the result of circumstance than the offspring of design. Why then should one thief receive a greater punishment than another? It may be answered because he has done a greater wrong. In either case it is but the breaking of a law and the injury of an individual, and such are the circumstances of some individuals that the loss of five dollars would be more severely felt than the loss of thousands by others. If the protection of society is intended, you must punish the theft irrespective of the amount stolen. The thief that steals five dollars, except from necessity, would if an opportunity offered take any larger amount. How then shall this matter be arranged? Shall there be no distinction made between grand and petit larceny? Must we punish the man that steals only three dollars, as much as the one who has taken three thousand? We would answer for the theft certainly, as we consider

all theft alike heinous, but for the protection of society against larger crimes it may be necessary to apportion the punishment in some degree to the amount stolen. In doing this we would not subject ourselves to an arbitrary rule which punishes with unequal severity the different objects of its action. To obviate the difficulties incident to the present system, the adoption of a general law has been suggested, which it is believed will not only have a tendency to protect society against the commission of higher offences but at the same time introduce a more desirable uniformity in the punishment of crime. To state more distinctly the idea, it is proposed that hereafter there shall be two kinds of punishment inflicted for all crimes against property, the first of which shall be longer or shorter, according to the number of convictions, the age of the offender and the circumstances under which the crime was committed, and another which shall in all cases bear a certain definite proportion to the amount stolen.

Without adopting this suggestion as a deliberate opinion of the Association, we most earnestly recommend the whole subject to the consideration of the Legislature, persuaded that a law which, without discretion, punishes the theft of all sums over twenty-five dollars with imprisonment for at least two years at hard labor in a state prison, must necessarily be productive of great injustice when it can only inflict a punishment of six months in a county penitentiary for any less amount.

It may be here stated, as an important recommendation of this suggestion, that it will prevent the exercise of malice, partiality, or benevolence on the part of the court, the proof of the crime fixing its own sentence; and that it will avoid all just cause for discontent on the part of the condemned, as it appears to be based on an immutable principle—that of strict and exact justice to all. Let any one examine into the different cases of larceny in our state prisons, and he will find prisoners from one section of our state punished for months, and even years longer, for almost the same offence, than from another section; and so forcibly did this subject press itself upon our minds by a late examination of one of our prisons, that we thought we could even read the character of the judge through the sentences of criminals.



Should these suggestions be favorably entertained, the plan in regard to

#### DISTRICT PRISONS,

presented by the Prison Discipline Committee in their third report, would become almost a matter of imperious necessity. But irrespective of these, we cannot but strenuously urge a measure which we conceive to be so essential to the introduction of those reformatory influences, and that strict discipline and government which are alike demanded for the well being of the prisoner and the good of the community. Since our recommendation in that report, the plan has been put into operation in Albany and a few of the surrounding counties, and it is believed to be productive of the best results. We have received the following letter from Mr. Pilsbury, the experienced keeper of the penitentiary there, who thus expresses himself:—

\* \* \* \* \*

“You will perceive by the following ‘circular’ that we shall become a ‘district prison.’ I have already made contracts with the counties of Schenectady and Schoharie to receive all prisoners who may be sentenced to their county jails for a term not less than three months.

Nineteen years ago I visited the penitentiary on Blackwell’s Island for the first time. I have often been there since, and am sorry to say that I have never seen equal order, discipline, or management, to what I found on my first visit. Good management can never be secured in prisons or penitentiaries, so long as the officers and keepers know and feel that the former have been appointed wholly upon political grounds, and are liable to be removed upon the first change that occurs; and nothing can be more destructive to the interest and welfare of the prisoner than the frequent change of officers.” \* \* \* \*

#### CIRCULAR.

Extract from chapter 183, Session Laws, of 1847, entitled “An Act to amend ‘An Act for the Construction of a Penitentiary in the County of Albany, passed April 13, 1844,’ passed May 3, 1847.”

§ 7.—It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors, in either of the counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Green, and Columbia, to enter into an agreement with the Board of Supervisors of the county of Albany (or with any person in their behalf by

them appointed) to receive and keep, in said penitentiary, any person or persons who may be sentenced in either of said counties to be confined at hard labor in the jail of such county for any time not less than three months. And it shall be the duty of the sheriff of any of said counties, for which such agreement may be made, as aforesaid, upon receiving notice thereof in writing from the board of supervisors of such county, to convey all persons sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the jail of said county for a term of not less than three months, to the said penitentiary; and the keeper of said penitentiary shall receive such persons, and safely keep them for the term for which they may be respectively sentenced, and employ them according to the discipline and rules of said penitentiary. And the officer conveying such convicts to said penitentiary shall be paid by the county from which they are sent, such fee for said conveyance as the Board of Supervisors of said county shall direct."

A majority of the counties in the State are so small that they cannot afford the expense either of building a prison on an improved plan, with all the appliances for health and comfort which seem desirable. Or, could they build such an establishment, the expense of its management precludes the hope of their ever undertaking so necessary a reform. Without unity of action among several counties, no improvement on the wretched system that now prevails can be hoped for, and our houses of detention must continue their mixed character, alike regardless of discipline, moral culture, productiveness or protection—in fact of every thing that renders imprisonment valuable except detention.

#### FINE

While referring generally to the recommendation of this Association in former reports, we feel it a duty, at this time more particularly, to urge legislative attention to the subject of fines, as a part of criminal sentences. The law, as it now stands, operates most oppressively and injuriously upon the poor man, subjecting him to protracted periods of imprisonment, and perhaps a family to want and suffering, while the rich man, who has no claims upon his daily exertions, may buy his liberty at once. It would seem, therefore, to be the dictate both of justice and humanity to provide for the poor some other means of escape from the severity of this sentence than the discretionary power

of judges, who are liable to the same frailties, and are influenced by the same passions and feelings with other men. No plan perhaps can be suggested which will more effectually and more satisfactorily answer this object than affixing to every day's imprisonment a determinate value, and making it an equivalent for a part of the fine, and thus prescribing the term of imprisonment in case of inability to pay, and, at the same time, affording an opportunity to those more fortunate to regain their liberty at once.

We would direct attention to the tabular forms which follow, extracted from the 47th page of the third report of the prison discipline committee, and ask for them that candid consideration which they seem to merit. Nothing would conduce more to a right understanding and proper appreciation of the subject of prison discipline than a uniform method both of recording and reporting prison statistics. At present there seems to be no uniformity in this respect; the prisons in one state differing from those of another in regard to the nature and variety of the facts presented and even the same prison differing from year to year with itself. For all useful purposes it would be quite as well that the statistics should be withheld altogether as to be thus fitfully reported. The Legislature having adopted our tabular forms it is hoped and presumed that hereafter we shall have uniform and valuable reports of our prisons; and we would most earnestly recommend to the Legislatures of other States to prescribe the same form and assimilate their future reports to the reports of our own State. These forms may not have provided for all the interesting facts connected with prisons, but they certainly present more extensive, more particular and more useful tables than any we have yet seen, and even if they should not prove all that could be desired, we would recommend them for uniformity's sake; especially as such uniformity is necessary to enable us to compare from year to year the results of prison discipline in our different States under different systems of government or modifications of the same system. If we cannot hope for legislative action upon this subject, we would ask the intelligent keepers of those institutions to conform their reports to these suggestions so that a uniform system may grow up eventually even without the aid of legislation. The value of our prison reports is directly measured by the quantity and nature of their statistics; and it is a reproach to the friends of the congregate system that they do not in their yearly exhibits present anything like so full and accurate a

statement of facts in regard to their institutions as do the friends of the separate or Pennsylvania system. We trust and believe that this is not because they fear a comparison; but if such continues to be the case, must we not attribute it to some such cause?

( A. )  
Tabular Form for keeping Register of State Prison.

NAME.	REMARKS.
	Date of entrance
	Where born.
	Age.
	Occupation.
	Complexion.
	Hair.
	Stature.
	Crime.
	County where convicted.
	Date of sentence.
	Judge.
	Usual residence.
	Manner of discharge.
	Date of discharge.
	No. of previous Commissions.
	To what Prison previously sent.
	Social relations.
	State of instruction.
	Habits of life.
	Whether employed on com. crime.
	Sentenced.
	Health on Ad- mission.

NOTE.—This table is to be used for keeping the Registers in our State Prisons, while Table B is only to be used for reporting the several facts contained from the Register.



## RESULTS OF KINDNESS.

Within a few years past great changes have been effected in the government and discipline of the prisons not only of this State, but in a large majority of the States of the Union. The iron rule which visited every infraction of duty with the lash, has generally been laid aside, and while small offences are punished with a mere reprimand, those of a more serious character are subjected to such punishment as, while it extorts obedience, recognizes kindness as its incentive. When this system was first adopted, the forbodings of the old disciplinarians were constant and reiterated that the discipline of the prison would run down, that the labor of the convicts would be unproductive, and that in fact disorder and anarchy must reign in our prisons. These apprehensions we are happy to say have not been realized.

So far as our own prisons are concerned it appears that the exercise of kindness in their government has diminished the number and improved the character of the offences, that punishments are gradually becoming more and more infrequent, that good order and cheerful conduct are the results, that the prison is more productive, the services of the convicts more highly esteemed, better prices for their labor now obtained and the chances and the hopes of reformation are very essentially increased. From the reports of other State Prisons we see these facts confirmed, and instead of as formerly considering every convict a hopeless felon, they furnish abundant proof that our penitentiaries when judiciously directed are indeed successful schools of reform. Thus the Chaplain of New-Hampshire State prisons says "Of the 61 convicts now in that prison, only seven have heretofore been inmates of this institution, while seven others are known to have been tenants of similar institutions in other States. Of those recommitted to this institution, only one is a third comer; the other six being upon their second term of service. Of 111 convicts sent forth into the world during the last four years, but a single individual has been recommitted here, and only one, so far as is known or believed, to the prison of any other State or county."

The joint committee appointed to visit the Kentucky prison, in their annual report of 1847, say "our Penitentiary is likely to prove to be in fact, what it was always, in theory, designed to be, a school of reformation, as well as a place of punishment." The report for

Auburn prison of this year states "that all the inmates of our prison are not so hardened and abandoned as not to be within the reach of moral effort and their reformation is not altogether so hopeless as many seem to suppose. They are men and possess the feelings and sympathies of men and many of them can be influenced by the same motives which influence other men."

## PUNISHMENTS.

When at the extra session of 1847 the Legislature abolished the use of the cat in our state prisons, they at the same time restricted all unusual punishment to confinement in a solitary cell on bread and water. While we leave the propriety of such a measure to be developed by the unerring test of experience, we have a right to insist that during the existence of such a law its provisions should be duly enforced. From the report, however, of the committee appointed to examine Clinton county prison, we observe that various other kinds of punishment have been introduced, such as the douche and shower baths, and that even in several instances ~~club-law~~ has been instituted for the law of the cat. Although we have no official information of the infliction of these punishments at other prisons, common report as well as the testimony of discharged convicts place the fact beyond reasonable doubt. Under such circumstances we would ask if it is not the duty of the Inspectors to seek an immediate repeal of the law or to remove at once all officers thus daring to trample on a positive enactment.\*

Before closing our remarks upon prison discipline, it may be important that we should examine some of those preliminary measures which are the necessary attendants on imprisonment, for the purpose of more particularly directing public attention to the abuses of which they are susceptible.

\* The recent report of the physician of the Auburn prison alludes to the subject of punishments, and thus forcibly contrasts the punishment by the douche, which he states has been substituted in that prison for the cat, with punishment by that instrument. I am an advocate for the use of cold water, if properly applied. But to confine a convict in the stocks, tight and firm, with his head thrown back, and then "douch" the water upon him, is decidedly more dangerous and cruel than the cat. The muscles instantaneously shrink upon the application of cold. But here they must bear the shock in all its severity. The first effect is strangulation to a most painful degree. The next is aberration of mind, convulsions, congestion of the brain, liver and bowels. The blood receding from the surface is thrown suddenly and violently upon these organs and the above result is inevitable. >>

## MANNER OF ARREST.

After the commission of crime, the first motion of the law is felt through its executive officers. Ordinarily, a complaint is made under oath to a justice or police magistrate, a warrant is issued, and a police officer executes it. This simple process recognizes three distinct agents—the complainant, the magistrate, and the executive officer. With the first of these we can have nothing further to do than to recommend that caution which shall secure the innocent from arrest; but a vast weight of responsibility attaches to the magistrate and the officer. To them are temporarily entrusted the *dearest* rights and the most cherished possessions of the community—the personal liberty and the fair character of the individual. To the magistrate belongs the right to decide when a complaint is made against an individual, whether or not he shall be taken from his family, his friends, his employment, and shut up in a loathsome jail where he can no longer render to his family that aid, comfort, and support which their disconsolate condition requires, or be restored to liberty untainted by the breath of crime. The policeman, though placed in a less responsible situation, has abundant opportunities to *abuse* his trust, and thus inflict a grievous wrong upon society.

To point out the various ways by which these results may be accomplished would be too arduous a duty. We shall, however, allude briefly to some of the methods which corrupt men may use to prevent or subvert the intent of the law. The first great source of evil which we shall notice in the police department arises from the frequent habit of offering rewards to induce to a greater activity. This, in its effects, operates as a premium for indolence, and deprives the poor man of an equal participation in the protection of the laws with the rich, as it renders the policeman inactive and inefficient unless thus stimulated. To afford this protection to all classes of the community, and to render our police ever prompt and active in the discharge of their duties, it seems necessary that both receiving rewards by the police officers, and the offering of them by others, should be made a misdemeanor, and punished to the full extent of the law; or that a certain per centage on the amount recovered in all cases of theft should be awarded by law to the officer through whose instrumentality the recovery is made, at the same time prohibiting the owner to make any further compensation, under a severe penalty.

As the police officers have the power of temporary arrest and imprisonment, and at they are allowed to search all whom they arrest, abuses grow out of this power perhaps necessarily confided to them, which are of the most glaring character.

In many cases, as soon as it is known to the officer that a prisoner has money, his next movement is to inform some lawyer, with whom he is intimate, of the fact, and the door of the cell is hardly closed upon the prisoner before some kind friend offers his assistance to unbar the prison *provided* an order should be given for the money, or a part of it, which is lodged with the magistrate. An instance of this nature occurred not long since, when a man had just arrived in this country from England, and the next day, a robbery having been committed in the house where he stopped, he was arrested without other apparent cause than that he was a stranger. His examination having disclosed the fact that he was in possession of some twenty-five sovereigns, one of those constant hangers-on to our city police pounced upon him, and offered his services. Incarcerated for the first time, a stranger in the city, without acquaintance and friends, like a drowning man, he grasped at the first faint ray of hope: the lawyer would secure his release for twenty pounds; the man offered him ten, and finally the matter was arranged at fifteen. An examination was had, no testimony of a character to convict was discovered. He was, however, remanded to prison, by which he was so thoroughly alarmed that, though he was assured by our agent that he would inevitably obtain his release in a day or two, he still was induced to add the other five pounds, if possible to hasten the delivery. Scenes of this kind are no doubt of frequent occurrence in our large cities, to which alone these remarks are pertinent.

There are other abuses charged upon the department, such as the habit of taking bribes or hush money from those they arrest and then setting them at liberty, and a method of licensing houses of prostitution which through their management is said to exist. Those best acquainted with the police in our large cities assure us, that the keepers of brothels are frequently arrested and brought before police justices, who whether parties to the business or not, often lock them up for examination, and it is not an uncommon thing for the same police officer that made the arrest to be the instrument of liberation before final commitment. Indeed it is a prevailing sentiment in the com-

munity that many of these houses pay the police for an immunity from arrest, and are only brought before the magistrate when they refuse to satisfy the cravings of the officers.

Intimately connected with the abuses in the police department is the power lodged with the magistrate to commit for examination. Instead of conforming to the spirit of the law which requires that a person accused of an offence shall be discharged or committed on the strength of the evidence that is presented at the time of his arrest, individuals upon the allegation that a further examination is necessary, are sometimes imprisoned without being committed for trial, for weeks and occasionally even for months.

The records of our Detention committee present several instances of this character. The manner in which this power is exercised is usually somewhat as follows: A complaint is made and perhaps sworn to, upon which the magistrate issues his warrant, an arrest follows and the individual is brought up for examination. If the case is important and much money involved in its decision, the examination is delayed for a few days, the individual locked up, perhaps with an order to the keeper of the prison to *admit no one to see him without the magistrate's permission*, and under these circumstances he may be kept in prison for an indefinite period without the possibility of relief. It will be easily perceived how liable this power is to be abused and how great the inducements are to such abuse, suppose that the police have been advised of an extensive robbery, and suppose further that the robber has been caught with the property upon him, brought before a magistrate and locked up. The preliminary investigation has been in private. The police officer then possesses all the testimony against him, he goes to him in prison, tells him that it is impossible for him to escape conviction if he is tried, that all the testimony against him is in his hands and intimates that if he will give him a large proportion of the money he will not appear against him. To save himself from punishment the man consents, the case is called up for examination, the testimony declared insufficient and the man discharged. This is not an improbable, if it is an uncommon case; a case perhaps more likely to occur is where a poor servant is suspected of theft and locked up for examination. Nothing may have been found to fix suspicion, yet on the examination it is discovered that he or she has a large sum of money deposited in

a savings bank, this knowledge may be considered sufficient to make a protracted examination necessary, the arrested may thus be induced to fee a lawyer with whom the policeman may be acquainted, one perhaps whom he recommended, and after various examinations at which nothing is discovered, and after a more or less protracted confinement, the poor servant is discharged with the loss of time and a damage to character even if he or she has been so fortunate as to withstand the reiterated attacks of those professed friends whose only object it is to make money out of the case.

We would by no means charge these as existing abuses. We only mention them to point out the extent of the injury which the exercise of so unlimited a power may produce. But we need not rely on supposed abuses, even though they should assume the garb of truth,—we have direct and undoubted testimony of the frequent abuse of this power in the *numbers* that are locked up for examination and in the *time* of their confinement. It is not an uncommon occurrence for persons to be detained under a commitment of this nature, for a month and sometimes, as the Journal of our agent proves, even longer; and when we add to this the fact that bail cannot be procured during the period of such commitment, we have an arbitrary and oppressive power which may be perverted to the worst purposes. The injurious effect of the exercise of this power is rarely apparent in the country where criminal proceedings when instituted are immediately known and become a matter of interest to every one, but in our cities where but few are acquainted with the facts, and fewer perhaps care for the results, it becomes a matter of serious import. The only remedy which we can suggest in the premises is a more speedy examination of all such cases. The practice of England limits the period of this imprisonment to fourteen days, and this practice has been nominally adopted in this country, but is often exceeded. The true rule seems to be that all examinations should be proceeded with at once, and that no interval should elapse between the time of arrest and final commitment or discharge, except such as is of absolute and unavoidable necessity.

It seems important that in every case the prisoner should be informed by the committing magistrate of his perfect right to abstain from answering any questions that may be propounded, and that his refusal to answer cannot be construed into a manifestation of guilt.

## INSPECTION OF PRISONS.

Having failed in our application to the Legislature for pecuniary aid, and being baffled in attempts to examine, by the refusal of the Inspectors and warden of one of our prisons, the Committee have been unable this year to carry out their designs by completing the inspection of county prisons, in accordance with the provisions of their charter, and with the plan previously adopted by them. This delay, unavoidable on our part, is much to be regretted, as every obstacle thrown in the way of a full and perfect knowledge of our prison system is an impediment to the progress of prison discipline and prison reform. To know our faults is of the first necessity for their correction; and until a complete account of these prisons, together with such statistics as can be obtained, is laid before the Legislature, there can be no intelligent action in regard to them. It was therefore exceedingly desirable that this duty should have been early accomplished, as the progress of improvement in this direction is necessarily slow, even under the most favorable circumstances.

The disgraceful condition in which many of our county prisons were discovered by the inspections of 1847 render it apparent that great good must result from these inspections and the consequent reports. The abuses which exist arise, we are persuaded, not so much from apathy or indifference in the community as from ignorance of existing facts; and could these facts be yearly brought home to those more immediately interested, and should a comparison be instituted between the prisons of the different counties, and spread before the Legislature and the community, we feel confident that it would, besides forming a valuable basis for the action of the Legislature, excite a spirit of emulation among the different counties, which would be productive of much good. The report of the Committee appointed to visit Orange county represents that prison situated in the centre of a populous village (Newburgh), surrounded by a Christian community, as in a most wretched condition;—the walls dripping with moisture, the floor wet with water, and the inmates all congregated in one grand receptacle, male and female, adults and children, with little light, no books, no moral instruction, no employments but card playing, and no keeper. The disclosure of these facts produced much sensation in the village, and we have no doubt that ere this much has been done to remedy the evils complained of. Thus it will be every where, or if callous to

the first blow, reiterated attacks will undoubtedly produce favorable results.

The committee have only inspected since their last report the State prisons in Auburn, and Clinton County. The Inspectors, as has already been stated, having peremptorily refused our demand to be admitted to examine Sing Sing. Auburn was examined in the fall of '47 and was found in a very flourishing condition, having earned during the year with diminished numbers nearly as much as the year previous. The officers, with few exceptions, seemed to be intelligent, capable, and humane, and were generally esteemed by the convicts. After a most tedious personal examination of all the convicts, but one instance of brutality was discovered for the whole year; showing certainly a very encouraging state when compared with former years. The number of offences and the amount and severity of punishment had both very sensibly diminished. A few men complained of being pushed to labor beyond their strength, but this complaint was by no means general. The report of the committee on Clinton County is so full, and so accurately describes the condition of that prison, that we refer to it for further information. See *Appendix, inspection of prisons.*

## DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The relief of discharged convicts, one of the first objects of this association, has been prosecuted with as much vigor and to as great an extent as the limited nature of our means would allow. We have steadily kept this important object in view, and have endeavoured so to husband our finances as to make small amounts productive of large results. We cannot however but regret that notwithstanding the activity, tact, and discrimination of our agent, we are compelled to send many applicants away penniless. This untoward circumstance has a very discouraging effect upon the convicts. Those that have conducted themselves well in prison and have given promise of a sincere desire to reform, have been led to expect that as a reward for their faithfulness, this association will, upon their application, render them such temporary assistance as their necessities may require. To find this hope but a broken promise, and the professions of this society but idle words has a very unfavorable and disheartening influence upon their characters. So sparingly has money been contributed during the past year to our objects that many applicants even for small sums have necessarily been refused, and thus in some instances (even penniless) left to shift for themselves. These instances to be sure



have only been among those of a less promising character; but even in such cases when newly discharged, it seems proper to extend to them the hand of encouragement. The prisoners are beginning to rely on the exertions of this committee to aid them in regaining their position in society, and we cannot believe that we are asking too much of christian philanthropy when we require to be furnished with the means necessary for this purpose. So important has this matter of affording assistance to convicts on their release from prison, appeared to the Legislature of Massachusetts, that they have appointed an agent for this purpose who has an office in Boston and devotes much of his time to finding employment for them; and in performing such other offices and duties as they may require. "By a law of March 22, 1845," an agent is appointed by the state, whose duty it is 'to counsel such discharged convicts as may seek his aid, and to take such measures to procure employment for such of them as may desire it, by corresponding with persons in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and with benevolent individuals and associations, as he may deem proper and expedient.' His mode of proceeding is this. Knowing when any convicts are about to be discharged, he visits them in prison some time before, and asks whether they wish him to find places for them, or aid them in any way, and, if they want places, at what business, and in what part of the country. He requests every one, who wishes his help, to call on him immediately on leaving the prison, and in the mean time exerts himself to supply their wants; nor has he ever once failed to find, for every one who asked it, employment at the work he wished, and in the part of the country he wished, at from one dollar to one dollar and three quarters per day, as soon as he left the prison, or shortly after; some of the stone cutters have earned two dollars and a half per day. One respectable cabinet maker informs me, that within ten or twelve years past, from forty to fifty discharged convicts, whom he knew to have learned their trade in the state prison here, have been employed in his establishment, and that he never has discharged one of them for bad conduct; nor ever wished to get rid of more than two or three, who left him of their own accord." How encouraging are these facts, and what a proof of the utility of this act of merciful and beneficent legislation, affording evidence that most of the convicts, when discharged, are enabled, by the offer of employment provided by the agent, to resist the temptations to idleness and crime, and become industrious men and good citizens."

The results of our experience in this department will more fully appear by reference to the the following tables, which give the important facts in the history of every case, and present as far as can be ascertained, the present condition and prospects of each individual; and we appeal with confidence to the good sense of this community and ask, if we have not abundant reason to rejoice at the fruits of our labor, and consequently whether we are not entitled to the continued and enlarged support of the public.

TABLE

Showing the number, age, sex, country, and present condition as far as ascertained of all the discharged convicts who have been aided by this Association since its commencement.

Total.	SEX, AGE, AND COUNTRY.																								Total.														
	Under 20 years.				Between 20 and 30.				Between 30 and 40.				Between 40 and 50.				50 years & over.				M		F		W		N		P										
	M	F	W	N	M	F	W	N	M	F	W	N	M	F	W	N	M	F	W	N	M	F	W	N	M	F	W	N	M	F	W	N	M	F	W	N	M	F	W
187	5	2	3	31	13	4	40	33	11	38	6	15	28	20	15	7	1	8	10	8	6	2	4	86	22	11	88	84	71	84	71								
112	3	3	3	31	13	4	40	33	11	38	6	15	28	20	15	7	1	8	10	8	6	2	4	86	22	11	88	84	71	84	71								
113	3	3	3	31	13	4	40	33	11	38	6	15	28	20	15	7	1	8	10	8	6	2	4	86	22	11	88	84	71	84	71								
36	3	3	3	31	13	4	40	33	11	38	6	15	28	20	15	7	1	8	10	8	6	2	4	86	22	11	88	84	71	84	71								
31	3	3	3	31	13	4	40	33	11	38	6	15	28	20	15	7	1	8	10	8	6	2	4	86	22	11	88	84	71	84	71								
536	12	5	17	10	7	142	32	21	160	110	71	111	12	16	107	59	64	54	3	61	51	31	36	161	186	4	12	339	59	43	351	214	180						
Grand Total,.....																									186	4	12	339	59	43	351	214	180						

\* No facts ascertained for eleven, as far as regards age, country, &c.

If among those from whom we have received no intelligence an equal proportion are doing well, the table thus corrected will stand:

Doing well, .....	144
Hopeful, .....	221
Doubtful, .....	150
Returned to prison, .....	21
Total, .....	536

A large proportion of those denominated hopeful are indeed doing well, but the shortness of the period during which they have been under observation, prevents us at this moment from including them in the first class. While among those denominated doubtful, it is believed there are many who will be entitled to be classed among the hopeful as soon as they shall have been at liberty long enough to have acquired some character. A convict just discharged from prison must almost invariably be considered doubtful. Those denominated as doing well are those only of whom we entertain the belief that they are radically reformed. Besides these there have been received into The Home of the Female Department since its organization four hundred and fifty-five discharged female convicts, to wit: In 1845 107, 1846 126, 1847, 99, and in 1848 123, making a grand total of 991 who have been assisted by this Association.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

In our last report we confidently expressed the belief "that in another year we should be enabled to lay before the Association a statement of most if not all the State Penitentiaries in Europe and the United States." To accomplish so desirable an object a correspondence was early entered into with every state prison in the United States, copies of our report were sent not only to them but to the Governors of each State, and every effort which we deemed important made to secure so desirable an object. We regret that our exertions have been but partially successful and that we can only record the following States as having responded to our call, viz: Indiana, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Western Penitentiary Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, Tennessee, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Iowa.





taken in diminishing the amount of crime and wretchedness in the world.

But what could I do? was the question which presented itself to my mind, and which I found it somewhat difficult to answer. My fortune is too small to admit of extensive pecuniary contributions, and my secluded position prevents me from any great personal participation in conducting its affairs.

While in the performance of my duties on the State Prison committee of the Assembly, and as chairman of the committee on Capital Punishment, I collected a vast amount of criminal statistics. I also collected a large amount of statistics on the same subject as the basis of bills which I prepared for the action of the Legislature, and for speeches which I delivered at the last, and expect to deliver at the extra session.

It struck me that I might arrange these in such a form as might be of some little use in promoting the great aims of the Association. I have done so. It is true that they do not amount to much, but as thou wilt see they involve a very considerable amount of labor, which must be expended by some one, before the grand problem of the *sources of crime* can be solved. They will serve as a basis for the labors of others and when completed in such a manner that the roots and springs of crime can be tracked into their most secret lurking places, a boon of the most inestimable value will be conferred upon our race; at all events, I hope they will shew that if I do not fulfil my duties as a member of the committee as fully as I ought, that I am not *altogether* unmindful of them.

It is true that the declared object of our Association is to reform and assist the prisoner, and to improve the discipline of our prisons; but we cannot adhere to this platform solely; every year we must increase its breadth; our patients are far gone with disease; if I may be allowed the expression, their moral maladies have become organic before they became the objects of our care. How much more useful would be our labors if we could meet the malady in its earlier stages, or better if we could prescribe prophylactics which would entirely prevent its appearance.

I do not mean that we should do *less* than we now do, for the chronic diseases of society, on the contrary I would press on more

earnestly than ever for their suppression; but at the same time I am firmly persuaded that our most brilliant trophies will be found in the field of prevention. As in the physical, so in the moral world, the philosophy of Hygiene is *much* better understood and more easily applied, than the philosophy of Therapeutics.

There is no other association so well fitted for this work as ours, because no one embraces so much practical information on the diseases of society as ours; its reputation will give greater weight to its efforts for the amelioration of the law, and for the regulation of the individual conduct than any other in existence, nor could there be another formed in this State that would bring so many desirable qualifications to the work.

The first object then is to ascertain the whole length and breadth of the evil which we wish to combat. This I have given in table A.

The first point in this table that arrests our attention is the remarkable number of false accusations which occur every year as indicated in the columns of "Discharge without trial," and "acquittal." For the six years the aggregate amount of these columns shows that 42 per cent of the whole number of accusations were wrongfully made.

To my mind this indicates an important cause of crime. It shows a degree of recklessness, and carelessness of the liberty and reputation of their fellow beings on the part of the prosecuting officers of the State, which must necessarily tend to destroy that *pride of character* which all experience shows to be one of the most efficient incentives to virtuous conduct; especially among that class of persons from whom the ranks of crime are most usually recruited. If you desire to make a child a liar you have only to suspect and accuse him of falsehood continually.

Would you destroy the chastity of women, you must constantly whisper slanders against her, and when she finds that virtuous conduct is no shield against your suspicion, she ceases to preserve it. To use the vulgar expression if she has the *name* she will have the *game*. How often do we hear in our visits to the prisons the desponding replies of the prisoners when we urge them to reform when they return to the world. "How can we do anything? our characters are gone." Can we doubt them, that causes which we know to be operative in all

other cases, can be inoperative here, or that this great amount of false accusation must gradually produce an immense amount of crime by destroying the pride of character which springs from an honest reputation.

But this is not the only way in which crime is produced. The moment the accused person enters the walls of one of our county jails, his education in crime commences. With no employment of any kind, the whole day is spent in listening to the futile schemes for the commission of crime, which the teeming brain of the adept in crime are so ready to communicate, is it wonderful that after a month or two spent in this way, conjoined with the taint which rests upon his character, the prisoner who entered the jail an innocent man should leave it "A vessel of wrath fitted for destruction."

I am not prepared to suggest any practical remedy for this system of false accusation, but I think the necessity of introducing some kind of labor into our common jails, even if it is nothing more than picking oakum as practised in the Providence County Jail, would be a great benefit to society.

Another pregnant fact is disclosed by the columns of "convicted after trial," and "convicted upon confession;" that is, the crimes committed during one year are about equal to those committed during the preceding and succeeding year. This fact gives us the first glimpse of a general law that will become much clearer as we proceed.

Look over the convictions during six years and see how nearly the figures agree with one another 933, 989, 940, 955, 838, 835. I pored long over this column, and re-examined the data and the calculations I had made from them, suspicious that so close an agreement must be an evidence of some mistake, but there was none; it was even so.

My next step was to ascertain whether the equals of convictions held good in the several counties, as well as in the average of the State, and with this view I constructed a table, of which table B is an example, or rather a selection. It will be seen that the same thing is observed: take Tompkins county for example, the numbers were 14 13, 13, 16, 15, 11, and so of the others. This is still more clearly seen by taking the aggregate of the first three years as in the table,

and comparing it with the last three; the correspondence thus obtained is absolutely astonishing. Greene 1st 3 years, 30; 2nd 3 years, 30; Livingston 1st period, 62; 2nd period, 67; Clinton 1st period, 42; 2nd period, 40.

From these tables we learn that we may safely predict that there will be about 1500 convictions in the courts of record in this State annually for the next three years. In the county of Clinton there will be from 40 to 45 convictions. In Chenango county from 17 to 19 convictions. In Steuben county from 40 to 45 convictions during the ensuing three years respectively.

It is impossible to deny, if we believe that every action implies an agent, or that every effect is due to a cause; that these uniform results are due to the existence of some uniform cause or what is more probable, they are due to a uniform result and from a great variety of dissimilar causes: sometimes one source of evil is weakened while another is increased in vigor, but the result remains unaltered. In every county there are two antagonistic forces at work, one producing, evil, the other producing good, the number of convictions for crime furnish a numerical expression of the relative strength of these forces. Thus taking the aggregate of the two columns of "convictions after trial" and "convictions on confession," we get the aggregate of convictions; and we find for 1840 that the relation of these two forces. was expressed by the number 1312. In 1841 the evil forces gained in strength or the good forces diminished, and the difference is expressed by 1537. In 1842 the evil gained again, and the difference is expressed by 1606. In 1843 the good forces rally, or the evil ones recede, and the difference is expressed by 1588. In the year 1844 the good still continues to gain, and the difference is 1436, which indicates a relative antagonism of the two forces corresponding with the average of 1840 and 1841. In 1845 the evil influences rally, and the difference rises to 1646, which corresponds nearly with 1842. These facts exclude altogether the idea that there is any thing like chance or contingency in crime, it is subject to fixed laws, like the revolutions of the planets or the productions of the earth. A farm with a given soil and a given mode of culture will produce a given amount of crops, diminish the culture by one half and the produce will diminish in a corresponding ratio: double the culture and the crop will increase accordingly, and however large or small may

be the variation of the culture the result will be manifest when the harvest is garnered. In like manner every grog shop, or gambling house, a theatre, or brothel that is established, nay every oath that is sworn, every sabbath that is violated, every angry passion that is indulged, every licentious thought that is cherished, goes to swell the aggregate of evil, and to enlarge by some assignable integer or fraction, its numerical expression. On the other hand, the feeblest effort for good, every benevolent action, every act of self-denial, although small and almost inponderable by itself, yet does its work and office, and is felt in the general balance.

If then it be true, as I think the tables demonstrate, that the amount of fruit which is borne by the tree of evil in each county of the State is an unerring exponent of the moral soil of that county, just as the number of bushels of grain it produces, is a measure of the fertility of its physical soil, it becomes highly important to analyse those soils, in order to ferret out and remove or neutralize the pabulum of this noxious fruit. Before doing so, however, let us look for a moment at the totality of crime in the State as exhibited in table C. From this we learn that 29 per cent of the total convictions for 16 years were for crimes against the person. 10 per cent for crimes against property with violence. 37 per cent for crimes against property without violence. 4 per cent for offences against currency. 19 per cent for offences not mentioned above.

The equality of the convictions during the 4 years ending with 1833, with those during the 4 years ending with 1837, notwithstanding the considerable increase in the population which took place during that period, shews a preponderance of the good over the evil forces, while the rapid increase of crime during the next quadrennial period, and the still more rapid increase during the next, demands the closest scrutiny of the philanthropist and the statesman.

It has occurred to me that this state of things may be partly accounted for by the commercial condition of the country. From 1830 to 1837 was one of great commercial prosperity, trade was unusually prosperous, wages were high. Agricultural productions met with a ready sale at high prices, speculation was rife, and every hand was employed with all possible vigor, since want and idleness are the acknowledged parents of crime, and as that period was characterized

by an unusual absence of both these incentives to crime, it seemed reasonable to account for the decrease of crime on this principle.

With a view of testing the accuracy of this supposition I compiled tables E. and F. The result did not confirm my anticipations as fully as I expected. On my supposition, those crimes which sprung from a malicious disposition would not be materially affected, but those which sprung from a mere desire of acquisition would be diminished, because this propensity could be gratified in a more legitimate channel. Accordingly we find by the tables that during the second quadrennial term, which was the period of augmented commercial prosperity, crimes against the person, which are the most direct results of malice, were most largely increased, (24 per cent.,) those against property with violence, which evinces the next degree of maliciousness, has increased in a still smaller ratio (16.70 per cent.,) while those against property without violence, and those against currency had absolutely decreased, the first 14 per cent., and the second 39 per cent. So far, there is a tolerable agreement between the facts and the theory; but I must confess my utter inability to account for the fearful and unprecedented increase of crime during the 4th period which was one of decided prosperity. The cause of the monstrous increase of crimes against property with violence, amounting to 64 per cent., is well worth inquiring into. I suspected at first that the great emigration from Europe during this period might have something to do with it, but the suspicion was not confirmed when I constructed table G, which shews a diminution of convictions among foreigners, and a corresponding increase among the natives of the country.

Table D, contains some interesting information in relation to the sources of crime, but it is exposed to sources of ambiguity, which if they could be obviated, would greatly enhance its value. The first two columns of the table are good examples of this ambiguity; nothing can be more uncertain than the standard of temperance among criminals; some will describe themselves as temperate if they are not *continually* under the influence of liquor, others if they have an *occasional* spree, while not one in a hundred will describe themselves as intemperate even when they are in the daily use of liquor, unless it causes actual inebriation. The officers whose duty it is made to ask these questions, should therefore enquire whether they are total

abstainers or not, instead of whether they are *temperate* or *intemperate*. Should they adopt this course it would make a very great difference in the footings of the columns. But even as it is, the influence of intemperance as a cause of crime is strikingly apparent, there are about half a million of drunkards in the United States, and sixty thousand in this State, out of which number 3912 were convicted of crime. There are 2,540,000 in this State who are not drunkards, and out of this number 3690 were convicted. One drunkard out of fifteen is convicted every six years, one sober man out of 694 is convicted during the same period.

The teachings of the next four columns are sufficiently obvious; the fact that only 54 well educated persons were convicted of crime during the space of six years, tells its own story, and ought to stimulate us to renewed exertions to extend the blessings of education.

No reliance whatever can be placed on the next two columns, relative to religious education; the great majority of convicts have no sort of idea of what religious education is, and give their answers haphazard, as every one knows who has been in the habit of putting this question to prisoners.

The next four columns put the seal of statistics on a truth which has long been familiar to those who are conversant with prisoners. For myself, I have often been surprised on going from cell to cell, to find how few had parents living; often in an entire gallery I have not found one who was not an orphan. I do not know that much can be done by organized effort to diminish orphanage or its consequences, but every individual ought to feel that every kind endeavor to withdraw the orphan from unholy influences, and to implant within him virtuous principles, will have a tendency to reduce the aggregate of crime and diminish the amount of human suffering. Fifty-five per cent., of those who are convicted have lost one or both parents. By the two last columns we learn that 32 per cent of the persons convicted of crime have been previously convicted; this tells badly for the reforming influences that are at work in our prisons, and calls loudly for more abundant and efficient labors of love.

Having taken this survey of the generalities of crime in the State, I endeavored to investigate its particulars as exhibited in the counties, and the result of this investigation is given in table J. The first col-

umn contains the names of all the counties in the State, except the county of Hamilton, arranged in the order of their criminality, that is, according to the number of convictions in courts of Record, in proportion to their population; each county in the table is therefore more criminal than the one that precedes it. The second column contains the population of the county; the third, the total convictions in each county during the six years from 1840 to 1845 inclusive; the fourth, the annual average of convictions during the six years. The fifth, the per cent. of convictions in each county on the population. The sixth shews the number of inhabitants to one conviction. These two columns are equivalents of each other, but the fact may be more intelligible to some in one form and to some in the other.

The first thought that struck my mind on looking over the table after the completion of these six columns was to find a solution of the fact that Erie and Albany were the two most criminal counties in the State, for I certainly expected that New York city would have been far the most criminal.

It occurred to me that they were situated at either extremity of the Erie canal, and knowing the evil influence at work on that great thoroughfare, it seemed to me possible that this might be one of the causes. In order to test the idea I took the proportion of crimes in the 18 counties bordering on the Erie canal, (Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Ontario, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Schenectady,) and found that it was one in 1276 of the population. In the seventeen counties lying south of the canal, and not adjacent to it, (Chatauque, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben, Wyoming, Livingston, Yates, Chemung, Tioga, Broome, Cortland, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Sullivan, Tompkins,) I found the ratio of the convictions to the population as one in 2876, shewing a very great preponderance of crime in the canal counties. In order to see whether the same thing was observable in other thoroughfares I compared the nine river counties, (Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Greene and New York,) with the nine northern counties which lie secluded from great thoroughfares. I found that in the river counties the ratio was one conviction in 1518 inhabitants, and excluding the city of New York it is one in 2513. The ratio of convictions to population in the nine northern counties,



(Oswego, Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Washington,) is one in 2864. Showing the tendency still of great thoroughfares to produce crime. A full analysis of the cause of crime incident to these thoroughfares is a desideratum in criminal investigations.

It will be observed by an inspection of the table, that the termini of the canal, Schenectady, Monroe, Niagara and Oneida, the principal points of transhipment are the most remarkable for crime.

The next point in my investigations, was to enquire how far a privation of clerical instruction was a cause of crime. The result is given in columns 7 and 8. At first I was surprised at the result as manifested by individual counties. Thus Erie, Schenectady and Monroe, the worst counties in the State, enjoyed a much greater amount of clerical labor than Ulster and Sullivan, which are among the best, but general laws are not deducible from individual instances; they must be sought for in aggregates and averages. In the first ten counties in the table, which are the worst, the average number of inhabitants receiving the labors of one clergyman is 678; in the last, the counties in the table which are the best, the population to one clergyman, is 503. The next worst counties after the ten above Cayuga in the table, are the ten between Genesee and Westchester; the average number of the population to one clergyman, is 572.

The next best counties, after the ten below Wayne in the table, are the ten lying between Ulster and Broome. The average number of the population to one clergyman, is 511.

Taken in this way, it will be seen that crime increases as clerical force diminishes, and that in the long run, the multiplication of clergymen is a direct means of improving the morals of the people.

The next three columns show the number of taverns and groceries, and the ratio of places where intoxicating drinks are sold to the population. The same remarks would apply to these columns as to the 7 and 8. Yates, one of the worst counties, has fewer grog shops in proportion to the population, (one to 561,) than Lewis, which is the very best, (1 in 459;) but the true law appears as soon as we begin to take the aggregates; thus the average number of grog shops to

the population in the ten worst counties, (from Erie to Cayuga,) is 1 to 240 inhabitants. In the ten best counties, (from Lewis to Wayne,) is 1 to 396. In the second ten worst counties, (from Genesee to Westchester,) the grog shops are as 1 to 292 inhabitants. In the second ten best counties, (from Ulster to Broome,) the grog shops are as 1 to 341, showing these classes often to be depraved just in proportion to the relative excess of grog shops.

From an inspection of the table, it appeared to me that there were more crimes committed in the densely than in the sparsely populated districts. In order to test this question of the influence of density of population on the production of crime, I compiled columns 12 and 13. No. 12 shows the number of acres in each county; No. 13 shows the number of acres to each inhabitant. It appears from the result, that there are 13.6 acres to each inhabitant.

The county of Allegany stands midway in the table with respect to guilt. That is, there are 29 counties above it more guilty than it, and 29 below it less guilty. Taking the 29 counties above it, there are 10.7 acres to each inhabitant; in the 29 below it, there are 16.5 acres to each inhabitant. In the ten most guilty counties, (from Erie to Cayuga,) there is 6 acres to each inhabitant. In the ten least guilty counties, (from Lewis to Wayne,) there are 24 acres to each inhabitant. In the second ten most guilty counties, (from Genesee to Westchester,) the average of acres to each inhabitant is 8.7. In the second least guilty counties, (from Ulster to Wayne,) there are 15 acres to each inhabitant.

The average per cent. of convictions, (from Erie to Cayuga,) is 070. In those from Lewis to Wayne, 018. It is truly surprising to see how exactly the ratio of crime corresponds with the ratio of density of population; thus 6:24::018:072, which only varies 002 from the actual per centage found in the table. The next two classes of ten do not correspond with quite so much exactness, but the relation is still sufficiently striking. The average per cent. of convictions in the ten counties, (from Genesee to Westchester,) is 057. In the ten counties, (from Ulster to Broome,) it is 030; 8.7:15::030:052, only varying 005 from the actual result. From these statements, it appears that density of population has a wonderful relation to crime, so much so, that if the per centage of crime and density of population in one district be given, and the density of population be given in

another district, we can at once assign the per centage of crime in the latter district. Two inquiries ought to be vigorously prosecuted: one is, as to whether the law holds good in other States and countries, and if so, it should be investigated so as to know the reason why density of population should produce crime.

Columns 14 and 15 are intended as a test of the influence of wealth in promoting crime. It will be seen on an examination of them that they are indeterminate. Taking the counties above Alleghany, (the central county without reference to crime,) those above it have \$184 on an average to each inhabitant; those below it have \$130 to each. The first ten counties, (from Erie to Cayuga,) have \$252 to each; the last ten (from Lewis to Wayne,) have \$102 to each inhabitant; the next *worst* ten, (from Genesee to Westchester,) have \$171 to each inhabitant; the next *best* ten, (from Ulster to Broome,) \$114 to each inhabitant.

I have now fulfilled the task which I had proposed to accomplish. If hereafter I should have health and leisure to continue the investigation, it is probable that I shall prosecute it still further. In the meantime, I trust that other members will be induced to explore the field still further and more successfully.

I do not wish to trouble the committee with this long letter; but I hope it will be placed among its archives, and that the bread thus cast upon the waters will return after many days.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JOHN STANTON GOULD.

Dr. J. D. Russ, Cor. Sec. Prison Ass'n.

No. 243.]

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TABLE A.

Showing the number of persons accused of crimes triable by Courts of Record in the State of New-York, during the six years from 1840 to 1845, inclusive, with the results of the trials, and the per cent on the accusations of each year.

YEAR.	Accused.	Convicted after trial.	Jury disagreed.	Convicted on confession.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Per cent of acquittals in total accusations.	Per cent of convictions in total accusations.
1840.....	2,271	933	20	379	470	469	20.6	57.6
1841.....	2,643	989	31	548	564	511	18.9	68.1
1842.....	2,735	940	21	587	666	541	19.6	55.5
1843.....	2,660	955	30	537	653	505	18.9	56.0
1844.....	2,575	838	27	581	688	531	20.6	55.7
1845.....	2,792	830	33	811	579	534	19.1	58.9
	15,696	5,490	162	3,443	3,510	3,091		

Average accusations in each year, 2,616.

Average convictions after trial in each year, 915.

Average disagreements of juries in each year, 574.

Average convictions on confessions in each year, 574.

Average discharges without trial in each year, 585.

Average of acquittals in each year, 515.

Population of the State in 1840, 2,428,921.

Population of the State in 1845, 2,604,436.

TABLE B.

Showing the convictions in several counties for six years.

YEAR.	Chemung.	Tompkins.	Steuben.	Livingston.	Cattaraugus.	Chautauque.	Delaware.	Dutchess.	Greene.	Orange.	Clinton.	
1840.....	4	14	14	25	7	11	25	19	11	27	13	Total convictions in the years 1840, '41, '42.
1841.....	5	13	8	20	6	9	14	21	11	19	15	
1842.....	13	15	17	10	14	14	16	23	10	30	10	
	17	40	37	62	23	34	55	63	30	76	42	Total convictions in 1843, '44, '45.
1843.....	4	16	15	20	8	11	13	28	6	34	13	
1844.....	6	15	15	20	6	11	14	14	14	17	17	
1845.....	5	11	12	27	14	26	21	21	11	10	35	10
	15	42	42	67	28	48	48	63	30	106	40	

TABLE C.

Showing various particulars respecting the amount and increase of crime in the State of New-York.

Total convictions for criminal offences for the 16 years from 1830 to 1845, was,	19,543
Average annual convictions during the above period,	1,221
Of the above convictions, there were for crimes against the person,	5,601
Per cent of the whole number of convictions,	28.65
Offences against property with violence,	1,986
Per cent of the whole number of convictions,	10.16
Offence against property without violence,	7,317
Per cent of the whole number of convictions,	37.44
Offences against the currency,	875
Per cent of the whole number of convictions,	4.48
Other offences against the whole number of convictions,	3,764
Per cent of the whole number of convictions,	19.26
Other offences not included in the foregoing,	1,023
Per cent of the whole number of convictions,	5.24
The average annual convictions during the 4 years from 1830 to 1833, were	
do do do do	1834 to 1837, were
do do do do	1838 to 1841, were
do do do do	1842 to 1845, were
In 1830, the ratio of convictions to the total population was	1 in 1,811
In 1845, do do do do	1 in 1,542

TABLE D.

Showing the condition of Convicted Persons with respect to Orphanage, Literary, and Religious Education, Temperance.

YEAR.	Tempe- rance.		Literary educa- tion			Religious education.		Orphanage.				Former im- prisonment.		
	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Could not read nor write	Could read but not write.	Could read and write	Well educated.	Had.	Had not	Lost both pa- rents.	Both parents living.	One parent li- ving.		Orphaned or half orphans.	Never before.
1840....	511	466	203	113	522	5	412	181	279	355	270	549	616	258
1841....	566	444	193	81	670	0	359	179	298	303	310	608	728	304
1842....	603	602	225	112	645	17	294	141	322	416	356	678	823	349
1843....	655	558	260	101	689	19	203	138	319	450	347	666	1138	344
1844....	824	1110	322	111	612	9	115	91	768	621	544	1312	664	332
1845....	531	732	212	127	845	4	158	122	820	596	596	1416	889	324
1846....	3690	3912	1334	645	3981	54	1541	892	2806	2751	2423	5229	4098	1941

TABLE E.

Showing the convictions in the Courts of Record in this State, classified according to their nature, and divided into four periods of four years each.

YEAR.	Crimes against the person.	Offences against property with violence.	Offences against property with- out violence.	Offences against the currency.	Offences not em- bracing either of the preceding col- umns.
1830.....	237	102	502	74	144
1831.....	242	93	464	63	94
1832.....	289	79	440	60	98
1833.....	362	75	462	61	103
	1130	349	1808	298	489
1834.....	214	99	355	53	148
1835.....	287	92	426	34	237
1836.....	316	86	379	32	150
1837.....	393	124	477	62	145
	1210	401	1637	171	680
1838.....	296	112	472	42	164
1839.....	287	115	479	51	196
1840.....	463	120	437	49	274
1841.....	458	121	460	49	427
	1504	468	1848	191	1051
1842.....	484	175	504	63	376
1843.....	408	244	544	78	336
1844.....	391	172	489	60	332
1845.....	471	177	467	54	520
	1757	768	1964	265	1544

TABLE F.

Showing the increase and decrease per cent of each period of four years over the preceding quadrennial period, as shown in table E.

	Per cent 2d col- umn table E.	Per cent 3d col- umn table E.	Per cent 4th col- umn table E.	Per cent 5th col- umn table E.	Per cent 6th col- umn table E.
Increase in 2d quadrennial period over the 1st	7.08	14.90	.....	.....	39.06
Decrease do do do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase in 3d do do do do	24.29	16.70	12.89	11.69	54.57
Increase in 4th do do do do	16.89	64.10	6.12	28.91	56.43





MOUNT PLEASANT FEMALE PRISON, }  
 October 1st, 1847.

DOCTOR JOHN D. RUSS.

Dear Sir :—I have had so little time to give to the examination of the subject on which you requested me to furnish a paper for the use of the Convention on prison discipline, that anything approaching a full discussion of it will be impossible.

The time that I could devote to it, it seemed to me would be more profitably applied to the collecting of statistical information bearing on the subject of duration of imprisonment than to framing arguments or speculations upon it.

I have therefore improved the opportunity afforded by access to the records of this prison, and extended my inquiries through a period of thirty years. I wished to ascertain and show, as far as the records would enable me, the effect which different terms of imprisonment have produced on the lives and characters of those upon whom they were inflicted—in other words, the comparative proportion of returns from the different terms of sentence. But upon resorting to the early books, it soon appeared that the calculation, if made simply upon the length of sentence, would be fallacious by reason of the extraordinary manner in which, at that time, the pardoning power was exercised. It became necessary to add, therefore, to the first inquiry, as to the length of the sentence—another, viz., the time actually served in the prison before the convict was set free by pardon. This fact greatly increased the labor and difficulty of the task, which otherwise were great, because of the extremely defective manner in which the early books were kept.

The views which I have entertained of punishment, and which I wished to compare with the facts as they might be shown by this examination were, in brief, that shorter terms of imprisonment than have generally heretofore been pronounced made certain, and fully inflicted, without hope of release, would exert a more wholesome influence than grows out of the present system.

Penalties inflicted by men for the violation of laws instituted by themselves should imitate, in as many respects as possible, those administered by the Divine Governor of the universe for the violation of

His laws. They should, then, be first, sufficient ; 2d, not excessive ; and, 3d, certain.

A sufficient punishment would be such as would secure, in the mind of the offender, and of those who witnessed his punishment, a due respect for the law, and a proper dread of the consequences of violating it. If penalties transcend in duration or severity what is sufficient to effect these objects, they become excessive ; they are felt by the subjects of them to be vindictive, and to furnish a provocation for new offences against the authority by which they are inflicted.

It is believed by very many, who have given attention to the subject, that a considerable portion of the penalties heretofore inflicted by imprisonment have partaken of this character ; that the terms of confinement have been so long as to be felt to be excessive, and to be actually productive of injury both to the mental and physical constitution of the criminal. If this be true, it would seem to call for the attention of those interested for an improved system of criminal treatment. For it is neither the right nor the interest of society to lessen needlessly or vindictively the amount or value of the natural powers bestowed on any, the most worthless or insignificant of its members. That there is a period of imprisonment beyond which these are the almost unqualified results to the prisoner, is doubted by few persons competent to form an opinion in the matter. That that period arrives, in general, earlier than it has been supposed to, scarcely admits of a doubt. Very few of the persons who fall under treatment for crime have that stamina either of the mental or physical being that would enable them to resist long and successfully influences injurious to them. To improve, not injure, is the chief object of punishment ; but human improvement is the result of the exercise of the best and highest faculties with which we are endowed, and when the vitiated desires that have led to crime have been sufficiently chastened by punishment, other influences addressed to the better nature must make the work of correction complete. To continue, then, such imprisonment as is merely punishment for a long term of years, is to expose the subject of it to the endurance of suffering which has, so far as he is concerned, no rational or right object in view, but which must, in the great majority of cases, be attended with consequences highly injurious. Some observation, and much and careful inquiry, have led me to conclude that reclaimable criminals will, for the most part, exhaust the benefits

to be derived from imprisonment in from three to six years; and they will, as generally, if it be continued beyond that time, experience injury. This is strikingly true of the physical constitution, and upon nicer observation, it is equally so of the mind. The whole mental energy dwindles; the most upright intentions diminish in energy; discouragement and depression prey upon hopes and good resolutions, and each succeeding year fritters away in the stoutest heart somewhat of that moral vitality so necessary to success in any of the great purposes of life, but more especially to those, to whom, if there be any prevailing good in them, the severest conflict is yet to come.

But it is desirable that punishment should be not only wisely regulated as to duration and severity, but that it should be, to the degree and extent necessary to secure obedience, certain. This is indeed a most important point to be gained.

The hope of escaping all or a part of his penalty rarely leaves the criminal from the hour of offending to that which finds him restored to liberty after its expiration; and I believe that while the system of definite sentences is adhered to, if the pardoning power were destroyed, except as to those whose innocence should be established subsequently to conviction, or whose lives might be saved by a timely release, and the terms of sentence so shortened, that the longest, less than life, should not, for any single offence, exceed four, or, at most, six years; so that in every case of absolute guilt, the criminal should be deprived of all hope that any part of his sentence would be remitted, a greater restraint would exist than grows out of the present system.

There is no principle of the human mind so universally active as hope; none that will so effectually sustain and lead on, through trials and difficulties that, without it, would seem impossible of endurance or achievement; and in no class of persons is the faculty more active than in criminals. It is a sustaining principle of their lives. Witness their ceaseless adventures, and the daily hazard to which, when at liberty, they expose their personal freedom, and all else that is most prized by rational men. Its delusions are more prevalent and glaring with reference to their escape from punishment than to anything else. Were they entirely destroyed, the punishment would be increased tenfold in severity and efficacy, though the terms were reduced to comparatively a fraction of what they now are.

But the error is not always on the side of too great duration of punishment. There is a class of criminals whose offences are always petty; cunningly managed, but mean in character.

These persons are pests in society, but they are rarely guilty of crimes that bring upon them long terms of imprisonment. They remain in prison but two, or at most three years. Deprived of the excitement of their previous lives, they are stupid, and either indifferent to the advantages of sequestration, or determined to find none in it. Such persons must spend many months in prison before they become isolated from the past, and it usually happens that, when this is effected, and the path of improvement, which they are ever slow to travel, has been fairly entered, their term expires, and they are dismissed little wiser or better than they were received.

These considerations induce me to present one more suggestion which has been already made by writers on this subject—the propriety of sentencing indefinitely, and leaving the term of duration to be decided by competent persons, who shall be cognizant of the conduct of the criminal in prison; of his progress in improvement; of his efforts at reformation; in short, of all those facts respecting him by which character, integrity, and capacity are estimated elsewhere.

If it be objected that this would be a large responsibility to throw upon prison functionaries, it may be replied that in some way it must be exercised, by some persons, and it surely is as rational to suppose that it may be safely and wisely done by persons acquainted with the whole course of the criminal after his conviction, as by his judge who rarely knows any thing of him except his conduct in the particular act for which he is arraigned. Let the records of his trial with the character of his offence, and, as nearly as it may be estimated, his degree of guilt in its commission, be forwarded to his place of confinement; let him there be under the daily supervision, influence and guidance of intelligent and humane persons, of sufficient sagacity to penetrate his purposes and power to influence and elevate their character, and surely those who are called upon to decide upon his fitness for restoration to society would have better means of determining wisely and justly than the officers upon whom that duty now devolves, can possibly possess. Such a system would admit of a far more equitable adjustment of punishment to offence than can now be attained. But I am already exceeding the limits which I proposed

to this letter. Permit me to close with a word by way of introducing the accompanying tables.

The original design in preparing them was to show the proportion of recommitments out of the various terms of sentence. To this it was found necessary to add a computation of those who were released by pardon, because from 1817 to 1826, nearly half of those sentenced to terms exceeding five years, were so released. Of 285 life sentences 177 have been pardoned after remaining an average of about six years in prison; 88 have died, having survived their sentence into the prison about four years; 3 have been transferred, and 3 are unaccounted for by any records now to be found. The remaining 13 are still in confinement here.

Tables No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 exhibit respectively the whole number of commitments to the male department of this prison for the thirty years last past—the whole number and the proportion of those who have been pardoned—of the deaths and of the recommitments.

It will be seen that the proportion of recommitments is greater as the terms are longer, and, were the calculations made on the right basis, this fact would appear more striking than it does, because the number of those who live to be recommitted also diminishes as the terms are lengthened. The number of persons unaccounted for by the registers, and the large number who are marked as *second* and *third comers*, whose previous place and terms of imprisonment are not shown, prove the extremely imperfect manner of keeping records formerly practiced here. This increases the labor of collecting statistics, while it at the same time lessens their accuracy and value. I trust, however, that those I have prepared may prove of some service in illustrating the subject I had in view, and also contribute to the interest and usefulness of your deliberations.

Very respectfully,

E. W. FARNHAM.

To Doctor JOHN D. RUSS, of the Prison Association of New-York.

TABLE No. 1,

*Showing the aggregate of commitments to the male prison at Mount Pleasant, from the year 1817 to 1847, both inclusive.*

There were committed for the term of	1 year,	8
do	do 2 years,	1627
do	do 3 do	1848
do	do 4 do	490
do	do 5 do	1315
do	do 6 do	118
do	do 7 do	553
do	do 8 do	69
do	do 9 do	30
do	do 10 do	462
do	do 11 do	7
do	do 12 do	40
do	do 13 do	3
do	do 14 do	120
do	do 15 do	27
do	do 16 do	2
do	do 17 do	2
do	do 18 do	3
do	do 19 do	0
do	do 20 do	9
do	do 20 to 30 years,	9
do	do over 30 do	3
do	do life,	285
Aggregate,		<u>7030</u>



TABLE No. 2,

Showing what proportion of those sentenced to the male prison at Mount Pleasant, from the year 1817 to 1847, inclusive, have been discharged by pardon.

Of the	8 commitments for the term of	1 year,.....	0
do	1627	do do 2 years, $\frac{1}{3}$ th nearly, or	141
do	1848	do do 3 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th do	305
do	490	do do 4 do $\frac{1}{4}$ th do	117
do	1315	do do 5 do $\frac{1}{4}$ th do	281
do	118	do do 6 do $\frac{1}{2}$ do	49
do	553	do do 7 do $\frac{1}{3}$ do	243
do	69	do do 8 do $\frac{1}{3}$ do	22
do	30	do do 9 do $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10
do	462	do do 10 do $\frac{1}{3}$ do	173
do	7	do do 11 do do	4
do	40	do do 12 do $\frac{2}{3}$ ths do	15
do	3	do do 13 do none,.....	0
do	120	do do 14 do $\frac{1}{3}$ nearly, or.	64
do	27	do do 15 do $\frac{1}{3}$ do	8
do	2	do do 16 do all,.....	2
do	2	do do 17 do .....	0
do	3	do do 18 do $\frac{1}{3}$ , or.....	1
do	0	do do 19 do .....	0
do	9	do do 20 do $\frac{1}{3}$ nearly, or.	5
do	9	do do 20 to 30 years,.....	0
do	3	do do over 30 do .....	0
do	285	do do life, $\frac{2}{3}$ nearly, or.	177
Total number pardoned,.....			<u>1617</u>

TABLE No. 3,

Showing what proportion of those sentenced to the male prison at Mount Pleasant, from the year 1817 to 1847, inclusive, have died while in prison.

Of the	8 committed for	1 year, died .....	0
do	1627	do 2 years, died $\frac{1}{4}$ th nearly, or.....	98
do	1848	do 3 do $\frac{1}{4}$ th do .....	138
do	490	do 4 do $\frac{1}{8}$ th exactly, .....	49
do	1315	do 5 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th nearly, .....	202
do	118	do 6 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th do .....	20
do	553	do 7 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th do .....	101
do	69	do 8 do $\frac{1}{2}$ d do .....	21
do	30	do 9 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th exactly, .....	2
do	462	do 10 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th nearly, .....	94
do	7	do 11 do none, .....	0
do	40	do 12 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th nearly, .....	7
do	3	do 13 do $\frac{1}{2}$ d exactly, .....	1
do	120	do 14 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th do .....	30
do	27	do 15 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th nearly, .....	7
do	2	do 16 do none, .....	0
do	2	do 17 do do .....	0
do	3	do 18 do $\frac{1}{2}$ ds exactly, .....	2
do	0	do 19 do none, .....	0
do	9	do 20 do $\frac{1}{2}$ th exactly, .....	1
do	9	do 20to30 do none, .....	0
do	3	do over30 do $\frac{1}{2}$ ds exactly, .....	2
do	285	do life $\frac{1}{2}$ ths nearly, .....	88
Total number of deaths.....			<u>867</u>

TABLE No. 4,

Showing what proportion of those sentenced to the male prison at Mount Pleasant have been re-committed to said prison, from the year 1817 to 1847, both inclusive.

Of the	8 sentenced for 1 year, re-committed	$\frac{1}{2}$ nearly, or ..	3
do	1627 do	2 years, re-committed	$\frac{1}{4}$ th nearly, or 109
do	1848 do	3 do	$\frac{1}{2}$ th do 145
do	490 do	4 do	$\frac{1}{8}$ th do 68
do	1315 do	5 do	$\frac{1}{4}$ th do 218
do	118 do	6 do	$\frac{1}{2}$ th do 19
do	553 do	7 do	$\frac{1}{4}$ th do 96
do	69 do	8 do	$\frac{1}{4}$ th do 6
do	30 do	9 do	$\frac{1}{8}$ th exactly, 2
do	462 do	10 do	$\frac{1}{4}$ th nearly, 49
do	7 do	11 do	$\frac{1}{4}$ th exactly, 1
do	40 do	12 do	$\frac{1}{8}$ th do 4
do	3 do	13 do	none, 0
do	120 do	14 do	$\frac{1}{8}$ th nearly, 13
do	27 do	15 do	$\frac{1}{2}$ th do 3
do	2 do	16 do	none, 0
do	2 do	17 do	all, 2
do	3 do	18 do	$\frac{1}{2}$ d nearly, 1
do	0 do	19 do	none, 0
do	9 do	20 do	$\frac{1}{2}$ d nearly, 3
do	9 do	20 to 30 do	$\frac{1}{2}$ th do 2
do	3 do	over 30 do	none, 0
do	285 do	life do	$\frac{1}{2}$ th nearly, 34

Total recommitments..... 778

**NOTE.** The basis of the calculation in this table should have been the number of convictions for each term, less the deaths in each. The error was discovered too late to be corrected. The reader can easily do it, by comparing it with table No. 3, exhibiting the whole number of deaths in each term.

In addition to the preceding recommitments, there are 127 whose previous terms of imprisonment are not shown by the records or registers of the prison, all being designated as "2d," "3d," &c. comers into the prison.

TABLE No. 5,

Showing how long those who have died in the Mount Pleasant State prison, between 1817 and 1847, both inclusive, have survived their respective sentences.

Died in less than one month after commitment.....	26
do three months do .....	37
do six months do .....	46
do nine months do .....	42
do one year do .....	80
do one year and six months after commitment... ..	122
do two years do .....	115
do two years and six months do .....	79
do three years do .....	81
do three years and six months do .....	53
do four years do .....	35
do four years and six months do .....	39
do five years do .....	37
do five years and six months do .....	14
do six years do .....	16
do six years and six months do .....	6
do seven years do .....	11
do seven years and six months do .....	2
do eight years do .....	7
do eight years and six months do .....	3
do nine years do .....	1
do nine years and six months do .....	6
do ten years do .....	3
do ten years and six months do .....	3
do eleven years do .....	1
do eleven years and six months do .....	0
do twelve years do .....	2
do thirteen years do .....	1

Total number of deaths, as shown per registers. . 868

TABLE No. 6.  
RECAPITULATION, &c.

Whole number committed, from 1817 to 1847, inclusive . . . .	7030
Pardoned (see table No. 2) . . . . .	1617
Died (see table No. 3) . . . . .	867
Transferred at various times to lunatic asylums . . . . .	30
Escaped . . . . .	25
Transferred to Clinton prison . . . . .	50
Transferred to Auburn at various times . . . . .	298
Not included in expirations (see note, table 4) . . . . .	127
Not known how disposed of . . . . .	25
Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	3261
Remaining in prison at this date . . . . .	730
Aggregate . . . . .	<u>7030</u>

The next communication which we shall present, is a letter from Judge Porter, of Alabama, on the exercise of the pardoning power, the profits of labor, &c.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., 25 Aug., 1847.

DEAR SIR—

I am sorry I cannot attend the proposed convention of persons interested in prison discipline. An important court, where my presence is absolutely necessary, holds a session at the time appointed, I should have gladly embraced this opportunity to visit the northern country, not less to participate in the measures necessary to the reform of punitive laws, than to witness the results of the progress of your people in the affairs of public and private life.

Allow me to relieve my anxiety for the successful issue of your expected deliberations, with some general thoughts on the great subject which will engage your attention.

Punitive law is far behind every other element of the social system in measures of reform. The agents of society have blindly rushed to the consummation of criminal laws, without stopping to make enquiry as to the principle which forms the foundation of them all. Authority to punish men for their offences against the laws of community, rests on the agreement, which is supposed to be made when the social compact is formed. That if a man violates that security with respect to an individual which it is the great object of the association to preserve to the whole body, he shall be removed from it, so as to effect two purposes: 1st. That he may be placed beyond the power of again injuring his neighbor. 2d. That he may make some remuneration to society for the wrong done it. The whole power is exercised on the idea of the rejection of the criminal from the pale of society, and round this point, as upon a fixed rudiment, must every action of the government revolve. When societies were originally instituted, their pale was the walls of the city. The oath of a witness in the early periods of Roman jurisprudence, "If knowingly I deceive, may the immortal Jove hurl me with my goods *from the safe city and citadel*, as I now cast this stone," showed the horror of the ancients at being placed beyond the protection of the city. The fact that every one of the earlier communities had to entrench themselves behind the ramparts of a town, and thus be safe from the power of the depredatory throngs which infested the open country, proves the reasonableness of this anxiety. Here the punishment of each member of society, in these primitive times, for a breach of the rules agreed upon, was a mere rejection, a being cast out from the place of protection. In our

day, the right to punish rests on the same principle. The laws are the rules under which we agree to live in society. For violation of these laws we consent to the imposition of certain penalties. In criminal laws these penalties are proportioned to the grade of offence; all founded on the right of the mass to place the offending individual beyond the enclosure of society, thereby putting it out of his power again to offend, and causing some compensation, either to the person whose rights have been violated, or to society for the expense of inflicting the punishment. How is this to be done, as most consistent with the exercise of the power of government, and as most conducive to the interest of the members of society, is the great point to be considered. The mere rejection of the offender beyond the circle of society, will not do, because he may return more violent than ever. Society must, therefore, resort to such measures as may tend to keep the party secure for the time fixed upon as necessary to expiate the offence. For this public prisons are erected, and for this, by a strange and awful perversion of the powers of society, the prison house of the grave is still recognized—the savage triumph of a barbarous zeal for virtue. My business is now with the first, not the last, and I proceed with the enquiry, how can this power be best exercised? I answer, 1st. By making the prison as *secure* as possible, so as to make the punishment as *certain* as possible. 2d. By making the imprisonment as *profitable* as possible to society, by *reforming the citizen* as much as possible. 3d. By making the punishment as *valuable as possible to the individual*, by providing as much as possible for both his *body* and his *soul*. Each of these inquiries supposes of course that the prosecution of an offender has been properly conducted, is founded on just laws, justly administered, and in their penalties properly adjusted to the nature of the offence.

1st. The consideration of the question of the security of the prison, as connected with the certainty of the punishment, may cover very extensive ground. It may embrace inquiries not merely as to the best plan of building prisons, so far as their architectural strength is concerned, but their internal management, and as to the interference of the Legislature and of the Executive. In no form of government where public opinion, whether for prejudice or for sympathy, so powerfully affects the legislative will, or so imperatively guides the executive hand, it is impossible to hope for such perfect legal restric-

tions as may wholly limit the action of either power to proper cases. Two instances in which the control of public opinion was potent in which I participated, one that of Jesse H. Garrett, now a citizen of Geneva, New-York, would, if reported, show the difficulty of obtaining the judgment of the pardoning power, without mixing with the consideration of the question collateral subjects calculated to misguide the mind. Many cases indeed might be cited, proving that pardons are often granted where justice and law both require that they should be refused; but where both yield to personal influences, or to political motives. Through the tenure of one executive administration runs a disposition to pardon in all cases. Through another, a determination to pardon in none. Each does wrong. The one commits injustice to society; the other violates the justice due to individuals. The one disarms the laws of the country of all power to punish; the other deprives the executive power of its noblest attribute—mercy. It cannot, therefore, require argument to cause it to be admitted that nothing will tend more to encourage crime than the improper exercise of the pardoning power, because the want of a system or principle to regulate this power, by leaving it to float on the broad expanse of minds, governed by political, personal, or other improper influences, leaves the punishment of every offence wholly uncertain. Offenders, therefore, taking the chances of this uncertainty, are encouraged to commit crimes, willing to stake the certainty of conviction against the hope of executive or legislative interference.

Nor will it by any means do to cut off this power. I mean that power vested in the Legislature or executive to pardon offences. To do so, would be to provide no vindictory authority for the relief of the innocent man improperly convicted; to cut off the power of correcting a conviction brought about in the heat of much public excitement, or produced by perjury, or the mistake of the weight of presumptive evidence, &c. And again, if there be no pardoning power authorized, in that case the administrators of the law, judges and jurors, exercise it, by becoming guilty of a species of judicial perjury, when, in view of the inadequacy of punishment, or the peculiar circumstances of the case, they admit the offence has been committed, but deny that it ought to be punished in the individual. So that upon every ground of debate, the pardoning power ought to be preserved; but its exercise should be so limited as, effectually as possible, to con-

fine its application to truly just cases. If this be not done, as we have seen, by rendering the chance of pardon probable, the punishment of offenders will fail in that constituent which more than any other is effective to prevent crime, *certainty*.

2d. The only matter of profit to be considered by a State in providing punitive regulations, is that species of social profit which relates to the reformation of the citizen. Every time a man commits a crime he weakens the tie which connects him with society, and every time society excludes him from a participation in its powers and benefits, it deprives itself for the time of a citizen. This may be, as we have seen, for good, in order to place him where he may not incur further penalties by further aggressions, and where he may render a just compensation for injurious acts. The great object of society should be to answer these ends, and restore to herself again as soon as possible, the citizen she has lost. This will form the profit of society in the punishment of its members for crime; this must be effected by reforming the individual in those respects in which as a citizen he has displayed the greatest disposition to violate the security of society. It is impossible, in a letter like this, to consider the various measures which may tend to influence this reformation. The most important of them will be found covered by such regulations as apportion punishment to offences, and exhibit to the eyes of the citizen a code of criminal laws exactly as human capacity allows, adjusted to the nature of offences; which shall be so undeviatingly applied, that in no instance shall any condition of society be exempt from its formula, or its penalties. One of the greatest of the obstacles which are presented in the reformation of the citizen, is the mark of infamy which follows his imprisonment. This is a renewal of punishment for the same offence, for if society visits the character of an offender with disrespect, because he has been a convict, it undertakes to add to the punishment, already inflicted, one not less powerful, and not less arbitrary. This should if possible be avoided by suitable provision. One whose person has yielded to the law, and who has in obedience to its authority, performed his appointed time of imprisonment, should be viewed as having purged himself of offence. The history of his offence or of his punishment, ought not to hang by him, like links of the broken chain, which has bound him to his dungeon, weighing down every effort towards strengthening his weakened reputation, and the recuperation of the lost confidence of his fellow men. To-

wards such a man, tenderly jealous of every glance resting upon him, as he leaves the prison, there ought to be displayed the most liberal and generous of sympathies. The regard which the Athenians had for the memory of Socrates impelled them to forbid that his name should be mentioned lest it should recall the injury done by his condemnation. Much more worthy the sentiment which would cause to be forgotten the sentence passed upon him whom the laws have justly pronounced guilty. The justice done to Socrates was the justice of a heathen people: that asked for the poor convict—one anxious to restore himself to the society he had been driven from, is one sanctioned by the improved intelligence of the age, and demanded by the divine principles of the Christian faith. The justice of men is, the representation of the justice of God; but it should never be forgotten that this justice while certain and inflexible, is ever accompanied by mercy, and followed by forgiveness. As religion is intended for the guilty, not the innocent, so forgiveness is alone applicable to those who have erred. This principle while it sustains the propriety of the punishment of the criminal, and enforces submission to it, also requires that when satisfaction is made to the injured majesty of the laws, and the repentant convict again appears in society, he should be seen and treated as a stranger, of whose past life we know nothing bad, but of whose future, we expect everything good.

In the reforming of a convict, religion will exercise a wonderful influence. In the depth of every mind, however debased by ignorance or crime, there is a recognition of religious obligation, which outlives every other emotion, and humbles the heart obdurate to the most tender of human influences. To enforce these sanctions of religion, which are displayed in most perfection, when most governing our relations in this life, should be the constant purpose of the law. The regular and respectful worship of God should therefore become a part of the police regulation of every prison. In the observance of its duties, in the continued contemplation of its divine, simple, and elegant precepts, men will soon discover enough to excite the most grateful thoughts for past mercies, and the most earnest desire for future usefulness. The man who is daily taught to reverence the deity, will come from the prison the friend of his fellow man, not the avenger of wrongs supposed to have been done him by society.

You will see by the following extract how earnestly I have struggled to attain this end, and how my efforts were met.

"Debate on the Penitentiary bill, in the House of Representatives, Alabama, January 24," 1846.

"Mr. Porter proposed an amendment requiring the lessee to enter into a stipulation for the moral culture of the minds of the convicts, through religious instruction, and the observance of the Sabbath.

"He said that this matter was too important to permit him to yield his general disposition, not to embarrass the house with discussion. He regarded as no less a right than duty of the state, to provide for the morals of its convicts. This right of punishment conferred upon society, was for a higher purpose, than merely condemning an unfortunate being to the dungeon. One of the grand objects was his reform in moral sentiments. His restoration to society, freed from the sins which had produced his exclusion. Society was understood to harbor no revenge, and to exercise none as the agent of the injured person. The authority exercised over the life, liberty and persons of men, was for the preservation of the peace, as well as the morals of our race. An authority for the maintenance of those sentiments which are calculated to elevate, not degrade human nature. When the laws attached punishment as a penalty to the conduct of one, whose conduct violated those regulations, the obligations of society, did not consist in merely placing him within the security of the prison house. It should cultivate the morals which had been debased. It should direct the mind to more noble occupation of social and religious duty. The state was by this bill preparing to do an act which he condemned altogether, selling out its prisons and prisoners, to enable others to make the profit that the state could not. If the Legislature were so determined, while he could not deft at the measure, he would perform his duty in guarding this part of it. He hoped members would see the propriety of adopting the amendment without division. It was a proposition the propriety of which was apparent. It provides for the faithful performance of one of the noblest of the sovereign trusts, the care of the morals of men. If no such provision was adopted, the state's convicts instead of coming forth from their dungeons on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, better men, would be turned out a class of more desperate villains. While confined they would be indulging in every vicious propensity without restraint. The places announced to the world as receptacles of unfortunate offenders, where the promise of their reformation and usefulness was to be made, would become the very nurseries of every vice. A prison house in which every sentiment of virtue would be

stified by the express sanction of the legislature. It was folly to think of leaving this matter to the lessee's pleasure. It must from the nature of things be neglected. He was in favor of binding the agent of the state to this, as the highest of the duties of the state. He cared not how much trouble it gave juries or courts to assess the damages. He preferred all the contemplated trouble to the crime of lending himself to a legislation which would turn the states' prison into a gambling shop, or place of indulgence for every species of iniquity. Let us not forget, said he, in our anxiety for the profits of the penitentiary, the profits of virtue, while punishing the body, let us remember the soul. Spare the soul, sir, spare the soul, while you are inflicting correction on the body. Let it not be said in this enlightened and religious age, that, casting the criminal bound hand and foot into the cell, you will leave him to perish there in his sins. Rather in the very act of administering the rebuke, teach him to look upward to Heaven, and solicit that mercy desired to his lot here.

"Mr. Porter said that the House had surely overlooked the character and extent of the 9th section. Under it, the lessee had the power of inflicting corporal punishment. Did gentlemen keep in view the extent of this authority? It had been argued as if it was confined to whipping. It meant bodily punishment of every nature and kind, which the malice, revenge and caprice of the lessee might suggest. Certainly the Legislature would not give such power to the basest of mankind. The member from Lawrence, Mr. Hubbard, and the member from Mobile, Mr. Brown, had shown themselves more versed in the technicality of argument than Mr. P. supposed. They had argued the question as if corporal punishment were assessed as a punishment of the offence, and had studiously kept out of the view the position that the corporal punishment had relation only to the security and health of one upon whose offence the law had already acted. His position was this, that the right of society to punish was exhausted when the sentence of the law declared by it was carried into effect. In the event that this was imprisonment when a man served out the time allotted to his violation of rules prescribed by society, it had no further power over him for that offence. And during the progress of the punishment, the sovereign could affix no new punishment having relation to the offence merely. It certainly had authority during the continuance of the punishment to adopt proper measures for the security, and for the safety of the health of the con-

vict. The former was an obligation due to the balance of society, the latter was a blessing to the prisoner. It was seen therefore that the dispute between himself, and the advocate of the section was one as to what constituted the proper means. He thought argument and facts were on his side of the question.

(Here Mr. Cooper interrupted Mr. Porter, and was understood by Mr. P. to suggest the propriety of making these arguments elsewhere, and with a view of treating with contempt, and ridiculing the sentiments of Mr. Porter in regard to punishments generally.)

Mr. Porter continued, "I have no expectation of saying anything either calculated to soften or please the gentleman from Monroe (Mr. Cooper.) This I wish to say however in regard to the side thrust of the gentleman as to the might of my argument in the House. I have ever enough respected that gentleman to listen at least to his views, and that he evinces a contrary disposition shall not deter me from boldly expressing my detestation of the sentiments he indulges in regard to such subjects. When others have suffered so much for the amelioration of the human race, and for the wrongs committed in the name of law, certainly I can bear his contemptuous sneers.

"The gentleman from Lawrence, had placed the majority of these punishments on the authority of parents to correct their children. The doctrine upon which that authority was predicated rested on the assertion, that it was a correction because of the absence of reason. When children can reason, the rule ceases to operate, and argument and persuasion were substituted for the rod. It has therefore no force as an argument for the punishment of those imprisoned, because having reason they still sinned. But the words corporal punishment included everything, whipping, burning, scarring the flesh, a resort to all that the ingenuity of one having the power might invent at a moment when his blood was boiling in a rage. If gentlemen would but only rely on well authenticated reports as to these punishments, and the evils following their exercise, even in well regulated and much more moral communities, he would not urge his arguments. In some of the Northern and Eastern States, which he did not hesitate to say were far in advance of Alabama in the reforms of criminal codes, some of these cruel bloody inflictions had to the disgrace of humanity been tried, and in well guarded prisons been productive of ever to be detested consequences. In these same institutions all such modes of

treatment had given way to the mild influence of the efforts of the friends of mercy whom it had been so much the object of the member from Monroe to laugh to scorn.

("Here Mr. Brown called on Mr. Porter to designate those institutions. Mr. Porter said Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

"Mr. Brown. Yes, in Massachusetts they used to burn <sup>men</sup> ~~witches~~.)

"Mr. Porter proceeded. And the doctrines advocated by the gentleman and his friends, will soon bring about in Alabama, a darker age than ever rested upon Massachusetts. If you give the sanction of the State to this practice; if you turn loose upon your convicts men, whose only object will be to convert the penitentiary into a place of profit, you will be unbinding the worst passions of the human heart. You will reverse all the principles which have promoted the establishment of penitentiaries; making them not places of refuge and reformation for the miserable outcasts from society, but dens of avarice and covetousness. Could it be expected of human nature, that men whose obligations to the State would be violated if these convicts did not work, whom the State had entrusted with their care and labor because better whip-masters than she is, would be governed by prudence and deliberation, rather than anger and resentment? Anger is never rational, power rarely prudent. No one with authority can be safely vested with the means of punishment, without very rigid restrictions on his power. Anger distracts our reason and forces it to the approbation of measures which in cooler moments our judgment overrules. There is nothing more likely to disturb it than the love of gain. Place the convicts in the power of men who take them only for the love of gain, and there would be no objects of contemplation more horrible than the excesses we might be called upon to witness. I remember to have read in St. Peirre, one of those scorned friends of mercy, of an interesting child, who attracted the attention of a benevolent female, and who was informed by the mother, that if not good it was not for the want of whipping. This seems to be the only means of doing good, in the judgment of the advocates of this measure. I have a better opinion of my fellow men. Is it possible, I ask in the name of humanity, to devise in this christian age, the means of reforming the vicious, but to put in practice the various devices to inflict pain; from the wooden horse Truxton, to the tearing and lacerating the back, or burning the flesh of a poor condemned

man? It is dreadful to recur to the various exploded means of punishment resorted to, even in well improved societies. The dark cell, starvation, suspension, &c. Mr. Porter alluded to one instance where a convict was kept in a dark cell on bread and water forty-two days. One evening the keeper was attracted by a knocking at the wicket. He saw the convict a boy, in a state of delirium, on his knees, his eyes rolling in phrenzy. Holding out his emaciated hand he cried, "My father told me to knock and get a little mush." (18 Report Prison Discipline Society, pp. 289, 290.) The cruelty of man, though depriving him of reason, had failed to obliterate the consciousness that he had yet a Father in Heaven."

3. Every convict has a right to require, of the society which casts him in prison, that his body and soul shall be provided for.

The care of the body of a convict must be the result of various laws, affecting the internal management of the prison, the providing of food, clothing, &c. The process by which these comforts are supplied should be as simple as possible, and not divided between too many persons. I have thought that the most effectual plan would be to require the keeper of each prison to report to some committee appointed in each town, under severe penalty; within two hours after the commitment, the name of each person committed. This committee should, under like penalty, be required to visit the person committed in two hours after receiving notice; and immediately, at the charge of the State or county, furnish such clothing, &c., as is necessary to the comfort of the prisoner. Visits to and examinations of the prisoner, of his food, and room, should be also made weekly, and deficiencies supplied. The propriety of such prompt and efficient means is suggested, not less by humanity than by the principles of right. If, for public safety, and as an expiation of offence, society finds it necessary to confine a man, it imposes upon itself also the obligation of providing for his bodily comfort. It is true, society may and ought to remunerate herself for the expense by requiring the convict to labor; this is proper, not only to preserve the health of the prisoner, but that he may provide a fund for his own maintenance. With respect to the proceeds of the labor of the condemned person, I think the just course to be pursued would be this, to deduct from them the expense of the person's keeping, and apply the remainder to the support and education of his family. This will seem to be a strange measure; but I am satisfied it is the only just one. If one

has committed crime he ought to be punished. If his punishment causes expense to the State, he ought to labor to compensate. But the State has no right to punish his family, who are innocent; and while the public interest requires the imprisonment of the head of the family, his imprisonment ought to be so managed that a portion of the proceeds of his industry should be applied to the support of that family, who have been deprived of his industry. This should be done, or the State must maintain them.

I have briefly, under the second head, considered the religious instruction of the convict, in view of the question of his reformation as a citizen. He has a larger interest, individually, in the care of his soul. The very essence of the authority to punish him in this life, inculcates the stern necessity of keeping before his eyes, continually, that more awful judgment which awaits him beyond the grave. The mass of men have no right to turn the prisons of those whom their law and power have condemned, into dens of wickedness. If they shut out the light of day, they have no right to shut out the light of the gospel. The internal splendor of that faith and practice which adorn religion shall be permitted to break in upon the dungeon, which State policy imperatively demands shall be invested with physical darkness. I would therefore require the constant observance of religion, not less for the object of restoring a good citizen to society, than for the cause of the eternal safety of the individual.

I have here, without system, taken some general view of the matters intended to be considered by the convention. I cannot, however, close this letter without adverting to another phase of the subject, and properly embraced in the inquiry: I allude to the principle of colonizing convicts.

The evil, to which I have already alluded, of the stigma resting on a prisoner after his release, and which, I have supposed, stands in the way of his reformation, is one incident to the fact of his imprisonment in the midst of society. If he undergoes this imprisonment with emotions of contrition, his reflections assure him that he will go abroad into society, at the expiration of his term, with little confidence on the part of it in the sincerity of his repentance, and the suspicions of his fellow men guarding his steps. If he is kept without employment, true, his bodily powers cannot be engaged mischievously; but his mind, continually at work upon the manner of society towards him, becomes indifferent to impressions of good, and



matures schemes of revenge. If he labors, it is a labor without hope, and therefore a curse, not a blessing; wearing down the bodily machine, and leaving the mental powers shattered and idiotic. Much reflection has consequently convinced me that the only safe and effectual mode of reforming the criminal—out of violators of law, morals, and religion, to make good men and valuable citizens—is to adopt some plan by which they shall be kept together, isolated from the community, but so situated as to be able to carry on the business of agriculture, controlled by certain laws which may confine them to that position. I know how fully the subject of convict colonization has been discussed, and the extent of the prejudice against the system now; but the views I present are, so far as I know, new, and with this impression I ask for them a hearing.

It is objected in England that convict colonization tends to the injury of the settled region; that it fills the new country with a race of murderers and robbers, and with their descendants; that presently the very foundations of civilization will be broken up, and the principles of these outlaws be forced through every part, deranging its systems, and vitiating every constituent of good government, and every element of the security of person and property. This assertion is based on the evil of possessing criminals, and on the existence of vice, rather than upon any argument in favor of the converse of our proposition. The evil of crime we admit; the misfortune of having offenders to punish, we deplore: but they are here, and how best to dispose of them is the question. If it can be shown that fewer evils will result to society and to the convict by colonization than by imprisonment in the midst of society, then our position is proved. But certainly it is not disproved by using the objection above referred to, because any mode of imprisonment may lead to the same result. If one is imprisoned in the centre of society, when it is performed, he must be turned loose into that society, reformed under past and existing systems of purification, neither as a citizen nor as an individual; not benefited either in body or mind, but degraded in reputation, suspected by his fellow men, presumed capable of all crime, and full of malice and revenge towards his supposed oppressors. He is therefore as fully capable of spreading through the social system the elements of crime as if punished by any other plan; and to a palpably greater degree, because he is thrown back into the theatre of his offences. The cities which are the forced, and therefore the unnatural sources of the civili-

zation of men, are the places where temptations to crime live. Every time a convict is turned loose into these, his temptations are increased, and his reformation retarded. But in a state of convict colonization, where agriculture would be the chief pursuit, these tendencies to increasing crime, and the retardation of reformation would not exist. In the first place the enticements which lead to crime would be absent. The luxury of the city; the vain but unceasing toil after its elegancies; the contests of its style and fashion; the facility of supplying every want of a capricious mind, would all be wanting. The simplicity of an agricultural life; virtue would take deep root in the heart, and diffuse its blessings over the entire structure of society. Again, the severe judgment of public sentiment would not condemn the convict, and weigh down his efforts to obtain its confidence. Few would live in such a community but those sent there for offences. There would be no class so exclusive in the practice of the virtues, so far as the first is concerned, as to be authorized to maintain a tribunal where opinion should repunish the convict. There each man, with the recollection of his own errors fresh in his mind, would humble himself at the story of another's fault, and they would, collectively, endeavor, by lives of usefulness and virtue, to obscure the history of their offences. And again, the labor of the convict would be a labor with hope. Each person, thus situated, would feel that his exertions were not merely for the State, but for himself and his family. The great fault of existing systems of punishment is, that the State thinks of itself, never of the offender, as respects his own rights as a moral being, of his family, or of his future condition. This system would correct this, especially in the point suggested. The inducements to labor would be very great when the convict saw, at the end of the term of sentence, a property and a home ample for the wants of a family awaiting to reward his exertions, and found himself blessed by the public confidence which cheerfully rewarded his efforts at reformation. The colony thus settled by offenders would bear within itself the seeds of public and private virtues. As land exhausted by culture, by lying fallow a few years, recuperates itself, and becomes fertile, even through its idleness, so the mind of the convict, worn out and degraded from the excess of viciousness, would thus, resting under the influences I have named, become full of the essentials of life and healthfulness. Generation after generation would be continually improved, until, finally, the very history of the crimes of the original colonists would

be lost in the lustre displayed in their descendants. A great moral alchemy would be at work, and out of the materials, poisonous and deadly, when taken separate, a new agent be produced, by mixture, capable of influencing, beneficially, the entire sphere of political and social life. Sir George Simpson, in the narrative of his overland journey, furnishes some facts and ideas upon the condition of the Siberian exiles very applicable to our argument. "The dwelling in which we breakfasted to-day," says the traveler, "was that of a person sent to Siberia *against his will*. Finding that there was but one way of bettering his condition, he worked hard and behaved well. He had now a comfortably furnished house, and a well cultivated farm, while a stout wife, and plenty of servants bustled about the premises. His son had just arrived from St. Petersburg, to visit the exiled father, and had the pleasure of seeing him, amid all the comforts of life, reaping an abundant harvest, and with one hundred and forty persons in his pay!"

He adds: "In fact, for the reforming of the criminal, in addition to the punishment of the crime, Siberia is undoubtedly the best penitentiary in the world. When not bad enough for the mines, each exile is provided with an allotment of ground, a home, a horse, two cows, agricultural implements, and, for the first year, with provisions. For three years he pays no taxes whatever, and for the next ten only half the full amount. To bring fear as well as hope to operate in his favor, he clearly understand that his very slip will send him from his home and family to toil in the mines. Thus does the government bestow an almost paternal care on the less atrocious criminal."

Blackwood thus continues the subject: "We had some curiosity to know the condition of the exiles to Siberia from an intelligent eye witness. But he gave little more than a glance to a subject on which the public mind of England is at present engaged. In Russia, corporal punishment is much in use, but criminals are seldom put to death. They are marched off to Siberia for every kind of offence, from the highest political crime to petty larceny. The most heinous offenders are sent to the mines. Those guilty of minor delinquencies are settled in villages, or on farms, and those guilty of having opinions different from those of the government—statesmen, authors, and soldiers—are generally suffered to establish themselves in little knots, where they spread refinement through the country. The consequence is, 'that all grades

of society are decidedly more intelligent than the corresponding grades in any other part of the empire, and perhaps more so than in most parts of Europe.'

"Yet with this knowledge before the British government—for we must presume they had not overlooked the condition of the Russian exiles; and with the still more impressive knowledge of the growth of our Australian Colonies, and the improvement of the convicts; the new fangled and most costly plan is now to be adopted of *reforming* our criminals by keeping them at home! Thus we are to save our national expenditure by building huge penitentiaries, which will cost millions of money, and to secure society from depredation, by annually pouring from those prisons, as the time of their sentences expires, the whole crowd of villainy at once—making the very streets a place of danger, and filling the country with hungry crime.

"The only argument on the opposite side is, that the free settlers are offended by finding themselves in a population of convicts. But to this the obvious answer is, that the colonization of Australia was originally intended as a school of reform—that the convicts have been to a great extent reformed, which they never would have been at home—that the convicts were in the colony first, and that the settlers going there with their eyes open, have no reason to complain."

The influence of agriculture in producing these results is greater than that exercised by any other pursuit. No vocation has proved so powerful in civilizing men: none so effectually harmonizes the conflicting elements of the social system; produces more subordination among its members to political and moral restraints,—none tends more to render the manners gentle, or fills the mind with nobler sentiments of humanity. In this pursuit, nature presents herself unaffected with the vices of science and refinement. There industry is connected with an employment, never subject to the fluctuations of commerce, and therefore presenting a never failing resource for labor. Thus national wealth, private enterprise, and domestic happiness, grow up and flourish together. Upon a constitution worn and shattered by the pursuits of a city, we every day see the consequence of this mode of life. On the mind, depraved and vitiated, the effect will be the same; and the society which shall set the example of confining its criminals to a pursuit indicated by nature, and ever loved

by men in a state of innocence, will, out of crime, misery and want, create virtue, happiness and plenty. To society, distracted by the rude attacks of licentiousness, it will restore citizens, capable of the noblest public enterprises; to the convict it will give the pleasure of again being regarded as useful to the State; and to heaven, we trust, often, with God's sanction, a regenerated soul.

The manner of carrying out this scheme, it is not for me to dictate. A convention of the States might agree upon it, and the Congress of the Union may, from her waste land, supply the territory.

I regret that I do not feel myself capable of furnishing thoughts upon every branch of the inquiry suggested in the committee's invitation. I hope, most earnestly, that the matured judgments of the good and learned men who will meet you, will furnish the country with valuable suggestions on these interesting topics.

With great respect, I am,

Your obt't serv't,

BENJ. F. PORTER.

JOHN D. RUSS, M.D., *Corresponding Secretary*  
of the *New York Prison Association*, 15 Centre st., N. Y.

The following communication from the Hon. Levi Woodbury treats of an important matter which we are persuaded is too often neglected in the management of criminals; and which might, no doubt, be made a valuable element for their reformation.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., }  
3d September, 1847. }

DEAR SIR :

I have received from you a circular on the subject of a convention of those interested in Prison Discipline. Please to return to the committee, whose organ you are, my acknowledgments for their polite invitation to attend that convention. But official engagements forbid my acceptance of it. They also prevent me from submitting any written disquisition on the interesting matters referred to in the circular. But allow me to mention one topic, which has not usually received so much attention from such meetings as its importance seems to require. It is the instruction of prisoners on the particular dangers and difficulties which have betrayed most of them into crime.

These are likely to beset them again when liberated, and, unless better understood and better guarded against, to make them victims once more to their strong influences.

You will perceive, that I do not speak of instruction merely in reading, writing, and the other first rudiments of education—nor do I allude specially to teaching in morals and religion. These are of course primary duties whenever any attempt is made to assist in the reformation of the prisoner. But I wish to urge something more. I wish to see efforts made to bring home more to the bosoms and meditations of each—the peculiar perils, to which he is exposed, and increased information and means how he may be able to escape them. This kind of intelligence will interest him most deeply—and this will probably be most successful in saving him, when again surrounded by similar temptations.

To illustrate this idea by one or two suppositions—If avarice has led one class of the prisoners to the commission of forgery or larceny, let that class be carefully taught the follies as well as wickedness of a love of money pushed into such excesses, as well as the disgrace and disappointment, which usually attends on such means of acquiring wealth.

If anger or revenge has plunged another class into arsons and homicides—instruct the victims to such passions how to regulate them—no less than the injustice and wretchedness of such indulgences in them, and the wide spread ruin to all order and security in society which they introduce.

If drunkenness or lust has been the cause of still other crimes, as well as some of those already referred to—let special attention be directed to root out them—and let the special danger and cure of each be brought home to those who have been overcome by their syren songs. In short, I think, if instruction was thus made more discriminating and more closely adapted to what has already plunged different classes of them into crime and infamy, the prospect of reformation would be greatly brightened.

Now, the use of punishment, as generally inflicted, appears to be rather vengeance, or, at least, a mere example of suffering to deter others—than to unite with the last another signal benefit—the im-

provement of the offender. To secure this, and to enable him to go forth not only with better habits and health, and means for a future honest livelihood, which are all desirable—but with a better acquaintance as to the cause of his particular crimes—with better information how to avoid these errors hereafter, and thus doubly armed to resist them and conquer.

With my best wishes for the success of the efforts of the New York Prison Association,

I remain respectfully,  
Yours,

LEVI WOODBURY.

DR. JOHN D. RUSS, *Cor. Sec'y.*

The following letter from W. Penn Clark, of Iowa, is exceedingly interesting; shewing as it does, that even in that infant State the progress of civilization keeps equal pace with its progress among her elder sisters, and also as affording a detailed account of their prisons.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, }  
August 24, 1847. }

JOHN D. RUSS, M. D.,

*Cor. Sec. New-York Prison Association.*

Dear Sir:—Your letter addressed to the secretary of state of Iowa, dated July, 1847, announcing a "Convention of the Friends of Prison Discipline throughout the Union, to assemble in the city of New-York, on the first Monday of October next, for the purpose of examining the various subjects connected with their labor," and requesting a copy of the criminal laws of this State; has been handed to me by that officer, to answer. Agreeably to your request, I take pleasure in sending you, for the use of your Association, a copy of the Revised Statutes of Iowa, which contains the criminal code of the State; also, a copy of the laws enacted last winter, at the first session of the State Legislature. In the latter you will find a law relative to our penitentiary, which I believe has not yet been put in force; and also, a law providing for criminal returns, which was written by myself, and which, if its requirements are regarded by public officers, will hereafter furnish us with authentic and reliable criminal statistics. The object I had in view in preparing this law, was not only to furnish the information that is necessary to guide such associations as yours, in the discharge of the duties they have assumed, but to afford a data

from which to draw deductions as to the agency of common school instruction in diminishing crime. I send you, also, a copy of the address delivered at the first annual meeting of the "Iowa Anti-Capital Punishment and Prison Discipline Society," in January last, by Chief Justice Charles Mason. It is due to that gentleman, however, to state, that the address is not only so badly printed, but so full of gross errors, committed by the printers, that he has objected to its circulation; yet defective as it is, it will inform you of the high ground taken by the society on the questions to which it refers. If, before the package is sent off, I can gather up any other documents that I conceive will be useful to your Association, they will be included. The whole will be intrusted to Mr. E. Hull of Rochester, N. Y., who is now in this city, and who has kindly offered to take charge of them, and see them forwarded to you from Rochester. I hope they will reach you in time to be used at your proposed convention.

I have also endeavored to procure for you, copies of the journals of the territorial Legislature, in which are embraced the history of our penitentiary, but as none could be found except those in the state library, I have failed—I can only send you an abstract of the reports. The Iowa penitentiary is located at Fort Madison, on the Mississippi river, on ten acres of land donated by the citizens of that town, for that object. Its erection was commenced on the 9th of July, 1839, after the plan of the Connecticut state prison, at Weathersfield. The act providing for its erection, requires that it shall be of sufficient capacity to receive, secure and employ one hundred and thirty-six convicts. Estimated cost \$55,933. By November of that year, the basement story of the warden's house and guard room had been erected, the foundation of sixty cells commenced, and two excellent wells had been dug. In December, 1840, six of the cells were completed, and four nearly so. A committee of the Legislature, reported six convicts (there had been eleven, but five had escaped) in prison, who were represented as "in a good healthy condition, well clad, and suitably accommodated as regards boarding and lodging." And where do you suppose they were lodged? says the report: "They are lodged in the cellar, under the guard room of the penitentiary." "During the day they are moderately exercised in such employment as the director may order." In December, 1841, the director reports to the Legislature, "since my last report, but little has been done

towards completing the penitentiary. The warden's house and about one-half the main prison is now covered, which enables the warden to have all the convicts advantageously and securely employed." "Five convicts were received; two had been pardoned, one escaped, four were discharged by expiration of sentence, and four were then in confinement. The prisoners were employed at coopering and blacksmithing, and generally healthy. The report of December, 1842, shows that six convicts were received; four discharged by expiration of sentence; one pardoned; one taken out by writ of habeas corpus; two escaped; and four were in confinement. At this time, the penitentiary was in debt \$3,361.33, and scarcely anything doing towards the construction of the building. On the 26th of August, 1842, Edwin Guthrie was appointed warden. I have not been able to find his report of 1843, but in his report to the Legislature, at the May session, 1845, he says:

"That in the spring of 1843, he was induced, as well to preserve the work already commenced, as to secure the permanent economy of the prison, to carry up the walls of the main building throughout its whole extent, and roof it over, so as to complete a workshop where all the prisoners might be safely and profitably worked, and thereby obviate the general evils attendant on out door labor. \* \* \* This would make the main building 200 feet long by 44 feet in width, thirteen above the water table, or fifteen in all above ground, of which 44 of the west end would be occupied as a keeper's house; 56 of the middle, by the cells, blacksmith's shop, shoemaker's shop, and kitchen, leaving 100 feet of the east end for a cooper's shop. All of which was completed by the 1st of November, 1843. \* \* \* With this spacious shop and nine men already at my disposal—with every reasonable prospect of an increase—I was justified in the belief, that with proper tools, proper materials, and proper energy and care, I should be able to bring the expenditures within the earnings of the prison, and thus relieve the territory of a burdensome debt heretofore arising from this source. In this, however, I have been disappointed, and have to report an actual loss between Dec. 1st, 1843, and May 1st, 1845, a period of 17 months, of \$680.49. Various causes have contributed to bring about this deficiency. \* \* \* In addition to the causes already enumerated, as producing this balance against us, may be added an important one, a considerable reduction in the number of convicts. \* \* \* Not a conviction had been had within the

year, and the number is now reduced from nine to six. The territorial courts have now almost completed the spring term, and as far as I can learn, without a single conviction. The number is now six, and in a few days will be reduced by the discharge of one of the most productive hands, to five. Of this number one is the cook, whose light frame and shattered constitution renders him almost wholly useless for any other purpose. Another, a Winnebago Indian, whose total ignorance of the English language, or aversion, or inaptness to learn any mechanical labor, renders him almost useless, leaving but three absolutely for productive labor."

The Warden goes on to suggest that the institution be leased to some competent individual, and its management left to individual enterprise. With reference to the management of the prison, the discipline, punishment, &c., the report says:

"The mute system has been carried out as far as could well be, consistent with the labor engaged in, and the convicts have generally shown willingness to obey and conform to all the regulations of the prison. In the mode of punishment, the violent methods have been almost or wholly abandoned, and the more rational and humane one adopted, of rewarding merit by marks of approbation; and frequently half of Saturday afternoon has been given for the purpose of washing up and reading, at which time the bible, the lives of self-made men, of celebrated travellers, the Penny Magazine, and all other useful works, have been allowed them, which it is believed has awakened a spirit of emulation here, and had a tendency to soften the disposition and elevate the mind, and at the same time sends them into the world at the expiration of their term of service, better fitted and disposed to make good citizens. I have good reason to know, however, that this rule is not without its exceptions, and that some are strangers to the emotions of gratitude, or insensible to man's kindness or approbation. To such, the punishment resorted to, has been of a kind, irksome and mortifying in character, as best calculated to subdue a long settled perverseness of disposition.

"In their moral education, I have to report that each convict is provided with a bible, and although we have no settled clergyman, preaching by voluntary contribution is occasionally had, and all Sabbaths are devoted to bible reading and religious exercises. \* \* \*"

To secure health as far as may be, the cells are whitewashed fall and spring, and from the 1st of May to the 1st of September, once a month; and every thing inside the prison buildings which is calculated to engender sickness, is removed, and the whole interior carefully cleaned up.\* Notwithstanding this precaution, however, bilious diseases of the milder kind have prevailed to a considerable extent, so much so, that I found myself, during the last summer, unable to muster more than one or two hands able to labor: but as the cases generally yielded readily to the common medicines, a physician was deemed unnecessary, and seldom, if ever, called. During the five months next succeeding my last report, four convicts were received into the prison, making at one time, 13; of whom, two escaped, one committed suicide, three discharged by expiration of term of sentence, one pardoned, and six still remain in confinement."

The foregoing synopsis of the Warden's report affords you a general view of our criminal affairs during the period covered by that report, viz: 17 months prior to May 1st, 1845. It cannot but present the people of Iowa in a favorable light, for virtue and intelligence; and when the number and character of our population—from 75,000 to 80,000 souls, from all parts of the globe, with manners and customs as different and varying as can be imagined—are considered, scattered as it is, over a great extent of country, I doubt whether any community, however favored, can boast of less crime, in proportion to numbers. But I pass on. During the session to which the foregoing report was made, the Legislature appointed a joint committee to visit the Penitentiary, and report as to its condition and management, which committee reported at the session of 1845-6. That the report does not place the institution in so flattering a light as the former report, and coming from men less interested than the Warden, is entitled to full credence. The committee say:

"In the first place, your committee have to make not a very favorable report of the condition of the prison buildings for the safe keeping of the prisoners. For although there have been expended between \$44,000 and \$45,000 upon the penitentiary buildings, yet more than one-third of all the prisoners committed have made their escape, as the following abstract from the prison register will show." \* \* \* \* This abstract shows the total number committed

(from Feb. 24, 1840 to Sept., 1845,) to be 38; discharged, 12; escaped, 13; pardoned, 6; now remaining in the penitentiary, 7. "Now, your committee are of the opinion that the greater number of escapes may be fairly attributable to the want of good and sufficient buildings, well secured; and although, as before stated, there has been expended between \$44,000 and \$45,000, enough in all conscience, to have a good and substantial prison, yet so far as safe-keeping, good government and profitable employment of the prisoners are concerned, might as well not have been expended at all, for as you have already learned from the last annual report of the Warden, the walls of the main building have been carried up only 13 feet above the water tables, or a little more than one story high, with a temporary roof, part of which is made of long shingles or clapboards, in a very open manner; the balance or other part, is made of common inch plank, in a like open manner, which, in the opinion of your committee, presents strong temptations to prisoners of ordinary sagacity to attempt to make escapes. In fact, any prisoner of common cunning that could not get out of the prison, ought to be whipped out. \* \* \* \* The want of convenient buildings, in which to employ the convicts at any labor profitable to the Territory, makes it necessary to employ them in some out-door labor, which has been the practice to some considerable extent—some at one job and some at another. Some in the timber, and some on the river's bank—some in one street some in another, so that any number of desperate prisoners would require an equal number of well armed men to guard, and bring them safe back to the prison at night."

After an examination of the accounts of the warden, and some other matters, with reference to the moral and religious instruction of the convicts, the report says:

"The means, or rather the want of any means at all, for the moral, religious, or any other kind of instruction or improvement of the convicts, forms another item which your committee deem proper to notice here. So far as they can learn, there never has been any way provided, or system adopted, for the reformation or instruction of the convicts. It seems almost to have been forgotten by the authorities of Iowa, that the great object of the prison and prison discipline of other states in the nineteenth century, is to reform, soften, and make better, the unfortunate victims of bad passions and a hardened heart. For,

in our territory, he is consigned to a loathsome cell, or is associated with companions seven fold more the children of hell than himself, with no stimulants to virtue, he drags out miserably his time, in vice and debasing communications, when the small offender is turned loose upon the community an abandoned and accomplished villain. In view of such an evil result, your committee would recommend that your honorable body provide some means for the religious and moral instruction of the convicts, and thereby obtain some of the benefits for which penitentiaries are instituted in other states.

"And here, your committee deem it proper to notice another evil in the present organization of the penitentiary system (if system it can be called,) we mean the practice of sending discharged prisoners away, with nothing but their old prison clothes; creating the necessity of immediate crime, in order to hide their shame, and also obtain more honest employment, for there are but few who will harbor or give employment, to persons in tattered prison garments, let their intentions be ever so honest. Your committee would, therefore, recommend that some steps be taken, to furnish each prisoner, when discharged, with a comfortable suit of clothes, and the means to get where he can find honest employment."

You will concur with me in saying that the sentiments of this report, are just and humane, and highly honorable to its authors. In view of the newness of the territory, the state of its revenues, the prison debt and probable increase, and the want of any prison discipline or system, the committee close their report by recommending, "that the penitentiary be leased for the term of from five to ten years, under such regulations, as the legislature, in its wisdom, may direct, provided a lessee can be obtained who is able, capable, honest, and will comply with the conditions prescribed." At the session to which this report was made, John W. Cohick was appointed warden, in place of Guthrie; and in the ensuing spring, the suggestions of the committee were carried out, and the prison leased to the warden, the Territory paying him \$100 per annum. The general impression is, however, that he managed it badly; and in the spring of 1847, the prisoners had all been discharged or escaped, with the exception of one, an Indian. The first state Legislature, last winter, failed to appoint an agent under the law passed at that session, and the prison remains I believe in charge of the late lessee. The new law (a copy

of which I send you,) authorizes the issuing of state bonds, to the amount of \$20,000, drawing six and ten per cent, interest, for the purpose of carrying on the buildings, but nothing has been done under the law, and will not be, I presume, until after another session of the General Assembly, which will not occur until Dec. 1848, unless a special session should be called this winter. At the last session a committee was also appointed to visit and examine into the affairs of the Penitentiary, from which no report has yet been had.

Thus, sir, you have a brief history of our penitentiary, from which you will see that it can scarcely be said to exist, except in name, and that what we have of system, is very, imperfect. Of course, it cannot be expected that a new state, destitute of means, can perfect an institution of this kind in a day. Time is the great builder, (if he is, also represented as the great *leveller*,) and I am proud to believe, that ere many years have passed away, Iowa will have erected public institutions that will be an honor to her citizens, and worthy of this christian and enlightened age. Certain it is that the minds of the leading men of the state are awakened to this subject, and if they will but act together, and act promptly, whatever is done, may be done well and wisely. With the light thrown upon the subject of prisons and prison discipline, by the labor of such associations as yours, it is our own fault, if we remain in ignorance, and we alone are deserving of censure. I trust and believe, however, that when the work is resumed on our penitentiary, it will be superintended by someone who will construct it with a view, not only to the safe keeping and punishment of the unfortunate inmates, but to their comfort and reformation. To see that this is done, is within the province of the society to which I have the honor to belong, and at the annual meeting in January next, some steps will be taken on this subject. The foregoing facts, I fear, can be of little use to your association, in pursuing its investigations. Yet as the early history of the institution, they may become valuable in the future, when the documents from which they are gleaned may not be accessible to the enquirer: I deemed it advisable to embody them in one article, and send them to your association for preservation.

Another subject, mentioned in your "Call for a Convention" as a topic for discussion, is the "organization of county prisons." Iowa presents a wide field of operations under this head, where the "Iowa Society," aided by their friends abroad, may achieve much good. The



county jails that now exist are such as are common to all new counties. Generally, they are square log buildings, with from two to four half windows, placed from eight to ten feet above the floor; damp in summer, cold in winter, and dreary at all seasons. The windows are so elevated that, if open, the air that passes in never reaches the floor; and during the warm months are unfit for the confinement of swine, much less the occupancy of human beings. The jail of this county, however, is of brick; and although one part of it was occupied as the jailer's residence, the other is but little, if any, better than the log ones. Certain I am, no individual could survive a year's confinement in such a place. I am gratified to state, however, that most of the jails are tenantless, and, with the exception of those in the river counties, generally are so. There has been no person confined in the jail of this county (except a petty scamp, a few weeks last winter, who, I believe, was allowed to run away, in order to get rid of him) for the last three years. These temporary prisons, in a few years, however, will have to give way to more substantial edifices, better becoming the character and wealth of the community, which ought to be constructed on the most approved plan, having in view not merely economy, but convenience, comfort, and health. This is the field of labor in which the "Iowa Society" should, and I trust will, take the lead, and act a conspicuous part. But, whilst the members individually think and feel upon the subject, and have opinions of their own, they are so far beyond the reach of practical observation, and their notions are in so crude a state, that they are entirely dependent on the light and information afforded them by those who are veterans in the cause. The members are so scattered throughout the State, and meet so seldom as a society, that there is but little concentration in their efforts, and their influence is not felt as it should be. At the next annual meeting, this important subject will be brought to the attention of the society. As, unfortunately, we are not able to issue publications of our own, all that we can do for the present is to endeavor, through the public press, to infuse into the public mind correct sentiments on this subject, and supply ourselves with plans and models of such buildings, with which to supply the counties that are about to erect new prisons. By having committees in each county who would attend to this duty, and be willing to superintend to some degree the construction of the work, the erection of suitable and permanent prisons might be secured. It is to such associations as yours, sir, that we look for aid in this matter. Your opportunities of investigation are so great, and you are so ex-

clusively devoted to the subject, that we place entire reliance in your judgment, and receive your suggestions as commands. Encouraged and directed by your association, we shall feel impelled to take a decided stand, with the confidence that we have gone to work in the right way. Any thing that the New-York Association is willing to contribute towards this work, whether in the shape of models or reports, will be thankfully received, and may serve to give direction and shape to our labors.

The foregoing, with the documents alluded to, embraces all the information I can give you at this time on the subjects suggested in your "Call for a Convention," which is before me. I regret very much that this society cannot be represented in the proposed convention, and that you will have to accept this communication as our representative. I shall take pleasure, hereafter, in forwarding to your association all official documents pertaining to prisons and prison discipline in this State, and in advising you of our progress; and trust that you will advise us of the result of the deliberations of the proposed meeting.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

W. PENN CLARK,

Sec. Iowa Anti-Capital Pun. and Pris. Dis. Society.

The following communication from Mr. S. J. May, on the treatment of criminals, is indicative of the feelings of the man.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 1st, 1847.

DR. JOHN D RUSS.

Dear Sir,—Until within a few days I have expected that I shall be able to attend the meeting next Monday of "those interested in prison discipline," to which you were so kind as to invite me by your circular letter of April last. But my duties here require that I should deny myself that pleasure. In pursuance, therefore, of your closing request, I sit down to give you in writing some of my thoughts on this deeply interesting subject. They relate to the topics proposed by you for consideration, that are numbered 3, 9, 10, 11.

Whenever I approach the question, How ought we to treat the criminal? this admonition of St. Paul presses upon my heart: "If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such a one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." The prime object for which we should subject an offending fellow-

being (in prison or out) to discipline should be his restoration to moral health. If we proceed against him merely to *punish* him, our conduct will partake of the spirit of vengeance, and so be itself an offence against the law of Christ and the rights of humanity. Because he has been overtaken, detected in a fault, we are not to approach him as if he were, of course, a more depraved man than others (ourselves perhaps), whose faults have not come to light, or may be of a kind of which the law takes no cognizance, although they may be equally, or even more offensive, in the sight of God. In most instances, we, as members of society, owe to our criminal brethren all the assistance we can give them to reform, because they have been misled by the false education, corrupted by the vicious examples society has given them, if not forced into crime by the pressure of the unrighteous institutions which society upholds. Reformation, therefore, is the right of the criminal, and the first duty of those who take charge of him as an offender.

Now if reformation be the prime object of those who administer, and those who execute the laws, then, certainly, the treatment of criminals ought to be such, from the beginning, as shall tend to reform them.

The accused, whatever be the crime alleged (the highest or the lowest that is amenable to law), ought to be so regarded and treated that it will not be for his *advantage* to escape detection, if he be guilty; so that the only wish of his best friends will be, not to clear him from the accusation, whether it be true or false, but to ascertain whether he really be guilty or innocent of the crime charged upon him. O if criminals were treated as they ought to be, an acquittal to a guilty man would be a far greater misfortune than conviction and prison discipline. But is it so now? Is it so now? Go into our courts of justice, as they are called, and see with what eagerness the accused and his friends, aided by the ablest advocates they can command, strive after an acquittal; as if that were the highest good, greater than reformation; aye, and to obtain it, see how they will resort often to means at which common honesty would blush. But I may not now dwell upon this part of the treatment to which those accused of crime are subjected, though it be prior to, and no less important than, prison discipline.

There are undoubtedly crimes, the commission of which destroys the peace, and subverts the foundations of society. When a man shows a determination to commit such crimes, he may, he ought to be, restrained for the protection of others, and for his own good. We might here very properly inquire whether civil governments do not regard with too great severity some minor faults of men, and refuse to take cognizance of others that are much greater; whether the love of money (that root of all evil) has not had too much to do with the frame-work of society; whether the protection of property is not more cared for by our legislators than the protection of humanity. But we must confine ourselves to the specific of the Prison Discipline Society.

Undoubtedly, for the commission of certain crimes, and much more for the obvious determination to commit them, a man may be very properly subjected to constraint, to confinement, to prison. But this should be done for his own good, as well as for the protection of others. He should therefore be subjected to such discipline, such treatment only as shall be intended and adapted to remove the evil disposition from his heart; to reform him, and restore him to a free intercourse with his fellow-beings. You ask *for how long a time* he should be sentenced to such confinement? Obviously, it seems to me, until the evil disposition is removed from his heart; until his disqualification to go at large no longer exists; that is, until he is a reformed man. How long this may be, no human sagacity certainly can predetermine. I have therefore for many years been of the opinion that no *discretion* should be conferred on our judges in regard to the length of a convict's confinement; that no term of time should be affixed to any sentence of the court. The offender should be adjudged to undergo the duress and the discipline of the prison-house, not for weeks, months, or years, but until that end for which alone he should be put there is accomplished; that is, until reformation has evidently been effected. All attempts by our legislators and ministers of criminal jurisprudence to decide upon the degree of criminality in different offenders must be abortive, because only Omniscience is competent to do this. Even if human wisdom can ascertain the different quantities of evil flowing through society from the commission of different crimes, surely no legislators or judges can be wise enough to determine the comparative wickedness of those who have committed these crimes. The man who has been convicted only of a petty larceny may be found, when subjected to prison discipline, a much more incorrigible

offender than another who committed highway robbery, burglary or arson. And surely it would be doing great harm, both to society and to the criminals themselves, to let the worse man loose (all unreformed though he be) merely because the term of his sentence has expired, and to keep another, in obedience to the court, confined as a wicked man long after truth and justice demanded that he should be treated as one who has reformed.

I rejoice, sir, that your society proposes to consider this matter; and I hope, if I am right, that you will come to see with me, that one of the greatest improvements in the administration of our penal code would be to withhold from judges all discretion as to the *time*, for which convicts shall be confined; and let all sentences of our courts be in force, until reformation has evidently taken place. This procedure would, at first and ever after, hold up to the criminal, reformation as the great concern of coming years; and to those who have the care and discipline of criminals, their reformation would be presented as the best result to be effected by all they should do with them and for them. The pardoning power should never be exercised by any to whom it may be entrusted, but in favor of such as give evidence of repentance. To pardon those who are no better than they were when condemned to punishment, is to pervert the true end of penal laws; and to make what is called the administration of justice a farce.

Here we may be told, that the alteration I propose, would hold out inducements to the criminals to deceive, and expose keepers and managers of prisons to perpetual mistakes in their judgments of the characters of convicts.

But it appears to me, the first of these objections would not lie against the system I propose, in any cases more heavily than it does against that, which now obtains; and in some cases, the alteration I urge, would produce a salutary effect upon those, who now seem to think they have nothing to do but to serve out their allotted time in sullen submission. Under the present arrangement, those who are sentenced to confinement for a long term of years, have but one hope of abridging that term—the hope of convincing the directors of the discipline, to which they are subjected, that it has wrought its effect—that they are reformed men—that confinement is no longer needful for their good or the safety of the community—that if allowed to go,

they would sin no more. This is the hope which now incites a portion of the convicts to set about the amendment of their characters, or tempts them to put on false appearances of contrition; and this hope could no more harm, if the term of their confinement were not specified.

But there is another class of prisoners, who, if the change I propose should be made, would be brought to feel as they do not now, the necessity of reformation. I mean those who are sentenced for one, two or three years—i. e., for so short terms that it is not generally thought “worth while to interfere with the course of justice.” It is allowed by all who are conversant with prison discipline, that it is this class of convicts, who seem to be least affected by what they suffer. They have no hope of awakening special sympathy in their behalf. They know that no improvement of character will shorten the term of their imprisonment, and so that improvement is not an object of immediate interest to them. But if the convict who should be sentenced for larceny, should know, on entering the prison gates, that there would be no egress for him, any sooner than for the robber, the burglar, or the manslayer, until his reformation should be effected, he would have his thoughts from that moment called to reformation, as the one thing needful in order to his redemption from his present confinement, as well as from the future consequences of sin. It is not possible to believe, that this would be without effect in many cases.

And as to the objection that keepers and overseers would be liable to frequent mistakes in their judgments, I do not think it would be persisted in by persons, who have had much to do with the discipline of criminals, and are well qualified for the high office. The evidences of genuine reformation are too simple, and too obvious to be easily mistaken. Occurrences too are happening frequently in a penitentiary, that put to a severe test the apparent repentance of the convicts. If, however, now and then, one should deceive the most clear sighted guardians, he would be released as a reformed man; the great doctrine “that reformation is the one thing needful for the sinner, and the only thing demanded by offended justice,” would be honored; and the deceiver, unless he kept up his deception, (in which case he would not be known as a deceiver,) would ere long be returned to pay the penalty of hypocrisy, as well as some new crime.

Dear Sir—There was one other topic at least, one scarcely less important than the one I have considered, upon which I wished to write you, but I have unexpectedly extended my remarks to so great length that I cannot now write more.

I hope you will think proper to lay what I have written before your society, that I may know how the suggestions are received.

Very respectfully,

Yours,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

On the classification of crimes I may hereafter address to you a few of my thoughts.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The only interesting particular connected with the foreign correspondence of the Association during the past year, has been the receipt of a letter from Dr. Julius, accompanied by a full account of the transactions of the Penitentiary Congress which assembled at Brussels in the autumn of 1847. As these are printed in the French language and inaccessible to most persons, we have thought that we could not present a more valuable offering to the Legislature and our country than by translating and preparing the following abstract.

The second Penitentiary Congress met at Brussels on the 20th of September, 1847. It was composed of two hundred and sixty-five delegates, one hundred and ninety of whom were present, and assisted in its deliberations. Fifteen States were thus represented by some of the most distinguished statesmen, philanthropists, and civilians which it is the fortune of Europe to possess. Among those most extensively known for their connection with or interest in prisons, we would name Messrs. Beaumont and Christophe of France, Drs. Julius and Verentrapp of Germany, Col. Jebb, inspector of prisons in England, and Professor David, director of prisons in Denmark. Mr. Van Haenen, chief judge, (*a la cour de cassation*), and member of the Royal Society of Belgium, was appointed president; and Messrs. Jebb of England, Welcker of Germany, De Beaumont of France, and Den Tex of Holland, vice presidents.

The congress being thus organized, the president stated that the first business in order would be verbal reports, from the respective

members, on the state of penitentiary reform and penal institutions in their respective countries. A rapid review of the facts thus elicited will, it is believed, be not only interesting but instructive.

Dr. Julius, of Berlin, stated that before the meeting of the congress at Frankfort, government had decreed the construction of five prisons (*cellulaire*). Since September last, one had been commenced at Breslau, (Silesia,) capable of accommodating four hundred. A prison has also been constructed at Brieg, which is to serve as a model prison, or house of detention for those accused, and those condemned for short terms; another at Cologne. For the Grand Duchy of Baden, a prison (*cellulaire*) has been constructed, capable of accommodating four hundred prisoners. He then referred to two other German States, which have directed their attention to this subject, and sent commissioners to examine *cellulaire* prisons; I refer to the Grand Duchy of Hesse and the Electorate of Hesse. Col. Jebb stated that in England the number of separate prisons had considerably augmented during the year just passed, within which period forty had been constructed, capable of containing 5,500 prisoners. Twelve are in progress of construction, capable of containing 4,250 cells. Other prisons are projected; and within three or four years we shall have accommodations for the separate confinement of from ten to twelve thousand prisoners, numbering houses of detention and prisons. The opinion in our country is general at present, even among those who were formerly opposed to the system, that it is, in principle, the one which should be finally adopted. Government is disposed to abolish the system of transportation, *as it exists at present*. It will probably be replaced by separate confinement for a certain period, then by their reunion in certain places, and finally by forced emigration and mitigated transportation. We are at present constructing a prison at Portland, for the purpose of testing the principle of association after a period of separate confinement.

M. Moreau Christophe, said that since the last congress at Frankfort, France had made great progress. The government had presented to the Chamber of Peers the plan (*projet*) of a new law, adopting, almost entirely, the resolutions that we adopted at our first meeting at Frankfort. Thus the system of separate confinement for all classes of prisoners—for the detained, the accused, and the condemned; for every period of detention, from a day to imprisonment for life; for women as well as for men; and for children as well as

adults—is admitted as a fundamental principle in this proposed law. The only exception it has introduced in regard to children is, that in certain cases another system may be adopted. This is to accommodate it to a certain class of our young prisoners, such, for instance, as those inhabiting rural districts, where it may be desirable to substitute, for separate confinement, apprenticeship to a farmer. A special article is devoted to this system. All the rules and regulations for separate confinement, which were so distinctly defined at Frankfort, have been adopted. If this law, which has been received with much favor by the Chamber of Peers, is adopted, those condemned to hard labor, whether for short periods or for life, will undergo separate confinement. As it regards the salary, or product of their labor, this plan makes a difference. Those condemned to hard labor will only receive three-tenths; those condemned *à la reclusion* will receive four-tenths; and those condemned to imprisonment, simply, will receive five-tenths. There is also a difference in the rules of discipline of these classes, which are more or less severe according as they apply to the different conditions of the convicts. There have been some new prisons erected within the year; and France has now about twenty-five prisons on the separate plan, most of them erected by the departments. But since the proposed law was introduced into the Chambers, the departments manifest less zeal in establishing prisons on their own account, as hereafter it is proposed that the government should defray the expense of the construction of the prisons (*cellulaire*) of the departments. This new system appears rational, because imprisonment, whatever its duration, is a public penalty, and ought to be undergone at the expense of the public. If, therefore, during the past year, there have been fewer prisons constructed on the separate plan than in former years, it is not that the departments possess less confidence in the system than heretofore, but because they very naturally hesitate to do for themselves what the government seem disposed to do for them.

*Belgium*—M. Ducepetaux, (Inspector-General of Prisons, &c.) The great progress that Belgium has realized in prison discipline during the year, is that which is connected with the honor she received from this meeting of the penitentiary congress in her capital.

*Netherlands*—M. Suringar, (President of the society for ameliorating the condition of Prisoners;) Holland, has adopted entirely the penitentiary system, such as it was established at Frankfort. She

has made no exception; she has applied the separate system to all her prisoners; she has not even excluded females. But we have not stopped in Holland with the adoption of the separation. This new penitentiary system is founded on a new penal code. A separate prison, capable of containing 212 cells, is now in progress at Amsterdam, and will be completed in a year. Thus the field has been gloriously won in Holland. I rejoice at it; it is a gain for humanity.

*Luxembourg*—Mr. Janon, (Sec. Gen. of Grand Duchy.) I cannot report things done in my country; I can only tell you what appears to be the intention of government. They have decided that the separate system shall be introduced in all its details. Already a large sum for so small a country has been set apart for this purpose, and in 1848 the necessary buildings will be commenced.

*M. G. de Beaumont*—I would add to what my honorable friend M. Christophe has said in relation to France, that which is of more importance than the opinion of the government, great as it is. Public opinion now favors the separate system; the objections which were so strongly urged have ceased to produce much effect. There exists at present a general conviction that the separate system is the best. Without doubt there are some that are yet incredulous. The fear that insanity will result from protracted periods of confinement troubles many sincere and conscientious men, and the magistrates and lawyers fear that it will tend to an unfortunate uniformity of punishment which will extinguish the difference in degrees of punishment, and thus weaken the repressing influence which it possesses.

*Denmark*—M. David, (Prof. of the University and Director of Prisons at Copenhagen.) Last year at Frankfort I stated that our system was not yet established, so far as related to houses of force and correction, but that we had decided that all houses of detention or prisons for the accused and the condemned to short periods of imprisonment, ought to be constructed on the separate plan, but that I believed there had been but little progress made on account of our houses of detention being institutions belonging to the communes, but to my surprise almost every commune has voted the necessary funds to construct separate prisons, (*cellulaire*.) I am convinced that in three or four years there will not be a house of detention in Denmark that will not be on the separate system, for the larger prisons,

(*maison de force et correction*.) we have not yet entirely decided what plan to pursue. As yet the government propose for those condemned for life and long periods, that there shall be separation at night and labor in common during the day. For houses of correction, the government have adopted the cellular system. At present we are constructing a *maison de force* for 400 prisoners, and a house of correction for separate confinement for 320 prisoners.

*Sweden*—Mr. Netzel, (referendaire general a la cour de cassation.) The prisons in Sweden are divided into four kinds: 1st. Those destined for perpetual imprisonment. 2nd. Those destined for limited periods of imprisonment. 3d. Provincial prisons, and 4th "District prisons" (*prisons de arrondissements*.) For prisons of the first classes we have preserved the system of imprisonment in common, but under constant inspection both day and night with strict silence. We have ten new provincial prisons, of which five constructed within two years already contain the accused, the indicted, and those condemned to bread and water. These prisons contain 426 cells. The other five are in process of construction, three almost finished contain 246 cells, two that have been commenced this year will be soon finished, they will contain 169 cells.

There is besides a prison for the city of Stockholm containing 192 cells. When these prisons shall be all finished we shall have in Sweden 1033 cells. We need 2000 to satisfy the wants of the Provinces, and these will probably be completed in about six years. The prisons of arrondissements will contain about 1500 cells, and can be finished about the same time as the provincial prisons; as soon as they are completed and the reform in the penal code becomes a law, we shall commence to apply the cellular system to persons condemned for short periods. The prison (*d'arrondissement*) will be used for individuals condemned for two months and under, the provincial prisons for persons condemned for a term of from two months to two years. Longer sentences will be undergone in other prisons for which no reform has yet been proposed. As soon as the separate system shall have been sufficiently tested we hope to construct our prisons on the separate plan.

*Russia*—M. de Zebe (consieller de cour de l'empereur de Russie.) Up to the present moment, gentlemen, our prisons have not the penal character with prisons in other countries, they are rather places of detention where the accused and the indicted (*les prevenus*) are kept

until trial. Hereafter in accordance with the penal code of 1845 imprisonment will as in other countries become a mode of punishment. The emperor has felt the inconvenience of the present system, which is false in principle and injurious in its consequences. We have completely revised and transformed our penal code, commencing with the knout which has been abolished for two years. New prisons will be soon established, and imprisonment substituted for exile in Siberia. The emperor on his return from England appointed a special committee for the reform of prisons and ordered the construction of a model prison on the plan of that at Pentonville. A prison is to be built at St. Petersburg on the separate system capable of containing 520 prisoners. But as we have still great fears of the effect of separate confinement for protracted periods of punishment, we have believed it a duty to try the effect, 1st, of separate confinement without work; 2d, with work; 3d, separate confinement and work in common and silence; 4th, separate confinement and work in common with a privilege to talk. This system is applicable alike to men and women, for men from the age of 20 to 50 years, and the women from 18 to 40 years.

*Italy*—M. le Chevalier Peruzzi, of Florence. Many distinguished men in Italy who have been foremost in prison reform have been prevented from attending your deliberations and beg me to express their regrets. Unfortunately it thus happens that Italy is alone represented by me. Up to this moment only a part of Italy has engaged in prison reform, thus in Naples, Modena and Lombardy, the prisons are detestable. The central prison at Mantua, where they have attempted some reforms, is so badly ventilated that the prisoners soon fall victims to its vitiated air. In Piedmont two prisons for 500 prisoners have been constructed on the Auburn plan; and a prison for children (*des jeunes gens*). In the kingdom of the Pope no advance has been made. The Pope, however, is greatly interested in the subject and is about appointing a commission to take this matter in hand. In Tuscany the question has made great progress since a distinguished lawyer, Charles Peri, who has visited all the prisons in Europe, has put in practice the knowledge he thus acquired. He has been assisted in his labors by the director of the police, who is also favorable to reform. The commission appointed to revise the penal code are equally anxious for penitentiary reform; if then our country is not already sprinkled with prisons on the separate system, we have at

least prepared the ground, so that it may be speedily introduced. As in Tuscany we have four kinds of penalties, so we have four kinds of prisons, one a house of correction, a house of detention, a prison (*maison de force*) and a bagnio. The house of detention is intermediate between the house of correction and the maison de force or prison, which will be dispensed with under the new code. The house of correction of Florence is divided into two great sections—the penal and correctional. The penal prisons correspond to the correctional prisons in France inasmuch as they are occupied by those that are sentenced for from two months to one year; the correctional prisons are an anomaly in our legislation which I have no doubt will soon be abolished. The director general of the police now has the power of condemning any person to three years imprisonment in the house of correction, without accounting to any one. The condemned, however, has the right to appeal to the minister of justice. Our house of correction in Florence is divided into two departments, one of which is devoted to those who are under, and the other to those who are over eighteen. In the penal section there are rarely any confined under eighteen, because children under this age who have committed crime are placed by the police in the correctional department, thus avoiding a judgment which perhaps is the only good feature in the establishment. The prisoners in the other penitentiary establishments are divided into two other grand sections—the section for those imprisoned for the first time and the section for those who have been recommitted. The section for the recommitted is on the separate plan (*emprisonnement cellulaire continué*). The section of the first comers is on the Auburn plan, although this is not rigidly adhered to for this class, as our prison is so constructed as to adopt either the one or the other at will. We have only one prison for women, which is under the direction of the sisters of charity, and is divided into four parts, to correspond with the four prisons for the males. The union of these prisons under one roof is indispensable in a country where there are but six women that are criminals.

In all penitentiaries there are relapsed convicts subjected to continual solitary confinement; and others who are not. They are divided into nine classes according to the produce of their labor, each of these being distinguished by the amount of its daily gain. The ninth class earns nothing. The first makes three or four French sous, which the prisoners can, on certain days of the week, apply to

the purchase of a limited quantity of wine or cheese. The rest is added to the amount given the criminal at the time of his discharge.

Houses for the detention of the accused are scattered throughout Tuscany, consisting generally of old palaces in which it has not been possible to make the needful alterations. All detained persons are subjected to solitary confinement; but as to convicts who have to serve out a term of less than two months, they have maintained the associate system, except that they have been divided into classes according to their age, sex, and progress in crime.

In the establishments where solitary imprisonment exists, and even in houses for the accused, there is a committee of inspection, composed partly of priests and partly of laymen, whose duty is to visit the prison, distribute the supplies of the charitable, and report to government their condition.

*M. Ramon de la Sagra.*—I have to state a fact important in a humane point of view; it is the retrogradation of Spain in the noble cause of prison improvement. There are many among you who remember the first attempts made in Spain, in 1839 and 1840, for the improvement of the penitentiary system, and for the reformation of the penal code. This commenced by establishing a prison for juvenile delinquents, and devising the plan of a penitentiary. The Society has since been dissolved. The sad political events which have taken place in Spain—the more deplorable, since they in no wise contributed to the moral or physical improvement of the nation—have scattered the members of this society. Some have sought a voluntary exile; others, dissatisfied with their position, have abandoned it to enter upon a political career. What is still more grievous in the situation of Spain, is the decline of that moral movement which the Honorable M. de Beaumont has stated as being so active and efficacious in France.

*M. George Sumner*, of Boston, said that those who would read the report submitted by him to the Congress would see that, if the separate system had not made great progress during the past year in the United States, its antagonist system, that of Auburn, was greatly on the decline, and that several prisons constructed on that principle had greatly modified it. The discipline has been completely changed, and they have abandoned the plan of absolute silence, an instance of which may be seen in a new penitentiary, erected about two years since, in

the State of New-York. At Wethersfield is a prison in which free intercourse is not permitted between the prisoners, though perfect silence is not insisted upon. In the prison at Charlestown, near Boston, conversation is permitted, and the prisoners have even organized a debating society—sort of moral and political academy of the sciences.

There have been erected, in Pennsylvania, houses of detention with cells, and they are actively engaged in constructing others on the same principle.

Among his documents he had the 18th report of the Prison Inspectors of the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, and it fully confirmed the statements relative to the moral and physical effects of the separate system, they being of the most satisfactory character.

These reports, he said, deserve most implicit confidence, as they are drawn up by disinterested parties, who are not predisposed in favor of any system, and who are appointed by the Legislature inspectors of prisons, and who render an exact report of their condition. These reports show, also, that the number of relapsed convicts has considerably decreased for several years past.

Thus in 1842 there were 11 relapsed convicts of 142 condemned.

" 1843	" 10	" 156	"
" 1844	" 10	" 138	"
" 1845	" 9	" 143	"
" 1846	" 4	" 117	"

The report of the inspectors of the cellular prison of New Jersey is as satisfactory as that of Philadelphia. The good health and excellent moral discipline of the establishment are evident from the small number of cases of sickness and punishment. In 1846, there was but one death among 244 prisoners, and the receipts of their labor exceeded the expenses by more than \$450. He said, I would next draw the attention of the Congress to the report of the Prison Association of New York. This document is certainly the most important, in regard to prison discipline, which has been published in the United States, since the remarkable report which was the means of introducing the penal code of Mr. Livingston.

The Prison Association of New York is composed exclusively of conscientious and talented men, who, from their local position, must

be disposed to pronounce in favor of the Auburn system. Several of them have been members of the committee formed to re-organize the system of prison discipline in that city, since which, they have been appointed inspectors of that prison and are thus enabled to speak from knowledge and experience. They do not exactly say that the Pennsylvanian system is superior to that of Auburn, but they handle the latter rather roughly. A committee of inspectors appointed by this Association, for the purpose of comparing the cases of mental alienation in prisons on the Auburnian system, with those of all other prisons, express themselves as follows :—

" While making the inspection at Auburn, we were struck with the large number of cases of mental alienation which seemed to have entirely escaped the notice of the physician. A few only whose symptoms were more decided, were under treatment. The experience of the past year, as of all preceding years, and the facts noticed in all our prisons, tend to confirm us in the opinion already expressed, that cases of mental alienation are much more frequent in prisons on the system of Auburn, than one would suppose from reading their reports. Another case we have noticed of a *maniac* beaten so brutally that his death, which took place a few days after, may probably be attributed to this cruel treatment." And further—" Every attempt to isolate the prisoners from one another, by requiring perfect silence, is opposed to one of the strongest principles of our nature, and is in fact, impracticable. Experience has shown that the impossibility of being in subjection, and keeping perfect silence while in the society of our fellow-men, is such that the certain effect of requiring it, is to encourage hypocrisy and fraud, the very vices for which imprisonment is meant to be both preventive and cure; so that the period of confinement, so far from having the desired effect of producing obedience to the laws, gives an opportunity for the formation of schemes and devices for evading and violating them."

While passing lately through England, he noticed the remarkable progress that had been made during several years in the construction of county jails. The same difficulties had arisen there as in the United States, and he had learned from the president of the board of magistrates of the county of Surry, that prejudice had at last yielded to the power of facts, and prisons on the separate system were about

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to be erected at the expense of the county. He thought that the construction of one or more prisons on the separate system was not as important a fact as the change which has taken place in the United States in many enlightened minds. Public opinion has been shaken; the idea of the infallibility of the system of Auburn has been done away with, and the separate system is gaining ground every day.

*M. Le Baron de Hody*, of Belgium, reported that houses of detention were wanted in all parts of the country, two new central houses of correction, a new building for those condemned to hard labor, and a new prison for solitary confinement. Each of the houses of correction would require at least an outlay of 1,500,000 francs. As to new prisons, we have laid the foundations of one at Liege, which will contain 360 cells. The prison of Dinant, built on a cellular plan, will contain 48 cells. At Brussels, the foundations of a prison for females are being laid. In this building, owing to the nature of the ground, certain common apartments have been admitted, but communication between the prisoners will be prevented by partitions of iron. The government of Gand have just made a purchase of land for the erection of a prison of 500 cells. The want of funds has hitherto prevented this. I am convinced that the cellular system presents greater guarantees of safety to society in this important particular, that there is less liability to escape. If men, while in prison, are better fed than when out, it is because, when at home, they indulge in vices which exhaust the means of subsistence.

*The President* then submitted the question first in order in the programme, whether it was proper to extend the application of the separate system, wholly or with certain modifications or restrictions, to young delinquents?

The situation of the young in prison is one which always excites interest and sadness, but never horror, and with rare exceptions, they awaken pity and demand protection. It is either abandonment, the bad example set by wicked parents, the ignorance of early years, poverty or hunger, which lead children to those offences with which they are most often accused, falsehood, vagrancy, or sometimes theft. As for myself personally, the subject interests me in every point of view, and the more deeply, since the number of young delinquents in France increases yearly, while the charity which alone can diminish it, makes no progress, if it has not entirely ceased. The adoption

of a code of laws, apparently mild, and the subject of the amelioration of prisons, here induced the magistrates to acquit nearly all children as having acted without discretion. The result of this has been, that the number of young delinquents has increased from 300, as in 1846, to about 4000, as given in 1847. Several attempts at reform have been made in France during the last 20 years.

At first children were bound as apprentices, at the request of charitable persons. Afterwards, some philanthropists founded societies for the purpose of increasing the number of these apprenticeships: finally, houses of detention and refuge, and penitentiaries were built. By mismanagement, however, the objects of these institutions have been entirely defeated, inasmuch that for petty delinquencies, children have been subjected to the isolation of the cell. I prefer myself decidedly a work house, regulated like the one in Lyons, with the assistance of the chaplains. I ask of the congress to declare positively, 1st. That it disapproves of the system of discipline applied to juvenile delinquents: 2d. That it approves of and desires the organization of nurseries and farms for labor: 3d. That for each penitentiary for children, they will establish a committee to make apprenticeships.

*M. de Baumhauer* thought it necessary to make the distinction adopted by the Penal code of France and other nations, by which children not having reached their tenth, or with some their fourteenth year, are considered as acting without discretion.

*M. Beaumont* alluded to the nursery at Mettray. So efficacious is the system there adopted, that the children who leave it are sought after by the farmers in the neighborhood, in preference to those who have never entered it. The French method of combining the prison and the nursery is this: If a juvenile taken from his cell and placed at the farms, behaves improperly, tries to escape, or exhibits an unruly temper, he is sent back to prison, which he ought not to have left, and where he remains a suitable length of time to become tractable and subdued.

*M. Moreau Christophe* thought that imprisonment should be the rule for adult delinquents, but the exception for juveniles.

*M. Suringar* thought that the general rule should be to place juvenile delinquents in houses of correction and on farms, but that those of

them who are somewhat hardened in crime, should undergo two or three months confinement. It is an important subject, as the number of these children is on the increase. There are in Holland two establishments, one at Rotterdam, for the boys, and another at Amsterdam, for the girls. During the last four years, the number of boys has been doubled, and that of the girls has been quadrupled. He hoped that having returned to their homes, the Congress would endeavor in the 1st place, to obtain the establishment of farms for labor for children. In the 2d, of houses of refuge, similar to those of London, and in the 3d, try to extend the system of apprenticeships, by obtaining situations for children in the families of farmers or mechanics. He alluded to a work published by a German chief of police, consisting of a genealogical table of families of mendicants, brigands, burglars, and pickpockets, and thought such a work useful, not to dishonor the families, but to save them.

*M. Chassinat*, stated in reference to the diseases peculiar to young convicts when confined, that during the three years that promiscuous intercourse was permitted, there were two inflammatory for seven that were chronic. In close confinement there were two of the former for ten of the latter. When intercourse was permitted, two died of pulmonary phthisis for five who died of other diseases: in close confinement two died of consumption for three and a fraction. In the house of refuge at la Roquette the mortality was in the proportion of 126 to 1000, and in the nursery at Mettray it was only two per cent. During 1843-4 three farms and nurseries have been established at Clairvaux, Fontevault, Loos and Gaillon. The children are there taught all the different occupations of the farmer and the professional agriculturist. They have the same dress, eat the same food and are under the same discipline as their fellow captives who are at work in the shops at the different trades taught there. In the four farms above mentioned, the number sent to the hospital was 45 per cent, of the whole number, while in the work-shops it was 75 per cent. As to the mortality, the results are still more striking; while in the work-shops there were 66 deaths out of 1000 children, on the farms there were but two out of the same number. The farms at Mettray receive annually a large number of children from the house of refuge at la Roquette.

*M. Varrentrapp*, stated, that in one penitentiary in the state of New-York, where the prisoners had intercourse during the day, upon

the cholera breaking out, 103 persons from this class died in two months; while there was not one death among those confined to their cells. In the prison of La Roquette in 18 9, solitary confinement was resorted to in part of the house, and a dysentery appearing, there were 90 cases in one day among those unconfined, while among the others not a single case was noticed.

*M. Wickern*, divides houses of refuge into 3 classes: 1st those for children neglected and morally degraded either by the pernicious examples of parents or guardians or by poverty. 2d. Those for juvenile delinquents tried and convicted by some competent tribunal. 3d. Those for children of naturally corrupt morals and depraved dispositions, of whom examples are found in all classes of society. He is of opinion that it is better to have separate houses for boys and girls.

A letter from *M. d'Almeida*, of Portugal, stated, "The year 1833 was a period of great reformation for his country. The influence of philanthropy was forcibly felt. Finally in '39, he had the honor of calling the attention of the country and government to the vital question of the improvement of prison discipline, and to propose the establishment of a penitentiary to serve as a model and a trial of the system as a school for the keepers and officers destined to this service. After encountering considerable opposition, the idea was adopted, and the chambers are now occupied with a bill, the object of which is the total change of the penitential system, and which will undoubtedly become a law. Thus the principle of reform is started and the deliberations of this Congress will greatly influence its future development.

*M. le Chevalier Peruzzi*, of Florence, noticed the house of refuge of St. Louis, near Bordeaux. It consists of two departments, one for orphans, the other for juvenile delinquents. The treatment of those two classes differs in many respects. The orphans are better clothed and fed, and not as closely watched as the others. The general effect of this difference of treatment has been found to be good.

*M. le Chevalier Bertini*, alluded to the state of prison discipline in the kingdom of Sardinia. In '38, a house of correction for females was established a short distance south of Turin. The period of their confinement rarely exceeded two years. The delinquent is at first

placed in a separate cell for 30 or 40 days, in order to study her character and disposition. They work and sleep together, their occupations being those peculiar to the sex. They are divided into three classes according to the length of their term and their conduct in the house. The dormitories, work-shops and grounds for exercise for the 3 classes are separate. There are distinct rooms for females of the higher classes, placed there at the request of their families. The average number of delinquents is about 200. A penitentiary for juvenile delinquents under 18 years of age was opened in '45, for the most part on the separate system. They are confined during the night and work together in perfect silence. Most of the mechanical trades were taught there, and the prisoners are also occupied with agricultural pursuits. Three penitentiaries on the plan of the one at Auburn, New-York, and large enough to accommodate, each, 500 convicts, have just been built; one at Alexandria for Piedmont, one at Oneglia for the duchy of Genes and the county of Nice, and the third at Savoy for the duchy of that name. The former have been opened during the present year.

*M. Fabbe Laroqué*, in reference to the position of the chapel, thought it should be a distinct and separate building. That is a great improvement—a great advantage. It is proper that a prisoner should suffer, in order to feel the consequences of crime. But to relieve this suffering, there should be a separate place, where hope and consolation may be found—a sacred place, apart from the yards and corridors of the prison. The prisoners can be conducted to it with all the necessary precautions, and without communication between them. Thus an immense result will be obtained. There will be, on the one hand, a place of punishment and expiation—on the other, a place of relief and consolation.

The essential conditions to be observed in the construction of prisons are the following ;

**1st. Location.**—It is indispensable that the situation chosen for the erection of a prison should be dry, exposed, abundantly supplied with healthy water, and, as far as practicable, in an isolated position. The position should, however, be central, in order to facilitate the transport of provisions from the different points of the country. It is also necessary that it should be in the country, but near a city capable of furnishing material for forming a committee of inspection or a society of

visitors. If it is merely a house of detention, it should be, if possible, placed near the court house, and in all cases separated from the neighboring buildings, to prevent injurious or dangerous communication.

It is necessary that the extent of ground attached to the prison should be proportional to the size of the edifice and the yards for exercise which should surround it. It should be sufficient to admit of an extension of the buildings, and to carry out the wings with cells, in the case of an increase in the number of convicts. The cells and yards should be in the position most favorable to receive the rays of the sun, and be sheltered from the rains and the north wind.

2. The purpose for which the prison is intended will determine, in certain respects, its interior arrangement. If it is a prison for confinement, only prisoners of the same sex should be placed there, and in all cases the number of convicts should be a maximum of five or six hundred.

In a house of correction, wings or different sections can be set apart for the different classes of convicts, and in all cases, for men and women, whose occupations and superintendence should be entirely distinct. Whatever be the design of the prison, it is better that the number of cells should be a little larger than the of the ordinary population, so as not to be taken by surprise by any sudden increase.

3. The buildings should be arranged in such a manner as to facilitate the different operations, and prevent confusion. To effect this, the prison, properly so called, should be separated from the buildings intended for the keeper's lodges. The communication from without should be kept up, without, however, disturbing the preservation of order. To this end, the commissioners and purveyors should never come in contact or hold intercourse with the prisoners. That part of the prison particularly appropriated to the prisoners should be arranged so as to be able completely to separate the prisoners during the day, as well as the night; to procure for them the means of taking exercise in the open air; to enable them to occupy themselves properly; to receive instruction, and to assist in divine service, and in religious exercises without infringing the rule of separation; to facilitate superintendence, the distribution of food, and the frequent communications between the keepers and the prisoners.

4. In the interior arrangement of the edifice, the disposition of the galleries, stairways, &c., and in the choice of materials for construction, there must be taken into consideration the necessity of superintendence and oversight, in order that no obstacle may obstruct them.

5. In the disposition and interior arrangement of the cells, the following conditions should be observed :

(a.) The cells should be sufficiently large to enable the prisoners to take exercise and pursue their trades in them, and enjoy the room and air necessary for the preservation of their health.

(b.) They should be lighted, ventilated and warmed in a suitable manner.

(c.) Their construction should be such as to prevent all communication between the prisoners.

(d.) They should be provided with cots, basins or fixed bowls with faucets, easy chairs, and all the moveable furniture necessary for comfort; they should, however, have the means of communicating with the keepers in case of accident, or whenever their presence may be necessary.

(e.) They should, however, be subjected to a vigilant but silent superintendence.

6. In prisons for confinement, a certain number of cells should be set apart for the infirmary ; for punishments ; special professions ; new convicts, &c. The cells of the infirmary, devoted particularly to the sick, should be more roomy than the latter, and arranged in such a manner as to facilitate, both day and night, the services of the nurses.

The cells for punishment should be stronger than the others, and so arranged as to be darkened at pleasure. The dimensions of the cells for the exercise of certain trades should correspond to the purpose for which they are intended.

In fine, in prisons where the arrivals are frequent, it is necessary to set apart a certain number of cells, of smaller dimensions than others, where the new prisoners can be placed until they have been

visited by the physician. These cells in houses of detention can also be used for chance prisoners.

7. Whatever be the system adopted for the ventilation and warming of the cells, its result should be :

(a.) To furnish a sufficient quantity of fresh or warm air for each cell, without exposing the inmate to the inconvenience of draught.

(b.) To withdraw from each cell a quantity of vitiated air, proportional to the quantity of pure air introduced.

(c.) To carry on the ventilation and warming without increasing the facilities of communication between the inmates of adjacent cells, and carefully preserving the transmission of sound.

8. The yards or gardens should be arranged in such a manner that the prisoners may enjoy the advantage of exercise, the open air and the sun, without intercourse between themselves. Their superintendence should be vigilant, but not require the services of too many keepers.

9. The chapel should be arranged so that each prisoner can assist in the exercise of religion, seeing and hearing the officiating minister, and being seen by him. The chapel should in case of need serve as a school.

10. A certain number of parlor cells should be set apart for those of the prisoners who are not permitted to receive the visits of their friends in their own cells.

11. Whatever be the plan adopted, independent of local circumstances, each prison should contain : a room for baths, with a number of separate bathing rooms, proportional to the number of prisoners.

A kitchen with its appurtenances.

A certain number of stoves for combustible material, the day and night dresses of the prisoners, the raw material and the manufactured article, according to the purpose of the prison.

A meeting room for the committee of inspection.

From these proceedings it appears that the separate system of prison government has within the past few years received an astonishing impetus throughout all parts of Europe; that during 1847, fifty-two prisons for separate confinement were either completed or commenced in England. That twenty-five had been constructed in France, while the government of the Netherlands had adopted the entire system for that country; and other states were about to imitate her example. With such an accumulation of testimony before us in favor of the separate system, it behooves us to scrutinize with greater care the operations of our own system, and cautiously examine whether it is not susceptible of, and does not require some modification and amendment. So far as relates to houses of detention simply, the opinion of this committee is unanimously in favor of separate confinement. Although some diversity of opinion exists concerning convictions for short terms, still the opinion preponderates towards the same system for this class, while even for our own State Prisons it is suggested that important advantages might flow from a union of the two even, if we go no further. Thus, it is proposed, that on entering the prison, every convict should undergo a longer or shorter period of separate confinement in all cases, to enable the officers of the prison to form some fair estimate of his character, disposition and tendencies preparatory to classification based on such knowledge. The committee, however, do not feel prepared at this moment to recommend this or any other modification of the present system of prison government, but they hope in their next annual report to be able to present the result of their deliberations upon this subject, and to fortify their opinions by a plain statement of the arguments which have induced them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. RUSS,

*Cor. Sec. Prison Ass'n, New-York.*

In Executive Committee, March 3d, 1849. It was ordered that the foregoing report be adopted by this committee and signed by its officers for the last year, and be immediately transmitted to the Legislature by the corresponding secretary.

J. W. EDMONDS,

*Chairman Exec. Committee.*

THOMAS GALLAUDET,  
*Recording Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1847.

*The Prison Association of New-York in account current with Gorham A. Worth, Treasurer.*

1847.

Dr.

Dec. 31. To cash paid, appropriations to discharged convicts' committees :	
Agent of committee on discharged convicts, salary for one year, .....	\$365 00
Disbursements at the office, .....	614 83
Do to J. H. Keyser, .....	120 00
Rent of office one year, to 1st Nov., .....	175 00
Expenses to Albany, .....	69 19
Bills for stationery, fire insurance, .....	53 53
T. T. Bennet, clerk's wages, .....	132 00
	<hr/>
Cash paid appropriation to detention committee, by George E. Baker, agent, .....	176 62
Cash paid appropriation to Female Home: one year's rent, to 1st Nov. \$400 00	
Appropriations to pay debts, .....	221 00
	<hr/>
Cash paid appropriation for printing third report, paper, &c., .....	910 00
Cash paid appropriations to committees for visiting prisons, .....	207 18
Cash paid, appropriation to finance committee for salary and travelling expenses to Chas. Parker, .....	784 31
Dec. 31. To balance on hand to new account, .....	1 14
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4229 80</u>

1847.	CR.	
Dec. 22. By balance due association from old account,...		\$10 92
" 31. By subscriptions and donations received during the year,.....		4210 63
" 31. By amount received from finance committee,...		8 25
		<u>\$4229 80</u>
Dec. 31. By balance due Association from old account,...		\$1 14

The above account of the treasurer, has been examined, compared with vouchers, and found correct.

E. F. ARMSBY,  
ISRAEL RUSSELL,  
*Auditing Committee.*

*New-York, January 1, 1848.*

#### REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1847.

The Finance Committee present their third annual report to the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, by their treasurer's account herewith annexed, showing :

The balance on hand at last anniversary,.....	\$10 92
Amount of donations and receipts during year,.....	4210 63
Amount received from finance committee,.....	8 25
	<u>\$4229 80</u>
And the disbursements to be,.....	4228 66
Leaving a balance in the treasury of,.....	<u>\$1 14</u>

A list of the several donors with the amounts contributed, also accompanies this report.

To the reports of the different committees, the friends of the Association are respectfully referred for information, as to the progress making in the work of improvement and reform.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. F. ARMSBY,  
*Chairman.*

*New-York, January 1, 1848.*

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1848.

*Prison Association of New-York in account with William Chauncey, Treasurer.*

1849.	DR.	
Jan. 1. To cash paid sundry appropriations to discharged convict committee, viz:		
Isaac T. Hopper, salary in part,...	\$274 00	
T. T. Bennet, clerk's wages,.....	312 00	
Disbursements at the office,.....	436 26	
Rent of office, in part,.....	143 25	
J. Campbell, for paper,.....	29 00	
Burns & Baxov, for printing,.....	42 00	
	<u>\$1236 51</u>	
Paid fire insurance,.....	3 75	
Exp. anniversary last March, for room, &c.,.....	16 00	
Paid for advertising,.....	10 38	
Paid Bell & Gould, for stationery &c.	14 07	
Paid Tribune's account,.....	8 25	
Paid Leonard & Co.,.....	10 27	
	<u>62 72</u>	
Cash paid, disbursements for the Home, Mrs. Johnson's account, assistant matron,.....	103 56	
Cash paid to 1st Nov. last, rent of the Home,.....	383 50	
Appropriation to pay debts,.....	50 00	
	<u>537 06</u>	
Paid expenses committees visiting prisons,...	49 23	
Cash paid, appropriation to finance committee for salary and travelling expenses of Chas. Parker,.....	526 48	
Jan. 1. To Balance in treasury to new account,.....	170 14	
	<u>\$2582 14</u>	

1848.	CR.	
Jan. 1. By balance in treasury,.....		\$1 14
1849.		
Jan. 1. By amount of subscriptions and collections by C. Parker and others, during the year 1848,.....		2581 00
Per his monthly statement rendered:		
For January,.....	\$318 00	
February,.....	375 00	
March,.....	270 00	
April and May,.....	504 00	
June,.....	211 00	
July and August,.....	252 00	
Sept., October and November,.	290 00	
December,.....	318 00	
	<u>\$2538 00</u>	

\$2582 14

1849.		
Jan. 1. By balance in treasury from old account,.....		<u>\$170 14</u>

The above account of the treasurer has been examined, compared with vouchers, and found correct.

CYRUS CURTISS,  
ISRAEL RUSSELL,  
*Auditing Committee.*

*New-York, January 1, 1849.*

#### REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1848.

The Finance Committee, present: their fourth annual report to the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, together with the treasurer's account, showing:

The balance on hand at last anniversary,.....	\$1 14
Amount of donations and collections during the year, by Rev. C. Parker and others,.....	2581 00
	<u>\$2582 14</u>
And the disbursements to be,.....	2412 00
Leaving balance in treasury of,.....	<u>\$170 14</u>

A list of the donors with amounts contributed, also accompany this report.

Your committee regret being obliged to report a material falling off in amount of collections the past year; not owing to any diminution of interest in the object the Association is engaged in, but a comparative depression in business, which limits the means of many friendly to the cause, who withhold altogether their subscriptions, or give but in part their usual donations.

With the return of a season of prosperity your committee feel satisfied the collections will again amount to that of former years, and as the Association are persevering to effect reform and improvement, feel assured they will be sustained by the accustomed liberality of their friends, who have heretofore encouraged and cheered them on, in the good work they have before them.

CYRUS CURTISS,  
*Chairman Finance Committee.*

*New-York, January 1, 1849.*

APPENDIX.



1847-48

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DETENTIONS.

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*To the Prison Association of New-York:*

The Committee on Detentions beg leave respectfully to report, that for the past year the duties assigned to them by the Constitution have been performed by their agent in the most faithful manner. The prisons under their charge have been visited almost daily, the condition of those detained in them has been enquired into, abuses have been investigated and efforts made to remedy them. Some prisoners, unjustly detained after they were entitled to their discharge, have been released, for others a fair trial has been secured, young boys and girls have been rescued from the corruption of the worst communications, and all the prisoners under the care of the committee have been benefited by the maintenance of a constant observation of their treatment and a jealous regard for their rights.

But we should be unfaithful to our trust did we neglect to urge the necessity of a more adequate provision for the performance of the duties with which we are charged. It is not to be expected that your committee, composed of men engaged in active business from which they are unable to withdraw their time and attention, should attend personally to the duty of daily visitation of the prisons and of assisting those who are always to be found there needing and rightfully claiming assistance. The work is an immense one and must be ever renewed. Many plans for accomplishing it have been tried, but the uniform experience of all the members of this committee since the organization of the Association—and we think we may say the same thing of the Executive Committee—has established the fact that it can only be performed by an agent qualified for it and devoted to it. Such men, though they may be found, are not numerous, and they

must be paid for their time enough to render other avocations unnecessary.

During one year we had the benefit of the services of Mr. George E. Baker, who was constant in his attention to his duties, but as we were only able to offer him \$300 per annum, he gave up the situation so soon as another more adequate to his wants presented itself. Since that time, which was two years ago, we have had no salaried agent and but for the kindness of one of the officers of our Association, we should have been greatly embarrassed in the performance of our duties. Indeed for the last year, it has been owing to the energy and untiring benevolence of John D. Russ, M. D., Corresponding Secretary of this Association, that these duties have been performed at all. With other calls upon his time and sympathy he has still been willing to employ some part of every day in acting as the agent of this committee, and without material assistance and with no compensation, to do all he could for the prisoners, thus taking upon himself the work of the committee.

But this is not as it should be. We want more time and more varied services than can be asked for a volunteer agent. Not only must the prisons be visited constantly, their general condition ascertained, the health, comfort and rights of the prisoner cared for, but continual applications are to be made to the magistrates, friends are to be hunted up, prosecutors to be visited, counsel sometimes to be employed, and when young boys or girls are discharged on condition of their leaving the city, places are to be procured for them. This ought to be the daily care and would occupy the whole time of an agent. Let any one visit the Tombs only, and after he has satisfied himself of all the evils existing there, consider how long it will take one man to perform the duties that may rightfully be claimed at the hands of the public, towards removing those evils, and he will never demur to our request for means to employ an agent upon such terms as will allow him to devote his whole time to the Augean labor. We know that the treasury of the Association is severely taxed, we know that it is very hard to make the public feel their responsibility in the matter, and that already debts exist which have a prior claim on our funds, but we must still insist that the work of the Association in the department committed to our charge, cannot be done except by incurring an expense for the purposes we have indicated, and that if it is

to be done the money must be raised. We consider that 600 per annum will be sufficient for this purpose, and that less than that sum would not secure the services of a person qualified for the situation.

The houses of detention under the care of your committee are the eighteen station houses, the prisons at Essex market and at Jefferson market, the Tombs, Eldridge street jail, and the King's county prison. All but the last two are devoted to the keeping of criminals and persons suspected of crime. The station houses are more properly the places of rendezvous of the police officers, but attached to them are rooms for temporary confinement and for the accommodation of persons found in a state of destitution at night. All persons arrested by officers attached to the stations are first carried there and thence to the police offices at Jefferson market, Essex market, or at the Tombs, all of which are parts of the city prison. At these police offices they are subjected to a preliminary examination, and if the evidence is sufficiently strong they are committed. Generally, this examination takes place within twenty-four hours after the arrest, but in many cases the want of evidence on the part of the state, to establish what seems to be the guilt of the prisoner, induces the examining magistrate to detain him until further proof can be obtained. In this manner prisoners are sometimes kept many days in the prisons attached to the police offices. But if not discharged for want of evidence they are all finally committed to the Tombs.

The condition of the prison at Jefferson market is satisfactory. The cells are neat while not occupied by drunkards, and the rest of the prison is in as good order as the care of the keeper can ensure. Owing to a defect in the arrangement of the soil pipes they are frequently obstructed, and occasion a very impure air in the building. The remedy is a simple one. It is to make the pipes perpendicular instead of horizontal, and to carry them directly into the sewer. A kitchen and store room attached to the prison are under the care of one of the female convicts. The food is the same as that at the Tombs, and the bedding consists of two blankets and a straw mattress. Generally speaking, every thing is cleaner and in better order than at the Tombs.

The prison at Essex market suffers very much from the want of a sewer to carry off the contents of the soil pipes. At present their

only outlet is into a cess pool, which being only forty-five feet deep is soon filled. The prison is entirely too small for the six wards which crowd their criminals into it. It has only fourteen cells, while the average number of prisoners is thirty. Often it has been necessary to confine four prisoners in one cell, and sometimes as many as six. Of course it is impossible under such circumstances, to keep the place what a prison ought to be in respect to atmosphere, cleanliness, order or comfort. The bedding is sufficient but dirty, the prisoners are allowed to associate and converse without any attempt at separation, and the atmosphere of the place is corrupting at once to their morals and their health.

But from these minor houses of detention, streams are daily pouring into the Tombs. This is the grand reservoir of criminal justice, towards which the steps of the wrong doer are constantly tending. And never did gates close upon a gloomier scene. Very nearly all who are committed, whether at the other police offices or by the magistrates holding a police court in the same building, are collected here, where they find as companions others detained for trial, convicts, sentenced for different terms not exceeding sixty days, witnesses, refractory apprentices, applicants for admission to the alms house, and vagrants seeking a refuge in Blackwell's island. Whoever wishes to see in one mass the suspected, and the witnesses against them, the guilty, the poor, the diseased and the insane, may find them in these misnamed Halls of Justice. This mingling together of persons who require totally different kinds of treatment, in a building which admits a free communication through all its parts, is the cause of all the evils existing at the Tombs, and will be a deserved reproach to us until the system is changed. The great importance of the subject and the little impression which it seems to have made upon public opinion, must be the excuse of your committee for again urging it upon the attention and commending it to the reforming efforts of the Association.

Persons arrested upon suspicion of crime, and not convicted—are not even tried—are entitled to treatment very different from what might be thought proper for convicts: and certainly it is the greatest injustice to place one whom a mere accident has made a witness of crime, and whose testimony only is sought, upon the same footing with the diseased profligate or the noisy drunkard. Some require

discipline and punishment; and, to make them feel the wrong of which they have been guilty, they are made to sleep in small, badly ventilated cells, are fed upon coarse fare, and withdrawn from their industry; their families are left destitute, and themselves exposed to the most horrible communications in the form of blasphemy, ribaldry, obscenity, and narrations of crime, which form the subjects of social conversation by day, and make the night frightful as they are sent from one end of the prison to the other through the soil pipes. This is a punishment for the guilty—a process after which amendment is expected.

Now we ask what name is to be given to this treatment, when innocent witnesses are subjected to it, men or women, against whom no charge is made, but at whose hands the public asks the means of convicting the criminal? The community has no right to place any intelligent human being in such a situation. If testimony cannot be secured without confining witnesses in a charnel house, a grave of purity, decency, and virtue, let the testimony be lost; and if persons suspected of crime cannot be kept without being subjected to such a process as this, it were better that they should not be arrested at all. No probable good will justify a certain wrong; and as long as those detained for trial are in the view of the law, as many of them prove to be, in fact, innocent, no prospect of advantage, no expected security gives us the right to treat them as they are treated in our houses of detention. The responsibility of doing so is a heavy one, but it is not upon the keepers nor the magistrates alone. It is on every man and woman who can bring any influence to bear upon our State Legislature or Common Council.

To remove the evils we have referred to, offers no insurmountable difficulty, if there were only the will; for it is not a question of necessary evil which we have to treat, but of a proper application of means within our power to objects conceded to be desirable.

In the first place, as to witnesses, the moral right to imprison them is very questionable. Their testimony may be required, and it is their duty to give it when called on; but until they refuse to give it, they are entitled to their liberty. The law provides that witnesses not residing in the city may be examined *de bene esse* and discharged. The question arises, therefore, only in relation to our own citizens, and as

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to them, the statute gives the magistrate the power, "if he is satisfied by due proof, that there is reason to believe" that they will not appear at the trial, to require "their recognizances, with such sureties as he shall deem meet," or to commit them. But the law has no right to presume that a man will not do his duty before he has refused to do it. The true presumption is the other way; and it is unjust to make a man suffer upon a belief that otherwise he will not do what he ought. But no such consideration is necessary. It is as easy to examine one of our own citizens de bene esse as any other person; and if there is reason to suppose that he will not be forthcoming at the trial, this course ought to be adopted, and a legislative enactment should make it obligatory upon the district attorney.

But if the law is not changed in this manner, it ought at least to provide that witnesses should be comfortably maintained while in confinement; that they should be protected from the company and communications of other prisoners; that work should be provided for them, and that they should have, while in confinement, a per diem allowance sufficient to compensate them for their privations. The United States pursue, in this respect, a more liberal policy than our own State. They allow witnesses, while confined, a dollar and a quarter a day, which is generally sufficient to prevent those depending on them from suffering from their loss of labor.

Their separation might be readily effected. The common Council have this last year added four spacious rooms to the female prison, in any one of which witnesses of that sex may be confined without exposure to the companionship of the other prisoners. In the male prison there is room in that part now occupied by the Sixth Ward police, where apartments might be fitted up at a safe distance from the other inmates. Very little exertion would be necessary to supply the female witnesses with work which would enable them to earn something; and, though this cannot always be done in case of male witnesses, yet arrangements are perfectly feasible by which they might in many instances be allowed to receive the work they are usually employed on.

In the next place, the separation of young persons from the other prisoners may easily be effected. Two rooms have been provided by the common council for their accommodation, which are large enough, conveniently situated and separated from the rest of the prison. They

adjoin the matron's room on the east side of the building. It is said, by way of apology for their not being used, that there is not a sufficient number of keepers to allow a separate one for these two cells, but the ease with which one might be obtained, leaves the appointing power no excuse for the omission. When it is remembered that these young people are either disobedient apprentices, or are detained for trial, and perhaps are innocent, or are waiting to be sent to the alms house, it seems wonderful that provision for them has been so long neglected.

During the year ending on the first of November, 1848, there were 297 paupers committed to the Tombs in order to be sent to the alms house, and 1885 vagrants. These persons are thrown in with the other prisoners, no separation but that of sexes being attempted. It is true that they do not remain there long. But it is not the proper place for them, even for a short time. Humanity requires that some other receptacle should be provided for them.

The convicts proper, confined in the Tombs, are either persons arrested for intoxication and sentenced for a term not exceeding five days, or persons found guilty of misdemeanors and sentenced for a period not exceeding sixty days. The five day prisoners occupy both in the male and the female prison, cells on the ground floor; and in the male prison, there are sometimes as many as six in a cell. Of course, the cells are comparatively large, but when we consider that the prisoners are put in while in gross intoxication, either dead drunk and accumulating every variety of filth, or if not, then violent and quarrelsome, we may imagine what a scene of horror and wretchedness each of these cells must exhibit. Disgusting as is the prisoners own degradation, we feel bound to think that it does not more violate decency and justice than does the public apathy that consigns him to such apartments, and leaves him to such companionship. It may be perfectly true, as the keepers say, that if these cells were cleaned they would be foul again after the next comers had occupied them an hour; but is it not our duty to place the drunkard, of whom we assume the care in a situation which will awaken any spark of self respect that may still remain, instead of checking the possible return of manly strength by the fellowship of degradation, violence and filth? The difficulty lies in the inadequacy of accommodation. Until the cells are so multiplied that every drunkard may be placed

in separate confinement in a cell, which it shall be his duty to keep clean, we can hope for no good effects from sentencing him to the city prison.

In this connection, it gives us pleasure to allude to the efforts of the present keeper, William Edmonds, Esq., towards reclaiming these unhappy beings. Instead of being allowed to pass the period of their confinement in idleness as formerly, they have been, during a portion of the past year, obliged to labor at picking oakum, an occupation, which while it gently occupies their minds, at the same time makes their confinement more of a punishment. We hope that the good effects of this first attempt to introduce labor into the prison may awaken those who have the power to the importance of making it a prominent feature of discipline for the future. There is plenty of room in the prison yard for sheds, in which the convicted prisoners might be employed in various kinds of work without creating too much noise, or interfering with the good order of the place. As a punishment, and as an improvement of their bodily health, this plan would operate advantageously, nor should we have as now such constant recommitments for intoxication, if the sobered drunkard were discharged with a body strengthened and nerves calmed by labor, and a certainty that a repetition of his offence would be visited with hard work without wages.

Mr. Edmonds continues his efforts in this quarter after the labors of the week are over, and every Sunday afternoon an address on Temperance is made to the prisoners, and the pledge is offered to such as are willing to sign it. There never was a more discouraging field, and we sincerely hope that he occasionally enjoys the reward of seeing a fellow creature saved from this deep degradation by his instrumentality.

The sixty-day convicts are not obliged to labor, but are permitted to pass their time as they please, receiving and communicating all the evil which their experience has accumulated. This is all wrong. We are aware that these prisoners are generally of what is esteemed a more respectable class, such as gamblers, or persons found guilty of fraudulent pretences, or of assault and battery. But even to them labor would be a merciful punishment. It would aid in restoring their moral tone and would preserve them from evil commu-

nications. Moreover it may be doubted whether society gains any thing from this regard to convicted respectability. The man who violates the laws forfeits for the time being all right to this title, and he would be likely to leave prison a much more respectable man, if while in it, he were made to feel that superior advantages did not shield him from the uniform punishment of misconduct. The effect too upon others is unfavorable if they perceive that an elevated position in society relieves the convict from a punishment which the friendless are obliged to suffer. If they believe that it is not more criminal for a beggar to get drunk than for a *gentleman* to keep a gaming table, or for any one when not drunk to defraud or assault his neighbor, they must feel that there is injustice in the administration of the law in the scene before them; but if they measure the enormity of the offence by the severity of the punishment, they will look with sympathy upon the more favored criminal and learn to respect the privileged crime.

We insist, however, that these prisoners ought not to be allowed free intercourse with the others. The difficulty of restraining persons merely detained for trial does not apply here. These are convicts, and are placed in confinement for punishment, and if they are restricted to their cells their rights are not infringed. For their own sake, and for the sake of others, this should be done. They are not likely to learn any good from the intercourse now permitted, and they are not proper teachers of those who are only detained for trial, and are therefore to be treated as innocent. We regret to say that no attempt at this classification has been made.

Prisoners fully committed for trial constitute about one-quarter, while those committed for examination, on which they are afterwards discharged, make about one-tenth of the population of the Tombs. With regard to these, we hear it said that, being in the eye of the law innocent, they cannot properly be treated with that severity which may be justifiable in the case of convicts, and that to confine them to their cells might be to anticipate the severest sentence upon their ascertained guilt. We admit the full force of this plea, and sympathize in the regard for the rights of the prisoner which it manifests. But we say that it is erroneous in assuming that the greatest wrong is done to the prisoner, on the supposition of his innocence, by confining him in a cell. His most valuable rights are freedom from temptation, purity of thought, free action for his moral nature.

The greatest injustice is not the incarceration of the body, but the degradation of the mind, the crippling of the resolution, the effacing of pure thoughts and high purposes. When we lock the prisoner up, we leave him free to himself, and to the ever-present influence of God; and if he suffer from *ennui* and the want of social intercourse, he is, at the same time, secured in the privileges of reflection and self-communion. Nor need he be confined to these alone. Books would always be at his command, if he desired them; and if he could not use them, his solitude would be occasionally interrupted by the visits of the agent of this association, and by others charitably disposed. But when we open the doors of the cell, break down every barrier which should separate him from impurity, blasphemy, and wrong, and force him into their presence, contact, conversation, companionship, then indeed we deal harshly with him, then we put fetters on him, restrain his freedom, darken the light of heaven to him, and anticipate the final judgment of sin. No human being, after an imprisonment of an average length in the Tombs, can leave its society without bringing with him stains upon his soul, compared with which lonely hours and a narrow cell would have been blessings. Your committee express it as their most serious conviction, that the prisoners at the Tombs, waiting trial, should be strictly confined to their cells, except at such times as they may be permitted to exercise themselves in the corridors or in the yard, a few at a time, and on condition of entering into no conversation except with the keeper.

We are aware that this plan would not, at present, secure entire isolation; as, in the crowded state of the prison, it is necessary to place more than one prisoner in each cell. On the last examination that the Committee on Inspection made, they found that in every cell there were two prisoners, and in some more than that number. This evil may be remedied by providing other accommodations for vagrants, for applicants for admission to the Alms-house, and for the insane, by bringing into use the cells now not occupied, or, if necessary, by an addition to the building. But even at present a great deal might be done by confining in cells together prisoners charged with offences of the same degree, so that the novice in crime might not be lodged with the hardened offender. This, if it did not ensure solitude, would remove the danger of a promiscuous intercourse, and, by withdrawing from the criminal the support of a crowd, would deprive him of his hardihood.

The moral evils growing out of the freedom of communication allowed to the prisoners had, to the eyes of your committee, appeared so *gigantic*, that they have left themselves little space to allude to others.

We earnestly support the recommendation of Dr. Russ, that warm baths should be introduced, and that the drunkard, after having been washed, should be clothed in a clean dress. In this way, and by compelling them to cleanse their old clothes before resuming them, we believe that the miserable beings, who enter in filth and rags, may be awakened to a sense of cleanliness and comfort.

The library is in a most wretched state, and its existence seems hardly to be known among the prisoners. It contains but few works of general interest. The books are mostly Bibles and Testaments. Of these there are about fifty, but they bear no evidence of having been read. If persons interested in this reform would, out of their superfluity, contribute a few volumes of an instructive and entertaining character, and if the keepers would put them into the hands of those to whom they might be useful, much more would be done to redeem the hours of the prisoners from the poisonous influences of their companions.

The cells are swept every day, and the occupants have the liberty of whitewashing them whenever they choose; but it is not compulsory on them, and they seldom do it. The bedding is sufficient in quantity, but not clean. The small apertures in the doors are insufficient for ventilation at night. The structure of the building is radically bad, and no effort seems to be made to raise the standard of physical comfort among the prisoners, or to inspire them with self-respect.

The food is of a fair quality, and probably quite as good as the majority of the prisoners are accustomed to. They have two meals a day, one consisting of bread and coffee at about 9 A.M.; the other about 3 P.M., consisting of boiled beef, bread and soup, and on alternate days of mush and molasses.

The health of the prisoners does not seem to suffer from confinement. During the past year the medical department has been well attended to, and much credit is due to Dr. Covei, the physician, for

the good arrangement of the hospital with the limited facilities afforded him, as well as for his zeal and fidelity in the discharge of his general duties.

Religious services are performed in both departments of the prison. In the male prison R. N. Havens, Esq., one of the Association, is in the habit of conducting religious worship in the morning of every Sunday, and in the female department in the afternoon. The instruction to the women in the morning, which has been for a long time the care of some ladies of most active benevolence, is continued with many encouraging results. In the religious exercises the prisoners generally are allowed to join, and attention and good order are almost uniformly maintained.

Your Committee would be unjust should they, in closing this notice of the Tombs, omit an expression of their confidence in the keeper, Mr. Edmonds, and of the high sense they entertain of his intelligence, energy, and fidelity. This officer has an immense influence over the welfare of those intrusted to his custody; and as Mr. Edmonds seems anxious to improve the condition of the prison, your Committee hope that the alterations they have pointed out may be urged on during his administration.

The Debtors' Jail, in Eldridge-street, remains what it has been described in former reports of this Committee. It is as badly suited for the purpose to which it is appropriated as any building which could easily be found. It may have answered for a watch-house, for which it was formerly used, but its suitability for that purpose is no recommendation of it as a place of confinement for debtors. The cells are dark, badly ventilated, and, according to the accounts of the prisoners, are infested with vermin. They are, however, clean as far as white-wash can make them so, and the bedding is washed once in three months. Every nuisance which was described in the first report of this Committee remains. The food is the same as that used at the city prison, and instead of being prepared in the house, where there is ample means of cooking it, it is brought from the Tombs. The debtors complain most bitterly of its wretched quality, and we are told that they eat very little of it. But whether he uses the prison fare or purchases other, the debtor must eat it from his knees or his bed. If he wishes to wash, he is obliged to do so over a soil-pipe;

no books offer a means of relief from ennui; no labor enables him to divert his thoughts from himself; and when, after a miserable day, he seeks forgetfulness in sleep, he lies down upon a wretched bed, in a close and narrow cell. The law's delays hold out no certain period to his confinement, and however superior in character, he has many reasons to envy the criminal who, after two, three, or four months, will have expiated his more venial offence, and be free. Over the poor debtor month after month may roll, and months of uncertainty may still succeed without any hope of release, or of increased comfort in his situation.

Your Committee have, in the preceding remarks, sought to bring to the notice of the Association for the fourth time the evils of the houses of detention under their charge. That some improvement has been made in their condition since the organization of this Association, is the ground of hope that much greater advances may be made. The work is important, involving the welfare of thousands, and even under more discouraging circumstances should be prosecuted with patient energy and faith in the justice of the community. The time will certainly come when the public will awake to a sense of their duty to criminals, and to others who are unfortunately affected by the administration of criminal law. The abuses of the system are old, and custom has rendered the public conscience callous; but we are working in the cause of justice and mercy, and the ultimate accomplishing of our object is only a question of time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

William C. Russel,  
For the Committee.

#### REPORT OF THE KEEPER OF THE NEW-YORK CITY PRISON.

*City Prison, New-York, Dec. 9, 1848.*

Sir—In obedience to your directions, I have the honor of presenting you with the number of commitments made in this establishment, for one year, from November 1, 1847, to November 1, 1848, together

with the charges made against each ; and also the number of persons remaining in custody at the latter date.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. EDMONDS, *Keeper.*

*Fully Committed.*

For intoxication,.....	4,280	For attempt burglary,.....	7
Petit larceny,.....	1,653	Attempt petit larceny,.....	7
Vagrancy,.....	1,629	Disorderly apprentice,.....	9
Assault and battery,.....	1,114	Murder,.....	5
Disorderly conduct,.....	583	Embezzlement,.....	5
Grand larceny,.....	257	Illegal voting,.....	4
Burglary,.....	77	Habitual drunkenness,.....	4
Misdemeanor,.....	70	Attempt rape,.....	4
Insanity,.....	161	Attempt grand larceny,.....	3
Abandonment,.....	32	Manlaughter,.....	3
False pretences,.....	31	Rape,.....	3
Bestardy,.....	27	Body snatching,.....	2
Robbery,.....	26	Incest,.....	2
Witness,.....	17	Felony,.....	1
Riot,.....	15	Accessory to felony,.....	1
Disorderly house,.....	14	Infanticide,.....	1
Insurrection,.....	12	Sodomy,.....	1
Receiving stolen goods,.....	12	Poisoning,.....	1
Bigamy,.....	11	Receiving stolen goods,.....	1
Arson,.....	10	Perjury,.....	1
Forgery,.....	19	Attempt sodomy,.....	1
A. and B., with intent to kill,.....	9		
Attempt infanticide,.....	1		
Arson,.....	1		
			9,935

*For Examination.*

For intoxication,.....	596	For disorderly house,.....	7
Disorderly conduct,.....	349	Sickness,.....	7
Petit larceny,.....	336	Embezzlement,.....	6
For committing A. H.,.....	297	Robbery,.....	5
Vagrancy,.....	226	Attempt larceny,.....	5
Grand larceny,.....	198	Murder,.....	4
Larceny,.....	97	Arson,.....	4
Insanity,.....	84	Receiving stolen goods,.....	4
Assault and battery,.....	72	Accessory to felony,.....	3
Offence not specified,.....	65	Perjury,.....	3
Witness,.....	49	Concealed with intent,.....	2
Misdemeanor,.....	24	Prostitution,.....	2
Forgery,.....	22	Conspiracy,.....	2
Burglary,.....	19	Attempt arson,.....	2
Fugitive from justice,.....	19	“ burglary,.....	2
False pretences,.....	18	“ robbery,.....	2
A. and B. with intent to kill,.....	16	Riot,.....	1
Bestardy,.....	15	Bigamy,.....	1
Abandonment,.....	14	Suspicious person,.....	1
Habitual drunkenness,.....	13	Fraud,.....	1
Descriptions,.....	12		
Felony,.....	11	Total number committed for ex'n,.....	2,610
Fully committed,.....			9,935
United States prisoners,.....			29

Total of commitments from Nov. 1st, '47, to Nov. 1st, '48,..... 13,584

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

To the Executive Committee :

The committee on Discharged Convicts have much satisfaction in submitting a brief account of their labors since last report. They have had regular meetings once a month, and although they have not accomplished all they could desire, they have done much to alleviate the condition of the objects of their care.

Already has this Association been instrumental in awakening a general interest on the subject of prison discipline, and the condition of the discharged convict. He emerges from the prison a stranger in the world, indeed his condition is much worse than that of a stranger—he comes with the character of a felon, and besides he is mostly debilitated in body and mind—if he meets with his former friends, he is reminded of his crime and cast off with disdain—he carries with him a consciousness of his transgressions, and is depressed and disheartened by the repulsive spirit that ever assails him ; and—let his intentions of amendment be ever so sincere and firm, he sees no door open to escape—he thinks that every man he meets knows that he is a discharged convict, and he instinctively shrinks from public notice, and there cannot be a doubt that many have again plunged into crime, driven by hopeless despair. But if, upon his discharge, he calls upon us with a certificate of good conduct while in prison, and gives promise of a desire to reform, we render him such assistance as his necessities may seem to require and the limited state of our funds may admit—we furnish him with accommodations till employment can be procured for him—if he is a mechanic and can find business, we furnish him with tools. When they have no trade and manifest a talent for dealing, we have in several instances loaned them a small amount of money to commence with, and it is gratifying to be able to inform the committee that many who have been thus assisted are doing well—are now making a comfortable living, and some of them have returned the money loaned them. Without such aid their case is hopeless. We have not expected that all who receive assistance would prove worthy objects ; men who have spent the greater part of their lives in the unrestrained gratification of their evil propensi-



ties, regardless of the principles of justice and morality, are not likely to return, at once, to a virtuous, industrious course of life, but we endeavor to extend such aid as that they shall not be forced by circumstances to resort to dishonest means to obtain a living.

It is a matter of much importance to the discharged convict, that there is places provided where he can obtain information and advice in relation to his future movements, even though he should not need pecuniary assistance, it strengthens and encourages him in his resolutions of amendment. A discharged convict lately remarked that this Association was a source of great comfort to the prisoners, as they knew where to apply for advice and assistance upon their release.

We endeavor to cultivate in the discharged convict self-respect; we assure him that although he has fallen and suffered the chastisement of the law, and become an outcast from society, there is yet a door of hope open to him, and he is encouraged to return to an honest, virtuous course of life, assuring him of our countenance and support if he will do so.

When an individual feels the weight of his transgressions and repents of them, there is good ground to hope for a permanent reformation; but when a change is effected merely by a hope of a more comfortable living as to temporal enjoyments, such are very liable to be governed by the influences with which they are surrounded, and if these are not good, to relapse into crime.

We endeavor to keep sight of those we relieve, and have requested them to keep us advised of their situation; but a desire very generally prevails to bury the remembrance of their degradation, and hence the difficulty of getting any information from them after leaving the city; and yet there are some exceptions. Several call frequently, and never fail to express their gratitude for the countenance and assistance they received upon their liberation from confinement.

During the thirteen months ending the 31st day of the 12th month, 1847, we relieved,

From Sing Sing.....	125
“ Penitentiary.....	20
“ Auburn.....	7
“ Clinton county.....	1

From Brooklyn.....	10
“ City prison.....	7
“ Boston.....	1
	<u>171</u>

For the relief of the above persons, and for incidental expenses—rent of office, stationery, clerk hire, and salary of agent, there was paid \$1279.24.

During the year ending the 31st day of the 12th month, 1848, we relieved,

From Sing Sing.....	135
“ Auburn.....	3
“ Clinton county.....	3
“ Kings county.....	3
“ City prison.....	13
	<u>157</u>

Cash advanced to the above \$318.75, and for incidental expenses \$145.15.....	\$463 90
Clerk hire.....	312 00
Rent of “The Home”.....	383 50
Rent of office.....	175 00
Salary of agent.....	365 00
	<u>\$1699 40</u>

Since last report we have relieved 328 individuals, at an expense of \$2978.64, including incidental expenses, viz: rent of “The Home,” association rooms, clerk hire, agent’s salary, postage, &c. \$104.50 of the money loaned has been returned.

Expended in 1847....	\$1279 24	Returned....	\$32 00
do 1848....	1699 40	do ....	72 50
	<u>\$2978 64</u>		<u>\$104 50</u>

Of the 158 who have received assistance, either in money, advice, or in procuring employment for them, during the last year, we are assured that forty-eight are doing well; and the remainder, with the exception of perhaps about half a dozen, we have good reason to believe are supporting themselves by honest industry; and those who

have heretofore been favorably mentioned in our reports, continue to do well. When we consider what was the condition of those persons when they first claimed our assistance—broken down in bodily health, and their mental powers greatly prostrated; without friends, without hope—and now see them, respected and happy, and usefully employed, it is a source of unalloyed gratification, and affords the strongest incentive to perseverance in our labors. Those erring individuals belong to the human family, and, as well as ourselves, are candidates for a happy immortality.

ISAAC T. HOPPER,  
*Chairman.*

12th mo., 31st, 1848.

The following extracts from the diary of our agent, illustrates very clearly the importance and usefulness of this department of our Association.

H. G., about thirty years old, a native of Orange county, N. Y., where he was convicted of grand larceny and sent to Sing Sing for seven years. He was discharged by the expiration of his sentence, the 4th of 9th month, 1846, and came directly to this office, bringing with him a few lines from the principal keeper, which says, "H's conduct has been good." While in prison he learned the cooper's trade, and now applies for assistance to enable him to prosecute his business. Believing him to be worthy of confidence, we complied with his request and furnished him with tools. He took a shop in Washington street, but it soon became so inundated with water that he was obliged to leave it and look out for another situation. In a short time he succeeded, and by industry and close attention to business was soon able to employ several hands, and was doing a profitable business, when some malicious person entered his premises by taking up the grate on the footway, gathered up all his tools, worth about one hundred dollars, and some valuable clothing, put them in a heap, set them on fire and destroyed them. H. was again thrown out of business and left destitute of the means of commencing it anew.

Having had experience of his industry and faithfulness, we again furnished him with tools. It is believed that he entirely abstains from intoxicating drinks of every kind, and is again pursuing his business with a persevering industry, that we have strong hopes will

be crowned with success. H. has given employment to several persons who were his fellow prisoners. It is gratifying to find that they have confidence in one another, and that in no instance that has come to our knowledge has that confidence been abused.

J. S. B. was deprived of his parents by death when he was very young, and was taken in charge by his grand-parents, who being aged he was left very much at liberty to do as his inclination led him, and the consequence was that he formed associations of a very bad character. He was led on from one mischief to another until he was about nineteen years old, when he was convicted of burglary and sent to Sing Sing for two years. He remained in prison the full term of his sentence, and was discharged in the 2d month, 1847. He conducted while in confinement to the satisfaction of the officers of the prison, and upon his release the principal keeper gave him a few lines "recommending him to the fostering care of this Association." Upon being set at liberty he came directly to this office. He expressed regret for having departed so far from the path of rectitude, and said he hoped that he should atone for the evil he had done, by his future good conduct. B. went to reside again with his grand-parents who, though poor, appear to be orderly people. We gave him temporary relief, and it was not long before he got into business; he appears quite respectable, and we believe that he has made up his mind to live by honest industry. We think he is a reformed man.

E. J. N., about twenty-three years old, a native of Baltimore, was accused of larceny, of which he was convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of thirty days in Brooklyn jail and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. He was unable to pay the fine, and after a confinement of six months he was pardoned by the President of the United States. A short time after his release he went to Baltimore, but his friends would not receive him or afford him any assistance. He returned to this city depressed and disheartened, and called at this office for aid and assistance. In the course of a few weeks a situation was procured with a respectable mechanic, to learn his trade; but he was very destitute of clothing. We furnished him with some necessary articles, as he was not receiving any compensation for several months. He has now been in his present situation several months, and has conducted with much propriety. His employer speaks of him in the most respectful terms; and I think there is good reason for believing

he will yet make a respectable man. He denies guilt in the matter of which he was charged, and there does certainly appear to be some pretty good reason to fear he has suffered innocently.

S. P. P., a native of this State, about forty years old, was convicted in Schenectady of perjury, and sentenced to Mount Pleasant State prison for the term of four years and six months. He was discharged by the expiration of his sentence in the 9th month, 1846. He brought with him to this office testimonials of good conduct from several officers of the prison, who strongly recommended him to the attention of this committee. P. informed us that previous to his imprisonment he had followed peddling, and said he could make a living by the same business if he had a trifle to commence with. We procured boarding for him for a short time, and lent him a small sum of money. He soon commenced his old business, in which he succeeded very well. After the lapse of a few months he married a respectable woman possessed of a little property. He frequently calls upon us, looks well, and says he is doing a prosperous business, and has every appearance of having formed a determination to acquire a livelihood by honest industry. He is not only getting a comfortable living for himself, but so extensive has his business operations become, that he has engaged several persons who, like himself, had been sojourners in Sing Sing, to assist him, and it is with much satisfaction that we are able to say, that they have proved themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them.

F. O., a native of London, about twenty-four years old, was convicted in this city of grand larceny, and sent to Sing Sing for two years; that term expired, and he was discharged in the 12th month, 1847. The keeper says, "He has been a good faithful convict—he is a good shoemaker, and wishes the Association to aid him in obtaining employment." Being entirely destitute, having none to call upon for advice or assistance, we procured board for him, and in a short time he got business and we furnished him with tools. He appears to be sober and industrious, and has called several times at the office, and says he shall continue to do so, for he don't know what would have become of him without our assistance.

W. M., a young man, a native of this State, when about nineteen years old, was convicted of burglary, and sent to Sing Sing for two

years; upon the expiration of that term he called upon us, we furnished him with some pecuniary aid, and in a short time he procured employment at house painting. From the time of his release (3d month, 19th, 1847,) to the present, he has applied himself diligently to business, is temperate, and there is good reason for believing that he is a reformed man.

1848—4th mo. 8.—J. M.—, a native of this city, about thirty years old, was convicted of larceny in Philadelphia, and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years—at the expiration of his sentence he was discharged—was at liberty about eleven months, when he was convicted of a like offence in the State of Massachusetts, and sent to the State Prison for two years. At the end of that term he came to this city where he married. He professed a determination to reform, and appearing to be sincere we gave him some pecuniary assistance, he received it gratefully, and we are informed that he has conducted well ever since he was last discharged, and supports his family by honest industry.

1848—10 mo.—H. Q.—, about thirty-eight years old, has served twenty years and six months in our State prisons on convictions; he was about sixteen years old when convicted the first time. He says his treatment while in prison was very severe, in consequence of which he indulged a revengeful disposition and manifested it by depredating upon the property of the citizens whenever opportunity offered. During his last imprisonment in Auburn he was brought to serious reflection, and as he expressed himself, finding by sad experience, that the way of the transgressor is hard, he made up his mind to endeavor to reform his manner of life—he thought his usage in prison was unnecessarily severe and cruel, but believing it better to suffer wrong than to do wrong, he became willing to submit his case to Him who will render justice and judgment to all according to their works. Upon his discharge the last term, he called upon us and expressed a determination to maintain himself by honest industry. We advanced him a small sum to commence business and became responsible for a small amount of goods which he got on credit. He manifested much talent for the business in which he engaged, and in a little time paid for the articles he had procured on our account, and returned the amount we had lent him. He has now been at liberty

more than a year, during all that time his conduct has been unexceptionable, and we confidently believe he is a reformed man.

1847, 7 mo.—W. K —, about forty-one years of age, a native of this State, has been in Mount Pleasant State Prison twenty years, and was discharged the last time in the 7th mo., 1847. He called upon us soon after his release, and brought a few lines from the keeper, which says, "I cheerfully recommend him to the favor of your society." He had learned stone cutting in prison, and was desirous of following that business, and we furnished him with tools. In view of his former life his case seemed discouraging, but upon conversing with him we thought that there was reason to hope that he had formed a determination to amend his ways. Upon being furnished with tools, he remarked, "If I had found such friends when I was first discharged from prison, I should not have been there a second time." He has now been at liberty about a year and a half, and during that time he has been industriously employed. He resides in a respectable family and they speak well of him. He frequently calls to see us.

1847, 7 mo.—B. O —, a native of England, about twenty-four years old, was a confidential clerk in a mercantile house in Maiden Lane at two dollars and fifty cents a week; this sum merely paid for his board, and becoming indebted for other necessaries, he was induced to fill up a check which was left with him, (signed by S. P. S., the proprietor of the store in their business,) to be filled up and used as occasion might require; in this way he drew from one of the banks in this city two hundred and sixty dollars, with which he went to Charleston, S. C., where he had some friends—his employer pursued and arrested him. O —, with the aid of his friends there, made up the two hundred and sixty dollars and handed it to S. P. S., from whom it had been taken, with one hundred dollars for his expenses in going to Charleston. S. P. S. advised O — to return with him to this city, promising to procure employment for him; he did so, and on his arrival here he was immediately arrested, tried, and convicted of forgery in the 3rd degree, and sent to Sing Sing for two years. Upon his release he called upon us with a few lines from the warden, saying that "he conducted well while in prison." He is also strongly recommended to our favorable notice by John Graham and R. D. Holmes, attorneys at law. He is an intelligent young

man, and a situation has been obtained for him with a respectable mechanic, where he has been about six months, and has conducted so as to conciliate the friendship of his employer and all those that become acquainted with him.

#### REPORT OF THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1848.

The duty of examining into the doings of the past year with a view to preparing our annual report, has been productive, this year, of mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret. It is impossible not to allow that something has been accomplished, perhaps we may be permitted without undue self-complacency, to claim that it would have been difficult to do more with the means afforded us. But so scanty has been our supply of funds, that extra personal exertion and sacrifice on the part of some of the members have been necessary in order to sustain the Home in a position of usefulness. Our cause seems not yet to have acquired its due importance in the public estimation. Some benevolent people look upon it as a romantic enterprise. Having themselves come to the conclusion that a woman who has submitted to the degradation of imprisonment is incurable, it is hard for them to sympathize with those who think otherwise. Others look at the immensity of the work and shake their heads at our attempt as visionary, because it is so puny in comparison with what is needed. There are those again, who disapprove of any attempt to benefit the female prisoner, on the strange ground that we are offering a premium on crime! "Would you," say they, "offer an inducement to the commission of offences against the laws, by opening your doors only to those who have qualified themselves to take advantage of your assistance by becoming inmates of a prison?" Still another class object to any course which shall make the prison less dreaded; on the supposition that such interference has the effect at once of lessening the terrors of the law, and of mitigating the just punishment of crime.

Without entering into elaborate disquisitions, our experience, our hopes, the zeal we feel in the work we have undertaken, and our confidence in the substantial benevolence of these objectors, prompt us to offer in few words an answer to each class. To those who call

us romantic, we must first be allowed to say that few benevolent enterprises are begun in this selfish world without a little romance; and it is because women are more liberally endowed with what passes under this name, that they originate so many of the charitable efforts of the day, and not only originate them, but keep them up, and carry them through triumphantly, by no little personal sacrifice. As to the romance of this special effort, the experience of four years enables us to show that it is at least founded upon reality; since we are able to point to scores of cases, to speak moderately, where success has crowned our endeavor to reform the female convict. We refer this class of objectors to our annual reports, particularly of the present year and the last, where lists of cases, given with scrupulous caution against our statement, will show the grounds of our hope for the future.

To those who look upon the greatness of the work as a reason for not undertaking it, we can but say, give us means commensurate and we will engage, by the blessing of God, and with the co-operation of our fellow citizens, so to reduce this mountain of difficulty, that the least aspiring and least hopeful philanthropist shall be able to look over it, and encouraged to attempt its entire reduction. Our country is as yet young in crime compared with the crowded ways of the old world, the intelligent deputy-governor of Newgate told one of our number that there was nothing that the city of London so much needed as an institution like ours, begging at the same time for such statistics and accounts of our undertaking and our success, as should afford aid to those who were disposed to attempt something of the same kind that that overgrown capital. The only institution of this nature in England at present, as far as we have been able to learn, is one formed by private benevolence, female benevolence, at Shepherd's Bush, near London. Miss Burdett Coutts, whose immense wealth enables her to gratify her desire to do good, without the necessity of appealing to the public for aid, has the honor of being the pioneer, so far as England is concerned, in the attempt to reform the female convict after her discharge. Even the seemingly hopeless immensity of London has not deterred her from making a beginning in a work so obviously wise and kind. May her enterprise be blest, and may its success inspire others!

We come now to the idea that, by aiding only those who have been imprisoned, we are offering inducements to the commission of

crime. If we had not heard this objection seriously urged by those whom we were bound to respect, we could hardly have believed it would have suggested itself to any reader of the New Testament; but perhaps there are those who interpret the divine command (to visit the prisoner) so literally, that they consider the duty at an end as soon as the prisoner is discharged, even though he be then in a position where, without efficient and peculiar aid, he must return to crime or die of starvation! We cannot consider him in the light of an ordinary claimant upon charity, and content ourselves with supplying his present need. Without employment, he must steal or counterfeit again; without reformation, he will inevitably return to the haunts of ruin, for nobody will employ or trust him unless some responsibility intervenes, such as it is the object of the Prison Association to offer. Further than this: each benevolent society must place limits upon its operations. The Asylum for the Blind will not receive the deaf and dumb, though they may be equally unfortunate. The Orphan House does not open its doors to the disabled sailor. The remark which has been made with regard to the special object of our efforts, and the offers of our Home, apply equally well to any other charity, and would equally put an end to all charity. According to these ingenious objectors, every institution should admit all classes of unfortunates; and all system and order, all apportionment of means, all provision for the infinitely various tastes and turns of mind of those who undertake the care of the unfortunate, would be abolished and rendered useless. The object and effect of charitable institutions is to meliorate the woes that already exist; to take up the unfortunate or degraded classes of society, and endeavor to aid them and to make them better; and to create classes who shall be fit recipients of their beneficence. We might challenge any one to show that a single individual had ever committed a crime in order to secure aid from the Prison Association. The class with which we have to do are not so fond of the restraints of order and good morals as to lay plans for enjoying our protection. Those who have no desire to reform do not come to us; and those whose desire to reform melts away before temptation, are always in great haste to be rid of us. Those who remain, are always those who are willing to try, at least.

We come now to the notion that to assist the discharged convict to return to the paths of virtue, is to interfere with the ends of justice. This we shall consider a valid objection when the law adds to its sentence of imprisonment a further penalty of eternal contempt and dis-

trust, with their concomitants of starvation, misery, new crime, and continual re-commitment. We contend, and can prove, that by aiding the discharged convict in obtaining employment, and confirming his resolution of amendment, we are abetting the ends of justice, and saving the country the expense of a continued prison residence.

It is thus we arrive at the legitimate office of the Prison Association, and of the home for discharged female convicts in particular. All the security required by private benevolence before it dare offer the hand of Christian love and pity to the returning wanderer, is offered by an institution where time and opportunity are afforded for ample insight into the character of the discharged convict. Her general condition, her turn of mind, her capacity for usefulness, her docility, her desire to reform, are all tested here. The quiet regularity of a well-ordered home is brought to bear upon her erratic habits; neatness and industry take the place of the disorderly illness in which she has been reared; rules press upon her; motives are offered her; encouragements for good behaviour are held out, with the certainty of discharge if she refuse to submit to due restraint. She is emphatically on her good behavior; for as her stay is entirely voluntary, the only condition being conformity to rule and willingness to labor, her sense of honor is called up, and she begins to be aware of such a power within her. Let those who know that fallen one, the female convict, only by hearsay and prejudice, smile, if they will, at this expression of ours. We, who have had ample opportunity to read her heart for ourselves, know that even in that dark recess there is still a spark of what well deserves the name of honor; something which, with culture and happy influences, may, in no small proportion of instances, prove to be the germ of something still better. Few, indeed, has it yet been our lot to encounter, who were destitute of this ground of hope. In few is a desire to be respected, or even a feeling of womanly pride, entirely extinguished. Far from learning to think worse of these unhappy creatures by frequent intercourse and close observation, the more we see of them, the more we feel encouraged in the labor of restoration. They often begin by a feeling of distrust towards us still greater than ours towards them. They disbelieve in the reality of our friendship; they have not the least faith in disinterested benevolence. It is singular to see how keenly they watch for our motives, and how long it takes, in some cases, to obtain their confidence. But when once they are convinced; when the

suspicion of sinister design, which is but the reflex of their own unhappy lives, is dispelled, how quickly does their cunning reserve and false pride melt away! When they once believe that we are come to meet them, as woman to woman, in the sole hope of doing them good, their hearts are touched at once; and even though evil habit, and hereditary ill-tendency, and the hankering after well-remembered companionship in revel and license, may crush the benign impulse, and seem to render abortive all our efforts and our hopes, we have learned, by experience, never to feel as if our labors had been thrown away. God only knows what is accomplished; but even we are allowed to know, sometimes, that when all seemed lost, there was still a fruitful seed remaining, ready to spring up and bear fruit at an after time, as if to leave us no excuse for despair in any case.

The direct and immediate effect of the religious services invariably performed at the Home on the Sabbath, is not always as obvious as we could desire, although some of the women evince occasionally, marks of sensibility to religious influence. The time of their stay at the Home is hardly long enough to allow us to expect any great improvement in this respect, when we consider that the whole current of their lives has run counter to the new set of ideas and feelings which it is the object of preaching to implant and cultivate. It is difficult to engraft a spirit of humility on a habit of defiance; a sentiment of reverence to God, upon a mind whose undisciplined impulses have never owned the salutary control of respect for any one. Yet we have leave to hope that even here something is accomplished, though the implanting be but as a grain of mustard seed. We trust that, in some cases at least, the word does not return void, but accomplishes that whereto it was sent. We are happy to believe that those whose benevolence prompts them to offer religious services at the Home are peculiarly fitted for the work, both by human sympathy and godly zeal, and by a power of judicious adaptation of instruction to the rude and dark minds for which it is intended.

Thus far we have spoken in reply to objections sincerely urged against our enterprise in its general character. We must now say a few words as to our own practical portion of it—the female department. When we would attempt to plead for the female convict, we are ready to ask a feather from an angel's wing! How else render acceptable a subject in itself so little attractive? How expect to gain the attention and sympathy of those who, having never been

tempted to quit the beaten path of rectitude, find it hard to believe that the poor, disgraced wanderer, to whom a prison atmosphere is almost natural, and the society of felons wholly congenial, is still a woman and a sister? We might indeed count largely upon the impulsive benevolence natural to most human hearts, if nothing intervened to check its flow; but society has, by general consent, fixed a limit beyond which benevolence is not expected to extend. Ignorance, and want, and sorrow, and temptation, are legitimate calls upon Christian sympathy, up to a certain point; if they lead to the prison door, all obligation ceases. "All ye who enter here bid Hope farewell!" might be the inscription over the entrance to all our female prisons. As far as society at large is concerned, they are, in truth, *oubliettes*; not, indeed, furnished with instruments of physical torture, like those dens of the middle ages, but, like them, places in which to be forgotten, lost; stricken from the rolls of humanity; given over to perdition without a struggle or an effort. By some strange fallacy of social arbitration, a man who outrages all laws, divine and human, is still a subject of hope; he may serve out the dreary years of his prison life, and enter upon a new one afterwards, with fresh opportunities and unbroken spirit. Why should it be so different in the case of woman? We concede that even a comparatively small fault shows hideous in the female character; this feeling is a spontaneous testimony (let the seeming arrogance be pardoned!) to the superior goodness of the sex. But when a woman, unsexed by baneful early influences, or led astray more through weak virtue than through intentional wickedness, is drawn into crime by the example or deception of those she loves, and falls so low as to bring herself under the condemnation of the law of the land, has she rightfully cast herself off from all claim on human brotherhood? Punishments allotted to ordinary offences are usually of limited duration; is that of woman to be considered as always extending to the term of their natural lives? If the law is satisfied with incarceration for one or two or five years, is it the duty of society to superadd banishment for life? Forbid it, justice! forbid it, humanity! forbid it, that secret sense of ill-desert, lying deep in the heart of every one of us, in view of our accountability to God, and our dependence on his mercy!

We should be disposed to view the determined exclusion of the female convict from the ordinary sympathies of the world as unmitigated and unjustifiable cruelty, if we looked upon it in the abstract,

and simply as a question with regard to society at large. But after much observation and experience in the matter, we are aware that, practically, almost insuperable difficulties rise up in the path of individual benevolence, when it would step forward to the relief of the discharged female prisoner. Without more opportunity for study of character than is possible in most cases, the risk of receiving into the family a woman with the prison atmosphere still thick about her, is too great to ask of any but Howards and Sarah Martins; and even those pioneer saints in this great crusade against inhuman neglect, confined their efforts to the melioration of the prisoner's fate, keeping still inviolate the sanctity of their own homes, and leaving the further lot of those who outlived the prison horrors, to be provided for by another class of philanthropists. Even they would have been startled by a proposition to receive into their families the objects of their heaven-inspired care. *This has been done, again and again, here in our own land, our own city, by those whose good deeds are never blazoned to the world; but it is what we can ask of very few.* One needs indeed a portion of the Master's spirit, and of the zeal of Peter and the nobleness of Paul, for such works as these. But ordinary benevolence requires some security before it can receive the discharged female convict without a shudder of fear and disgust. It asks that some probation shall intervene between the prison and the family. It would know, and very reasonably too, whether some taint of disease may not have accompanied the prison inmate beyond the walls; and whether there be sufficient desire or willingness for reformation to secure the unhappy penitent from the first temptations of liberty.

Wholly incapable of prolonged attention, the women are yet susceptible of much good from short, easy, and affectionate discourses; and though too generally unused to any attempt to lift up the heart in prayer, it is certain that they are not incapable of joining in some degree in the devotion of others, offered in simplicity and earnestness. This portion of the exercises of the Home is conducted by City missionaries; to whom, and to all friends who kindly lend their aid in the good work of religious instruction among us, we would take this opportunity to express our gratitude. Without such assistance, an important feature of our effort to reclaim the lost would be wanting; and we would tender our especial acknowledgments to the Rev. C. C. Darling, who holds a Bible class at the Home regularly on Tuesday evenings, much to the satisfaction, and, we have reason to hope, improvement of the inmates.

Next to these disinterested services in behalf of the women under our care, we would rank those of Dr. Josiah Hopper, whose attention to the bodily health of the family is always readily given, under whatever circumstances of inconvenience to himself, with a perseverance worthy of so good a cause. The kind consideration which he evinces gives additional value to his professional services.

With regard to the doings of the past year, we shall first present the general accounts of receptions and discharges, and afterwards a few selections from our list of cases, remarking, at the same time, that a book of cases is faithfully kept by our matron, in which everything that can be of service, in forming our estimate of character, is recorded.

Received at the Home from January 1st, 1848, to December, 1st, of the same year.....	123
Places found for.....	57
Returned to their friends.....	8
Sent to the hospital.....	9
Sent to the Magdalen Asylum.....	2
Sent to the Rosine at Philadelphia.....	2
Left to find places for themselves.....	2
Returned to evil courses.....	21
Remaining at the Home.....	22

From 25 of those for whom we have been able to find places we hear good accounts; and with regard to many others we have no reason to think otherwise, although employers are not always as careful to write as we could wish.

In closing this brief and imperfect account of the doings of the past year, we beg to be allowed a few words as to the future. If we have been able to communicate in this Report even a portion of the conviction which is firmly established in our own minds, of the need of such an institution as the Home, and the possibilities of good to be accomplished by it, we may hope that little urgency is necessary in asking for the undertaking the hearty support of the friends of humanity. We have shown that the aid which suffices for the male convict on his return to society is not sufficient for the female; that her condition is far more needy and desolate in every respect; in short, that a Home, with female care and sympathy, must be the beginning of her new

life. On the expense involved in maintaining such an asylum, we need not enlarge. It is most obvious that without generous support from the public it is vain for a few individuals to undertake the work. We may, however, be allowed to assure those who do lend us their aid, that all that economy can accomplish has been done, and will continue to be done, at the Home. From the outset to the present moment we have been making continual improvement in this respect, and it is the opinion of those who have examined our plans and their operation, that it would hardly be possible to make the same amount of funds equally efficient in any other way. What we now require in particular is such a provision of means as would enable us to increase the efficiency of our work-department; to give such instruction to our inmates as will fit them more and more to remunerate the institution by their labor, while they are preparing themselves for earning their own living honestly and respectably after they leave us, we ask from the public such a contribution to our funds as will give us leave to be as useful as we can—as useful as experience has convinced us we may be. Our plans are so laid that a judicious expenditure now will be sure to make large returns in future. The labor performed by our inmates not only contributes to their reformation, but in no inconsiderable degree lightens the expenses of their support. We desire further facilities to this end, and we venture to promise, in case they are afforded us, to show, in the accounts of the present year's expenditure, a proportionate increase in the productiveness of our establishment. May God incline the hearts of those to whom he has intrusted the good things of this world to give liberally of their abundance to reclaim and restore those who must otherwise be left to perish in degradation and despair!

CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND,

Cor. Sec'y.

There are many cases of exceeding interest that might be narrated. One person was an inmate of the Home more than a year, lived in the family of a clergyman one year, returned to the Home, and, in a short time, went to learn a trade. She fulfilled her engagement of six months' service, when her instructor reported her as one of the best hands she ever had, and competent to work for any body. She followed her trade a short time, when she married a seafaring man, and is now making preparations for house keeping in the spring.

J. McC— has lived with an excellent family in this city for two



years past; she is a quiet, orderly person, much esteemed in the family, and exceedingly neat and capable.

M. M—— was brought to the Home by a member of the Committee, who found her in the street in great distress, she having arrived in the city a few days previous, and being in search of her relations. M. S—— was untiring in her efforts to assist her, to the great joy of both parties. She left the Home after expressing, in the strongest terms, her gratitude for favors received.

Thirteen women have been sent from the Home to the State of Connecticut. Two of this number have returned to the city, one indisposed, and gone to her mother; the other, being feeble in intellect, could not be recommended to a family. She was guilty of some improprieties, and, considering her past life, it was deemed advisable to send her to the Philadelphia Magdalen, where she remains and conducts herself to the satisfaction of those who have her in charge. She is a native of Pennsylvania, and was in Sing Sing prison several years.

B. S——, from Blackwell's Island, has been one of our most hopeless cases. She was several times committed to the Island, and finally became an inmate of the Home, where she remained several months, then went to a place in Flushing. After six months she returned to us again, when a home was secured to her in New-York, where she conducted herself well for ten months, but her health being delicate, she was advised to take a place in the country, in the family of a clergyman. She has done remarkably well; the family are much attached to her, and she to them, and they have prevailed upon her to go to Michigan, where they reside.

W. E——, a native of England, 28 years of age, made application to be received into the Home. She was miserably clad and in a state of desperation went to the Tombs and asked to be committed six months, first sending her only child to Randall's Island. At the expiration of her sentence she made application and was received at the Home, and in a week was sent to a place in Connecticut, where she is considered invaluable. The gentleman with whom she lives is proprietor of a Cotton Factory, owning a row of houses built expressly for those in his employment; and so industrious was E——, that the lady had commenced preparations for her keeping house in

one of these cottages. She was to be employed in the factory and to have her child. She came to the city, visited Randall's Island, and learned the sad news of her child's death. She grieved deeply but with a strength of mind unlooked for in one in her circumstances, she lifted herself up and decided to return to her good home and kind protectors, where she remains, giving great satisfaction. The gentleman has visited the Home within a few weeks and made a donation of two dollars.

With the two exceptions alluded to, we might give an interesting and encouraging account of all who have gone into the State of Connecticut, but perhaps it would occupy more time in the reading than would be desirable. We will add, however, that one has been in her place nearly two years, and bears an excellent character; another nine months; another eight, and several from four to six months, all satisfied and giving satisfaction.

H. M——, has been living on Long Island and in the same place nearly three years; the family where she resides considering her a prize. She had been in habits of intoxication and worse for years; had been on Blackwell's Island many times, and it has been remarked by those who know her, that she has undergone a most remarkable change.

H. A——, a notorious drinker, spending much of her time on Blackwell's Island by means of repeated commitments; when first received but little hope was entertained even by the most sanguine that she could be restored to a better life. She has been three years under care, during that time she has been mostly employed at general housework, and at one time left \$15 of her money in charge of the Matron of the Home. She has called several times to report herself as doing well, and often expresses her gratitude to those who have befriended her. Her employers give her an excellent character; and the same might be said of several others.

N. A——, tailoress, residing on Long Island, was committed to the Tombs because she was so much behind hand in paying her board, having found it impossible to earn enough to raise the amount. She had taken work, and upon being pressed for her board, was induced to put the work in pawn, expecting a brother from Philadelphia, who she believed would redeem it. He did not, however, arrive at the expected time, and her employer calling for the work

and failing to receive it, had her committed. She was recommended to the Home by Miss Foster, Matron at the Tombs, conducted well, and is in a place where the family speak highly of her. The work was restored to the owner by paying the pawn.

A number of letters from employers and inmates of the Home are here presented.

December 4th.

To ———

Dear Madam :

At the request of W. A——, I write to you, and enclose one dollar, the amount loaned by you to her. She wishes me to express her thanks for the same. You doubtless feel an interest in the welfare of all those for whom you have been instrumental in finding places; I would therefore say we are well pleased thus far with A——'s services, and shall recommend your institution to those of our acquaintances who are in need of help. A Mrs. C——, in this neighborhood, will, I think, make application to you in the Spring, if not before. A—— wishes to express her gratitude to yourself, Miss W., and Miss F., for kindnesses received.

\*\*\*\*\*

From the women themselves we frequently receive letters, and we shall present a few passages extracted for the sake of shewing what their state of feeling usually is.

August 1st.

My Dear Madam :

In accordance with your request, I wish to inform you of a few particulars in regard to myself. I met with an accident on my journey, and arrived here at about 4 o'clock on the day I left the Home. I am very well satisfied with my place, and have purchased a new dress, bonnet, and gloves, so that I am able to attend church every Sabbath. All my own relations are Methodists, and most of them professors in that connection; and it seemed most natural to me to go where I was accustomed to go. My health has been very good since I came here, with one or two slight exceptions. Enclosed you will find a letter which you were so good as to say you would send to my brother-in-law. I hope it will not make you too much trouble. I shall be very grateful, not only for this, but for all

your other kindness. Mrs. C—— desires me to present her respects to you, and say that you could not have sent her one who more nearly answers her wishes.

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear friends :

September 22nd.

I am glad that you were all well when Mrs. —— wrote to me. I got the letter this morning, and I got my trunk this evening, and I am very much obliged to Mrs. —— . The lady I live with has been very sick, but is getting better; and both she and the gentleman have given me presents. The lady is going to New York next Monday, and she will bring the Bible to me if you can send it to No. 34 —— street. Another lady here wishes a girl from the Home, but does not want a Catholic, because there is no Catholic church here. She is a nice good lady. Give my love to all at the Hall.

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Miss:

I take this opportunity to let you know that my health continues good, and that I received a few lines from the Home dated April 16th telling me that my daughter was then in very good health and happy. \* \* \* \* \* I like my place very well, and they seem to like me, and are well satisfied with my work. I am sorry M—— did not go to Mrs—— she would have an excellent place, and Mrs—— says she would be glad to have her and do what is right for her \* \* \* \* \* This is a lovely place here; there is a lovely landscape before me, and this is a blessed sabbath afternoon. As I look out upon the green hills, I feel happy. Sunday is a day of rest to me. \* \* \* \* \* This is an excellent family from the oldest to the youngest member of it. Work goes on regular, and there is no hurry, scurry all the time, and since the house cleaning is over I cannot complain of hard work. When my work is done I can rest myself, and it encourages me when I see them all satisfied with me. \* \* \* \* \* I dont forget that you have been my steady kind friend for two years. \* \* \*

DEAR MISS W :

May 12.

I got here very safe, and I am well and very contented. I like the place and the folks very much. It is a beautiful place, I have

had a very bad thumb for two weeks, I thought I must lose it in spite of all I could do; but it is better now, so that I can go to work again.

\* \* \* \* \* I feel uneasy till I hear from you. Give my love to — and — and tell Mrs — I am very thankful for the place she has given me. I desire my love to all at the Home. \* \* \* \* \*

June 2d.

MY DEAR, GOOD, KIND FRIEND MISS W:

I take this opportunity of writing to you, hoping to find you in good health, as I am present. I got the few lines that you were so kind as to write me. You told me not to be uneasy to come down to New-York; I do not think of going down till next Spring. I try to make myself content and happy with my lot. I have plenty of hard work here, and plenty to eat and drink of the best, and a good bed to rest on, and no one to fret or scold me; and so you see Miss W—I sing and work and pass away the time. You often said there was not a lazy hair on my head; and indeed hard work is no trouble to me when no body worries me. I shall try and do all in my power to please you and the ladies. \* \* \* \* \* Give my love to — and — and tell them I wish they all had as comfortable a place as I have got. But as Miss — said, the first thing is getting a place, and the next is the keeping of it, and that is what I try to do. \* \* \* \* \* Tell Mr. Hopper if he could get that money from ——— it might go, for the benefit of the Home, for it is too bad to leave it in his hands when I had earn't it so hard. It is four dollars and a half. \* \* \* \* \*

July 19.

I had intended writing before this, but have put it off from week to week. \* \* \* \* \* Mr. and Mrs. L. were here a few evenings since, and wished Mr. T. to write to the Home for help. Mr. T. says it is an excellent place for a girl, and I hope you will send them a good one. It is a good place for girls. S. B. is well; I see her often; she lives next house to me. \* \* \* \* \* Mrs. T. made me a present of a nice bible on the 4th of July. \* \* \* \* \* I wish to thank the ladies for their kindness to me, which I shall not forget. \* \* \* \* \*

(From the Rosini.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 3d.

DEAR FRIEND—

With unfeigned gratitude I write a few imperfect lines to you, and to all for your kindness to me. I am quite happy here. My bodily

wants are supplied with kindness, and my spiritual wants cared for. Through the kindness of you I was snatched as a brand from the fire. I am in this happy asylum, where, when three months are expired, I can go to my church, and in six months I am free. I am learning vest making. My health is good at present, and I am happy to let you know that Margaret is well. \* \* \* \* \* By my good behavior I hope to repay you. I know that is all you require, and all I can give for all your kindness to me. Tell Mr. — I will try to remember the last advice he gave me, to be a good Christian. \* \* \*

#### OFFICERS

Of the Female Department of the Prison Association of New-York, 1849.

1st Directress—Miss CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK.  
2d “ Mrs. SARAH DOREMUS.  
Treasurer, Mrs. ANNA I. H. FITCH.  
Cor'g Sec'y, Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND.  
Rec'g Sec'y, Mrs. ANNA CURTISS.

#### Executive Committee.

Mrs. John W. Edmonds,	Mrs. Benjamin Ellis,
Mrs. James S. Gibbons,	Mrs. William Wood,
Mrs. R. H. Manning,	Mrs. R. S. Dill,
Mrs. Edgar Hicks,	Mrs. Esther Marsh,
Mrs. James Ewing,	Miss Mavor,
Mrs. Ephraim Mead,	Miss Ingalls,
Mrs. Addison Bond,	Miss M. Sedgwick,
Mrs. Mahlon Day,	Miss Hannah Underhill,
Mrs. Wm. C. Bryant,	Miss Mary S. Underhill,
Mrs. James Beatty,	Miss Elizabeth Manning,
Mrs. Alfred Hall,	Miss Susan Day,
Mrs. James H. Deming,	Miss Mary L. Lynes,
Mrs. Freeman Hunt,	Miss Amy Hawkshurst.

#### Advisory Committee.

Hon. John W. Edmonds,	John Duer, Esq.,
Isaac T. Hopper,	John D. Russ, M. D.
Richard Reed, Esq.	

Physician to "The Home."

JOSIAH HOPPER, M. D.

Matron.

SARAH H. WOOD.

Whole number received into the Home from its commencement in 1845, to the 1st January, 1849, was 445, viz : In 1845, 107 ; in 1846, 126 ; in 1847, 99, and in 1848, 123. The following table shows, as far as is known, their disposition :

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	Total.
Found situations for,.....	25	66	27	57	175
Returned to their friends,.....	..	7	5	8	20
“ to evil courses, .....	..	14	15	21	50
Left without permission, .....	..	1	8	..	9
Sent to the Hospital, .....	..	9	13	9	31
“ Magdalen, .....	..	..	..	2	2
“ House of Refuge, .....	..	1	..	..	1
“ Tombs, (deranged,) .....	..	..	1	..	1
“ Colored Home, .....	..	..	1	..	1
“ Rosine Institution, Philadel., .....	..	..	..	2	2
Left to find places for themselves, .....	..	2	9	2	13
Discharged for improper conduct, .....	..	1	..	..	1
“ not being proper subj. for the Home, .....	..	3	..	..	3

Remaining at present at the Home, 22.

### TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE HOME.

*Receipts from January 1, 1848, to January 1, 1849.*

Donations, .....	\$624 00
Subscriptions, .....	126 00
Work, .....	339 20
Appropriation from the prison association, .....	50 00
Part proceeds of charade party, .....	5 00
Bequest by the late Mrs. Margaret Martin, .....	10 00
Concert, through the kindness of Mr. D. D. Griswold, .....	325 50
Lecture by Mr. L. F. A. Buckingham, .....	66 26
Board, .....	13 00
Stove, .....	3 28
Money returned by inmates, .....	5 75
Amount carried forward, .....	\$

Amount brought forward, .....	\$
Proceeds of a picture presented by a friend, and through Abby H. Gibbons, purchased by Mr. Augustus Gra- ham, .....	20 00
Balance on hand last year, .....	109 82
	<u>\$16,987 81</u>

### Expenditures.

Provisions and fuel, .....	\$820 24
Clothing, .....	87 46
Working materials, .....	60 04
Household articles, .....	59 56
Travelling expenses, .....	65 95
Medicine, .....	1 82
Salaries, .....	357 50
Paid Dr. Russ, (loan,) .....	50 00
Postage and stationery, .....	4 20
Carpenter's bill, .....	9 06
Hope Chapel, .....	15 88
Printing, advertising, &c., .....	29 25
Concert, .....	125 00
Moving, .....	7 75
	<u>1,693 81</u>
Balance on hand, .....	<u>\$4 00</u>

Audited,

JOHN D. RUSS, M. D.  
JAMES S. GIBBONS.

### DONATIONS IN CASH.

<i>By Mrs. Caroline M. Kirkland.</i>	
Mrs. E. C. Gould, .....	\$5 00
Mrs. Elihu Townsend, .....	10 00
Mrs. Bellows, .....	1 00
Several Friends, (Trenton,) .....	7 00
Mr. Francis, .....	2 00
Mr. Elihu Townsend, .....	10 00
<i>By Mrs. T. C. Doremus.</i>	
Mr. Lane, .....	5 00
R. L. and A. Stuart, .....	10 00
Mrs. Banyer and Miss Jay, .....	30 00

Mr. William Watt,.....	10 00
Mr. E. C. Gillelau,.....	10 00
Richardson, Watson & Co.,.....	10 00
J. & J. Stuart,.....	10 00
Cameron & Brand,.....	10 00
Boiceau Busch,.....	10 00
William Ingles & Co.,.....	5 00
Cash, I. G.,.....	10 00
A Friend,.....	50
Laurence, Trimble & Co.,.....	10 00
Beals, Bush & Co.,.....	10 00
<i>By Mrs. Esther Mead.</i>	
Mr. G. W. Shields,.....	30 00
Mr. Bleecker, firm of Bleecker & Outhout,.....	5 00
Egleston & Battel,.....	10 00
Mr. Gerard Stuyvesant,.....	20 00
Mr. Jessup,.....	3 00
<i>By Mrs. Emery.</i>	
Mr. Augustus Graham,.....	30 00
Mr. John Graham, (annual,).....	5 00
<i>By Miss C. M. Sedgwick.</i>	
Mr. Gerrit Smith,.....	10 00
Mrs. Chambers,.....	2 00
A Friend,.....	3 00
<i>By Mrs. James Beatty.</i>	
A Friend,.....	10 00
A Friend,.....	5 00
Mr. Dennis Harris,.....	10 00
Mr. Trusk,.....	2 00
Cash,.....	1 00
<i>By Mrs. Freeman Hunt.</i>	
Mr. Freeman Hunt,.....	5 00
Mr. Robert Dillon,.....	5 00
Mrs. Freeman Hunt,.....	1 00
Mr. B. Flanders, through Mrs. Freeman Hunt,.....	10 00
<i>By Mrs. Abbey H. Gibbons.</i>	
Mr. Charles W. Wharton, (Philadelphia,).....	5 00
Hon. John Duer,.....	2 00

<i>By Isaac T. Hopper.</i>	
Miss Loring,.....	5 00
Mr. G. E. Baker,.....	5 00
Mr. Cyrus Curtis,.....	10 00
<i>By Mrs. E. Hicks.</i>	
Three Friends,.....	7 00
Cash,.....	3 00
Mrs. Manning,.....	3 00
<i>By Amy Hawkshurst.</i>	
Mrs. Mary Trimble,.....	5 00
The Female Association, by Amy Hawkshurst and Hannah Underhill,.....	150 00
<i>By Mrs. Mary S. Wood.</i>	
Anna,.....	5 00
<i>By Miss Wood.</i>	
Mr. Fowler,.....	5 00
A Friend,.....	3 00
Mr. Hammersley, through Dr. Bleecker,.....	5 00
<i>By Mr. Reed.</i>	
Mr. Hugh Dunn.....	1 00
Mr. Cronkhite,.....	3 00
<i>By Mrs. Alfred Hall.</i>	
Cash,.....	5 00
<i>By one of the Committee.</i>	
Mr. Marcus Spring,.....	10 00
Cash,.....	2 00
Mr. E. Tweedy,.....	10 00
A friend,.....	3 00
Miss C. M. Sedgwick,.....	4 00
A friend,.....	2 00
Mr. Alex. T. Stewart,.....	10 00
Request of the late Mrs. Margaret Martin,.....	10 00
Cash,.....	2 00
The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, by their foreman, Sylvanus Galwey, through I. T. Hopper,.....	7 50
Of the proceeds of Mr. Buckingham's lecture was a donation from Mr. Freeman Hunt,.....	10 00
J. La P. Brown,.....	10 00
From Wager Hull, 1 box soap, 1 do. candles,.....	

## DONATIONS IN GOODS.

By Mrs. T. C. Doremus.

1 box of starch from Mr. Burkhalter; needles, from Mr. Bates; 1 piece muslin and thread from Nelson & Grayden; from Mr. T. C. Doremus, \$10, which were included in proceeds of lecture; also, \$10 in dry goods. From the Ladies' Bible Society, 6 Bibles. Books for the library from the Tract Society.

By Mrs. Jas. Beatty.

1 diaphragm filter from Mr. Gibson; 1 bushel dried apples from Barnes & Mackey; 20 lbs. bacon, by Davis and Elliot; 1 bag coffee from Jas. Beatty & Co.; 8 pairs of shoes from Mr. Trask; 6 pairs of India rubbers from E. C. Buck; 1 piece calico from E. B. Freeman.

By Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.

1 box of clothing from several friends (Trenton, New-York) through Mr. Guiteau.

1 box clothing.

By Miss Hawkshurst.

1 piece muslin from Mrs. Trimble; 1 piece domestic muslin from Migat & Conklin; 1 piece Canton flannel from Miss Amy Hawkshurst.

By Mrs. Emery.

3 pieces muslin; 1 piece red flannel from Mr. Augustus Graham.

By ———

From Mr. D. D. Howard, Irving House, 5 Turkeys; 1 Ham; a large piece of corned beef; 1 roasting beef, vegetables, and 1 barrel of apples, and rice.

The New-York Tribune, through the kindness of Mr. H. Greely. Several donations in cash and goods have been received, but not in time for this report. They shall be acknowledged in the next.

Books and paper from S. S. & Wm. Wood.

## Life Subscribers.

Mrs. Douglas Cruger.....	\$10	Mrs. David Codwise.....	\$10
Mrs. W. H. Emery.....	10	Mrs. Chas. E. Butler.....	10

## Subscribers' Names.

Mrs. T. C. Doremus.....	\$2 00	Mrs. Manning.....	\$2 00
Mrs. Abbey H. Gibbons.....	2 00	Mrs. More.....	1 00
Mrs. A. T. Stewart.....	2 00	Mrs. Alsop.....	5 00
Mrs. Dan'l Y. Townsend.....	2 00	Mrs. Henry Sedgwick.....	2 00
Mrs. Cronkheit.....	2 00	Mrs. W. H. Emery.....	3 00

Mrs. Alfred Hall.....	\$2 00	Mrs. Peter Taylor.....	\$2 00
Miss Lynes.....	2 00	Mrs. O. Haggerty.....	5 00
Mrs. Manning.....	2 00	Mrs. Augustus Wetmore.....	2 00
Mrs. Edward Telfair.....	2 00	Mr. Cooper.....	10 00
Mrs. John Whiting.....	2 00	Miss Angelina Strong.....	2 00
Mrs. Hannah Hopper.....	2 00	Mrs. Freeman Hunt.....	3 00
Miss Robbins.....	2 00	Mrs. E. Mitchell.....	5 00
Mrs. Wm. C. Bryant.....	2 00	Miss Margaret Corlies.....	5 00
Mrs. Demming.....	2 00	Mrs. Hannah Haydock.....	5 00
Mrs. Cooper.....	2 00	Mrs. Stebbins.....	2 00
Miss Curtis.....	2 00	Mrs. Strong.....	\$2
Mrs. Mead.....	2 00	Mrs. A. J. H. Fitch.....	2
Mrs. F. W. Edmonds.....	2 00	Mrs. Chas. P. Clinch.....	2
Miss Sedgwick.....	3 00	Mrs. Anzelot Knight.....	2
Mrs. Flanders.....	5 00	Mr. John F. Mitchell.....	5 00
Mrs. Barston.....	5 00	Chas. W. Wharton, Phil.	2 00
Mrs. Cleveland.....	3 00		

## Subscriptions and Donations from 22d Dec., 1846, to 1st Jan. 1848.

Allen, H.....	\$5 00	Bruse & Elliott.....	\$10 00
Allen, J.....	5 00	Bridge, John.....	20 00
Alsop, J. W.....	25 00	Broom, S.....	50 00
Angel, J.....	5 00	Bruce, George.....	25 00
Astor, Wm. B.....	20 00	Bush, J.....	5 00
Atterbury, S.....	3 00	Bull, Wm. G.....	10 00
Austin, David.....	25 00	Bussing, E. J.....	5 00
Baker, J. G. & E.....	5 00	Butler, B. F.....	20 00
Bartlett, E.....	20 00	Butler, C.....	5 00
Bancyer, M.....	10 00	Bussing, E. & J.....	5 00
Barrow, Thos.....	25 00	Bowen, McNamee.....	25 00
Barclay, Anthony.....	25 00	Cash.....	20 00
Belmont, A.....	25 00	".....	5 00
Benedict, A.....	5 00	".....	5 00
Beebe & Brothers.....	5 00	".....	5 00
Beach, E.....	5 00	".....	5 00
Bird, G.....	10 00	".....	5 00
Bishop, J.....	10 00	".....	15 00
Blanco, R.....	25 00	".....	2 00
Blackwell, R. M. & Co.....	10 00	".....	5 00
Bloodgood, Wm.....	5 00	".....	5 00
Blunt, G. W.....	10 00	".....	5 00
Boorman, R.....	5 00	".....	5 00
Bowne, Wm.....	5 00	".....	5 00
Brooks, Sidney.....	50 00	".....	5 00
Brown, James.....	50 00	".....	5 00
Brown, Stewart.....	25 00	".....	5 00
Bronson, F.....	5 00	".....	5 00

} advanced  
last year.

Cash	\$5 00	Depuyster, F.	\$10 00
"	10 00	Dibbin, Richardson	10 00
"	5 00	Dillon, R. J.	5 00
"	5 00	Dillon, Robert	9 00
"	3 00	Dinsmore, W. B.	5 00
"	5 00	Douglass, Wm	50 00
"	5 00	Draper, S.	5 00
"	5 00	Draper, Warren & Mont-	
"	10 00	tard	25 00
"	5 00	Dugan, John S.	9 00
"	3 00	Earle, Porter & Collins	10 00
"	5 00	Engle, P. W.	25 00
"	10 00	Easton, N. W.	3 00
"	15 00	Farrand, Fred	3 00
"	5 00	Fearing, C. N.	5 00
"	2 00	Fish, Hamilton	25 00
"	10 00	Flanders, B.	10 00
"	5 00	Folger, B. W.	10 00
"	5 00	Foster, James, jun	25 00
"	5 00	Fox, Livingston	20 00
"	5 00	Fox & Polhemus	10 00
"	3 00	Freeland, J.	25 00
"	5 00	Furniss, W. P.	25 00
"	5 00	Garner, T.	25 00
"	1 00	Gallaudet, T. H.	2 00
"	5 00	Gebhard, F. C.	5 00
"	5 00	Gordon & Talbot	10 00
"	5 00	Goodhue, James	15 00
"	3 00	Gourlie, J. H.	5 00
"	1 00	Graves, E. B.	10 00
"	10 00	Greeley, H.	10 00
"	5 00	Gregory, D. S.	25 00
"	5 00	Graham, J. B.	50 00
Coller, R. H. W. & G.	5 00	Grosvenor, S.	25 00
Curtis, G.	5 00	Grant & Barton	5 00
Chichester, Miss.	5 00	Griswold, John	5 00
Collins, E. R.	25 00	Guilbert, C.	5 00
Coit, H. A.	5 00	Hale & Hallock	20 00
Carwell, J.	5 00	Hall & Francis	5 00
Chamberlain, Wm	10 00	Hammersly, J.	5 00
Chauncey, H.	25 00	H. L.	5 00
Cash, H. G.	50 00	Halsted, Wm. M.	25 00
" P. L., jr.	50 00	Hadden, D., & Sons	20 00
" F. C. & Co.	25 00	Hall, J. L.	10 00
"	20 00	Hall, M.	5 00
Dawson, Wm	5 00	Haggerty, Ogden	5 00
Deming, Thomas	10 00	Hoady, Phelps & Co.	10 00
Demitis, Miss	20 00	Harmony, P., & Nephews	25 00
Delmonico	5 00	Hendricks, Mrs.	10 00
De Rhum, W. C.	25 00	Hendricks, Miss.	5 00

Herring, Silas C.	\$25 00	Oothout, Wm.	\$10 00
Hicks, E.	5 00	Owen, T.	5 00
Hilger & Co.	5 00	Palmer, John J.	20 00
Hopkins, L.	5 00	Parmy, J.	5 00
How, B. W.	5 00	Pell, F.	25 00
Hubbard, J. W.	5 00	Pell, A.	5 00
Hubbard, A.	5 00	Perkins, D.	5 00
Hunt, G.	5 00	Phalon, J.	25 00
Hunts, Thomas	10 00	Phelps, L. Dodge	10 00
Hurlbut, E. D.	20 00	Polhemus, John	2 00
J. H. A.	10 00	Quincy, Delapum	10 00
J. C.	5 00	Ray, Robert	25 00
J. S.	5 00	R. & Brothers	5 00
Jay, Ann.	10 00	Rhinelande, Wm. C.	25 00
Johnson, J.	5 00	Riggs, Elisha	5 00
Johnson, H.	5 00	Rogers, Wm. C.	0 50
Johnston, John	25 00	Roosevelt, C. & S.	20 00
Jones, James J.	20 00	Roosevelt, H.	10 00
Jones, Walter R.	25 00	Russell, Wm. C.	5 00
Jones, S. T.	5 00	Ryder, E. T.	5 00
Jessup, H.	10 00	Sampson, Joseph	50 00
Kiefe, H.	5 00	Sands, David	15 00
Kemble	20 00	S. M.	5 00
Kenveys & Sampson	25 00	Schieffelin, S. A.	5 00
Keadrick, Davis & Co.	5 00	Schieffelin, S. B.	5 00
Knapp & Shepard	5 00	Schieffelin, U. M.	5 00
Lawrence, J.	3 00	Schermerhorn, P.	25 00
Leods, Samuel	25 00	Schermerhorn, Miss.	5 00
Leonard, M. G.	10 00	Schragg, Koep & Co.	5 00
Luupp, C. M.	25 00	Schuchardt, F.	5 00
Long, Davenport	5 00	Sedgwick, Thomas	5 00
Lord, Rufus L.	25 00	Shagray, W. D.	2 00
Lord, Haynes	5 00	Sheman, B. B.	5 00
Low, H. A.	15 00	Smith, E.	0 50
McBride, James	20 00	Swan, W.	5 00
McCurdy, Aldrah & Spen-		Smith, J. T. S.	2 00
cer	10 00	Smith, J.	5 00
McInturn, Robert B.	50 00	Smith, U. J.	10 00
Morgan, H. R.	10 00	Sherman, B. M.	1 00
Morris, Robert H.	10 00	Sturges, Jonathan	5 00
Mitchell, C. F.	10 00	Stagg, J. P., & Co.	10 00
Naylor & Co.	50 00	Stagg, J. P.	10 00
Nevins, R. H.	15 00	Spencer, Wm. A.	5 00
Newton, J.	5 00	Spencer, Wm. A., Mrs.	5 00
Noble, John	10 00	Stevens, J.	5 00
O'Connor, C.	25 00	Sullivan, Charles	2 00
Cikley, D., & Co.	5 00	Sweet & Hubbard	10 00
Ochick & Kuker	10 00	Tappan, Devos	5 00
Olyphant, D. W. C.	25 00	Telkeraph, T. O.	5 00
Oothout, John	20 00	Thompson, John J.	5 00

Thayer, Mr. ....	\$1 00	Wetmore, P. M. ....	\$5 00
Titus, James H. ....	2 00	Wetmore, C. & H. ....	5 00
Townsend, S. Clarke. ....	10 00	Wetmore, A. R. ....	20 00
Tweedy, E. B. ....	10 00	Wheeler, E. ....	5 00
Tweedy, Edmund. ....	20 00	White, W. A. & A. M. ....	10 00
Underwood, J. A. ....	10 00	White, T. ....	4 00
Van Nest, Abm. ....	25 00	White, Eli. ....	25 00
Van Nostrand, James. ....	25 00	Whiting, A. ....	10 00
Van Rensselaer, J. ....	5 00	Winslow, T. S. ....	5 00
Vermilye, Wm. M. ....	5 00	Winslow, R. H. ....	10 00
W. B. S. ....	5 00	Wight, Sturges T. ....	25 00
W. S. ....	20 00	Wilson, C. & D. M. ....	25 00
Walker, Joseph. ....	25 00	Wolfe, J. D. ....	25 00
Walsh, Mallory & Co. ....	10 00	Wolfe, Gillespie. ....	10 00
Weeks & Co. ....	25 00	Wood, William. ....	100 00
Wells, F. W. ....	10 00	Woolsey, E. S. ....	25 00
Wesson, D. ....	5 00	Wyeth, L. J. ....	10 00
West, E. T. ....	5 00	Zimmerman, J. C. ....	5 00

## Miscellaneous.

New York Stock and Exchange Board, per C. Gould. ....	\$100 00
Troy, (N. Y.) received from friends, the balance to constitute the Rev. D. Beeman an honorary life member of the Executive Committee. ....	37 50
do do received in part, to constitute the Rev. Mr. Andrews do do. ....	18 00
Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) received from friends, to constitute the Rev. H. G. Ludlow an honorary life member of Executive Committee. ....	154 00
Waterbury, (Ct.) do Rev. Mr. Elliott, do. ....	32 50
do do do Rev. J. S. Clark, do. ....	50 00
Meriden, do do Rev. Mr. Searles, do. ....	39 00
do do do received from J. Parlar. ....	\$10 00
Wallingford, do do " Atwater, Josh. ....	5 00
Catskill, (N. Y.) do " Day, S. S. ....	\$10 00
do do do " Cash. ....	10 00
Albany, do do do " Corning, E. ....	10 00
do do do do " Prentiss, E. P. ....	10 00
Hudson, do do do " Bronson, D. ....	10 00
do do do do " Cash. ....	5 00
do do do do " Felger, F. F. ....	10 00
do do do do " 2 young gents. ....	2 00
do do do do " Mitchell, M. ....	10 00
do do do do " Tobery, S. W. ....	5 00
do do do do " Van Dusen, H. B. ....	5 00
do do Collections in Presbyterian church, Columbiaville. ....	5 53

Hudson, (N. Y.) Collection in Baptist church, Hudson. ....	\$6 60
do do do Fairchild, J. W. ....	5 00
do do do Murdoch, C. ....	10 00
do do do Reed, Mrs. ....	10 00
do do do Seymour & Co., G. E. ....	10 00
Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) received from Emmott, J. ....	35 00
do do do " Vassar, M. ....	5 00
do do do " " ....	25 00
Paterson (N. J.) do " Colt, J. ....	3 00
do do do " Cash. ....	2 00
do do do do " Cash. ....	2 00
do do do do " Danforth, C. ....	1 00
do do do do " Prime, Mr. ....	1 00

9 00

## Subscriptions and Donations from 1st Jan'y 1848 to 1st Jan'y, 1849.

Abeel, J. H. ....	\$10 00	Cash. ....	5 00
Adee, G. T. ....	5 00	" .....	5 00
Allen, John. ....	5 00	" .....	10 00
Alsop, J. W. ....	25 00	" .....	10 00
Bartow, S. ....	5 00	" .....	5 00
Bartlett, Edw'd. ....	25 00	" .....	5 00
Benedict, A. ....	5 00	" J. C. ....	5 00
Benedict, E. C. ....	5 00	" .....	5 00
Bird, G. ....	10 00	" .....	5 00
Blanco, R. ....	25 00	" C. L. S. ....	5 00
Blunt, J. & W. J. Buck ....	5 00	" .....	3 00
Boker, Herman. ....	5 00	" .....	25 00
Boorman, R. ....	5 00	" .....	3 00
Bridge, John. ....	25 00	" .....	5 00
Brady, J. T. ....	10 00	" .....	5 00
Brevoort, J. Carson. ....	25 00	" .....	10 00
Bronson, Mrs. H. ....	25 00	" .....	10 00
Brown, James. ....	100 00	" .....	10 00
Brown, Stewart. ....	20 00	" .....	10 00
Brown, G. L. ....	5 00	" .....	5 00
Bruce, George. ....	25 00	" .....	5 00
Burder, Wm. ....	5 00	" C. B. D. ....	5 00
Bull, Wm. G. ....	5 00	" .....	5 00
Burr, Edwin. ....	10 00	" .....	5 00
Bushnell, O. ....	5 00	" .....	5 00
Butler, B. F. ....	20 00	" .....	5 00
Cash. ....	5 00	" .....	3 00
" .....	5 00	" .....	3 00
" .....	5 00	Camman & Whitehouse ....	10 00
" .....	5 00	Cary & Co. ....	10 00



Cauldwell, E. ....	5 00	Kemble, Wm. ....	10 00
Chauncy, H. ....	25 00	Knaupp, Shepard. ....	5 00
Chichester, Mary. ....	5 00	Lathrop, F. J. & D. ....	10 00
Christy, E. P. ....	20 00	Le Roy, Jacob. ....	25 00
Collins, E. K. ....	25 00	Le Roy, Jacob R. ....	25 00
Cotteratt, H. F. ....	10 00	Manning, R. H. ....	5 00
Davis, C. ....	5 00	Martin, J. P. ....	5 00
Dawson, B. F. ....	10 00	Minturn, R. B. ....	50 00
Dehano, J. Warren. ....	10 00	Mills, Mr. ....	5 00
DeMonico, P. A. & L. ....	5 00	Morgan, E. D. ....	25 00
Demnitz, Miss. ....	4 00	Morgan, M. ....	10 00
Denny, Thomas. ....	10 00	Morgan, Mr. ....	5 00
Demnick, J. W. ....	5 00	Naylor & Co. ....	30 00
Donaldson, James. ....	20 00	Nesmith, J. P. ....	5 00
Douglass, Wm. ....	50 00	Nevins, R. H. ....	25 00
Earley & Porter. ....	5 00	Noble, John. ....	10 00
Ely, C. ....	5 00	Norris, A. ....	25 00
Ellis, Benj. ....	2 00	North, Wm. Curtis. ....	10 00
Essenween, F. ....	5 00	Oakley, Wm. F. ....	5 00
Fearne & Hall. ....	10 00	O. J. C. ....	5 00
Field, H. W. ....	25 00	Oetricks & Kueger. ....	5 00
Fisher, Wm. ....	5 00	Olcott, M. Kesson & Co. ....	5 00
Gallaudet, S. ....	2 00	Oothout James. ....	10 00
Graham, J. B. ....	25 00	Oothout Wm. ....	25 00
Green, J. C. ....	50 00	Owen James. ....	10 00
G. P. & Co. ....	10 00	Palmer, John J. ....	20 00
G. D. P. ....	5 00	Paruly, J. ....	5 00
Hadden, D. ....	10 00	Perkins, Dennis. ....	5 00
Haggerty, O. ....	10 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co. ....	25 00
Hall, Francis. ....	10 00	Pratt, Z. ....	20 00
Hall, V. G. ....	20 00	Pritchard, W. F. ....	3 00
Halsey, Wm. ....	3 00	Ray, Robert. ....	25 00
Hart, Mrs. B. S. ....	2 00	Rich, J. ....	5 00
Hendricks, Miss M. N. ....	10 00	Redowald, Adolph. ....	5 00
Herring, Silas. ....	5 00	Robert, C. R. ....	25 00
Hitchcock, C. ....	5 00	Robinson, Elizabeth. ....	5 00
How, B. W. ....	5 00	Rogers, C. H. ....	5 00
How, C. W. ....	5 00	Roosevelt, C. V. S. ....	10 00
Howard & Sen, J. ....	5 00	Roosevelt, Mrs. J. ....	10 00
Howland & Aspinwall. ....	50 00	Routh, H. L. ....	5 00
Hubbard, A. ....	5 00	Ruggles, S. B. ....	25 00
Hunt, Thomas. ....	25 00	Russel, W. C. ....	5 00
Hunt, W. G. ....	5 00	Sampson, Joseph. ....	25 00
Hunter, Jas. ....	5 00	Sands, A. B. & D. ....	10 00
Irvin, Richard. ....	25 00	Sedgewick, Th. ....	5 00
Jay, John. ....	10 00	Schieffelin, S. B. & H. A. ....	10 00
Jay and sister, Miss. ....	5 00	Schieffelin, H. M. ....	5 00
J. W. O. ....	5 00	Schieffelin, J. L. ....	5 00
J. F. C. ....	1 00	Schermehorn, Miss. Ann ....	5 00
Kemey & Sampson. ....	25 00	Schuschart, F. ....	5 00

Scribner & Co. ....	10 00	Williams, R. G. ....	5 00
Smith, C. ....	5 00	Wilson & Co. D. M. ....	25 00
Spring, M. ....	10 00	Winslow, R. H. ....	10 00
Stags, Benj. ....	5 00	Winthrop, B. R. ....	25 00
Stone, E. ....	5 00	Woolsey, E. J. ....	75 00
Storrs, J. H. ....	3 00	Wolf & Gillespie. ....	10 00
Sturges, Jona. ....	50 00	Woodward & Cromwell. ....	5 00
Swarez, J. L. ....	10 00	Wood, W. ....	10 00
Suydam, James. ....	10 00	W. B. S. ....	5 00
Swift & Hurlbut. ....	10 00	W. C. L. ....	5 00
Talbot, Chas. N. ....	25 00	Zimmerman, J. C. ....	5 00
Townsend, C. E. ....	5 00	Hudson, N. Y. ....	
Titus, J. D. ....	3 00	Bronson, Dr. ....	10 00
Townsend, Sayre Clark. ....	10 00	Mitchell, M. ....	5 00
Tweedy, C. B. ....	10 00	Reed, R. ....	5 00
Tweedy, E. ....	10 00	Merriden, Conn. ....	
Van Nest, Ab'm. ....	25 00	Webb, Walter. ....	10 00
Walker, Joseph. ....	50 00	Mrs. Cole. ....	2 00
Walsh, Mallory & Co. ....	10 00	Mrs. Yale. ....	2 00
Ward, A. H. ....	10 00	F. Bush. ....	1 00
Wetmore, O. & A. ....	3 00	Mrs. Pratt. ....	1 00
Whiting, Jas. R. ....	25 00	Mrs. Camp. ....	1 00
White, W. A. & A. M. ....	10 00		
White, Sturges & Shaw. ....	25 00	Total. ....	\$2,581 00
Wilmerding, W. E. ....	25 00		
Willets, Stephen. ....	5 00		

*Honorary Members of the Executive Committee, by payment of one hundred dollars and upwards.*

City of New-York.	Troy, N. Y.
Boorman, James.	Rev. Dr. Beeman.
Brown, James.	Hudson, N. Y.
Crosby, W. B.	Rev. Mr. Darling.
Delano, Jr., Warren.	Pokepsie, N. Y.
Minturn, R. B.	Rev. H. G. Ludlow.
Parker, Charles.	Meriden, Conn.
Wood, William.	Rev. G. W. Perkins.

*Life Members of the Association, by payment of twenty-five dollars and upwards. Those marked (\*) are deceased.*

New-York.	New-York.
Alsop, J. W.	Leupp, Chas. M.
Aspinwall, W. H.	Lord, Rufus L.
Astor, W. B.	Lorrillard, Jr., Peter.
Austin, David.	McBride, Jas.
Barclay, Anthony.	McCoun, Wm. T.

New-York.  
 Barrow, Thos.  
 Bartlett, Edward.  
 Belmont, August.  
 Benzon, E. L.  
 Blanco, R.  
 Brevoort, H.  
 \*Bridge, R.  
 Bridge, John.  
 Bronson, Mrs. Arthur.  
 Brooks, Sidney.  
 Broom, S.  
 Bruce, George.  
 Butler, B. F.  
 Chauncey, Henry.  
 Collins, E. K.  
 Curtiss, Cyrus.  
 Daly, Chas. P.  
 De Rham, H. C.  
 Douglas, Wm.  
 Duer, John.  
 Edmonds, John W.  
 Engs, P. W.  
 Field, P. H.  
 Field, H. W.  
 Fish, Hamilton.  
 Foster, Jr., James.  
 Freeland, J.  
 Furniss, W. P.  
 Garner, F.  
 Graham, J. B.  
 Gregory, D. S.  
 Green, J. C.  
 Grinnell, Henry.  
 Grosvenor, Jasper.  
 Halstead, Wm. M.  
 Hedges, Timothy.  
 Henich, J. E.  
 Herring, S. C.  
 Howland, G. G.  
 Howland, S. S.  
 Howland, Edgar W.  
 Hunt, Thomas.  
 Irvin, Richard.  
 Johnston, John.  
 Jones, James J.  
 Jones, Walter R.  
 Langdon, Mrs.  
 Lewis, Samuel.  
 Le Roy, Jacob.  
 Le Roy, Jacob R.

New-York.  
 Morgan, E. D.  
 \*Murray, Lindley.  
 Morgan, M.  
 Nevins, R. H.  
 Newell, William.  
 Norris, A.  
 O'Connor, C.  
 Olyphant, D. W. C.  
 Oothout, Wm.  
 Parnly, E.  
 Pell, F.  
 Phalon, J.  
 Ray, Robert.  
 Rhineland, Wm. C.  
 Robert, C. R.  
 Roosevelt, C. V. S.  
 Ruggles, S. B.  
 Russell, Israel.  
 Sampson, Joseph.  
 Sands, David.  
 Schermerhorn, Peter.  
 Selden, Dudley.  
 Sherman, Austin.  
 Spencer, Wm. A.  
 Spencer, Mrs. Wm. A.  
 Sturges, Jonathan.  
 Talcot, Chas. N.  
 Van Nest, Abm.  
 Van Nostrand, Jas.  
 Walker, Joseph.  
 Wetmore, P. M.  
 White, Eli.  
 Whitney, Jas. R.  
 Whitney, Stephen.  
 Wilmerding, Wm. E.  
 Winthrop, B. R.  
 Wolfe, John D.  
 Woolsey, E. D.  
 Troy, N. Y.  
 Andrews, Rev. Mr.  
 Salisbury, Herkimer Co.  
 Burrell, H.  
 Brooklyn, L. I.  
 Pacher, Wm. S.  
 Pokeepsie, N. Y.  
 Vassar, M.  
 Connecticut.  
 Clark, Rev. J. S. Waterbury.  
 Elliott, Rev. Mr. do  
 Searls, Rev. Mr., Meriden.

1847-48  
 REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO VISIT CLINTON PRISON.

James H. Titus, on behalf of the Committee, presented the following report.

The undersigned, of the Committee appointed by this Association to visit Clinton prison, beg leave to report that they proceeded, on the 9th of October last, to Clinton Prison, and, on their arrival, were courteously and freely received by George Troupe, Esq., the warden, and introduced to the various keepers and officers under him, by all of whom they were treated, during a visit of five days, with gratifying attentions, and with entire frankness.

From the freedom of action allowed the Committee, and the facilities for investigation afforded by the warden and all the officers of the prison, the undersigned were able to perform the duties incumbent upon them with much satisfaction to themselves, and they trust in a manner which may prove acceptable to the Association and beneficial to the prisoner.

The number of convicts in the prison at the time of the Committee's visit was one hundred and forty three. The sentence of one expired at that time, and he was delivered under a warrant from the Governor of this State to the wardens of the Charlestown prison upon a requisition by the Governor of Massachusetts. Three additional convicts were received during the Committee's visit. Your Committee had personal interviews with each prisoner separately, and made tabular records of their names, offences, term of sentence, date of sentence, number of times convicted, age, color, place of nativity, habits of life; religious instruction, trade or occupation, education, parents, children, counties where convicted, plea of guilty or not guilty, number of times punished since in prison.

One hundred and twenty-one of the prisoners were convicted for offences against property. Of this number, sixty were for grand larceny; thirty-seven for burglary; eight for petit larceny, 2d offence; fifteen for forgery; one for horse stealing. Twenty two were convicted for offences against persons. Of this number, eight were for assault and battery, with intent to kill; four for manslaughter; four for highway robbery; three for arson; two for bigamy; five for rape; one for murder.

One hundred and eight were in prison on first conviction, twenty-nine on second conviction, and six on third conviction. The term of the sentences of seventy six of the prisoners range from two to five years; forty-three from five to ten; twenty from ten to fifteen years; one for twenty-five years; two for twenty years, and one for life.

One hundred and thirty-three of the prisoners are white, eight are black, and two are Indians.

Forty declared they had been temperate in their habits. Fifty-seven acknowledged that they had been intemperate, and many of that number attributed their present unfortunate condition to that evil habit. Forty-six represented themselves to have been moderate drinkers.

Ninety-one professed to have received religious instruction in early life. Fifty-two declared that they never enjoyed that advantage.

Twelve were found unable to read; twenty-two could read only. One hundred and nine could read and write. Ninety-eight of the whole number are native born; forty-five are of foreign birth.

Ninety-four acknowledge their guilt. Forty-nine claim to be innocent of the charge of which they were convicted.

Fifty have been punished once or oftener since their present confinement. Ninety-three have never been punished since they entered the prison.

Fifty-eight were employed as farmers previous to their conviction; fifty-three as mechanics; twenty-six as laborers, and six as traders.

There are eight between the age of 17 and 20 years; sixty-five between 20 and 30 years; thirty-two between 30 and 40 years; twenty between 40 and 50 years; ten between 50 and 60; seven between 60 and 70 years, and but one above 70 years.

Seventy are single men, fifty-nine married, and fourteen widowers.

From these statistics it appears that more than three-quarters of the offences for which the prisoners were convicted, were committed against property, the other offences being against persons.

About one-half of the sentences are for periods less than 5 years, and more than three-quarters are under 10 years.

One-third of the prisoners acknowledged that they had been intemperate, and one-third that they had been moderate drinkers.

More than half were religiously instructed in their youth, and more than two-thirds can read and write.

Two-thirds are native born, and an equal number acknowledge their guilt.

About one-third have been subjected to punishment since their confinement.

Almost the entire number are from the laboring class of citizens, chiefly farmers and mechanics.

One-half are under thirty years of age, and more than two-thirds under forty years.

The committee found the prison in a condition very creditable to the warden and officers, and the prisoners, with but few exceptions, in the enjoyment of excellent health. The location of the prison as to climate, the plan of the building with reference to the accommodation of its unfortunate inmates, the peculiar and admirable system of ventilation, the nature of the labor required, and the healthful food prescribed by law, all conspire to produce an evidence of comfort and an aspect of cheerfulness well calculated to alleviate the sadness of spirit which must ever lay heavy upon the minds of the unfortunate inmates of a prison, and which also in a generous sympathy, often presses painfully on the mind of visitors. Great credit is due to the late warden Ransom Cook for his studious care for the comfort and health of prisoners in his design of the buildings, and especially for his new and perfect system of ventilation.

Your committee, in their private interviews with the prisoners, endeavored to elicit a frank communication relative to all matters touching their treatment and their rights, and it is a source of much satisfaction to be able to state that a large portion of the prisoners said they could not reasonably complain. Most of them acknowledged that the warden and his keepers, with some special qualification, were as kind in treatment and as attentive to their wants as their condition would warrant them to expect.

The qualification of this general commendation applied chiefly to the head keeper, Minott Baker; there appeared to prevail throughout [Assembly, No. 243.]

the whole community of the prison a very unfavorable estimate of that individual. The prisoners complained of his unjust and tyrannical treatment, and some of his associate officers appeared dissatisfied with his official conduct, as evincing much impetuosity of temper and an unwarranted arrogance of authority. A particular and very serious charge of moral and official delinquency had been preferred against him, upon which the grand jury of Clinton county found a bill of indictment, and as the matter was to undergo a judicial investigation, the committee did not consider it proper to assume that duty nor to make any special remark on the subject. They, however, will say, without meaning the remark to apply in any way with reference to his guilt or innocence of the charge involved in the bill of indictment, but solely as touching the estimate had by the community of the prison concerning his general official department that the committee were pleased to hear that he had resigned his office shortly after their departure from the prison.

The committee examined particularly the food of the prisoners, inasmuch as serious charges of neglect in that particular had prevailed for some time in the neighborhood of the prison. It appeared upon inquiry that shortly after the change of administration, under the new inspectors, a great alteration occurred in the character and quality of the provisions, and it would seem from the general statement of the prisoners, and also of some of the keepers, that in time it became almost intolerable, so much so, as to excite universal complaint, and quite a spirit of insubordination. This evil, however, was entirely remedied at the time of the visit of the committee, when the supply and quality of the food was found to be in full correspondence with the requirements of law; and the prisoners generally acknowledged their fare to be as good as they should expect.

Reports in detail of the rations furnished the prisoners for the months of May, June, July, August and September, were made to the committee, which accompany this report. From these it appears that the average cost of rations for these months is as follows, viz: For May, 9 cents  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mills; for June, 8 cents  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mills; for July, 9 cents,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills; August, 8 cents  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mills; for September, 9 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  mills. The other personal wants of the prisoners, such as clothes, bedding, furniture of cells, &c., and all appeared to be properly supplied, and no complaint was made with reference to such particulars, except

the want of light in the cells to enable them to read during the evening, and the committee suggested to the warden that increased accommodations for their daily washing, and perhaps for occasional bathing, could be advantageously afforded the prisoners without any serious increase of expenses. The hospital department was found in a condition worthy of high praise, and the physician appeared to enjoy the confidence and esteem of the prisoners. At the time of the committee's visit, only two patients were confined to the ward, one of inflammatory rheumatism, the other from the effects of a musket shot received in an attempt to escape from the prison. The arrangement of the hospital room, and the facilities of varied ventilation in different parts of it, according to the condition of the patient, manifest with what good judgment and care for the sick convict this sad department of his gloomy abode was designed by the former warden Ransom Cook. The general record of the Hospital was shown to the committee by the physician, which gave evidence of remarkable healthfulness amongst the prisoners, and showing an almost entire absence of death. A full statement of cases for the year was promised to be forwarded to the association in time for its annual report, but it has not been received.

The department of Chaplain is filled by the venerable Mr. Parnely, a Congregational clergyman, whose personal, literary, and religious qualifications well fit him for his interesting and responsible station. His chapel services, his school instructions, and his private personal communications with the prisoners, must all contribute to the religious, to the mental, and to the moral improvement of every individual who gives to his earnest ministrations a willing ear. The committee found amongst the prisoners a general desire for an increase of school and library privileges—and they took the liberty, with the approbation of the chaplain, to suggest to the warden the propriety of granting such reasonable requests. In the opinion of the committee these desires could be advantageously gratified without any prejudice to the police or the economy of the prison by appropriate arrangement of the leisure hour between supper and bed time during the long winter evenings.

The committee regret that the improvement of the cells of Clinton prison over those of the Sing Sing plan should not have been carried with reference to dimensions still farther. The Clinton cells are six

inches wider, six higher and twelve longer than those of Sing Sing, double of that increase would have been a much more perfect improvement. The many dreary hours which the prisoners are obliged to spend in their cells require that every reasonable accommodation of light, of room, and of air should be allowed. The absence of any general provision to furnish during the evening sufficient light to each cell for the purpose of reading is considered by the committee a serious deficiency and a needless privation. The old adage, that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop," should suggest to those having charge of convicts that the desirableness of keeping their minds as fully engaged as may be practicable during the interval occurring between the appointed hours for labor and for sleep.

The committee entertaining the full conviction, that expediency as well as humanity demands that convicts should be treated under the influence of reason and kindness, and not as in former times by force and brutality, carefully inquired into and investigated the nature and extent of punishments. Many unfavorable reports had got abroad relative to this branch of the discipline of that prison under the new administration, and the undersigned are frank to acknowledge that their own minds were unfavorably prejudiced on this matter when they entered upon the examination. It however affords them peculiar gratification to be able to state, that upon a fair investigation of the subject, they were satisfied that the reports in existence greatly exaggerated the facts in the case both as regards the severity and frequency of the punishments. Still there was evidence of an increase of the number of punishments, and to some extent they think an increase of severity; it appeared that in a few particular instances certain officers under the excitement of the occasions, lost their self-control for the moment, and in one or more instances upon a judicial examination of the charge of unwarrantable violence have been found guilty. The examination of the records of punishments show that the number under the present warden for the period embraced between February 2d and October 16th of this year, was seventy-seven. The number for the corresponding period last year, under the former warden, was twenty-six. The committee are disposed to believe that this increase of punishment is not the result of any greater inclination to punish on the part of the present warden—but that it arose in some measure from the natural refractoriness incident to the conduct of convicts upon a change of administration and officers; and

also that it was occasioned in a great measure by the unfortunate position occupied by the head keeper, Minott Baker, in the estimation of the prisoners. The committee regretted not to find in the Clinton prison any appropriate convenience for solitary confinement in a dungeon. The temporary apartments used by the former warden have been removed, and the permanent ones which were designed for that purpose have not been completed. This, it is believed, is a great deficiency in arrangement and defect in discipline. It is the experience of those most judicious in prison discipline, that in the whole range of the justifiable means of punishment there is none more effectual in subduing the obdurate offender than solitary dungeon confinement, with the deprivation of every allowance excepting bread and water.

The absence of the means for the application of this punishment increased the use of the shower bath—a mode of punishment in the opinion of your Committee, and as it appeared in the estimation of the prisoners, equally cruel and degrading with that of the cat. The shower bath is, in its nature, as much a corporeal punishment as the cat; and any infliction of punishment of this nature serves to degrade still lower the already lamentable degradation of the convict. It is the duty of the State, and of those acting under its authority, to endeavor to reform and elevate the convict; and surely no hope of attaining these ends can be entertained in cases where the discipline of the prison is in conflict with the only influences which are found to prevail in effecting reformatations. The exhibition of passion, and the application of brute force, will transform the image of the Maker into the likeness of a wild beast: while the services of kindness, and the exercise of "the power divine in man," will convert the brute from his wild method into actions like a man. The Committee indulge the hope that the time will soon arrive when no punishment will be sanctioned in prisons except such as has its operation through the exercise of the mental powers; and when all inflictions, the effect of which is to pain the physical sensations, will be abolished. The former warden of Clinton prison was an earnest advocate of such reform, and it afforded the Committee much pleasure to hear the present incumbent express himself in sympathy with these views. The undersigned are not possessed of the skill or knowledge necessary to form or express an intelligent opinion as to the value of the ore bed belonging to the prison, nor as to the evidence of the success of the enterprise of using prison labor in ore beds. They however feel warranted in the expres-

sion of the hope, and they may say the belief, that the citizens of the State will in time have good reason to approve of the enterprise, and will then gladly award to those who projected it the credit and praise due. The Committee have learned that the inspectors have lately taken a lease of the Averill ore bed, which lies adjoining that belonging to the State. It is considered that this is a desirable acquisition, and that it will put at rest any doubt as to the supply of ore.

The Committee cannot refrain from an expression of their serious conviction of the great evil appertaining to the political character of the administration of our State prisons and of our local penitentiaries. This remark is made entirely irrespective of the present incumbents in office, and is intended to apply alone to the principle of action involved in the usage of making the appointment to, and the tenure of those offices depend altogether upon, the success or defeat of a political party. No greater impediment to the improvement and the efficiency of the police of prisons, and to the reformation and to the profitable employment of prisoners, can occur than the frequent change of the administrative power and of the offices. The advantageous management of prisons, and the judicious control of convicts, require a judgment and a skill which can only be attained by a practical experience, and when acquired, should constitute a distinct trade or profession; and qualifications of such character should be the standard by which an application for office in a prison should be judged, and not as now, by the certificate of services rendered in placing a political party in power.

The Committee beg leave to state, in conclusion, that they were much gratified by the proper appreciation of the efforts of this Association avowed by many of the prisoners, and by the expression of gratitude frequently made to the undersigned. Many declared their intention to call at the office of the Association if they should have an opportunity. One of them, a colored man, contributed a dollar to our funds, and another declared that a part of his first earnings, after the expiration of his sentence, should be given to the Prison Association.

The undersigned take pleasure in acknowledging their high appreciation of the polite treatment and efficient aid rendered them by the warden and his officers during their entire visit at Clinton prison.

JAMES H. TITUS.

RICHARD REED.

*New-York, December 27th, 1848.*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO VISIT AUBURN PRISON.

The committee appointed to visit, examine and inspect Auburn prison, entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned them on the 23d day of October, 1847. They found in the prison five hundred and six convicts, all of whom they personally interrogated. From these they learned that the discipline of the prison was generally mild and benignant; that the officers, with few exceptions, performed their duties acceptably, and that not only the severity of punishments, but their frequency had very essentially decreased since the prison has been under the charge of the present keeper. Only one case of undue severity during the past year was complained of by the convicts, but this, we are sorry to state, seemed to be generally felt throughout the prison as one of great cruelty. The committee fully investigated this case, but as it is the only one which occurred in the prison during the year, and as it resulted in no serious consequences to the individual, and as the matter seems not to have been communicated to the principal keeper in all its enormity until sometime after it happened, we refrain from making further notice of it here, believing that we shall equally subserve the interest of the prisoner and the State by thus alluding to it in general terms, at the same time advising the officers of the prison that we shall feel it a duty to present to the Legislature in detail the evidence we may receive at future examinations of like abuses. The committee observed with much pleasure that several of the convicts were supplied with lights at night, and they were no less gratified than surprised to find some of them engaged in studies which might be supposed to be rather tedious than attractive to such a class of the community. As late as nine in the evening, we found one of the convicts intently turning over the leaves of his dictionary in his determined struggle to master at least one of the dead languages, and upon enquiry, we learned that in prison and alone he had nearly completed the study of Jacob's Latin Reader. It seems to us not only proper but highly expedient and useful that this privilege of lights should be generally extended to all those who conduct well. It might thus become an important element of discipline. Although the prison is well kept, and the character of its government such as reflects great credit on the principal keeper, yet there are some matters which require the attention either of the inspectors or

the Legislature. We refer to the wooden bunks with which the cells are provided, and which are complete nests for vermin, and to the habit of drying clothes at certain seasons in the corridors. The comfort or rather the cleanliness of the prisoners would be materially promoted by the substitution of iron bedsteads; and the health of the prison seems to demand that the establishment should be supplied with a drying-room, in which the clothes may be hung when washed, instead of spreading them in the halls. The stench and vapor produced by drying, vitiate, in a remarkable degree, the atmosphere already surcharged with emanations from the bodies and lungs of several hundred persons, and is a prolific source of disease. We thought the destructive epidemic of '46 was attributable to this cause.

In regard to the clothing of the convicts we heard no complaint, nor was there any general dissatisfaction with the food. The prison is at present supplied with provisions by the agent. This method of supplying the prisoners, when honestly conducted, undoubtedly possesses important advantages over the contract system. But it is surrounded with so many temptations, and so liable to abuse, that if adopted as a settled policy, it should be vigilantly guarded and limited.

The attention of your committee was particularly directed to the hospital by various reports prevalent among the hall boys and waiters that the nurse in the hospital frequently purchased attentions for himself, or gratified the appetites of his friends by dispensing to them occasionally spirituous liquors. The facilities for such an abuse are very great, and if it is not one which absolutely takes place, it is one to which the prison is liable at any moment. The hospital is left, with the exception of four or five hours daily, under the entire charge of the nurse, to whom is confided the dispensing of the medicines and the charge of the apothecary's department. The door of the hospital, although usually locked, is conveniently provided with a good sized window with grates of sufficient dimensions to allow a full sized tumbler to pass out or in; the passage leading to the hospital is but little frequented, and the opportunities for such an abuse seem to be very great. An assistant physician should reside in the hospital, or a keeper be always present. The committee beg leave to present the following statement, made by Mr. Culver the keeper in the kitchen, as exemplifying the manner in which the provision contract has been complied with.

#### MR. CULVER'S STATEMENT.

Auburn, October 25th, 1847.—The provision contract for the last year was made at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{8}$  cents per ration, but on account of the rise of provisions during the year, the legislature passed an act in April last, enabling the Inspectors to increase the pay for a ration, or to make such other arrangements as they should deem most expedient. The Inspectors therefore decided that from the 1st of May, 1847, until further notice, the contractor should supply the same rations called for by the contract, for which they would allow him ten cents per ration. He continued to supply under this arrangement until the 1st of September, when the agent took the supply into his own hands—the clerk of the prison, however, ordered me to make out my account the same as before.

( D. )

Statement showing the number of Rations daily dispensed together with their quality and quantity.

MONTHS.	No. of rations per																	
	Wk.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Total	Wk.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Total
October,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
November,	1877	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
December,	1877	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
January,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
February,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
March,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
April,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
May,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
June,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
July,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
August,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
September,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
October,	1878	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474
Total,	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474	1474

In addition to the above, during the month of April, 6 bushels carrots, 12 bushels beets, and 5½ bushels parsnips, were distributed to the prisoners; and 164½ rations of fresh pork in the month of September.

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[ ASSEMBLY

No. 243.]

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The prison is now supplied with flour and meal thus—the agent purchases wheat and corn which he contracts to have ground and delivered for five cents a bushel—which is receipted for on delivery by the keeper of the kitchen. The beef furnished by the agent is procured in the following way—the chief part bought alive and hired slaughtered—the meat in part is delivered as slaughtered—the butcher has the privilege in some instances of selling prime pieces—the hides and tallow are not brought into prison. Besides the beef furnished by the agent directly, there is other beef furnished from the market by contract—this beef is the refuse of the market, which, to make prime, is dock'd about 8 or 9 pounds per 100.

(Signed,)

SIMON CULVER,

Ass't Keeper.

The substitution of the refuse of the market for what should be prime beef seems to be improper, even if the quantity is increased so as to make the value supplied equal in cost to the provisions contracted for. It is believed that such increase will rarely supply to the convict the deficiency in quality of the articles used; and it seems to be only just that the prisoner should receive, as well in quality as in cost, as good provisions as the law, or rather the contract, requires. If a discretionary power is left with the contractor, he may use it to his own profit, and when such changes are made, we have a right to expect that they will be in all cases to the disadvantage of the convict, as we can hardly expect that any contractor will exceed the requirements of his contract when it interferes with his profits.

JOHN D. RUSS,  
RICHARD REED.









## INSPECTION OF COUNTY PRISONS.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY PRISON,

Situated at Syracuse.—Examined October 23d, 1847.

The committee appointed to visit this prison, report that on the 23d of October last they personally examined all the prisoners then in the prison. The whole number at that time was nineteen, six of whom were under sentence—four of whom were convicted of petit larceny, and two of vagrancy—of the remaining thirteen three were committed for vagrancy—one for an attempt to commit petit larceny—one for embezzlement—one for burglary—one for grand larceny—one for petit larceny, 2d offence—two for assault and battery—one for disorderly conduct—one for threatening to poison, and one for an attempt to kill. This last case seems, if the prisoner's assertion is worthy of confidence, to be one of especial hardship, he was committed in January last, and has lain in jail ever since—and has been ready for trial at all times since his commitment. He says that the people have had his case postponed at three different terms of the court, and that at the last term he was tried, but the jury not agreeing as to his guilt, he was remanded to prison to await his trial at the next term of the court, which does not meet in that county until March, thus making the term of his confinement 15 months. If we could suppose this man to be innocent of the charge for which he stands committed, we should immediately perceive that he had been subjected to a grievous loss both in time and money by this neglect on the part of the State, and even supposing him guilty of the highest form of the offence charged so that he would be entitled only to the mildest sentence which the law in that case awards, and he still has to suffer the loss of at least one year's time. Unless the prisoner is paid for his loss of time when declared innocent, it would seem that this power of postponement should be carefully guarded and limited. The keeper of this prison seems to be a very kind and obliging man, and qualified both by education and taste for the situation. He lives in the jail rent free, and his salary is derived from lock up fees.

JOHN D. RUSS, M. D.

1847-48  
INSPECTION OF SYRACUSE (ONONDAGA CO.) PRISON,  
OCTOBER, 1847.

TABLE No. 2.

Number of prisoners for trial or tried at Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and District Court of United States, in the course of the year.

	Prisoners 20 years of age & upwards.						Total.			Grand Total.
	Felon.			Misdemeanants.			M	F	W	
	M	F	W	M	F	W				
1. No. for trial in prison at com't of year,*	8	8	1	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
2. No. for examination during the year,....	24	2	3	23	9	1	10	33	3	33
3. No. committed for trial during the year,....	2	1	3	9	1	1	9	11	2	12
4. Sentence to be undergone in same prison, do some other prison,.....	12	1	11	11	1	1	12	12	2	12
5. Acquitted at the bar,.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
6. Not prosecuted,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Found to be insane,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Bailed for appearance,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
9. U. S. prisoners,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Left for trial,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Discharged,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,.....	32	3	3	32	9	1	9	41	4	42

Table No. 1, for State Prisons only.

\*No account kept.

TABLE No. 3.

## Under summary convictions.

	Prisoners 20 yrs of age & upwards.				Total adult and juvenile.				Grand total.
	M	F	B	W	M	F	B	W	
In confinement at the beginning of yr.:									
1. As vagrants,.....	19	11	2	2	28	19	11	2	30
2. As disorderly persons for want suit'y,.....	14	4	..	..	18	4	..	..	18
3. do do under sentence,.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Under bastardy complaints,.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
5. For malicious trespass,.....	20	3	1	19	30	..	..	..	30
6. For assault and battery,.....	3	2	46	45	3	2	46	45	45
7. Other summary convictions,.....	99	18	5	112	99	18	5	112	117
Total,.....	211	49	32	283	241	49	32	283	297
8. Under exam'n beginning of year,.....									
9. Com'd for exam'n but not convicted,.....									

\*No account kept.

TABLE No. 4.

## Debtors in the course of the year.

	M	F	B	W	Total.
1. On mesne process,.....					
2. In execution,.....	11	..	..	..	11
3. Forfeiture of recognizance,.....	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bankrupts,.....	..	..	..	..	..
5. Attachment for contempt,.....	..	..	..	..	..
6. For want of sureties,.....	7	1	2	2	8
7. As witness,.....	7	..	5	6	7
8. As U. S. witness,.....	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 5.

## Number of prisoners confined in this prison in the course of the year.

	Persons 20 yrs of age and upwards.				Total adults and juveniles.				Grand total.
	M	F	B	W	M	F	B	W	
1. In custody at commencement of the year,.....	21	8	5	24	21	8	5	24	29
2. Prisoners for trial,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Prisoners committed during the year whose term of imprisonment had expired,.....	76	11	5	82	76	11	5	82	87
4. Prisoners committed during the year whose term of imprisonment had expired, but whose term of imprisonment was extended by the court,.....	12	..	..	11	12	..	..	11	12
5. Prisoners committed to prison for exam'n, but afterwards discharged and being fully count'd,.....	191	41	22	213	194	41	22	213	235
6. Prisoners committed to prison for exam'n, but afterwards discharged and being fully count'd,.....	305	60	339	332	305	60	332	332	365
Total,.....	305	60	339	332	305	60	332	332	365

\*No record kept.

TABLE No. 6.

## Number of prisoners in the prison at the date of this return.

	Prisoners of 20 years of age & upwards.				Total adult and juvenile.				Grand total.
	M	F	B	W	M	F	B	W	
1. Prisoners before trial,.....	13	2	1	12	8	5	13	2	12
2. Prisoners committed during the year whose term of imprisonment had expired, but whose term of imprisonment was extended by the court,.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Summary convictions,.....	2	..	3	2	3	..	5	3	5
Total,.....	17	4	1	18	11	8	17	4	18

\*Two males in this table, no facts were stated.

1847-48



TABLE No. 17.

The greatest number at any one time, and the daily average during the year.

No account kept.

TABLE No. 18.

Clothing and bedding. Number of articles issued.

58 shirts, at 4s. ....	\$29 05
5 female under-dresses, at 7s. ....	4 38
15 pairs pants. ....	22 50
6 dresses, at 10s. ....	7 50
6 pairs socks, at 2s. ....	1 50
11 coats. ....	33 00
3 hats, at 6s. ....	2 25
2 handkerchiefs, at 2s. ....	00 50
10 pairs boots and shoes. ....	20 00
3 vests, at 12s. ....	4 50
	<hr/>
	\$125 18

TABLE No. 19.

Total cost, per annum, under the following heads :

Total cost of prison diet (no account given) . . . . .	
“ male and female clothing. . . . .	\$125 00
“ bedding. . . . .	60 00
“ straw. . . . .	8 00
“ extra allowance, by order of the surgeon (no account of). . . . .	
“ wine, beer, and spirits. . . . .	
“ fuel. . . . .	311 00
“ soap. . . . .	
“ candles, oil, and gas. . . . .	38 00
“ stationery and printing. . . . .	
“ books. . . . .	
“ furniture. . . . .	
“ officers' salaries (lock-up fees). . . . .	
“ removal of prisoners to and from their trials at oyer and terminer, and general sessions, or to undergo their sentences at other prisons (amount not given). . . . .	
“ sundries not mentioned. . . . .	64 88
	<hr/>
Total expenses of the prison for the year, not including officers' fees, and repairs, alterations, and additions. . . . .	607 26

Repairs, alterations, and additions in and about the prison, in the course of the year. . . . .	180 00
Prison diet, (see <i>Note</i> ), per head per annum. . . . .	
Prison clothing and bedding. . . . .	

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

TABLE No. 20.

Deaths in the course of the year.

One vagrancy case, committed September 21, died September 22, of delirium tremens.

TABLE No. 21.

*Criminal lunatics; showing their age, color, sex, date of admission, state of health on admission, if insane previous to commitment, date of becoming insane, and, if removed, date of removal.*

No record of these facts kept.

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary, per week.

No account rendered.

TABLE No. 23.

Officers' salaries.

No account rendered.

TABLE No. 24.

Onondaga County Prison—Receipts for 1847.

35½ days' labor on corporation cleaning streets, at 5s. . . . .	\$22 34
11 “ on jail privy vault at 4s. . . . .	5 50
10 “ cleaning court house at 4s. . . . .	5 00
6 “ cleaning jail after building new cells in jail, at 4s. . . . .	3 00
Sawing and splitting 42 cords of wood, at 4s. for jail, &c..	21 00
	<hr/>
	\$56 84

TABLE No. 25.

Total expenses of the prison for the year, &c.

Total expenses of the prison for the year, other than support, and not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions. . . . .	\$607 26
Total receipts of prison. . . . .	66 84

Actual costs to the county, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions.....	607 31
Repairs, alterations and additions.....	180 00
Total expenses of the prison for the year, including repairs and additions, and excluding receipts and fees .....	<u>787 31</u>

These tables, although incomplete, serve to shew the plan which the Association has adopted for publishing their statistics, and the care and diligence they are determined to exercise in procuring and promulgating facts. The annexed account, marked A, was presented to us by the keeper among other statistics, and we therefore allow its insertion here.

TABLE A.

*Washing, &c., done for which there was no allowance made to the keeper.*

41 doz. woolen blankets, at 6s. per doz.....	\$30 75
126 " shirts and other pieces, at 4s.....	63 00
For taking care of persons with delirium tremens and other sickness, and light furnished while sick, and medicines, 25 cases at the least, at \$3.....	75 00
Also 12 or 15 barrels of soap furnished by myself for washing, at \$3.....	45 00
Also cleaning jail and numerous other charges I am not allowed for.....	
	<u>\$213 75</u>

Per order of examination committee.

JOHN D. RUSS, M. D., *Ch'n.*

### TIOGA COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined August 10, 1847.*

This is situated at Owego in the court house. The jail occupies one quarter of the first floor—they have but two rooms well ventilated, clean, and well taken care of by the jailor. Built of plank lined with iron and spiked—hardly strong enough to be a place of confinement, and in bad repair. None now in jail; no employment in prison; no clothing furnished, nor has any been wanting, changed weekly; eat in prison three times a day; food, same as jailor and

family, without distinction; coffee in the morning generally; baked or boiled dinner, and tea in the evening. County pays 13 shillings for board of each prisoner. Wooden benches and bedsteads, straw beds, feather pillows, sheets and blankets; Bibles and other religious books; not visited by clergy; no punishment of any kind in the prison; newspapers lent to the prisoners.

M. MITCHELL,  
R. REED,  
*Committee.*

### ROCKLAND COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined July 22d, 1847.*

This prison is situated in New City, constructed of brick and stone, having corridor behind and before cells—contains four rooms. Dimensions of rooms 14 feet by nine feet, and 10 feet high. Ventilated and lighted by grated door; no windows in the wall; warmed by stove; dry; night wants in a keg, which is emptied once a week. Present number of prisoners 3, males; number in each room, one in one room and two in another; no employment in prison. Expenses—pay of officers, ordinary fee of 75 cents. Fuel, food, clothing, &c., \$2.25 per week. Relief of sick—no regular medical attendance. Punishment none. Food—meals three times a day, in cells; breakfast, potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee; dinner, meat; supper, mush and milk. Clothing—sufficient for this weather, changed once a week, supplied by the county; no uniform; no Sunday dress. *Cleanliness*—Rooms scrubbed and whitewashed now and then; supply of water brought in from well near by; washing daily; no arrangement for bathing. Bedding, straw changed two or three times in summer; bedsteads, wooden frames; system of government, none. No classification except men and women are separated; visitation, by Superintendents of the Poor; Teaching, none.

JOHN DUER,  
EDGAR HICKS,  
*Committee.*



## GREENE COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined July 29, 1847.*

*OK these words are correct*

This prison is situated at Catskill, and is constructed of brick; contains four secure rooms, each 16 feet square; lighted by two square windows, threble grated; warmed by wood in stove; prison is dry; vermin none. There is at present in confinement three men. Employed one man, a shoemaker, working for the benefit of his family. Total annual expense, from \$700 to \$800. Food, \$1.75 paid per week for each person. Clothing, \$20 per year. Pay of jailor is derived from fee of 75 cents from each prisoner on discharge. Bedding and furniture, \$25 per annum. Relief of sick, \$15 will probably cover this expense. Punishment, none; there is one in irons, a case of lunacy. Clothing supplied in sufficient quantity by the county, and changed once a week.

Food, 3 meals per day in cells. Coffee in the morning, fish or meat, bread, and at times butter. Dinner, meat and potatoes. Supper, spawn and milk, or treacle. Water, supply good, and is furnished by keeper as often as wanted. Washing basin and soap, with towel; soft water, &c., every morning; no arrangements for bathing. Bedding, straw; woolen blankets, no sheets, no pillows; blankets changed once per month generally. Bedsteads, none; beds on the floor; night wants, covered tubs. Classification, very good.

Visitations—twice a year by county inspectors.

Chaplain—a frequent call from Rev. Mr. Judd.

JOHN DUER,  
EDGAR HICKS,  
CHARLES PARKER,  
*Committee.*

## RICHMOND COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined July 17, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Richmond, Staten Island; contains five rooms, each ten feet broad, eleven feet long, and eight feet six inches

high, lighted by one window; no means of ventilation, other than window; warmed by stove in the hall; vermin, bugs, &c.; night wants, tubs, which are removed in the morning. Present number of prisoners, four. Number of prisoners on 1st July, 1846, four, all males. Committed during the year, twenty-five; twenty-one males, four females. One prisoner in a room. Expenses, food, from \$300 to \$400 per year. Clothing, \$25. Pay of officers: the jailor receives \$2.25 per week for boarding each prisoner, and 75 cents for jail fees for each. Bedding and furniture, about \$50 per annum. Fuel about \$50 per annum. Relief of sick: a physician, who attends when called upon, for a very small salary. No deaths during the last five years. No punishment inflicted. Clothing changed once a week; supplied by the county. Diet and cleanliness: meals three times per day; breakfast, bread and butter and coffee; dinner, meat and vegetables; supper, bread and tea. Supply of water carried in by hand as required. Bedding, straw beds, sheets and blanket; changed once a week; wooden bedsteads. System of government—prisoners committed for trial are not allowed to converse with any visitor except in presence of the jailor. Visitation: the county judge visits the prison on each sitting of the court. No chaplain, and no provision made for religious instruction. Insane—one or two cases of temporary insanity.

JOHN DUER,  
EDGAR HICKS,  
*Committee.*

## TOMPKINS COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined August 10, 1847.*

This jail is situated in the village of Ithaca. Court house and jail in one building; built of wood, old and much out of repair. The basement and first floor are half of each occupied by the jailor and his family, and the other half as jail. The second story for court room. In the basement are two rooms about 10 by 12 feet, each low, damp and dirty, but little ventilated, and but seldom used. On the first floor are three rooms of about the same dimensions, with one

window in each of 9 panes, of 6 by 8 glass, strongly barred with iron bars crossing each other at right angles, having very small squares of about three inches each. They are warmed by a stove in each room which still remains. There are in each room two bunks, one above the other, calculated for two persons. They have also a table and bench on which the prisoners sit and eat. The jail is built of two inch hardwood plank, two thicknesses, lined with sheet iron and spiked. Present number of prisoners, 3; 1 white, 2 black, all males. No employment in prison. The expense of the prison for the last year was about \$600. About \$10 worth of clothing has been furnished by the county since May 1st. Same provisions as the jailor himself eats. Coffee in the morning; tea in the evening; eat three times a day in prison; water plenty, furnished for washing; straw beds, feather pillows, sheets and blankets; changed weekly; 5 rooms, 10 by 12 feet each; only one prisoner in a room; visited by clergy; no classification generally. One insane at present in jail. At the age of 16 he was arrested for stealing, tried, convicted, and sent to Auburn prison for two years. Served his time out, and was at liberty eleven months; was again arrested for stealing, tried, convicted, and sent to Auburn prison for five years, and served his time out. During the last year of his time he was found to be insane, and a part of the time confined in his cell. At the expiration of his time, was discharged and came to this place. For a short time he was very regular, and conducted himself well. His conduct becoming suspicious, he was arrested and confined in prison under the charge of unsound mind, where he now remains. No pardons or deaths in the prison. A physician is employed whenever needed. Prisoners supplied with bibles and religious books, and sometimes newspapers.

M. MITCHELL,  
R. REED,  
*Committee.*

#### ORANGE COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined July 20, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Newburgh, having five rooms. Small rooms, 8 feet by ten; large rooms, 18 feet by 15. There are at

present eight prisoners in this jail; five in one room, two in another, and one in another; seven males and one female. Temperature of rooms exceedingly damp, under ground, and badly ventilated; there can be no circulation of air; lighted by small square windows, double grated and wired; very damp, and warmed by stove. Soil tubs are covered buckets. No employment in prison. Food eat in the prison. Breakfast and dinner, bread, meat, and soup; supper, supawn and treacle; no tea or coffee. When destitute, supplied with clothing by the tailor, which is paid for by the county. Pay of officers: seventy-five cents, paid for the receipt and discharge of each prisoner. Wooden bedsteads; no sheets; three blankets to each prisoner, changed once in two or three weeks; no pillows. Fuel furnished by the county, for the cells, at about \$40 per year. *Relief of sick*: three physicians, at \$20 each, for services; when called they must attend. No deaths during the year. *Punishment*: none, as a general thing; eight or nine drunken persons (made so by the D. S. on the road from Goshen jail) were chained for one night. Clothing changed in summer once a week, and in winter once in two weeks. *Cleanliness*: supply of water brought in by the family. *System of government*: None special, except to "keep them." *Classification*: none; old and young, men and women, all together in the day time. *Teaching*: none; a pack of filthy cards was found in the hands of four small boys, the oldest 12, the youngest 8 years old. *Chaplain*: none. A church stands next door to this prison; and it is a reproach to its members that no Bible, religious, or other books were to be found in the possession of any prisoner.

JOHN DUER,  
EDGAR HICKS.

#### ORANGE COUNTY JAIL.

*Examined July 21st, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Goshen, the total expense of which is \$1500, \$1100 of which were expended for food, the county paying for each prisoner from 12 to 14 shillings per week. The expense of clothing is about \$100 per annum. Pay of the officers amounts to about \$100, derived from the payment of seventy-five cents for the

receipt and discharge of each convict. The expense of fuel, including that for the use of the court, amounts to \$140. There have been two punishments in this prison in the course of the year, inflicted on a man and a woman; the kind of punishment, chains or irons, which was ordered by the keeper. The clothing is supplied by the county, and changed once a month; it is sufficient in quantity and quality. The prisoners eat three times a day in their cells. The breakfast is bread and molasses; dinner, meat and vegetables. The supply of water is sufficient. They have straw beds, but no sheets. The bedsteads are of wood, and the bedding changed as often as necessary. The construction of the prison is of stone, two stories high, and 36 by 30 feet in dimensions; number of rooms are thirteen, eleven of which are single, 6 by 7 feet; two double rooms, 7 by 15 feet. The ventilation is bad; no opening but at the top of the door, and a high, square window. The prison is warmed by a coal stove, with a drum in the second story. The cells are dry. No vermin were apparent. The males are kept up stairs, and the women down stairs. The county judge and the county superintendent visit twice a year; they have no clergyman, and their only books a Bible and prayer-book. There was one man found insane. There are no separate apartments for debtors, so that criminals and debtors are placed together.

JOHN DUER,  
EDGAR HICKS,

*Committee.*

#### BROOME COUNTY JAIL.

*Examined August 10, 1847.*

This prison is in the Court-house at Binghamton, and situated in the basement, four feet under ground.

The cells are planked, and lined with sheet iron, spiked; floor the same. Not well ventilated. Soil-tubs emptied weekly, or sometimes daily. Cells somewhat damp, almost entirely dark, and no ventilation except a few holes, of about one inch diameter, through a cast-iron door; two cells fourteen feet square, and two dark cells. Debtors' room (first floor, over the cells) same size.

Two prisoners now in jail.

No clothing ever supplied; changed weekly. Eat three times a day; fare, common, coarse food, consisting of coffee in the morning, tea at night, puddings, boiled victuals, vegetables, &c. County pays fourteen shillings per week for the board of each prisoner.

*Furniture*: wooden double bedsteads, straw beds, feather pillows; sheets and blankets changed weekly.

The two in jail were knitting large nets for themselves. One of the prisoners had been confined in irons for safety. The jailer himself absent; information obtained from his wife.

Books: Bibles to read, and books and papers.

No classification. No visitation.

M. MITCHELL,  
R. REED,

*Committee.*

#### OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL.

*Examined August, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Cooperstown, and is built of stone; one story high. Consists of two rooms. From one of the rooms are three cells, from the other five cells; all the cells are used as sleeping apartments. The cells are only opened and ventilated into the prison room, and the only light or entrance from said room. Each larger room has two good-sized windows; is dry and comfortable. There has been lately a hole cut through the roof, to aid the ventilation. Water running in one of the rooms on one side of the jail. The land is not enclosed; any one can come to the windows, look in, converse with, or furnish the prisoners with any thing and every thing they want. The jail has been indicted four times by the grand jury for alteration, and they have drawn a plan for an additional story. The ground lying by the side of the jail cannot be obtained, and the jail is on the line; therefore they cannot fence it.

Present number of prisoners is four. No clothing provided by the county, and none needed; changed weekly. No uniform nor Sur-  
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day dress. Eat three times a day, and live as the jailer and his family do. Plenty of water running in the jail for any purpose. No conveniences for bathing. Cot bedsteads, straw beds, feather pillows; plenty of bedding, clean and new. No classification. Sometimes visited by the clergy; no chaplain or other teaching. No pardons nor deaths in the prison, nor punishments of any kind upon any prisoner.

M. MITCHELL,  
R. REED,

*Committee.*

#### CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL.

*Examined August 10, 1847.*

This jail is situated in the village of Cortlandville, and is built entirely of stone. Floors, and over-head walls of cells, are stone, about eight inches thick, standing citywise, and keyed with iron bolts, and iron doors. Cells, 4 feet by 8. No ventilation, except through the grated door into the court surrounding the cells, which is divided into two parts; each half surrounding the cells of the width of about five feet. Each part ventilated by a small, low window, heavily barred with iron. The cess-pools are very offensive, a drain extending but little distance from the jail, with but little descent, and nothing to carry off the filth.

The jail is in the basement of the Court-house, which is built of brick, is situated on low, wet ground, and the floor of the jail is three feet below the level of the ground, is very damp, and covered thick with a wet, blue mould.

The jail consists of two rooms, with three cells communicating with each, and a dark cell, communicating with neither. The jail is surrounded by a high fence.

No prisoner in jail, and no employment. Common, coarse bedding, changed weekly; wooden bedsteads, clothes changed weekly; none furnished weekly. Eat three times a day in the jails; common, coarse food; the county pays twelve shillings per week for the

board of each prisoner. No classification of prisoners. Sometimes visited by the clergy; no other teaching. No pardons nor deaths. No punishment inflicted on any of the prisoners of any kind in the jail. Bibles furnished, and newspapers not, to the prisoners.

R. REED,

*Committee.*

#### ERIE COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined October, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Buffalo, enclosed by a high wall, and contains forty cells, twenty on the first, and twenty on the second story, 4 feet by 8, and 8 feet to ceiling; no ventilation except through the grated door. Over these cells in the third story are 8 more, covering the whole area of the lower 20 cells, for females, and are better ventilated.

The whole number committed from January 1st to August 11th, 1847, is 499. The keeper was courteous and kind, and willing to give all information which he himself possessed, and as the year was not full, he gave me the books and showed me the manner of keeping them. They are well kept—the history of inmates more fully noted than by any other keeper known to me, but he is not willing to adopt our forms as being too laborious for the compensation which he receives. For the year ending January, 1846, he gave me a full and minute account. The whole number committed in 1846 was 707; to wit: murder, 3; manslaughter, 1; arson, 1; grand larceny, 47; burglary, 14; larceny, 12; counterfeiting, 10; forgery, 9; bigamy 3; robbery, 9; robbing U. S. mail, 4; embezzlement, 1; rape, 2; assault with intent to commit a rape, 1; false pretences 7; receiving stolen goods, 5; petit larceny, 2d offence, 16; petit larceny, 131; assault with intent to kill, 7; assault and riot, 1; assault and battery, 119; malicious trespass, 4; want of sureties, 11; selling liquor without license, 9; vagrancy, 123; disorderly conduct, 115; keeping disorderly house, 1; keeping bawdy house, 12; contempt of court, 4; assault and battery on public officer, 4; bastardy, 1; disturbing religious meeting, 1; publishing slanderous articles in a paper called "Nick of

the Woods," 1; selling papers containing slanderous articles, 5; crime against nature, 1; indecent exposure of person, 1; illegal voting, 1; mal-practice as physician, 2; abandoning child, 1.

Of whom were males, 592; females, 115; whites, 638; blacks, 66, and Indians 3. Natives, 318; foreigners, 319; under twenty, 102; twenty to thirty, 285; thirty to forty, 170; forty to fifty, 100; over fifty, 50. Temperate, 44; moderate drinkers, 13; intemperate, 650. First commitment, 404; committed once before, 111; twice before, 81; four times before, 83; ten times and over before, 28. Of 41 debtors committed and imprisoned within the same time, were committed on writs of *capias*, 13; *ca sa*, 12; justices' executions, 13. *ne exeat*, 1; judges warrant, 2.

R. REED,  
*Committee.*

#### MONROE COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined October, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Rochester, and contains forty cells, 6 feet by 8. Twenty on the first floor, and twenty on the second floor, same size, and twelve larger cells on the third floor for females. The debtors prison consists of two of about 12 feet square, well ventilated.

Committed from January 1st, 1847 to July 1847, as follows: Petit larceny, 47; assault and battery, 103; burglary, 4; disorderly conduct, 193; bastardy, 4; petit larceny, 2d offence, 6; grand larceny, 3; fraud, 3; vagrancy, 20; malicious mischief, 3; prostitution, 4; burglary and larceny, 1; embezzlement, 1; breaking the peace, 3; murder, 5; bigamy, 1; false pretence, 5; disorderly house, 1; challenging to fight, 1; counterfeiting, 1; rape, 1; conveying liquor into jail, 1; assaulting officers, 4; indecent exposure of person, 1; witnesses, 3. Total, 420.

R. REED,  
*Committee.*

#### ULSTER COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined July 29, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Kingston, built in 1818, of stone, contains nine rooms, three in the cellar, (dark,) number in each room, from 2 to 4, as the case may be; six rooms are 10 by 14 feet dimension, and for security as good as can be expected; lighted by square grated windows; warmed by wood stoves; dry and healthy. The keepers and prisoners deserve credit for more cleanliness and care than we have seen at either of the other prisons—night wants well provided for by filth pipe, which enters a pit outside the building. Nine prisoners at present in this prison, (males.) No employment. Expenses—last year about \$2200 as per sheriff's bill, including expenses of court room, cleaning, &c.; repairs to the amount of five dollars. Food—average number of prisoners since June 1st, 1847, say 9, (last year's board, \$2 per week.) Pay of officers—under sheriff gets \$200, and his own and wife's board, say \$300; fuel, say \$100; relief of sick—salary of physician \$50 per annum. Punishments during the year, 1 colored man on bread and water for three days; in solitary confinement, 2; for breaking jail, 2, one as an assistant to the other; kept the principal confined 4 weeks, and the assistant four or five days, all by order of the jailer. Present number punished, two.

Clothing—shirts changed once a week, and sheets once in two weeks; supplied by the county when necessary; present supply sufficient; no uniform; no Sunday dress. Diet and cleanliness—pork, potatoes and common bread, now and then vegetables; eat in cells twice a day; water carried in three times a day; wash basin and a tolerable supply of water. No arrangements for bathing. Bedding, straw, two sheets, and covering enough, changed once a week. Bedsteads, rough board bunks.

Classification—none at all; visited by county inspectors twice a year; they were here yesterday. No teaching—no chaplain.

JOHN DUER,  
EDGAR HICKS,  
CHAS. PARKER,

*Committee.*

## DUTCHESS COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined August 6th, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Poughkeepsie ; built of stone ; contains 12 rooms, each 14 by 10 feet. Number in each room, 2 if not crowded. Security not very safe ; windows open into yard or street. Ventilation bad ; no entrance for air. Lighted by close grated windows on hubs 3 feet 6 inches. Warmed by wood stoves ; dry. Night wants, tubs. Average number of prisoners during 6 months, 11 ; males 10, females 1 ; present number, 10 males. Total annual expenses for last year, including court house, &c., &c., about \$2,600. Extraordinary repairs, \$200 for 4 doors. Food, about 11 shillings per week for each person. Pay of jailer, 75 cents for lock up fees. Fuel, including court rooms, say \$210. Relief of sick, \$50 per year, for services of physician. No deaths or punishments during the year. 1 insane in irons. Clothing changed once a week ; supplied by the county when necessary ; sufficient for this weather ; no uniform. Diet and cleanliness—breakfast, coffee and milk sweetened with molasses, B. & B ; dinner of meat, potatoes ; good bill of fare, good fish for change, pork, &c. ; 3 meals in summer, 2 in winter ; eat in rooms. Water good, and is abundantly furnished when wanted ; supply for washing, pretty good ; for bathing, in a round tub filled from a pipe. Bedding, straw, and kept clean ; no sheets ; blankets, and changed as often as required. Bedsteads, none. Classification, a sort of general and humane one. A religious person, Mr. Giles, visits and labors for the good of the prisoners each Sunday, instructing them in the duties of life. No chaplain, except the above person. He is allowed by the supervisors.

CHARLES PARKER, *Committee.*

## ONTARIO COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined August 13, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Canandaigua. The records are not minutely kept, and not much information to be gathered from the sheriff's books. I introduced our forms, and he will probably adopt them in future.

R. REED, *Committee.*

## SENECA COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined October, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Waterloo. It was empty. The sheriff was absent from home, and but little information could be obtained. I introduced our forms, and hope in future to be able to get correct returns.

R. REED, *Committee.*

## HERKIMER COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined October, 1847.*

The committee found this prison in charge of David Rasback, keeper. The prison is pleasantly located in the town of Herkimer, and fronting the court house on the opposite side of the main street. The exterior of the building is neat and elegant. The keeper's house adjoins the prison. The prison proper is a very substantial building, in dimensions about 45 by 65 feet. There are two ranges of cells, built in a substantial and durable manner, containing thirteen rooms or cells. Five of these are large, 10 by 12 feet, and 7 feet high, and 8 small, 4 by 7 feet, and one used as a dark cell. The corridors or halls are very narrow. The prison is heated by a furnace in the lower story, with flues leading to each cell. The doors of the cells are grated. The prison presents an air of great security, strength and durability. The locks, however, of the prison seem to require some alteration, as the keeper informed us that he recently had a prisoner that habitually unlocked his cell, and went out at pleasure. The county allowance is at present about \$2 a day, which, however, is governed by the price of provisions. The prisoners food consists of coffee or tea in the morning, with wheat and Indian bread ; dinner, meat, potatoes and bread ; supper, mush or bread and milk. The county supplies clothing when necessary. Furniture of the cells, cots or bedsteads ; straw beds, which are changed about twice a year ; no sheets or pillows allowed. Water is supplied by the keeper in pitchers. Linen changed weekly. Night wants provided for by covered tubs. The cells are whitewashed about twice a year. The

lower tier of cells are rarely occupied, and are at present used as store rooms. The windows in the enclosed building are much too small, rendering the prison dark and disagreeable. No punishments are inflicted except curtailment of privileges. No work is done in the prison, although there is a fine large room well suited to the purpose. The expenses of the prison are about \$1000 a year, \$100 of which is paid for lighting and heating, and there are several other small items besides the board of the prisoners, which it includes.

This prison was erected in 1834, and cost \$10,000. There is no regular physician employed. The clergymen of the village visit the prison occasionally, but the prisoners have no books, not even a bible, without it is furnished by the keeper. The prisoners are kept in their cells, except half an hour daily, when they are let out under the observation of the keeper. Two or three prisoners are sometimes confined in the large cells at once, but only one in the small. The compensation of the jailor is derived from a charge of 75 cents as a lock up fee, and the use of the dwelling part of the prison for his family. This method of compensating the keeper seems to bear with great injustice on those committed for supposed offences, and afterwards proved to be innocent, and in such cases should certainly never be demanded.

JOHN D. RUSS,  
*Committee of Examination.*

#### SCHOHARIE, SCHENECTADY, SARATOGA, MONTGOMERY AND FULTON COUNTY PRISONS.

*Examined August, 1847.*

The committee appointed by the New-York prison association to examine the county prisons in the 4th inspection district, comprising the counties of Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga, Montgomery and Fulton, would respectfully report that this duty was attended to during the second week of August. A few general remarks will apply to these prisons collectively. The officers in their treatment of the prisoners are uniformly kind and forbearing, not a single instance of

punishment having been recorded during the year. The food is of unexceptionable quality and quantity. The arrangements with regard to bedding, clothing and washing seemed to be entirely sufficient for the comfort of all concerned. An air of cleanliness and attention to all the necessary wants of the prisoners was apparent in each establishment to such a degree as merits the highest commendation. Each prison was well supplied with stoves, and according to testimony taken, there was no lack of fuel in the proper season. There is no system of ventilation in any of the prisons. The whole subject should be studied more carefully and practically, though at the time of the visitation, the atmosphere of the prisons was pure and wholesome. The law with regard to the labor of convicts seems to have fallen into entire neglect, excepting so far as a few are employed in the department of waiters and servants. One man was observed laboring at his trade, that of a basket maker, in the prison at Balston, Saratoga county. He was insane, and work had been furnished him at his own request. This general fact, in the opinion of the committee, goes to prove the wisdom of a suggestion made in the last Annual Report, page 361; i. e. "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." With such an organization the present prisons, when they are fit, might become mere houses of detention, and so arranged as, while they provided for the accommodation of witnesses, those committed for want of bail, and on accusations for misdemeanors, they should afford perfect separation for each and all those committed on the suspicion of crime." The committee would commend this whole subject to the careful consideration of the Association. In all of the prisons there was a good supply of bibles, hymn books, &c., and a tolerable amount of religious instruction by clergymen and others in the vicinity. Particular mention should be made of the indefatigable exertions of the keeper of the Saratoga county prison in behalf of the spiritual welfare of those committed to his care; and also of the interest which several benevolent ladies have manifested in the Montgomery county prison. The immortal interests of those incarcerated in our county prisons, however, demand far more thorough and systematic efforts than have thus far been put forth. Too little reliance, it is to be feared, has

been placed upon the promises of God to bless the means used for sowing the seeds of virtue and religion in the hot beds of vice and immorality.

#### THE SCHOHARIE COUNTY PRISON,

Is a small stone structure, being one story high, and about 30 by 42 feet, containing two rooms and two dungeons. It has been recently erected at a cost to the county of \$2000. It is situated in the rear of the new court house, though entirely separate from it. The average number of prisoners is three, thus admitting of classification without difficulty. This prison is under the charge of Tobias Bouck, Esq., sheriff of the county.

#### THE SCHENECTADY COUNTY PRISON,

Is under the same roof with the court house and family accommodations of the keeper. The principal fault to be found with this prison is its being utterly inadequate to any attempts at classification. The average number of the prisoners is from ten to fifteen, and they are crowded into four rooms, to spend their time in downright idleness. Schenectady being such an important point upon the line of the canal, draws within its borders great numbers of shiftless adventurers, among whom will always be found many fit subjects for prison discipline, vagrants, petty thieves, and noisy brawlers. Schenectady therefore requires in her county prison, more ample accommodations, and a more thorough regimen. This matter cannot be set down as the fault of any one individual, and by no means as reflecting upon the excellent general management of the keeper, John G. Van Voast, Esq. It is the fault of the age. The men were allowed unrestricted intercourse with each other. This prison is under the charge of Michael Thompson, Esq., sheriff of the county.

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRISON,

In the town of Fonda, had, at the time of our visit, but one inmate, an ignorant black man, awaiting his trial upon the charge of attempt to commit a rape on a white girl. A simple book was handed him, from which he contrived to spell out a few words. The commitments during the year at this prison had been 52; average number 2. Herman Ehle is the keeper.

#### SARATOGA COUNTY PRISON,

Was found to be the most commodious and best arranged of the five prisons in this district. It is in the village of Ballston, and is under the direction of P. H. McOmber, the deputy sheriff. The classification here is good, there being nine rooms to the average number of five prisoners. The whole establishment appeared clean and comfortable.

For several minor particulars not conveniently incorporated in a report of this general nature, the committee would refer to the statistics which they collected from the prison books and other reliable sources. It is a matter of deep regret that these statistics are so meagre. It is to be hoped that the printed tables which have been left at the different prisons, with instructions as to the manner of filling them out, will remedy the deficiencies which have existed. As far as the statistics go, it will be seen that additional proof is afforded of intemperance and ignorance being the most fruitful sources of crime.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS GALLAUDET,  
CHARLES PARKER,

*Committee.*

#### CHENANGO COUNTY PRISON.

*Examined August 10, 1847.*

This prison is situated at Norwich, and is 25 feet by 24; is well ventilated, clean and in good order, and well enclosed by a substantial fence. Present number of prisoners 5; 4 males in 1 room, and 1 female. No employment in the prison. No pardons nor deaths, nor punishments of any kind. No clothing been required; changed weekly. Have a physician, and the sick well provided for. Eat three times a day in the jail; all live same as the jailer. Tea, coffee, vegetables, &c. County pays 14 shillings per week for board of each prisoner. Wooden bedsteads, straw beds, feather pillows; sheets and blankets changed weekly. Water plenty for washing. Bible for each prisoner, and other reading matter when asked for. No classification; no teaching.

M. MITCHELL,  
R. REED,

*Committee.*





## STATEMENT.—(CONTINUED.)

Inspected by Comstock.

	Clinton.	Basex.	Pulmon.	Herkimer.	Jefferson.	Lewis.	Madison.	Montgomery.	Oneida.	Oswego	Owego.	Kensselaer.	St. Lawrence.	Saratoga.	Schenectady.	Warren.	Westchester.
Number of cells.....	6	3	7	14	6	6	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3
Number of cells <i>not</i> constructed.....	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 7	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 2	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3
Stone.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plaster.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iron.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Windows.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insecure, Clientless.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Good.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tolerable.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bad.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Good, Ventilation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Good.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tolerable.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bad.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perfect or good, Ventilation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perfect or good.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Partial or imperfect.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No classification.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No classification, No separate, No separate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Separate, No separate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not separate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Some repaired.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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Conservation.

Allowed.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Partial.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prohibited.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employed, Labor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Partially employed.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not employed.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Discretion given for labor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Order of county judge, Discretion given for labor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Order of county commissioner, Discretion given for labor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Order of county commissioner, Discretion given for labor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Three times a day, three times a day.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Twice a day.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Once a day.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In halls.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tables.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Under clothing changed.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Once in two weeks.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seldom.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iron coats, Bedding.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mattresses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mattresses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blankets.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blankets.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pillows.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comforters.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blankets, Blankets, Blankets.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Razors, Razors on floor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poor condition.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

18247-46





## STATEMENT. — (CONTINUED.)

INSPECTED BY SPENCER.

	Total.	Allegany.	Cattaraugus.	Cayuga.	Chautauque.	Cortland.	Erie penitentiary.	Erie co. jail.	Genesee.	Livingston.	Monroe.	Niagara.	Ontonaga.	Ontario.	Orleans.	Seneca, Ovid.	Seneca, Watertown.	Stevens.	Tompkins.	Wayne.	Wyoming.	Yates.	
Recommendations.	1																						
Work sh. ....	1																						
Dishes of eat. ....	1																						
Finishing saw cells.	1																						
Ready for dampness in cells.	1																						
Stationery for penitentiary.	1																						
Stationing of prison buildings.	1																						
Total.	6																						

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[ASSEMBLY

## STATEMENT. — (CONTINUED.)

INSPECTED BY CORSTOCK.

BY C &amp; S.

BY GEDNEY.

	Clinton.	Essex.	Hamilton.	Jefferson.	Leicester.	Levi.	Madison.	Montgomery.	Oneida.	Oriskany.	Saratoga.	Schenectady.	Warren.	Westchester.	Albany penitentiary.	Albany jail.	N. Y. city prison.	Columbia.	Dutchess.	Kings.	Orange.	Queens.	Rockland.	Sullivan.	Ulster.
Weekly. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two weeks. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
When dirty. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. till worn out. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barney even. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barney odd. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No sheets. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None supplied. ....	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
Supplies. ....	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
In cell. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In yard. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In river. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libraries. ....	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
No library. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small library. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Old library. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Each room supplied. ....	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
Partially do. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Shirts hair often changed.

Water for latr. neg.

Libraries.

Bikes.

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No. 242.]



1847-2

PRISONS OF OTHER STATES.

MAINE.

*Annual Report of the Warden of Maine State Prison, 1847.*

There are now confined in the prison, 70 convicts, and employed as follows, viz :

In lime quarry,.....	13	In wheelwrights' shop,.....	6
Shoemaking,.....	30	Hospital, sick,.....	4
Tailoring,.....	3	Lumpers,.....	1
Washing,.....	2	Waiters,.....	2
Cooking,.....	2	—	—
Smitas' shop,.....	7	Aggregate,.....	70

Care is taken to obtain good overseers. They take pride in seeing those under them well cared for. Each convict who wishes, has a small garden in which he is permitted to labor a few minutes daily, and while he takes the fresh air, he is raising also from his garden such vegetables as his taste may require. The vegetables thus raised they control, and during the whole fall and winter they are supplied with all kinds of eatables, which to them are extra. They generally take great delight in this pleasure. I am quite happy to see that a very large proportion of the convicts behave well, and but a small number have to be punished, and that all the punishment during the year has been mild, such as to shut them up in the dungeon and we obtain a promise of reform.

To show this legislature at a glance, how the affairs of the prison have been conducted since I first took charge, viz., April 26th, 1839, I shall charge the prison with

Amount of stock and tools on hand April 26th, 1839,.....	\$1,541	28
do cash received from state treasurer,.....	46,000	08

Cr. By am't stock and tools on hand, April 30, 1847,.....	\$17,056 56	
do notes and accounts more than owed,.....	7,041 79	
do new prison,.....	13,177 44	
do lime kilns, sheds and engine house,.....	2,500 00	
do making entire new fence around prison,.....	500 00	
do loss by fire in 1841, as settled by a committee of the legislature of 1842,.....	9,119 65	
	<u>49,395 44</u>	
Loss,.....	\$6,427 92	

By the above statement, it is shown that in eight years the prison has failed to pay its way by the sum of \$6,427.92, making a deficit of \$803.49 a year.

It is a consoling idea that a state numbering more than 500,000 inhabitants, has in its only state prison but 70 inmates and averaging less than that for a series of years, though large in territory and bounded as we are upon the provinces of a foreign nation.

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

1846.	Dr.	
April 30.	For stock and tools on hand,.....	\$17,437 89
	paid officers' salaries,.....	4,189 64
	do convicts discharged,.....	161 91
	do for clothing,.....	369 10
	do fuel and lights,.....	978 08
	do lime quarry,.....	938 45
	do wheelwrights,.....	1,831 52
	do building and repairs,.....	222 18
	do team,.....	538 50
	do subsistence,.....	1,927 96
	do shoemaking,.....	3,051 46
	do expense account,.....	1,235 12
	do blacksmithing,.....	670 03
		<u>\$33,551 83</u>

1847.	Cr.	
April 30.	By stock and tools on hand,.....	\$17,056 56
	cash received of visitors,.....	111 11
	do of convicts admitted,.....	8 47
	rec'd and charged for clothing,.....	130 72
	do do fuel and lights,.....	32 16
	do do lime quarry,.....	2,142 74
	do do wheelwrights,.....	3,592 47
	do do building and repairs,.....	3 50
	do do team,.....	605 29
	do do subsistence,.....	261 74
	do do shoemaking,.....	5,621 80
	do do expense account,.....	14 85
	do do blacksmithing,.....	1,681 60
	balance,.....	<u>2,388 82</u>
		<u>\$33,551 83</u>

Amount due prison on notes and accounts, \$14,110.23. Amount due from prison on notes and accounts, \$7,068.44. Balance in favor, \$7,041.79.

BENJAMIN CARR.

*Convicts.*

Number of convicts, April 30, 1846,.....	60
Received since,.....	28
	<u>88</u>
Discharged on expiration of sentence,.....	12
Pardoned,.....	5
Died,.....	1
	<u>18</u>
Remaining number, April 30, 1847,.....	70
	<u>70</u>
Whole number committed since July 2d, 1824,.....	909
Discharged on expiration of sentence,.....	666
Pardoned,.....	139
Died,.....	27
Escaped and not retaken,.....	7
Present number, April 30, 1847,.....	70
	<u>909</u>



*Crimes.*

Rape,.....	2
Assault with intent to kill,.....	1
Larceny,.....	49
Arson,.....	4
Burglary,.....	4
Adultery,.....	2
Passing counterfeit money,.....	1
Murder—sentence commuted,.....	1
Murder—awaiting sentence of death,.....	1
Murder in the second degree,.....	2
Forgery,.....	1
Polygamy,.....	1
Receiving stolen goods,.....	1
—	70
—	—

*Annual Report of the Inspectors of Maine State Prison.*

During the past year the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, and mild punishment by solitary confinement for a few days, has, in most cases, had the effect to subdue the disorderly, but in a few cases it has been found necessary to inflict an additional punishment, by compelling some of them to wear a chain and clog, nor can it be expected while the number of convicts for life is as large as it is at present, and they are allowed to associate with other prisoners, that order can be maintained without occasionally inflicting more severe punishment than a few days solitary confinement.

There appears to be a great difference of opinion at present, among those who have given the subject of prison confinement and discipline much care and attention, whether the plan of solitary labor, or working in company during the day and lodging separately at night, is best calculated to sustain the health and reform the prisoners.

Each of these systems has strong advocates, and much has been said and written upon the subject, and the interest that has been manifested cannot fail to exert a salutary influence upon the prisoner, and improve prison discipline, as the defects of each system are carefully watched and commented upon by the advocates of the other, and every opportunity is improved to obtain a correct account of the mental and physical health of the convicts.

Without advancing an opinion as to the comparative merits of the different systems, the inspectors feel confident that those who are sentenced for life should not be permitted to associate with those who are confined for only a short time; they should not be situated so as to enable them to exert an influence upon those who may in a short time be in a situation to assist them from the outside of the prison walls.

It is nearly impossible for an overseer to prevent the prisoners from occasional conversation while they are allowed to be together; the expense of keeping such prisoners separately, would undoubtedly be greater than as they are now situated; but taking into consideration the influence they exert upon young convicts who are in prison for a short time, instilling into their minds feelings of revenge, stimulating to disobedience and insubordination, subjecting them to frequent punishment, thereby souring their minds towards the officers, preventing them from application to their work, thus depriving them of the advantage of a trade when they leave the prison, whereby they might be enabled to find useful employment, preparing them for associating with their former companions in idleness and dissipation, almost securing their return after a short absence, the whole expense of the prison would not probably be increased by the change.

The cells are all furnished with a bible, and the prisoners are supplied with books from the library; the cells are well lighted, affording a good opportunity for reading after they are confined for the night.

The clothing of the convicts is good and comfortable, and much care is taken by the officers to preserve cleanliness.

The food of the prisoners is good, and furnished to them in sufficient quantity; they have rye and corn meal bread, or corn meal pudding and molasses for breakfast and supper, and beef and potatoes or bread, pork and beans, or fish, pork and potatoes for dinner; in addition to this, they are supplied through the year with hot coffee with their dinner.

BENJ. F. BUXTON,  
GEORGE A. STARR,  
STEPHEN BARROWS,

*Ins. Maine State Prison.*

*Maine State Prison, May 21, 1847.*

*Chaplain's Report.*

*To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison:*

Gentlemen—During the past year we have had two religious exercises in the chapel each Lord's day. Each cell is furnished with a bible, and I occasionally distribute religious tracts among them, for which most of them appear grateful.

New books are soon to be added to the present library, which will give them a good supply of moral and religious reading.

JOB WASHBURN,

*Chaplain of the Maine State Prison.*

*Recapitulation of balance in different departments.*

Balance in favor Wheelwright department, ..	1,773 60	
“ “ Shoemaking “ ....	2,165 66	
“ “ Blacksmith “ ....	996 37	
“ “ Lime quarry “ ....	2,220 45	
“ “ Team “ ....	66 19	
	<hr/>	7,222 87
Balance against Subsistence department, ..	2,689 19	
“ “ Fuel and lights, “ ....	773 77	
“ “ Clothing, “ ..	402 69	
“ “ Expense account, “ ....	1,195 39	
	<hr/>	5,061 04
Balance in favor of income department, .....		\$2,161 83

*Statement of convicts.*

Number of convicts in prison, April 30, 1846, .....	60
Received since, .....	28
	<hr/>
	88
Discharged on expiration of sentence, .....	12
Pardoned, .....	5
Died, .....	1
	<hr/>
	18
	<hr/>
	70
	<hr/>
Remaining, April, 1847, .....	—

Whole number of convicts received since July 2, 1824, .....	909
Discharged on expiration of sentence, .....	666
Pardoned, .....	139
Died, .....	27
Escaped and not taken, .....	7
Remaining number, .....	70
	<hr/>
	909

*Crimes.*

Rape, .....	2
Assault with intent to kill, .....	1
Larceny, .....	49
Arson, .....	4
Burglary, .....	4
Adultery, .....	2
Passing counterfeit money, .....	1
Murder—sentence commuted, .....	1
“ in second degree, .....	2
“ awaiting sentence of death, .....	1
Forgery, .....	1
Polygamy, .....	1
Receiving stolen goods, .....	1
	<hr/>
	70
	<hr/>

*Ages of convicts when committed.*

From 10 to 20 years, .....	8
“ 20 to 30 “ .....	39
“ 30 to 40 “ .....	11
“ 40 to 50 “ .....	10
“ 50 to 60 “ .....	1
“ 60 to 70 “ .....	1
	<hr/>
Total, .....	70
	<hr/>

*Term of sentence.*

During life, .....	11
Sentenced to be hanged, .....	1
For 12 years, .....	1

For 10 years,.....	3
“ 7 “ .....	1
“ 6 “ .....	2
“ 5 “ .....	13
“ 4 “ .....	8
“ 3 “ .....	7
“ 2 “ .....	13
1 year, 6 months, .....	3
1 year, .....	7
Total, .....	70
	==

*Number of days occupied by Convicts in different Departments for the year ending April 30, 1847.*

In Quarry,.....	3200
“ Smiths' shop, .....	1658
“ Shoe shop,.....	8118
“ Wheelwrights' shop,.....	2124
“ Tailors,.....	915
Cooks,.....	588
Washers,.....	594
Waiters,.....	492
Lumpers,.....	628
Hospital, (sick),.....	852
Sabbath, (in cell),.....	2458
Stormy,.....	117
Holidays, .....	254

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

*Warden's Report.*

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, May 31, 1846, was.....	74
The whole number since received into prison, is.....	14
—	—
Making the whole number of prisoners during the year,.....	88

There have been discharged during the year ending May 31, 1847:—By expiration of senter ce,.....	11
By remission of sentence,.....	13
By order of court,.....	1
By commitment to Insane Hospital.....	1
By death.....	1
—	—
Leaving remaining in prison, May 31, 1847.....	61
—	—
—	88
—	==

Of those now remaining in prison, 60 are males, and 1 is a female; 58 are whites, and 3 colored.

Greatest number of convicts in prison at any one time during the last year,.....	74
Smallest number of convicts in prison at any one time,.....	61
Average during the year,.....	66

The number of convicts now in prison is smaller than has occurred at any period for the last eighteen years, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying table :

*Ages of those now in prison, at the time of their commitment.*

Under 15 years,.....	1	Between 50 and 60 years, ..	4
Between 15 and 20 years, ..	10	Between 60 and 70 years, ..	2
Between 20 and 30 years, ..	31		—
Between 30 and 40 years, ..	11		61
Between 40 and 50 years, ..	2		==

*Crimes of those now in prison.*

Larceny,.....	24	Manslaughter, .....	1
Burglary, &c.....	8	Assault with intent to com-	
Horse stealing,.....	5	mit manslaughter,.....	1
Murder, .....	4	Attempt at rape,.....	1
Rape, .....	4	Abusing female child, with	
Passing counterfeit bills, ..	3	intent at rape,.....	1
Attempt to murder,.....	3	Breaking store,.....	2
Arson,.....	2		—
Burning barn,.....	2		61
			==

*Terms of sentence of those now in prison.*

For 1 year,.....	1	For 9 years,.....	1
For 2 years,.....	5	For 10 years,.....	3
For 3 years,.....	17	For 14 years,.....	1
For 4 years,.....	4	For 15 years,.....	1
For 5 years,.....	8	For 20 years,.....	1
For 6 years,.....	2	For life,.....	10
For 7 years,.....	2		—
For 8 years,.....	1		61
			==

*States and countries of which those in prison are natives.*

New-Hampshire,.....	32	Lower Canada,.....	1
Massachusetts,.....	6	England,.....	1
Maine,.....	5	Isle of Man,.....	1
Vermont,.....	4	France,.....	1
New-York,.....	2	New Brunswick,.....	1
Pennsylvania,.....	1		—
Ireland,.....	5		61
Upper Canada,.....	1		==

*Counties from which those now in prison were committed.*

Rockingham,.....	14	Cheshire,.....	3
Hillsborough,.....	13	Belknap,.....	1
Grafton,.....	11	Carroll,.....	1
Strafford,.....	8	Coos,.....	1
Sullivan,.....	5		—
Merrimack,.....	4		61
			==

*Employments of those in prison.*

Blacksmiths.....	12	Hall sweeper.....	1
Cabinet makers.....	19	Tailor and barber.....	1
Shoe makers.....	21	Washer.....	1
Cooks.....	2	Engineer and fireman.....	1
Lumper.....	1		—
Seamstress.....	1		61
Old and infirm.....	1		==

*Recommitments.*

Of the 61 convicts now in the prison, only 7 have heretofore been inmates of this institution, while 7 others are known to have been tenants of similar institutions in other States. Of those recommitted to this institution, only one is a third comer; the other six being upon their second term of service. Of 111 convicts sent forth into the world during the last four years, but a single individual has been recommitted here; and only one, so far as is known or believed, to the prison of any other State or country.

During the past year, as heretofore, I have endeavored to maintain and continue the same mild, but decided system of governing the prisoners, to which I referred at some length in my last report. Another year's experience has only strengthened and confirmed my convictions, not merely of its practicability, but of its immense superiority, as a reformatory agent, over any severe, rigid, and arbitrary method of controlling even the worst of men.

A variety of circumstances have combined to render the operations of the prison less profitable in the aggregate this year than last. The average number of convicts has been almost one-sixth less, while the expense of supporting and superintending the less number has increased instead of being proportionally diminished. Two successive changes of contractors in the cabinet shop, have occasioned a considerable diminution in the receipts from that department of the prison. In February last, the contractor in the smith shop relinquished his contract and left the institution, carrying with him nearly all the machinery and tools peculiar and indispensable to a continuance of the particular branch of manufactures in which he had been chiefly engaged for the last two or three years. No other contractor offering, with the approbation of the directors I employed such of the prisoners as could do it, in fitting up new machinery and tools, to enable the greater portion of the convicts heretofore employed in that shop, to prosecute successfully the same business to which they had become accustomed. The residue were removed to a newly fitted up shoe shop, where they have been and still are employed under my own superintendence and control. Entering upon a business entirely new to them, their services were at first comparatively unprofitable.

In fitting up the new shoe shop, and the machinery and tools for the smith shop, considerable expense was unavoidable, and to provide the latter shop with the stock and materials necessary to its successful management, a considerable outlay of capital was required. The

funds for these purposes have been obtained, partly by loans, partly from credit given to the institution, and in some degree by advances made by myself.

The actual loss to the State, from the whole management of the institution, has been \$648.52. Taking the aggregate services of twelve prisoners for the year, the average number of convicts this year being less than in the preceding, by that number, at thirty cents each per day, \$1,126.80, and adding thereto the excess of expenditures for clothing and bedding, provisions, salaries, fuel, &c., this year over those of last year, \$156.61, and the amount is \$1,283.41.

#### Receipts.

Received from cabinet shop.....	\$1,936 66
“ smith shop.....	2,186 76
“ shoe shop.....	1,047 28
“ hat shop.....	6 68
“ steam engine.....	49 30
“ visitors.....	79 07
Amount of receipts.....	<u>\$5,405 75</u>

#### Expenditures.

Paid interest.....	\$18 30
“ expenses.....	2,878 12
“ for provisions.....	2,601 64
“ for clothing and bedding.....	436 16
“ for repairs and improvements.....	196 31
Apparent expenditures.....	\$6,130 53
Amount of receipts.....	5,305 75
Apparent loss to the institution.....	\$824 78
From which deduct property on hand, not appraised, and not carried in the above accounts.....	176 26
And the actual loss is as before.....	<u>\$648 52</u>

#### Physician's Report.

Bowel complaint, consequent upon the extreme heats of summer; the bilious and typhoid fevers of autumn; the catarrhal and pulmonic diseases of the winter and spring months, have been equally prevalent in the prison as with the same amount of population abroad; with this difference, however, that the same diseases are found to be less complicated and more manageable here, and fatal symptoms more easily obviated than in private practice.

The very excellent *diætic regulations* of the prison, by which which every convict is duly supplied with wholesome, plain food, in such quantity and quality as abundantly to minister to every want of the system, contributes very essentially to the uniform health that generally prevails in the institution. Such I consider the perfection in this department of the prison, that the domestic arrangement in many families would be greatly improved, and the long scores of “visits and medicines” much curtailed by adopting the present weekly bill of fare in respect to simplicity of preparation, due proportion, and regular succession of animal and vegetable food as now furnished the inmates.

The only evil experienced, for which it seems difficult to devise an adequate remedy, is the deficient ventilation in the cells of the otherwise greatly improved prison building.

The only death that has occurred under his charge was the case of the old man, Chandler Peavy, under sentence for life, who, after lingering for about six months under a gradually increasing decay of constitution, died 11th March, at the advanced age of 82.

THO. CHADBOURNE.

#### VERMONT.

*And so on - in  
under States in  
New York*

Report of the Directors of the Vermont State Prison, 1847.

The order, neatness, and cleanliness observed in every part of the establishment made a favorable impression on the directors; they believe the discipline and police regulations of the prison have been properly attended to, and so far as they had opportunity of noticing, they were satisfied with the management of the business concerns of the prison.

The liabilities of the prison, though yet large, have been diminished during the year, exclusive of interest, by the sum of \$9,971.28.

To give a just view of the business operations of the prison for the past year, it is necessary to allude to the business of previous years. The amount of brogans, and the stock suitable for their manufacture, has been very large since 1843 :

The brogans on hand in Boston, September 1st, 1846, was appraised at.....	\$7,851 50
There were in process of manufacture, and soon after added to the stock in market, 2,350 pairs, which estimated at the price of those in Boston, is.....	1,354 00
Making, .....	\$9,205 50
The business has since been closed by the sale of all in market, the nett proceeds of which was.....	6,435 13
Showing an aggregate loss on the last year's sales from the appraisal, of.....	\$2,770 37

The brogan business, strictly speaking, does not pertain to the business of the present year. It will be seen that the shoe shop, to which the above was charged, disconnected with the manufacture of brogans, instead of a loss of \$1,111.94, as will appear by this report, has made a profit on the business proper of the year, of \$1,658.43.

In considering the pecuniary affairs of the prison, the first glance may lead to the conclusion, that the whole amount of the assets are a reliable source to meet the liabilities. But on analyzing the assets, it is found that \$3,054 consists of tools and furniture, \$1,635 of provisions, clothing, &c., needed for immediate use in the establishment, and that from \$3,000 to \$4,000 are needed to be constantly on hand in stock and work in process of manufacture, making together not less than \$8,000, which cannot properly be applied to meet the liabilities of the State.

S. H. JENISON,  
A. WARDNER,  
H. FIFIELD,  
*Directors.*

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1847.

<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Provisions, .....	2,004 11
Clothing, .....	578 26
Fuel and light, .....	501 98
Prison department, .....	209 74
Medical department, .....	29 72
Shoe shop, (loss,).....	1,111 94
Pay and expense account,.....	3,472 92
Repairs, .....	128 61
Balance of interest,.....	1,156 29
Balance of old account,.....	165 19
Demands carried to suspended account, .....	72 19
Deficit of assets compared with liabilities Sept. 1, 1846, .....	222 52
Surplus of assets over liabilities, Sept. 1, 1847,.....	2,814 74
Or, in other words, the amount of the two last items constitutes the excess of income over expenditures and loss for the year.	
	<u>\$12,468 21</u>
<i>Income.</i>	
State Treasury,.....	10,000 00
Admittance fees,.....	147 12
Carriage shop, .....	1,900 78
Collected on suspended debts, .....	72 88
Contingent gain arising from variations in inventory of old demands, .....	347 43
	<u>\$12,468 21</u>

The unavoidable loss on the brogan business will account in a measure for the apparent heavy expenditure of the prison the past year. On the 1st of December, 1845, when I first entered upon the duties as superintendent of the prison, there was on consignment in Boston, Mass., 12,500 pairs brogans, estimated by the then directors at \$7,210; and on hand at the shop, and in process of manufacture, 2,384 pairs, estimated at \$982.43; also, hides in the process of tanning, and leather in various condition, suited principally for brogan work and no other, estimated by directors, (mostly from representa-

tions, as it could not be seen,) at \$4,357.65, making the brogans and brogan stock then on hand, all amount to the sum of \$12,450.08.

In accordance with the views of the directors, as well as my own, this heavy stock of hides and leather has been finished and manufactured into such work as it was best fitted for, and sold for the best prices that could be obtained. The final closing up shows a loss on the whole from the appraisal of the December 1, 1845, of \$3,370.37, as shown by the reports of September 1, 1846, and September 1, 1847.

**HIRAM BARLOW,**  
*Sup't Vermont State Prison.*

*Table showing the number of Convicts, and how employed.*

In confinement September 1, 1846,.....	68
Since committed,.....	16
	84
Discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	18
"    "    Governor,.....	8
"    "    death,.....	3—29
Leaving in confinement September 1, 1847,.....	55
Received from the following counties,—	
Rutland,.....	1
Franklin,.....	3
Windham,.....	1
Chittenden,.....	5
Washington,.....	2
Orleans,.....	1
Orange,.....	2
Essex,.....	1
Number received since Sept. 1, 1846,.....	16
Employed—	
In carriage shop, wood work, including coopers,....	18
Iron work,.....	3
Painting and trimming,.....	4
In shoe shop, shoe manufacturers,.....	18
Shop waiter,.....	1
Tailors,.....	2

Bell waiter,....	1	Wood-cutter,...	1
Prison waiter, ..	1	Cooks,.....	2
Washer,.....	1	Jobbers,.....	3
	—		—
			9
			55
White males,.....	54		
Black ".....	1		
	—		—
			55

*Physician's Report.*

The medical affairs of the prison, which have usually presented a sameness from year to year, have been diversified in the past one by an epidemic which resulted in the death of two convicts and the long confinement of about one-fourth the whole number of those in prison. The health of the convicts previous to the close of September last, had been as good as usual, but at that time, Typhoid Fever commenced, and our hospital arrangements were not reduced to their usual scale until late in December.

Our hospital accommodations are not sufficiently extensive to meet our wants when an epidemic like this falls upon us, but under ordinary circumstances they are sufficient. The two deaths referred to are those of Dake and Kibbe; the first died upon the 13th of October, 1845, and the last upon the 2d of the same month. One other death, includes the whole catalogue of mortality for the past year. Eugene Clifford, under sentence of death, expired on the 15th of March, 1847.

The case of this man being peculiar, requires some remark. He had been in confinement nearly four years, excluded for the whole of that period from society, exercise, and nearly from light. Thus situated, both body and mind sunk together. He came to prison a stout, athletic man, in the prime of life—all his activities in full exercise by strong passions and impulses; and from the day that the door of his civil grave closed upon him, his progress was directly downwards to that physical one, the lot of all. His case furnishes an exception to man in general, of whom it is said "it is given to him once to die;" but poor Clifford met with a double death—an intellectual and a physical death.

It has been my duty to watch the health of this man for the whole period of his sojourn in this place, and I can speak without any hesitation of the change he underwent. His intellect when he came here was unimpaired—he generally admitted his guilt to me, but thought himself justified. He sought at times, for a few months, to get some influence from abroad used in his behalf. It was then supposed that by the law he would, of necessity, be executed at the end of a year from the passing of his sentence; but such an interpretation was given to the law, (then recently passed,) that the Governor did not feel himself compelled to issue the warrant for execution. After the year had passed, he began to have raving turns—would be noisy, abusive and violent, so much so, as to make it necessary to chain him. In a few days this would pass off and he would become manageable and orderly. Soon after this he was haunted with the idea that he was unlawfully confined. He could not understand why, as he had not been hanged at the time he expected to have been, he should still remain in confinement. The idea of unjust detention, as he considered it, would lead him continually into fits of violence and insane rage. At such times, the scanty furniture of his narrow cell would be destroyed, and his clothes would suffer the same fate.

Next to this succeeded a wish to be hung. Reason, which now began to shine unsteadily, showed him that such a life—a “death in life,”—was less desirable than death, even in its most ignominious form. I have still in my possession a document which he wished me to forward to the Governor, in which he begs him to order his execution.

At this period there were great changes in his feelings, from deep despondency to correspondingly high exaltation of spirits—a gloomy silence was succeeded by laughter, continuing for hours. He could, however, give as little reason for his mirth as his sadness. At such times there would be an occasional admixture of the old idea of unlawful detention.

The next change was refusal to take nourishment, with the intention of starving himself, and in this way to escape from a life that had become intolerable to himself. On one occasion he continued his fast 8 or 10 days, but promised to eat again upon our making preparations to administer food by the stomach pump, and for a time kept his promise; but in the last year of his life he was very unsteady in

\* Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.

his eating, several times going without for four or even six days in succession.

About a year before he died he became possessed with the idea that there was a conspiracy against his life, and that poison was continually administered to him in his food. There was also an idea of supernatural agencies operating upon him, and “burning him in his bowels,” an idea, so far as I have observed, peculiar in some degree to insanity from derangement of the digestive organs. Supernatural voices also called him names, such as “dirty blackguard,” and others equally disrespectful. I could never learn that any allusion was made by these imaginary voices to his guilt. Indeed, I never saw any feeling of remorse or of penitence for the murder of his wife or child.

In the last year he became less and less communicative, until he would not speak at all, and for the last four months preceding his dissolution he did not speak to any one or make any vocal sound, except once, a few hours before he breathed his last, and then only a word or two in reply to some question relative to the pain he seemed to be suffering.

Such was the intellectual death of Clifford.

The gradual destruction of his physical powers kept pace with the intellectual depression. One stage of bodily derangement succeeded another, until life ceased. It was difficult at any time to say which was least natural, the body or mind. Examination after death revealed the existence of tubercle in the lungs, and in almost all the abdominal viscera,—in fact, just the same pathological condition was found to exist as is seen in the wild animals that die in their cages after long confinement.

To the subject of insane convicts, I would again call your attention. There is now a convict (Lambert) who is subject to attacks of insanity, and at such times is very dangerous. No proper treatment for such a case can be given here. His time expires before the Legislature will be in session for 1818. It is very certain that he cannot be discharged with safety to the public.

#### *Chaplain's Report.*

I am happy to be able to state that a good degree of decorum and propriety of deportment have been discovered among the inmates. And though we have no marked cases of reformation or piety, yet the



efforts to meliorate their condition are appreciated, to some extent, by most of them. We generally have less apparent inattention and indifference than is usually discovered in regular congregations.

The religious services on the Sabbath relieve them from many tedious hours of solitude. In this view I am sure that relief from temporal sufferings, in a degree, is the direct and immediate result of the Chaplain's labors.

As a further means of cheering the solitary hours, and of moral improvement, we have had the nucleus of a library to which the convicts have had access. During the past year it has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works purchased by the Superintendent.

As it has not been deemed expedient to organize a Sabbath school in due form, we have adopted, as a substitute, an exercise in which select portions of Scripture history, and other important and interesting sketches have been read. This exercise has been conducted by Mr. Thompson, keeper of the prison.

We have now two classes in process of learning to read, instructed by fellow-convicts, under my own supervision. Their proficiency has far surpassed our expectations, considering the facilities afforded them.

*Report of the directors of the Vermont State prison, 1848.*

The order, neatness, and cleanliness observed in every part of the establishment made a favorable impression on the directors; they believe the discipline and police regulations have been properly attended to, and, so far as they had opportunity of noticing, they were satisfied with the management of the business concerns of the prison.

A. WARDNER,  
H. FIFIELD,  
G. W. COLLAMER,

*Directors.*

*Expenditure and income for one year, ending September 1, 1848.*

EXPENDITURES.

Prison department.....	\$163 52
Provisions.....	2,288 86
Clothing.....	498 02
Fuel and light.....	483 03

Medical department.....	28 69
Pay and expense account.....	2,947 53
Balance of interest paid.....	836 49
Repairs.....	33 46
Balance of old account.....	64 42
Demands carried to suspended account.....	244 91
	<u>\$7,588 93</u>

INCOME.

Carriage shop.....	\$2,734 56
Shoe shop.....	1,013 85
Received from visitors.....	127 37½
Received on suspended account.....	2 46½
Contingent gain, arising principally from collections on doubtful debts inventoried last year at half their nominal value.....	356 21
Assets over liabilities last year, including balance of interest.....	1,564 74
Liabilities over assets this year, including balance of interest.....	1,789 73
	<u>\$7,588 93</u>

The two last items on the credit side of the above table, amounting to \$3,354.47, constitute the amount of all the expenses and losses of the prison over income, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1848, including the balance of interest paid and unpaid to this time.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TABLE.

DEPARTMENTS.	Property on hand September 1, 1847.	Property since audited.	Total amount charged.	Property sold in the year.	Property on hand as appraised Sept. 1, 1848.	Total of sales and appraisals.	Am't of expend- itures over income.	Am't of income over expend- itures.
Prison.....	\$1,677 45	\$668 75	\$2,346 20	\$377 13	\$1,905 55	\$2,182 68	\$163 52	
Provisions.....	666 39	2,919 58	3,585 7	798 73	498 38	1,287 11	2,288 86	
Clothing.....	423 40	618 58	1,041 98	87 69	456 27	543 96	498 02	
Fuel and light.....	507 34	542 46	1,049 80	220 90	345 87	566 77	483 03	
Medical.....	126 00	16 55	142 55	8	113 78	113 86	28 69	
Carriage shop.....	4,695 36	4,242 32	8,937 68	7,919 73	3,752 51	11,672 24	32,734 56	
Shoe shop.....	2,725 98	3,731 19	6,457 17	6,076 10	1,394 92	7,471 02	1,013 85	
Total.....	\$10,821 92	\$12,739 43	\$23,561 35	\$15,480 36	\$8,367 28	\$23,847 64	\$3,462 12	\$3,748 41

Table showing the number of convicts, and how employed.

In confinement, September 1, 1847.....	55
Received in the past year from the following counties, viz :	
Rutland.....	4
Windham.....	2
Chittenden.....	4
Bennington.....	2
Windsor.....	5
Washington.....	1
Orange.....	1—19
Total.....	74
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	14
"    Governor.....	7
Escaped.....	1—22
Leaving in confinement, September 1, 1848.....	52
Employed as follows:	
In carriage shop, wood work and coopers.....	12
"    "    iron work.....	4
"    "    painting and trimming.....	3—19
In shoe shop, shoe manufacturers.....	20
"    "    shop waiter.....	1
"    "    tailors.....	2—23
Bell waiter.....	1
Prison waiter.....	1
Washer.....	1
Wood cutter.....	1
Cook.....	1
Jobbers.....	2
In hospital.....	1
Insane (confined in cell).....	1
In kitchen.....	1—10
Males.....	51
Female.....	1
Total.....	52

1847-48

*Physician's report.*

WINDSOR, Sept. 1, 1848.

To HON. HIRAM HARLOW, *Superintendent V. S. prison* :

I have this day carefully examined the case of Wm. Lambrene, or Lambert, a colored man, whose sentence expires upon the 25th instant, and I think there cannot be a shadow of doubt that he is insane ; and it is morally certain that the lives of our peaceable citizens would be endangered in the highest degree by allowing him to go at large.

It is well known that we have here always more or less insane persons, and they have always been a difficult class to treat properly. We cannot give them all the means of recovery that they would have at the Insane Hospital ; indeed, in no place whatever can they be so well treated as there. The Insane Hospital, so far as I can learn, does not want them there, especially those that are likely to be incurable ; and hence they have been very ingenious in placing such forms in the way as we cannot here comply with. In this way, all attempts to place these unfortunate persons in their proper asylum have proved fruitless ; and the appropriation which the State has annually made of thousands of dollars, for the express purpose of giving the insane a better chance of again recovering their reason, has been of no service to insane convicts. It would be well that this subject should again be brought before them, and that they be urged either to pass a law which will render it practicable for insane convicts to be removed there, or else that some suitable arrangements should be made here by which the insane could be prevented from interfering so much with the order and quiet, not only of the establishment, but also of the village.

I will not again occupy any time in recalling the subject of our hospital arrangements. They are well enough for an ordinary amount of sickness ; but when we have fever, there is much want of better accommodations. If any thing was done in the way of permanent provision for the insane, a hospital might easily be added.

Respectfully submitted, by your ob't servant,

ED. E. PHELPS.

*Windsor, Vt., Sept. 1, 1848.**Chaplain's report.*

The religious services have been regularly attended, as usual, and a general interest has been manifested by the convicts. Though there are no marked cases of reformation, yet it is confidently hoped that the religious services will prove salutary to many of them.

The disposition to read religious and other books, during the past year, has appeared to increase. And the classes in process of learning to read have made commendable improvement, considering the time spent in that exercise. They have but one lesson, of about one hour, per week ; and yet some who, within the year, commenced with the *alphabet*, are now able to read a chapter in the Bible, with a tolerable good understanding of its contents. They are taught, as heretofore, by persons selected from their own number, under my observation.

By an inquiry of those who have entered the prison the present season, it is ascertained that intemperance continues to be a fruitful cause of crime.

THOMAS KIDDER, *Chaplain.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Report of the Inspectors of Massachusetts State Prison.*

The earnings of the convicts, in the different departments of labor in which they have been employed, have been as large, in proportion to their number, as in any preceding year, for some years past. They have also the pleasure to state, that a degree of harmony, good will, and subordination, has uniformly prevailed among the prisoners, which is highly creditable to them, as well as to those, on whom the immediate government of the prison has devolved.

The remarkable, if not unparalleled, degree of health that has been enjoyed in the prison, during the year ending in September last, will be regarded, by all, as just cause of gratitude to the great Source and Dispenser of all good. Not a death has occurred during the time, and for nearly a year next preceding it, out of an average number of about two hundred and seventy persons.

Not a solitary case of insanity has occurred ; while in other prisons, in some of the states, this malady, as is well known, has always pre-  
[Assembly, No. 243.] 19

vailed to considerable extent, and their last reports indicate no favorable change in this respect.

During the ten years ending in eighteen hundred and forty-six, the number of cases of insanity, at the Philadelphia prison, known to be conducted upon the separate or solitary plan, was one hundred and nine, and in that at Charlestown, during the same period, the whole number was two. We mean, by this statement, to include those convicts who became insane while in prison, and not those who were insane at the time of their admission.

Every year's experience in our own and in other prisons, furnishes additional proof of the superior merits of the congregate system, in many important respects, over any other of which we have any knowledge.

The income of the prison during the past year has been sufficient to meet its current expenditures, including the salaries of the different officers, and to leave a balance, to the credit of the prison, of \$126 and some cents.

The appropriation made by the legislature, in 1845, of a few hundred dollars, to defray the expense of employing an agent, to aid and assist discharged convicts who should seek his aid in procuring employment for them on their return to the world, has in many instances already been attended with results which fully justify the expenditure.

The inspectors are happy to say, that the more considerate, humane, and conciliatory mode of treatment of the convicts, which has been practiced in our prison for a number of years past, although at first denounced by many as visionary, and a dangerous relaxation of discipline, has proved completely successful. It has never been productive of any thing but good, and in the nature of the case never can be. Its only tendency, as well as its practical effect, is to elevate the prisoner in his own esteem, and to excite and call into action the better feelings of the man, and to qualify him to return to society, and to enjoy its confidence and esteem by a regular and well-ordered life.

BRADFORD SUMNER,  
SAMUEL GREELE,  
ABRAHAM F. HOWE.

The Warden of the State prison respectfully submits the following statement of the concerns of that institution :—

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1st, 1846, ..... 253  
The whole number of convicts received into the prison, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1847, is ..... 123  
-----  
376

Discharged from the prison during the year ending September 30th, 1847,—  
By expiration of sentence, ..... 80  
By remission of sentence, ..... 7  
By order of court, ..... 1  
-----  
88

The whole number remaining in the prison, Sept. 30th, 1847,.. 288  
=====

*Ages of those in the prison.*

15 to 20 years,.....	30	50 to 60 years,.....	20
20 to 30 do .....	138	60 to 70 do .....	3
30 to 40 do .....	65	Over 70 do .....	1
40 to 50 do .....	31		

*Crimes of those in the prison.*

Larceny,.....	67	Robbery,.....	2
Common and notorious thief, 15		Highway robbery in 2d degree	1
Burglary,.....	26	Shop-breaking and larceny, 30	
Burglary in second degree, 2		Assault and robbery,.....	3
Burglary and larceny,.....	3	Assault with intent to rob, 4	
Arson,.....	7	Maliciously setting fire to a	
Murder,.....	6	manufactory, which was	
Assault with intent to murder, 4		destroyed with its contents, 1	
Manslaughter,.....	5	Cheating by false pretences, 1	
Rape,.....	5	Malicious burning,.....	1
Assault with intent to rape, 4		Burning a barn,.....	3
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,.....	2	Having in possession counterfeit coin,.....	3
Adultery,.....	4	Shop-breaking,.....	20
Bigamy,.....	3	Burning a dwelling-house, 2	
Polygamy,.....	1	Maliciously removing a rail	
Incest,.....	1	from a railroad,.....	1
Felonious assault,.....	4	Having in possession counterfeit bank bills,.....	6
Assault and highway robbery	1		

Stealing from the person, . . .	5	Embezzlement and larceny, . . .	1
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, . . . . .	15	Accessory to a larceny before the fact, . . . . .	1
Counterfeiting, . . . . .	2	Forgery, . . . . .	5
Escaping from the house of correction, . . . . .	3	Assault with intent to commit a larceny, . . . . .	2
Felonious assault and larceny	1	Assault and mayhem, . . . . .	1
Stealing from a shop, . . . . .	2	Perjury, . . . . .	1
Poisoning with intent to kill,	1	Attempting to burn a manufactory, . . . . .	1
Passing counterfeit money, .	3	Stealing, . . . . .	2
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house with intent to steal, . . . . .	4	Obtaining money by false pretences, . . . . .	1
Attempting to set fire, . . . .	2	Breaking and entering a vessel and stealing, . . . . .	1

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*Terms of sentences.*

1 year, . . . . .	26	3 years and 11 months, . . .	1
1 year and 2 months, . . . . .	1	4 years, . . . . .	31
1 year and 3 months, . . . . .	1	4 years and 6 months, . . .	6
1 year and 4 months, . . . . .	1	5 years, . . . . .	20
1 year and 6 months, . . . . .	14	5 years and 3 months, . . .	1
1 year and 8 months, . . . . .	2	6 years, . . . . .	8
1 year and 9 months, . . . . .	2	6 years and 4 months, . . .	1
1 year and 10 months, . . . . .	2	7 years, . . . . .	13
2 years, . . . . .	45	8 years, . . . . .	4
2 years and 3 months, . . . . .	3	9 years, . . . . .	1
2 years and 6 months, . . . . .	12	10 years, . . . . .	13
2 years and 8 months, . . . . .	2	13 years, . . . . .	1
2 years and 9 months, . . . . .	3	14 years, . . . . .	1
2 years and 11 months, . . . . .	1	15 years, . . . . .	1
3 years, . . . . .	41	18 years, . . . . .	4
3 years and 6 months, . . . . .	4	35 years, . . . . .	1
3 years and 9 months, . . . . .	1	Life, . . . . .	18
3 years and 10 months, . . . . .	2		

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*States and countries of which they are natives.*

Massachusetts, . . . . .	96	New-Hampshire, . . . . .	17
Maine, . . . . .	17	Vermont, . . . . .	10

Connecticut, . . . . .	12	Scotland, . . . . .	2
Rhode Island, . . . . .	5	France, . . . . .	1
New-York, . . . . .	27	Canada, . . . . .	7
New-Jersey, . . . . .	3	Nova Scotia, . . . . .	4
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	5	Malta, . . . . .	1
Maryland, . . . . .	2	Prince Edward's Island, . . .	1
Ohio, . . . . .	4	New Brunswick, . . . . .	3
North Carolina, . . . . .	3	Born on the ocean, . . . . .	1
Virginia, . . . . .	4	Germany, . . . . .	2
South Carolina, . . . . .	1	Sweden, . . . . .	1
Delaware, . . . . .	1	Halifax, . . . . .	1
Kentucky, . . . . .	1	Mexico, . . . . .	1
District of Columbia, . . . . .	1	Newfoundland, . . . . .	1
South America, . . . . .	1		
England, . . . . .	17		288
Ireland, . . . . .	35		

*Employments.*

Stonecutters, . . . . .	68	Employed in cookery, . . . .	14
Carpenters, . . . . .	2	Baker, . . . . .	1
Toolgrinders, . . . . .	4	Washers, . . . . .	2
Team hands, . . . . .	10	Barbers, . . . . .	2
Blacksmiths, . . . . .	19	Wood and coal carriers, . . .	4
Whitesmiths, . . . . .	2	Sweepers in prison, . . . . .	6
Tinworkers, . . . . .	13	Attendants in hospital, . . . .	2
Engravers and Printers, . . . .	4	Patients in do. . . . .	2
Cabinet makers and upholsterers, . . . . .	76	Invalids, . . . . .	7
Brushmakers, . . . . .	25	In cells, . . . . .	4
Tailors, . . . . .	6	Waiters, . . . . .	4
Machinist, . . . . .	1		

288

*Of the 288 convicts now in prison, 50 are commitments, as follows:*

2d comers, . . . . .	36
3d " . . . . .	11
4th comer, . . . . .	1
5th " . . . . .	1
6th " . . . . .	1

There are fifteen negroes and ten mulattoes in this prison.

The largest number of convicts in prison, at any time during the past year, was..... 288

The smallest number was..... 244

The average number has been..... 262

The affairs of the prison have been well and prosperous during the past year. A state of unprecedented health still continues to prevail. There has been no death, no escapes, no outbreaks, no resistance of authority, and but few violations of the regulations and discipline of the prison, during the year. Order, industry, good and kind feelings, have been the rule, and ill conduct of any kind only the exceptions. Every year's experience convinces me more and more, that the best way of governing our fellow men, in prison as elsewhere, is by appealing to their affections and understanding, and striving to convince them of our sincere desire to do them good and make them happy. It is hardly in the nature of man to render evil for good, when convinced that the good is uncontaminated with selfish or hypocritical pretences. What comes from the heart will reach the heart. Love begets love, and hatred, hatred. It is impossible, that a sane man can forever remain insensible to sincere, long-continued acts of kindness; and there are no minds that will not at last become imbittered, and perhaps driven to retaliation, by oppression, severity, and ill-will. I have endeavored to govern the prison in accordance with these sentiments; and I can truly say that I have rarely, if ever, found a man, that I thought of as sane mind, that could not be reached, and has not been made kinder, gentler, and better, by the discipline of kindness which I have adopted.

A desire of self-improvement among the convicts, a devotion to reading, writing, ciphering, and other studies calculated to inform the mind and improve the character, and an attachment to the library—which now consists of about five hundred volumes of the best books in our language, continue to manifest themselves. Every convict has the privilege of taking a book from the library every Saturday afternoon, and there are few, if any, I believe, that do not thankfully improve the privilege.

One hundred dollars a year was appropriated from the funds of the prison, by an act of the last legislature, for the “increase, preservation, and care, of the library,” which sum, under the direction of the inspectors, has been expended during the past year. I have reason

to believe, that the advantages derived from the library, the Sunday school, and the society for moral improvement and mutual aid, cannot fail, and have not failed, to do good. Many of the convicts have become greatly improved, and most of them benefited thereby. But the most beneficial of all things, is the acquiring of habits of industry and a trade. There are but few convicts, that come to this prison, who have trades; and this want of a calling is undoubtedly one of the evil circumstances of their lives, which have led them into crime. I always consult the convict, when he comes to prison, as to what trade he would prefer to learn, and, when I can, I gratify his inclination,—from the conviction, that a man will be likely to do better, in prison and out, if permitted to follow the bent of his own desire in this respect. The prisoners are encouraged, and required, to exert themselves to become expert, good workmen; and most of them, who are sent here for a term of years, do in fact become skilful, and able to compete for a livelihood with others in their trade. I know of many that are receiving large wages. I often meet, and converse with them in the streets. They often call upon me, and I often receive letters informing me of their success in the trades which they had acquired in this prison. In connection with these remarks, and in confirmation thereof, I am happy to quote from a very interesting work, on the subject of prisons, recently published by the Hon. Francis C. Gray. He says that, by a law of March 22, 1845, “an agent is appointed by the State, whose duty it is ‘to counsel such discharged convicts as may seek his aid, and to take such measures to procure employment for such of them as may desire it, by corresponding with persons in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and with benevolent individuals and associations, as he may deem proper and expedient.’ His mode of proceeding is this. Knowing when any convicts are about to be discharged, he visits them in prison some time before, and asks whether they wish him to find places for them, or aid them in any way, and, if they want places, at what business, and in what part of the country. He requests every one, who wishes his help, to call on him immediately on leaving the prison, and in the mean time exerts himself to supply their wants; nor has he ever once failed to find, for every one who asked it, employment at the work he wished, and in the part of the country he wished, at from one dollar to one dollar and three quarters per day, as soon as he left the prison, or shortly after; some of the stone-cutters have earned two dollars and a half per day. One respectable cabinet-maker informs

me, that within ten or twelve years past, from forty to fifty discharged convicts, whom he knew to have learned their trade in the state prison here, have been employed in his establishment, and that he never has discharged one of them for bad conduct; nor ever wished to get rid of more than two or three, who left him of their own accord." How encouraging are these facts, and what a proof of the utility of this act of merciful and beneficent legislation, affording evidence that most of the convicts, when discharged, are enabled, by the offer of employment provided by the agent, to resist the temptations to idleness and crime, and become industrious men and good citizens.

The business and financial concerns of the prison have resulted more favorably than I had reason, during the year, to anticipate. The small number of convicts—the average being exactly the same as the year before; the high price of provisions, especially of potatoes, of which, on account of the great waste occasioned by the disease, I was obliged to purchase an increased quantity; the addition to the salaries of the watchmen by an act of the last legislature; and an appropriation from the funds of the prison, for the benefit of the library—together creating an additional expense of \$1200 per year—led me to apprehend a deficiency of income to meet the expenses of the prison, but I am happy to be able to state, that the earnings of the prison have been larger than the year before, and larger than any year since I have been warden, and a little more than equal to the whole expense.

Experience has proved, that there is no location in the state so good for a state prison, as this. It is remarkably healthy, and in the neighborhood of our largest cities, yet sufficiently isolated. I am told that there are positive disadvantages connected with the location of a large state prison of this kind in a small place. When the interests connected with the prison come to bear a large proportion to the other interests of the place, and when the officers, contractors and agents, and their families, connections, dependents and friends, constitute a large portion of the inhabitants, each having his individual interests, opinions and prejudices, every movement in the prison creates excitement, and may often very sensibly influence and disturb the purposes of the government of the prison. This has been a serious obstacle to the introduction of a kind and merciful discipline into some of the largest state prisons in this country. Any amelioration of severity always gives offence to some connected with the prison, and directly rumors of disorder are abroad, and the contractors and

their agents, ever awake to the suggestions of interest, and constantly apprehensive of the loss of labor, instinctively desire the government to spur on the convicts to do more work, by the stimulus of punishment. Accordingly, it becomes the town talk, that the discipline is running down, and the work of the prisoners is falling off, till the government resumes its former severity. Thus a state of public opinion is formed in the place, unfriendly to convicts, hostile to their well-being, and sceptical of their reformation or improvement. No Sunday school can well be formed in such a prison. Few teachers can be found in such a place; and very few ready to extend the hand of friendship to prisoners when discharged.

*Disbursements and income from October 1st, 1846, to September 1st, 1847.*

Dr.	
To provision department,.....	\$7,755 04
hospital do .....	215 52
clothing do .....	4,003 63
expense do .....	3,140 15
prisoners discharged,.....	383 00
officers' salaries,.....	16,046 11
transportation of prisoners,.....	566 41
repairs of real estate,.....	161 85
	<hr/>
Balance, being profits,.....	\$32,271 71
	126 26
	<hr/>
	\$32,397 97
	<hr/>
Cr.	
By profits in stone department,.....	\$13,516 73
profits in labor department,.....	17,018 48
fees of admittance,.....	1,624 79
rents,.....	215 00
interest,.....	22 97
	<hr/>
	\$32,397 97
	<hr/>

FREDERICK ROBINSON,  
Warden.

No death has taken place among the 376 different convicts which the prison has contained during the past year. This makes nearly three years since December, 1844, within which period but a single instance of mortality has occurred in the institution. During that time, there have been confined no less than 580 convicts.

When, in connection with this statement, is mentioned the fact that none of the prisoners are pardoned in anticipation of immediate dissolution, or with any view whatever to the chances of prospective death; and the further facts, that many of the inmates are undergoing, and have undergone, sentences of ten years and upwards; and that, of those whom we receive, more than an average proportion bring with them disease and enfeebled constitutions, whose chances of life would be put at a very low estimate in the community at large, I think the bill of mortality of the institution may safely and fairly be appealed to as one criterion of its relative healthfulness.

The number of applications for leave to consult the physician has been 4810, averaging thirteen and a fraction daily. This includes not only the cases of those who apply for medical treatment, but also all those who have any request to make for a change of work, diet, &c. The number of patients admitted into the hospital, and put upon the sick list, has been 102 in the whole, comprising 68 different cases, or a little less, on an average, than one in three days. These patients, together, have spent 913 days in the hospital, averaging about nine days to each. There have been *invalided* for the day, *i. e.*, allowed to remain in the hospital without work, but who have not been put upon the sick list, 682, or about two a day. Nearly the same total, or 611 days, of light labor have been allowed; and, in 432 instances, I have prescribed change of work for the day. Besides these, in 242 instances I have considered the application as frivolous, and prescribed no remedy. Comparing this last number with the whole number of applications, as first stated, a result, as I think, favorable to the general honesty of purpose of the convicts will appear.

No new case of insanity has developed itself during the past year. One convict, however, was sent here who attempted, soon after his entrance to the prison, to counterfeit insanity. He had previously been sent to the State asylum at Worcester, from one of the county jails, as an insane pauper. After his release from that institution, he was arrested for burglary, and sentenced for life to the prison. His conduct was such as to give the general impression of his insanity.

After some weeks of careful observation, the commissioners of insanity were satisfied that he was feigning, and not really insane. Upon acquainting him with our convictions, and stating to him the consequences of persisting in trifling with the discipline of the prison, he resumed his senses, and has behaved well since.

The only cases of real insanity in the prison which have come under my notice since January, 1845, are the following: The convict who was recommitted to the State asylum for the insane, as noticed in my report of last year; and two other cases of dementia. One of them left the prison last year, on the expiration of his sentence. The other is still in confinement, soon to be discharged. Neither of them evinced the ordinary share of intelligence at the time of their commitment; and I am unable to say how far, if at all, their disease was produced, or aggravated, by their confinement.

J. W. BEMIS,  
*Physician.*

Our Sabbath school has been in successful operation, having enjoyed the benevolent and self-denying labors of Christian teachers, from the churches in Boston and Charlestown. To them, the institution and the Commonwealth have been laid under strong obligations of gratitude.

Public worship has been regularly maintained on the Sabbath; and the customary religious services, morning and evening, on the other days of the week, rarely fail of their due observance. Much pains have been taken to instruct and discipline a choir of singers in the prison, to aid in rendering our religious services the more interesting and profitable.

Opportunities are almost daily embraced, by the chaplain, of holding private intercourse with the prisoners, and thus, by affectionate warning and counsel, endeavoring to reach the conscience and the heart, and by this means to accomplish what instruction, more general and public, may have failed to secure.

The prisoners have access, weekly, to the library of the institution, numbering near five hundred volumes, furnishing them with varied reading, suited to enlighten the mind, improve the taste, and purify the heart.

What amount of good is actually accomplished by all these means and efforts, it is impossible definitely to ascertain; but it can hardly be doubted that, on the minds of a great majority, an influence most salutary is exerted and permanently secured. Could we compare



results, as here developed, with those of a similar institution, where the means of moral and religious instruction, and of intellectual culture, are withholden, or enjoyed only in stinted measure, we might, in such case, be able to form a more correct estimate. The contrast would, unquestionably, be strongly marked, and would go far to satisfy even the most sceptical that moral means and appliances are far more efficacious in reforming the vicious, than perpetual ignorance and habitual severity.

JARED CURTIS  
Chaplain.

### CONNECTICUT.

#### Report of the Directors of Connecticut State Prison for 1847.

The present number of convicts is 150. Of this number 138 are males, and 12 are females.

Ten years ago the number in confinement amounted to 216, since which period the number has gradually diminished to the present time. This decrease is confidently believed to be owing to the diminution of intemperance in the State.

It is gratifying to know, that while our State is enlarging in population, criminals are decreasing in our prisons.

The diminution in the number of convicts must consequently affect seriously the earnings of the Institution. The average number the past year has been 20 less than the preceding, and the earnings of 20 convicts, under contract, amount to more than \$2,000 a year. But under these disadvantages, we are enabled to report the earnings over the expenses the past year, at \$3,472.12.

We are aware that in some prisons in this country, efforts are exerted to modify and relax their discipline, to grant privileges to criminals which do not seem to accord with correct views of penalties and punishment.

While we discard harsh treatment and unnecessary severity, we yet are decidedly of opinion, that community will not be protected, nor criminals restrained or reformed, by transforming prisons into academies, or convents of ease and elegance. Penalties of the law were designed to be enforced, and penitentiaries are the places established for that purpose; when, therefore, *feeble and false notions of*

*humanity* prevail, justice is not honored in the administration of the law. Frequent changes in the managers of a prison, also tend seriously to impair its discipline, by favoring untried and unstable regulations, and discarding what constitutes a qualification so essential to success—*experience*.

LEVI EDWARDS,  
RICHARD H. PHELPS, } Directors.  
DAVID A. FOX, }

#### Warden's Report for the year ending March 31st, 1847.

<i>Income.</i>	
Carpenter's shop, .....	\$2,249 10
Chair-seating shop, .....	2,447 90
Smith shop, .....	2,342 37
Cutlery shop, .....	1,791 93
Shoe shop, .....	2,349 01
Cabinet shop, .....	2,550 05
Varnishing shop, .....	924 99
Cash from visitors, .....	410 16
Balance of interest, .....	504 69
	\$15,570 20
<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Expense account, .....	\$5,617 53
Provision account, .....	4,610 95
Clothing and bedding, .....	821 17
Repairs and improvements, .....	95 70
Hospital account, .....	322 40
Female department, .....	234 41
Transportation of convicts, .....	108 58
Discharged convicts, .....	287 34
Balance gained to the institution the past year, .....	3,472 12
	\$15,570 20

### TABLE

#### Showing the number of prisoners in confinement, &c.

The whole number in confinement, March 31st, 1846,	173
Since received, .....	28
	201
Discharged by expiration of sentence, .....	42
"    "    pardon, .....	5
Died, .....	4
	51

Leaving in confinement, March 31st, 1847,.....	150
White males, 102. Colored males, 36. ....	138
“ females, 5. “ females, 7. ....	12
—	150
<i>Employed as follows, viz :</i>	
Under contract making chairs,.....	31
“ “ “ cutlery,.....	33
“ “ “ shoes,.....	21
“ “ “ rules,.....	11
—	96
On account of State, making chair seats,.....	32
Hall waiters and out-door lumpers,.....	5
Hospital nurse, 1. Insane, 1. ....	2
Invalids,.....	3
—	42
Females employed at washing, cooking, making and mending prisoners clothes, &c.,.....	12
—	150

*Statement of Convicts in Confinement, March 31, 1847.*

Where Born.	Where Convicted.	Crime.	Terms of Sentence.
Connecticut,.....	94 Hartford,.....	21 Murder,.....	6 Life,.....
Massachusetts,.....	12 New-Haven,.....	28 Attempt to Mur- der,.....	15 years, \$100 fine, 1
New-York,.....	12 New-London,.....	23	7 10 years, \$500 fine, 1
New-Jersey,.....	4 Fairfield,.....	24 Attempt to Kill. 11	10 years, \$300 fine, 1
Rhode Island,.....	4 Middlesex,.....	10 Manslaughter,.....	6 10 years, \$100 fine, 1
Pennsylvania,.....	1 Windham,.....	6 Rape,.....	7 10 years, \$50 fine, 1
Maine,.....	1 Tolland,.....	8 Attempt at Rape,.....	8 22 years,..... 1
Ohio,.....	1 Litchfield,.....	30 Robbery,.....	2 20 years,..... 2
Delaware,.....	1	Arson,.....	14 19 years,..... 1
D. of Columbia, 1		Burglary,.....	38 15 years,..... 3
Ile of Madeira, 1		Theft,.....	20 14 years,..... 1
Canada,.....	1	Forgery,.....	3 12 years,..... 1
England,.....	3	Horse Stealing,.....	18 10 years,..... 8
Ireland,.....	8	Adultery,.....	7 9 years,..... 1
France,.....	1	Passing Counter- feit Money,.....	1 7 years,..... 7
West Indies,.....	1	Bigamy,.....	1 6 years,..... 7
Scotland,.....	2	Insanity,.....	1 5 years,..... 9
Germany,.....	2		4 years 6 months, 1
			4 years,..... 21
			3 years 6 months, 1
			3 years,..... 23
			2 years 6 months, 1
			2 years,..... 23

150

150

150

150

*Physician's Report.*

March 6th, 1847, the Medical Department of the prison came under my care. The diseases of the convicts have been similar to those which have prevailed in former seasons. There have been three deaths, all males, two from disease and one by suicide. The first

occurred on the 20th of July, suddenly: The case in its incipient stage, was accompanied with a hurried respiration for some years, terminating in pneumonia, with effusion into the chest. The second was on the 2d of August, by suicide. The third was on the 28th of September, after a long and protracted fever, which terminated in death.

When I commenced my duties as physician to the prison, on the 6th of March, I found entered on the Hospital Record, 17 names requiring medical advice. These, by prompt treatment, were soon reduced, so that 4 only remained at the time of making this Report.

There has been one death, (a colored man,) which occurred on the 11th of March. The cause of death in this case, I am unable to state, as the patient was in the last stage of disease when the hospital came under my care.

*Chaplain's Report.*

The moral and religious aspect of the prison during the year now ending, presents as many indications of good as in former years.

There are those who continue from time to time to make professions of christianity, some of whom give satisfactory evidence of a radical change of heart, and as a consequence, genuine piety of life.

A small number of deaths have occurred among the convicts during the year. The first that died was a colored man. The second committed suicide. The third was a professed penitent. The fourth, and last, was a colored man, who died with professions of a firm trust in the promises of the Savior, and evinced a cheerful and submissive acquiescence in the economy of the gospel—in the salvation of sinners.

Religious worship has been regularly maintained morning and evening in the hall, and every Sabbath in the chapel.

A portion of the Sabbath has been devoted to Bible class and Sunday school exercises. We have from thirty to forty arranged in three classes.

The females meet in their room for worship, in the afternoon of each Sabbath.

Considerable attention has been given to learn those to read who could not, and to improve those who could read a little, also to spell,

write and cypher. Some are making proficiency in the rudiments of grammar and history, together with natural philosophy. Some are, I am pained to say it, so deficient in mental power, that it would be next to a miracle to elevate them as intellectual beings.

Some are evidently *insane*, while others make a nearer approximation to idiocy. Yet with those who possess sufficient powers of mind to enable them to know the worth of learning, there is, as has been the case for years past, a constant importuning for books. They plead for histories, moral and profane, biographies, &c. &c., and ask often with tears, why they are shut up in prison, and denied the use of books to read.

Many of them say they would cheerfully dispense with one meal a day if they could only be furnished with a suitable supply of food for the mind.

The importance of a library for the use of the convicts is evident to my mind.

I find by examining the convicts the following statistics which may not be wholly unacceptable.

Of 139 males 84 declare intemperance to be the cause of their present confinement and degradation. 13 have been engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks—and 4 in its manufacture.

There have been of the above number married 29; now married 38; single and never married 72; attended Sunday school as scholars 30; do. a very little 30; crimes against person 44; do. against property 95; could not read or write 30; could say their letters 33; who are foreigners 16; colored 43; who confess their guilt 66; not guilty 63.

NATHANIEL KELLOGG, *Chaplain.*

*Report of the directors of the Connecticut State prison, May, 1848.*

The management of this prison, the year past, has met with our approval, and subserved the purposes of its establishment. It has been conducted upon the plan upon which it was first started; and although there are rival systems, with zealous advocates and warm defenders, experience only the more confirms the opinion, that the one adopted is the best adapted to secure all the objects sought for, and to avoid the evils found to be incident to other systems. It

recognizes the fact that man is a social being, and that he is again to enter upon the theatre of common life when the days of his imprisonment are ended.

Its disciplinary character is such, that obedience is secured without resort to oft-repeated corporeal chastisement, thereby breaking down the spirit and hope of man.

The present condition of the prison is *prosperous, accomplishing the design for which it was intended.*

With all the facilities for reformation, experience shows that few, very few, are reformed. In looking for a cause, this fact stands out in bold relief, that a very large portion of the convicts of our prisons are those who are reared in ignorance, whose early character was not moulded by education and industry, and to whom the advantages of our beneficent system of education, with its noble endowment, have been valueless. With such minds and such habits as these, it is difficult to find a medium through which to operate upon their hearts and consciences, and produce a reformation.

One design of the present establishment was, that the time which, under the old system, was devoted to the further advancement and perfection in crime of those brought together, might be employed in labor for defraying the expenses of their conviction and imprisonment. In this particular, the result has been highly successful. The services of the convicts have not only done this, but have also produced a revenue into the treasury of the State. This is a gratifying fact, if the great object is not lost sight of. The security of the community and the reformation of the offender are the prominent objects to be gained. If it should become a mere pecuniary enterprise, and every thing else should be lost sight of, it would be most lamentable, in view of the real interest of the State.

It will be perceived from the Warden's report, that the gain to the prison is less than in former years. There are good reasons for this result. The number has been much smaller the past year—57 less, on an average, than the three years ending March 31, 1845. The earnings of these 57 would have been over 6,000 dollars, at the price for which their labor is contracted, which is 35 cents each per day.

Another fact is, that in those three years the expense of rations was to each man, for a year, \$18.12; the past year, in consequence of the advance in prices, the expense of rations to each convict has

been \$27.42 for the year, making a difference of 1,331 dollars on 143 prisoners, the average number for the year.

Many convicts are sentenced to confinement in the county jail for terms of considerable length, and the expense of their board to the State is \$2.00 per week, while the expense in the State prison is not, ordinarily, one-fourth of that sum; and the value of their earnings is but small, compared with what they would be worth in the State prison, and do not defray expenses. We have good reason to believe that the diminution in numbers in the State prison is no evidence of decrease in crime, or of convictions, in the State.

Could we see and know that one genuine reformation has taken place, we should have abundant encouragement to continue in all suitable efforts in behalf of this unfortunate and pitiable class of persons.

ROGER H. MILLS,  
E. FESSENDEN,  
PHILO PRATT,

*Directors of Conn. State prison.*

*Warden's Report.*

INCOME.

Carpenter's shop, .....	\$2,106 01
Chair seating do .....	1,780 88
Smith do .....	2,182 33
Cutlery do .....	1,342 63
Shoe do .....	2,045 11
Cabinet do .....	2,241 99
Varnishing do .....	942 92
Cash from visitors, .....	329 34
Balance of interest, .....	380 67
	<hr/>
	\$13,351 88

EXPENDITURES.

Expense account, .....	\$6,032 53
Provision account, .....	3,922 05
Clothing and bedding, .....	627 91
Repairs and improvements, .....	285 52
Hospital account, .....	304 43

Female department, .....	208 10
Transportation of convicts, .....	209 88
Discharged convicts, .....	252 82
Balance gained to Institution, .....	1,508 64
	<hr/>
	\$13,351 88

*Table, showing the number of prisoners in confinement, &c.*

Whole number in confinement, March 31, 1847, .....	150
Since received, .....	42
	<hr/>
Discharged by expiration of sentence, .....	192
Discharged by pardon, .....	36
Died, .....	1
	<hr/>
	5
	<hr/>
	42
	<hr/>
	150

Leaving in confinement, March 31, 1848.

White males, 102, colored males, 34, .....	136
do females, 8, do females, 6, .....	14
	<hr/>
	150

Employed as follows, viz :

Under contract making chairs, .....	33
do do cutlery, .....	32
do do shoes, .....	18
do do rules, .....	13
	<hr/>
	96
On account of State, making chair seats, .....	29
Half waiters and out-door lumpers, .....	5
Hospital nurse, 1; Insane, 2, .....	3
Invalids, .....	3
	<hr/>
	40
Females employed at washing, cooking, making and mend- ing prisoners' clothing, &c., .....	12
Binding boots, .....	2
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>
Lowest number in confinement during the year, .....	134
Average number, .....	143

*Physician's Report.*

The general health of the convicts has been good, and the ordinary complaints of the season, such as occur among our citizens generally, have been the only diseases prevalent till the 12th of March. At that time I discovered a case of small pox, in a convict who had been in prison several years, and who had never been vaccinated. The case was one of more than ordinary severity, but the convict is now convalescing and will soon be able to return to his labor.

I immediately employed vaccination and revaccination throughout the prison, and for all the officers, and the result has been that seven cases only of varioloid disease have occurred.

The occurrence of insanity among the convicts has been very rare since the opening of the institution, and no case has occurred since my recent connection with the prison.

Two cases exist which are worthy of attention; particularly as insane hospitals and private retreats are the only places where cases of insanity can be treated successfully.

The case of one of these individuals (committed for safe keeping and not for crime) has been presented for the consideration of a former board.

The other individual exhibited decided indications of insanity when he was committed to prison, and he is now very nearly in a state of idioy.

I trust I shall be excused for alluding to one other subject directly connected with the health and comfort of the convicts, and that is a more perfect ventilation of the hall.

ARCHIBALD WELCH.

*Chaplain's Report.*

Morning and evening worship has been attended, I trust, with a good degree of satisfaction and moral improvement to the prisoners generally. There are some, however, who give painful evidence, that they take but little or no interest in the religious exercises, or in any efforts made to promote their present or future welfare.

Besides a Bible and hymn book, with which each prisoner is furnished at his call, they have access to a small library of useful and interesting books, which have been purchased under a resolve of the last General Assembly; and judging from the salutary effects it has

obviously produced, during the past year, I am fully convinced, that the sum which was thus appropriated for that object, from the earnings of this Institution, could not have been expended more beneficially for the convicts, or for the State.

Some of the prisoners, when they came here, were ignorant of the alphabet; others could read but little; but by diligent attention to them, they have made commendable proficiency in reading. Some have attended to arithmetic and other branches of study, and made as good progress in mental improvement as their circumstances would permit.

While there is occasion gratefully to acknowledge the goodness of God, for the signs of improvement in the minds and hearts of this unfortunate class of our fellow creatures, who are here excluded from all social privileges and enjoyments, it is obvious that there are some serious obstructions to the success of the gospel in our prisons. One of the most formidable appears to be, a general distrust on the part of the community, in any professions of penitence and amendment of life which may appear among the convicts. This has a powerful and despairing influence on their minds, leading to the firm belief that between them and virtuous society, there is and ever will be, an impassable barrier.

Let him, therefore, who would permanently benefit this class of our fellow-men, exercise the spirit of Him who came on earth to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound. Let him satisfy the convict that he feels for him, and takes an interest in his welfare; that his labors are specially designed to raise him from his depressed and degraded condition,—to hope, to self-respect, and to usefulness,—and he will not unfrequently find, that the flinty heart of the prisoner will soften and yield to the spirit of truth, as readily and as sincerely as any other.

DAVID MILLER, *Chaplain.*

*RHODE ISLAND.**Inspectors' Report.*

Mrs. Anna Jenkins and Mrs. John Maeder, of the Society of Friends, have been permitted to visit the female convicts as moral

instructors. The Rev. Dr. Alva Woods has continued his benevolent labors on Sundays in the religious instruction of the convicts in the State prison, which he has zealously and faithfully imparted for the last four years without compensation; and the Rev. William Douglass, city missionary, has continued like services in the county jail for the past three years. The labors of these philanthropists in tempering the dispositions of the prisoners, render material aid to the promotion of good order.

There have been three escapes from the State prison in the past year, viz: No.'s 71, 57 and 78, all of whom have been retaken and returned to prison.

The improvement in the labor of the county jail, is of a decided character. The income of the cabinet shop over and above the salary of the overseer of labor, for the past year, amounts to seven hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-two cents. The entire income of this shop, including other work in the county jail, did not amount in the previous year, to a sum sufficient to defray the expense of the overseer of labor, whose salary and board went into prison account. This salary is now charged to cabinet shop. The greater part of this disparity of results in those years is due to the difference between the present efficient overseer and the former incumbent in that station.

The draft on the general treasurer during the past year is \$5,100, being \$1,100 less than the draft of the preceding year, while the property on hand over and above the debts payable, has been increased \$213.02.

It appears from the report of the warden, that the expense of the State prison, separately from the county jail for the past year, is \$1,720. Deducting the cost of the partition fence, the ordinary expense is \$1,610.22. The expense of the county jail is \$2,713.64.

Under existing laws, prisoners whose sentence is for a given time from a certain date, who escape from jail, have their term of imprisonment expiring during their absence from jail, in the same manner it would had they not escaped. Thus, such prisoners recovered on the day their term expires, must be immediately discharged. This feature in the laws offers strong temptations for escape, as every day of absence is so much gain from imprisonment.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest the expediency of providing by law, that persons who shall escape from jail shall be required to serve out an additional time equivalent to their absence,

and also to work out the expense, including rewards, paid in recovering such prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward S. Williams,  
Adnah Sackett,  
William Sheldon,  
Ariel Ballou,

D. Wilkinson,  
A. Peckham,  
Edward Potter,

*Inspectors.*

*Warden's Report.*

*October, 1848.*

The warden of the State prison and keeper of the Providence county jail, respectfully presents the following statement of receipts and expenditures of said establishments during the year ending September 30, 1848.

BALANCE OF EXPENSE AND INCOME AS ABOVE

<i>Expense.</i>	
Salaries and labor, .....	\$3,374 15
Provisions and groceries, .....	2,273 32
Fuel and lights, .....	857 27
Repairs and fixtures, .....	£60 28
Bedding and clothing, .....	270 93
Miscellaneous, .....	264 68
Recovering prisoners, .....	157 33
Prison fence, .....	109 78
Furniture, .....	61 08
Books and stationery, .....	47 65
Discharged convicts, .....	16 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,792 47
<i>Income.</i>	
Shoemaking, .....	\$945 27
Cabinet shop, .....	729 92
Jail rent, .....	406 00
Jail fees, .....	301 86
Jail board, .....	924 51
Interest and discount, .....	30 14
	<hr/>
	\$3,328 70
Balance of expense, .....	<u>\$4,463 77</u>

1847-48

The average number in the State prison and jail during the year has been as follows :

Convicts in the State prison,.....	20
Persons in jail at the suit of the State,.....	30
do do do city of Providence, ..	8
Debtors boarding in jail,.....	7
Total average in jail,.....	45

Total average in both prison and jail,..... 65

The expense of bedding and clothing, furniture, repairs and fixtures, prison fence, recovering prisoners, and discharged convicts, has been divided according to the actual amount. The expense in each of the other accounts, has also been so divided as far as practicable, and the remainder is then divided in proportion to the average number of prisoners in each department, which is twenty in the prison and forty-five in the jail.

The income on the shoemaking account, and one half of the balance of interest is credited to the prison, the remaining income is credited to the jail.

According to the foregoing manner of division, it appears that the balance of expense for the year, has been for the State prison, \$1,720.13 ; for the county jail, \$2,743.64, divided as follows :

The number of convicts in the State prison on the 30th of September, 1847, was eighteen, viz : seventeen males and one female. Seven have been committed during the year ; two have been discharged by the expiration of their term of imprisonment ; one died ; three escaped, one of whom has been returned.

The number in prison on the 30th of September, 1848, was twenty, seventeen males and three females. The females are known as Nos. 80, 82, and 83.

Convicts	Nativity.	Age.	Crime.	Time of commitment.	Term of confinement.	Discharged during the year.
No. 1	Rhode Island.....	38 years.	Murder, sentence commuted.	November 16, 1838.	For life.....	
10	Rhode Island.....	42 do	Murder, sentence commuted.	June 24, 1839.	For life.....	
22	New York.....	33 do	Manslaughter.....	October 16, 1841.	Four years.....	
23	Rhode Island.....	38 do	Manslaughter.....	August 17, 1843.	Eight years.....	
53	Rhode Island.....	38 do	Manslaughter.....	August 17, 1843.	Fifteen years.....	
57	New York.....	33 do	Burglary.....	September 23, 1841.	Ten years.....	
61	Rhode Island.....	33 do	Store breaking and larceny.....	February 6, 1845.	Three years.....	Escaped September 24, 1848.
69	Rhode Island.....	31 do	Manslaughter [to intent to commit rape].	October 3, 1845.	Five years.....	Discharged by expiration of term, October 8, 1847. [time.
70	New Hampshire.....	41 do	Having counterfeit money, with intent to pass the same.	April 8, 1846.	Two years.....	Escaped May 6, returned August 16, 1848.
71	Rhode Island.....	37 do	Burglary [to intent to pass the same].	April 8, 1846.	Seven years.....	Discharged by expiration of term, April 15, 1848.
75	Massachusetts.....	31 do	Theft.....	April 24, 1846.	Eight years.....	Discharged by expiration of term, April 15, 1848.
77	Rhode Island.....	27 do	Manslaughter.....	March 11, 1847.	Two years.....	Escaped September 24, 1848.
79	Rhode Island.....	27 do	Shop breaking and theft.....	March 30, 1847.	Four years.....	
80	France.....	23 do	Passing counterfeit money.....	April 15, 1847.	Three years.....	
81	France.....	29 do	Highway robbery.....	April 25, 1847.	Seven years.....	
82	Rhode Island.....	19 do	Burglary.....	October 12, 1847.	Five years.....	
83	New York.....	30 do	Passing counterfeit money.....	October 15, 1847.	Five years.....	
84	New York.....	30 do	Having counterfeit money, with intent to pass the same.	November 20, 1847.	Four years.....	
85	Massachusetts.....	34 do	Theft.....	November 20, 1847.	One year.....	
87	Rhode Island.....	32 do	Shop breaking and theft.....	May 23, 1848.	Two years.....	
88	Rhode Island.....	21 do	Shop breaking and theft.....	May 23, 1848.	Two years.....	

T. W. HAYWARD, Warden.

## NEW-YORK.

*Report of Inspectors of New-York Prisons, for 1848.*

The total number of convicts in the State prisons of this State, appears to be gradually becoming reduced.

The number in Auburn prison, Dec. 1, 1847,	was	507	
" " Dec. 1, 1848,	"	452 less	55
Sing Sing prison, Dec. 1, 1847,	"	682	
" " Dec. 1, 1848,	"	611 "	71
" " Dec. 1, 1847,	"	89	
" " Dec. 1, 1848,	"	83 "	6
			<hr/> 132
Clinton prison Dec. 1, 1847,	"	146	
" " Dec. 1, 1848,	"	163 increase	17
			<hr/> 115
Total reduction in one year,			

Whether this reduction be attributed to an improved morality in the State, or to other causes—unless it be an increased laxness in the administration of justice—it is a cause for gratulation.

The legislature of this State, by the 108th section of the act of Dec. 14, 1847, prohibited the infliction of any blows whatever, upon any convict, unless in self-defence, or to suppress a revolt or insurrection. The *cat*, it is believed, had been in use as an instrument of discipline and punishment, at least, in all our State prisons, from the period of their foundation until that time.

The inspectors entered upon their duties with a determination to give a mild system of discipline, without the infliction of blows, a full and fair trial. Though entering upon the "experiment" with "a new set of officers," in charge of the prisons, they rejoice to be able to say, after the experience of one year, that it has proved entirely successful. Disobedience and disorder have not resulted from the discontinuance of the use of the *cat*. Lashes are not necessary to the good government of our prisons. It is believed that in neither of our State prisons has the discipline been relaxed; but on the contrary, exhibits an evident improvement. Men labor more cheerfully, perform a greater amount of work, less frequently violate the rules, and become more humanized rather than brutalized in their feelings,

while the necessity for inflicting punishment at all, becomes greatly diminished. At Sing Sing prison, during the months of January to November inclusive of the present year, the total number of punishments was 351. During the same months of 1847, it was 732, showing a diminution of 381, considerably over one-half. At Auburn, from January 12 to December 1, 1848, the total number of punishments was 232. We can find no records of previous years with which to make a comparison.

Nor has this change been followed by those disastrous consequences to the fiscal condition and prospects of the prisons which were so feelingly and deplorably apprehended. It will be seen by statements herewith transmitted, that within the last year all the contracts at the Auburn prison, except one, have been re-let, at an average advance on previous prices for convict labor of over thirty-three per cent.; and that five contracts at Sing Sing prison have been re-let at a considerable, though less average advance. This shows conclusively that the value of convict labor, in the estimation of contractors, has not diminished by the disuse of the *cat* as an instrument of punishment.

The attention of the Inspectors has been called by the warden of Sing Sing prison, to the fact that a committee of the New-York prison association, a society incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 9, 1846, appeared at that prison on the 12th of July last, and claimed the right to enter it unattended by any officer thereof, and take such action as they thought proper. The Inspectors understand that a free access to the prison, or any part of the prison premises, and a full access to the books, records or other papers, with every facility for prosecuting any inquiries they might desire, was tendered to the committee by the warden, but that he declined to surrender, for the time being, the whole power of the prison into their hands, and permit them to proceed wholly unattended by any of its authorities. These facilities were not satisfactory, and proceedings by mandamus were commenced to enforce the recognition of the extraordinary power thus claimed, which are still pending.

The Prison Association claims the exercise of this authority, under the sixth section of its act of incorporation. If the claim be valid to the extent preferred, an irresponsible committee of an irresponsible society may at any time supercede the authority of the prison officers, suspend the jurisdiction of the Inspectors of state prisons, and take



the management of the affairs of the prisons into their own hands. If they may do it once a year, they may twice, or thrice, or a dozen times. If they may do it for a day, they may do it for a week, or a month. A spirit of dissatisfaction may be easily inculcated among the prisoners; disorganization and subversion of discipline introduced. In the most favorable view, it presents a power extremely liable to abuse.

Among the members of the New-York Prison Association are doubtless many gentlemen of superior intelligence and enlarged philanthropy; but there is no security that such will always constitute its committees of prison examination. Discharged convicts from the prisons may become members of the Association, obtain an appointment upon its committees, and thus become vested with supreme authority over the institutions whose cells they had recently tenanted. Or a certain grade of criminal lawyers, ever ready to engage in profitable business employment, may seek the position to enable them to derive an advantageous traffic in the procurement of pardons.

If desirable to establish an authority adverse to that conferred upon the Inspectors, a kind of opposition line, or even a concurrent jurisdiction, it is respectfully suggested that its powers be accurately defined and limited, and that it be held responsible for the consequences of its acts, and the Inspectors and officers of the prisons relieved from that responsibility.

But if the Inspectors are to "have the charge and superintendence of the state prisons," and "appoint all the officers therein;" as the constitution requires; and those officers are to be held responsible for the discharge of the duties defined by the act in relation to county and state prisons, of 14th of Dec. 1847, it would seem but reasonable that the visiting committee of an irresponsible society should first obtain the permission of the Inspectors to enter the prisons, and exercise their authority under such supervision as they shall determine to be necessary.

#### *Inspection of County Jails.*

Agreeably to the direction, in the 18th section of the said act, to "adopt such plan and regulation, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, as they shall deem expedient and necessary to carry into effect a uniform system for the government and regulation of all the county prisons of this State, and for the modification and improvement of the structure of such jails and prisons, with a view to such unifor-

mity," the Inspectors, with the approbation of the Governor and Comptroller, selected and published the sections of law applicable to such county prisons, with some additional particulars, as constituting such plan and regulations, embracing a blank tabular form for keeping the records required by the 15th section of the act, and transmitted pamphlet copies to the county judge and sheriff of each county, and to the keepers of each of the county prisons and penitentiaries of this State.

In the absence of all particular knowledge of the peculiar structure and arrangements of the several county prisons, the inspectors were not prepared to adopt any definite plan for their modifications, with a view to any uniform system. And after examining the prisons throughout the State, the varieties in their structure and arrangement are found to be such, that no uniform system of modification and improvement can be applied to them. No general rule appears to have governed in the construction of our county prisons, unless it was to ascertain and adopt the greatest possible diversity of combination and arrangement. No single architect could possibly have conceived the almost infinite variety. It could have resulted only from a multitude of minds tasked for its production. But one rule seems to have been common to the whole, that of security, and this is not without its exceptions. Very few of them are well adapted for the purposes for which they are intended; and with the case of a large proportion of them it is impossible for the keepers to observe and carry out the important provisions of the law in relation to the classification and separate confinement of prisoners. Some of them are totally unfit for occupancy for prison purposes at all; and scarcely any of them but may be improved by more or less modification. The particular modification of each prison, however, has to be adapted to its peculiar structure and arrangement, and susceptibilities of improvement.

It is made the duty of the supervisors, "in all cases where there shall exist any such deficiency in room or apartments in the county jail or prison as is required for the classification named in the second section of title first of this act, to cause such deficiency to be supplied without unnecessary delay." In some of the counties, where the character and condition of the prison buildings are such that this deficiency cannot be supplied by any improvement or modification of which they are susceptible, and the erection of new prison buildings becomes necessary, doubts have arisen as to the proper course to be pursued. It is believed that the necessity or propriety of erecting

new prison buildings may be safely entrusted to the boards of supervisors, upon the report and recommendation of the inspector or inspectors of State prisons, approved by the county judge. A disposition or willingness to levy unnecessary taxation upon their constituents, is not one of the faults usually imputed to boards of supervisors.

The Inspectors are required, by the 24th section of the act, to include in their report, in a tabular form, a summary of the record required by the fifteenth section of the act, to be kept by the keepers of the county jails and prisons. It was, therefore, found to be impossible to obtain these particulars to an extent to prove of any practical value, and the Inspectors consequently confined themselves to procuring simply statements of the total number of commitments, and the number on each particular charge, and even these could not, in every instance, be furnished complete.

The provisions of the law in relation to the classification and separate confinement of prisoners, and the prohibition of promiscuous intercourse among them, have been, to a very great extent, disregarded. The prisons, except in very few instances, have not been constructed and arranged with any kind of regard to the means of maintaining this classification and separation. And the inconveniences, and in many instances the impossibilities with the means at their disposal of doing so, excuse or justify the keepers. We think we are warranted in anticipating a gratifying improvement in this particular, to be developed by future inspections.

The provision of the 9th section of the law for the regular employment of prisoners under sentence at hard labor, has attracted but very little attention in connection with the county prisons generally. In many of them the number of prisoners of this class is very limited, and it is found difficult to introduce labor with any advantage, and indeed without extra expense for supervision. It is perhaps worthy of inquiry, whether a series of penitentiary districts might not be arranged, and suitable prisons constructed, with workshops attached, to which prisoners under sentence for 30 days or upwards might be committed, and systematically employed at hard labor. This would relieve the county jails, to a great extent, of one class of prisoners, and perhaps reduce the sum total of the expense for their maintenance.\*

The county prisons have not been provided with books. Here a suitable volume might beguile the wearisome hours and days, other-

\* First suggested in the 3d Report of the Prison Discipline Committee of this Association.

wise spent in listlessness and inanition, or perhaps in taking lessons in vice from more accomplished adepts in its mysteries, and perhaps contribute to the acquirement of valuable information, to improvement of the mind, and reformation of life. The prisoner is however indebted to gratuity or charity for all the reading he obtains in his confinement. It is respectfully suggested that provision be made by law for raising a small annual amount upon the counties, or an appropriation of such an amount from the Deposit or Literature Funds, to provide adequate libraries for the several county jails and penitentiaries.

Auburn Prison, 1848.

The total amount of cash received during the last fiscal year, ending 30th September last including cash on hand at the commencement was,.....	\$70,126 58
And the total amount expended during the year, for all purposes,.....	65,739 06
Leaving cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1848,.....	\$4,387 52
The amount expended for ordinary support, during the year, was,.....	47,854 97
The earnings of the prison during the same period, were,	44,061 52
Showing a deficit of cash earnings to meet the expenses for ordinary support, of,.....	3,793 45
The available resources of the prison, on the 30th Sept., 1848, including cash balance as above, balances of accounts against contractors, &c., were,.....	12,592 91

The deficit of cash earnings to meet the expenses for ordinary support, does not appear to have arisen at all from any laxity in the industrial pursuits of the prison; for the *pro rata* earnings of the average number of the convicts in the prison during the year appear to have exceeded that of the preceding year, by a fraction over two cents per day each.

Some important and long deferred improvements, of considerable magnitude, have been accomplished during the past year. Among them is the enclosure of the ground belonging to the State in rear of the prison, by a substantial stone wall, from twelve to eighteen feet high, to be used as a vegetable garden, and to furnish healthful em-

ployment for prison invalids. The filling up and embankment of flowed lands adjoining the prison property, was in compliance with an old existing contract made by a former agent of the prison, and provided for by an act of the last Legislature.

The following list embraces all the contracts entered into at this prison during the past year for the employment of convicts.

1. A contract for the convicts who are practical boot and shoe makers, for five years, at 65½ cents per day.
2. For not over thirty-five convicts, for the manufacture of machinery, &c., for five years, at 46 cents per day, and not to exceed fifteen helpers, at forty cents per day.
3. For not over three hundred and fifty convicts at any one time, for the manufacturing of carpeting, for five years.
4. For not over sixty convicts, for five years, at the manufacture of saddlery hardware, at 45½ cents per day.
5. For not over fifty cabinet and chair makers, for five years, at 65 cents per day.
6. For all the practical tool makers, for five years, at 51 cents per day.

It will be seen that the average of the advanced rates for convict labor, over the prices previously paid, embraced in these contracts, amounts to over 33 per cent. Upon the number of convicts now engaged upon these contracts, it will produce about \$9,000 per year, over the product of the former prices.

The average time of actual labor, for the whole year, it will be seen, is ten hours and twelve minutes per day. This is, in our judgment, as high an average as can be reasonably required.

The mode of supplying rations, by the agent, and not by contract, which we found in practice at the Auburn Prison when it came under our supervision, has been continued through the year. The average cost has been about eight cents per man per day, or \$8 per 100 rations.

It is probable that, if regard be had to economy only, a contract might be made for the supply of rations at a less average rate of expense; but it is believed that this manner of procuring the sustenance of the convicts furnishes almost uniformly better and more wholesome qualities, and is a valuable security against the abuses which too often attend the contract system. There can be no doubt but the health of the convicts, aside from epidemic or contagious diseases, is

very much influenced, and their ability to engage steadily in hard labor greatly affected, by the qualities of the provisions supplied to them. So far as a test of these particulars can be based upon the experience at this prison of the past year, it confirms our impressions of the utility of this method of procuring supplies.

*Report of the Agent of Auburn Prison.*

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }  
December 1st, 1848. }

The amount of earnings the preceding year, with an average of 105 more convicts, was \$49,817.89, making a difference in favor of that year of \$5,756.37. The excess in the cost of rations, and in the amount expended for ordinary repairs, fire-wood, oil, &c., in connection with the reduced number of convicts, accounts for the deficit. It appears that the earnings during the year ending September 30th, 1848, in proportion to the whole number in prison, (being an average of 105 less than the average the preceding year,) has exceeded that of the preceding year by \$3,231.30, or a fraction over two cents per day each. This excess of \$3,231.30, in the ratio of earnings, is to be attributed to the advance in the price paid for labor under some of the new contracts which went into operation before the close of the fiscal year, and to the extraordinary exemption from loss of time by sickness. Very much always depends upon the skill and tact of the physician in charge, in regard to the amount of earnings. So far as the earnings of the prison are concerned, more perhaps depends upon the action of its medical officer than any other connected with the institution. From whatever cause, the past year has certainly been uncommonly exempt from loss of time by sickness.

I have contrasted the earnings during the month of April last, under all the old contracts, with the earnings of the same number of convicts during the month of November, in which all the new contracts have been in operation at advanced prices, and find the excess in favor of November is about \$742, making an aggregate during the year of nearly \$9,000 on the present number of convicts.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Exhibiting amount expended in payment of debts contracted previous to the 30th September, 1847, over and above the ordinary support of the prison, during the year ending September 30, 1848.

Payment of debts by the late agent for articles had previous to 30th September, 1847,.....	\$2,713 68
By present agent, 2 bills cost,.....	\$521 58
Award of arbitrators to Dennis Wood & Russell,.....	2,728 78
	3,250 36
Building and extra repairs,.....	7,595 73
Extra printing, books, &c.,.....	580 85
Miscellaneous,.....	3,743 47
Total,.....	<u>\$17,884 09</u>

## STATEMENT No. 2,

*Of the earnings of the Auburn State Prison, during the year ending September 30, 1848.*

Cabinet shop,.....	\$5,438 97
Tool shop,.....	2,154 24
Machine shop,.....	3,456 23
Carpet shops,.....	9,147 26
Shoe shop,.....	4,392 50
Coopers' shop,.....	2,789 15
Hame shop,.....	3,007 94
Tailors' shop,.....	1,797 83
Cutlers' shop,.....	7,323 36

## Prison.

Interest, job work, swill and convict labor on wall, (tenders).....	1,173 35
Support of United States convicts,.....	1,115 58
Amount received from visitors,.....	1,708 88
Clothing made and furnished Clinton prison,.....	556 25

Total cash earnings,..... \$44,061 52

## STATEMENT No. 3.

*Of cash received from all sources during the year ending September 30, 1848.*

1847.

Oct. 1. Balance from last year's account,..... \$18,227 62

1848.

Sept. 30. Cash received as follows:

Cabinet shop,.....	\$5,656 74
Tool shop,.....	2,655 49
Machine shop,.....	5,488 76
Carpet shop,.....	11,744 05
Shoe shop,.....	4,713 70
Coopers' shop,.....	3,063 26
Hame shop,.....	3,143 53
Tailors' shop,.....	1,950 50
Cutlers' shop,.....	9,324 00
Visitors,.....	1,708 88
Prison,.....	2,231 30
Silk shop,.....	218 75
	<u>\$51,898 96</u>
	<u>\$70,626 58</u>

## STATEMENT No. 5.

*Of cash expended for general support, building, repairs, &c., during the year ending September 30, 1848.*

Rations, balance.....	\$14,961 94
Hospital, stores.....	744 31
Clothing and bedding.....	4,101 73
Building and repairs, balance.....	10,724 08
Firewood, oil, &c., balance.....	4,517 82
Hay, grain, &c.....	110 91
Stock, coal, tools, and balance.....	236 13
Printing and stationery.....	750 72
Discharged convicts, and transportation of do.....	1,084 33
Inspectors.....	329 20
Salaries of prison officers.....	15,178 48
Pay of guard.....	7,197 04
Miscellaneous balance.....	5,662 46
Furniture, balance.....	140 11

\$65,739 06

The number of convicts in this prison December 1, 1848, is 452, of whom 71 are in the State's employ and hospital, and 381 are employed upon nine contracts, as follows:

Contracts.	Contractors.		Contractors.		Contractors.		Contractors.		Contractors.	
	No. men per day.	Price per day.	No. men per day.	Price per day.	No. men per day.	Price per day.	No. men per day.	Price per day.	No. men per day.	Price per day.
Carpel.....	125	35	42	17½	7	170	7	27	11	44
Cutley.....	22	51	3	33	21	11	44	11	44	
Casey, Ketchel & Co.....	22	45½	7	32	2	32	2	32	2	
Ferris, & Havson & Co.....	17	65½	15	49	16	52½	16	52½	16	
Baine.....	20	46	13	25	2	22	2	22	2	
Shoe.....	19	48	3	40	3	36	3	36	3	
Tailors.....	19	48	3	40	3	36	3	36	3	
Coopers.....	276	77	51	17	51	7	281	7	281	

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED BY THE STATE.

Hospital.....	8
Kitchen waiters.....	11
Wing and sweeping, &c.....	2
Barbers.....	2
Tailors, weavers, and winlers.....	1
Yards and carpenters shops.....	10
Shoemakers.....	6
Kitchen.....	2
Infirm and idle.....	71
Total.....	111

Report of the Clerk.

To the Inspectors of State Prisons :

The number of convicts remaining in this prison January 1st, 1848, was,.....	492
The number of convicts received during the year 1848,.....	179
Total,.....	671
Discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	133
“ “ pardon,.....	55
“ “ reversal of judgment,.....	2
Died,.....	3
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, Utica,.....	3
Escaped,.....	2
Remaining in prison December 31, 1848,*.....	473

Shops.	Contract prices.	No of men.
Cabinet,.....	65 cents.	48
Tool,.....	51 do.	29
Machine,.....	46 and 40 do.	38
Carpet, 4 shops,.....	35 do.	186
Shoe,.....	65½ do.	33
Coopers,.....	48 and 30 do.	23
Hame,.....	45½ do.	32
Tailors,.....	50, 1/8 do.	10
Total on contracts,.....		399

Number employed by the State :

Tailors and weavers,.....	15
State carpenters and yards,.....	19
“ shoemakers,.....	6
Dining hall and kitchen,.....	12
Wing, sweeping, &c.,.....	7
Wash room,.....	4
Hospital,.....	7
Barbers,.....	2

\* There is a period of 3 months from the date of the last report of which no account is given by the clerk. This is an important omission and ought to be supplied in the next report.—[Pais. Ass.

Stable,.....	1
Idle,.....	1
	<hr/> 74
	<hr/> 473
	<hr/> <hr/>

### Report of the Warden.

On taking charge of the prison, I found that its discipline had been apparently relaxed, and was not of a very decided and effective character. The Legislature had but recently abolished, by law, the use of the *cat* as an instrument of punishment, and the convicts seemed to have imbibed a mistaken notion as to the effect of this act of lenity, supposing that no other punishment could be substituted for it, except solitary confinement. This milder form of discipline did not seem to excite the dread which had attended the use of the *cat*, to which many of the convicts were not strangers. Though invaluable as an agent in the maintenance of discipline, the solitary cell is not always speedily effectual in subduing the refractory, and by many is regarded without special apprehension.

Experience has proved that men can be governed without the application of lashes to the person. It may be that there are cases in which a judicious application of the *cat* would be the best punishment, and attended with less risk than any other punishment of equal severity; but it is probably more difficult to confine its application within judicious limits, and it is more liable to abuse, than any other mode of punishment adopted in our prisons. There is good reason to believe, too, that its effect in brutalizing the feelings of the convicts, and rendering them morose, sullen, and ungovernable, is more deleterious than any other form of discipline.

Although punishment is sometimes necessary, it is not the only means of maintaining order and keeping up discipline in our prisons. If men can be governed, they cannot be reformed, by severity. It is believed the higher and nobler objects of discipline are to redeem and reform, rather than punish offenders. All the inmates of our prisons are not so hardened and abandoned as not to be within the reach of moral effort, and their reformation is not altogether as hopeless as many seem to suppose. They are men, and possess the feelings and sympathies of men; and many of them can be influenced by the same motives which influence other men.

### Punishments at the Auburn prison, from Jan'y 12, to Dec. 1, 1848.

Months.	Deprivation of food.	Shower bath.	Yoke.	Stocks.	Solitary confinement.
January,.....	1	7	6	5	5
February,.....	1	..	12	1	3
March,.....	1	..	14	..	5
April,.....	1	..	16	..	8
May,.....	4	15	5	1	6
June,.....	..	49	2	..	4
July,.....	..	17	3	..	13
August,.....	..	19	1	..	4
September,.....	3	11	4	..	10
October,.....	1	4	3	..	11
November,.....	..	2	3	..	11
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 111	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 80
Total number of punishments,.....	<hr/> <hr/> 282				

It will be seen that the shower bath has been in the largest number of cases resorted to, though less frequently, as compared with solitary confinement, during the latter months. It is believed that a modification of the form in which that punishment has been usually administered here will relieve it from all hazard to the health of the convict, without impairing its efficiency in speedily subduing the refractory.

From all the observations I have been able to make, I am satisfied that few men can bear imprisonment eight or ten years without becoming both mentally and physically debilitated; and many middle aged men, when they leave the prison, appear to be broken down in mind and body.

The public mind appears to have awakened to the conviction that sentences for first offences are generally too long. If the expression of my humble opinion could deepen the impression, I should not hesitate to give it in the most decided form. If the primary object of imprisonment, the reformation of the offender, can be attained at all, it can perhaps be more surely effected under a two than a ten years' sentence; and if so effected, then the prisoner can go free in his vigor of mind and body, prepared for a life of virtue and usefulness.

Intimately connected in importance with the abridgment of the term of first sentences, is some provision for the employment and encouragement of discharged convicts. The taint of suspicion is apt to rest upon one who has been subjected to the restraint of prison walls. It is difficult for such an one to win his way to respect and confidence. And when he most needs cheering and encouragement, as with a trifling pittance, sufficient for his sustenance for a little while, he first goes forth from his incarceration, he is most likely to meet with re-

pulse and rebuff. The best formed purposes and the most virtuous resolutions are not always proof against the world's cold scorn. Too often the discharged convict is driven, almost of necessity, to the society of his old associates, and the practice of his former vices. If friends, however, will meet him with cheering and encouragement, if remunerating employment be not denied him, if confidence be not slowly and grudgingly extended, if he can feel that he has a priceless character to sustain, the chances of his permanent reformation and usefulness will be greatly multiplied. If some means could be devised to ensure these valuable subsidiaries, vast numbers might be saved from a relapse into crime, and repetition of conviction and punishment.

From the manner in which the exercise of the pardoning power appears to have been usually sought and obtained, I am strongly impressed with the belief that those who, with the aid of ready means and powerful friends, are most likely to be first favored by it, are not always those who are most deserving, or would make the best use of the liberty extended to them. The chances of favor, as in many other affairs of life, are decidedly adverse to the poor and the friendless.

The one hundred and fifty-seven persons received into the Auburn prison from December 1, 1847, to December 1, 1848, were sentenced for the following crimes :

For grand larceny, .....	55
aiding to escape jail, .....	1
petit larceny, 2d offence, .....	26
assault and battery with intent to kill, .....	5
do do do commit a rape, .....	7
forgery, .....	9
bigamy, .....	5
larceny after felony, .....	1
burglary and petit larceny, .....	1
robbery, .....	3
highway robbery, .....	4
obtaining money by false pretences, .....	1
burglary, .....	13
burglary and larceny, .....	9
counterfeiting, .....	1
counterfeiting coin, .....	3

rape, .....	7
abduction, .....	1
seduction, .....	1
manslaughter, .....	2
embezzling letters from post office, .....	2
	<hr/>
	157
	<hr/>

#### Report of the Physician.

Two deaths only have occurred during the year.

The *first case* was a convict of limited intellect, whose health was destroyed by a complication of chronic diseases. A post mortem examination exhibited extensive organic lesion of the lungs, inflammation of the bowels, and a general derangement of the whole system.

The *second case*, suffering from paralysis, was an inmate of the hospital for eight months. The application of the galvanic battery, strychnine, &c. had a most beneficial effect for a time; but after repeated shocks, he sunk beyond the means of recovery.

The *small average of mortality* may justly be attributed to cleanliness and the quality of the diet.

There is but one case in the hospital requiring medical treatment. This case, (John Olmstead,) is one of extensive disease of the lungs, and though improving at present, his ultimate recovery is doubtful.

Eight cases of insanity, wholly or partial, have occurred in this prison during the year. Of these cases, three have been sent to the State Asylum at Utica, four have been restored to their shops, and one remains in the hospital.

In the months of July, August, September and October, numerous cases of dysentery and diarrhoea occurred, but were readily cured by the appropriate remedies.

A few cases of fever of a remittent and intermittent type, have occurred, but were readily cured.

The nature and extent of punishment has elicited much investigation and controversy. In this prison, cold water is used as a substitute for the "cat."

I am an advocate for the use of cold water, if properly applied. But to confine a convict in the stocks, tight and firm, with his head

thrown back, and then "douch" the water upon him, is decidedly more dangerous and cruel than the "cat." The muscles involuntarily shrink upon the application of cold. But here they must bear the shock in all its severity.

The first effect is strangulation to a most painful degree. The next is aberration of mind, convulsions, congestion of the brain, liver, and bowels. The blood, receding from the surface, is thrown suddenly and violently upon these organs, and the above result is inevitable.

And yet water may be applied, both as a punishment and a sanitary agent. The use of a trellis box to confine the convict, and another box from which to receive the "douch," would meet both indications.

From a careful investigation of convicts under a long term of imprisonment, I have been irresistably led to the conclusion that five years is the longest term which a convict can pass in confinement, and be restored to the world with "a sound mind in a sound body." The mind, like the body, in the absence of proper exercise, loses its tone and strength. Convicts despair of "seeing out" a long sentence. To such it would be a mercy to retain them for life, rather than to return them to the world incapable of self-control.

J. H. CLARKE;

*Physician and surgeon, Auburn State prison.*

The whole number in hospital has been 121. One hundred and five were white, eleven black, three mulatto, one an Indian, and one a half breed.

Sixty-one, thirty years of age and under; thirty-eight, between thirty and forty; twenty-two, forty and over.

Ninety were Americans, sixteen born in Ireland, one in Scotland, five in Canada, two in Germany, two in France, and five in England.

Of these, there were from the

Shoe shop	9
Tailor do	6
Slate do	12
Cutler do	21
Machine shop	13
Cabinet do	9
Spin do	18
Cooper do	6
Tool do	9

Weave do	14
Hame do	4

I. *Daily duties.*—The first of these is prayer at the dining table. This short and simple exercise, it is believed, has been profitable to the minds of the prisoners.

The sick in the hospital have also been the objects of daily attention.

Another daily, or rather a *nightly* duty, has been visiting the prisoners at their cells. Much time and strength have been devoted to this arduous, but often pleasant duty. The law requires that at least "one hour a day" shall be devoted to this kind of labor; from *two to three* hours, however, have usually been consumed in the nightly rounds of the chaplain during the past year; and still, many of those who have expressed a wish to see him, have not been reached. With very few exceptions, he has been welcomed as a friend, and heard with attention and respect.

In these interviews, it has been my aim to secure the confidence, and learn something of the moral history and character, of those with whom I have conversed. The desponding have been cheered, the ignorant and inquiring instructed, and the careless admonished of their need of an interest in that Savior whom they had hitherto treated with neglect. If any confidence can be placed in professions and appearances, these visits of the chaplain are regarded by many of the prisoners as among the greatest privileges enjoyed.

These visits, although personal, are by no means private. It is next to impossible to converse intelligibly with one through the grates, without being heard by several others. This fact is well known to all the prisoners, and operates as an embarrassment to the timid and honest, while it stimulates the bold and hypocritical to talk more for the purpose of being heard by his *associates*, than to be benefited by any instructions he may receive from the chaplain. The more modest and sincere inquirer after truth is thus prevented from communicating his feelings freely, as he is fully aware that, should he profess to be "serious," his next neighbor may publish the fact to his shopmates, who will not fail to brand him as a hypocrite, and attribute all his professions and good resolutions to a desire to secure the good opinion of the chaplain for selfish purposes. And, should the chaplain divide his time equally between the prisoners, his intercourse with each would be too unfrequent and brief to form even an



acquaintance, much less to secure his confidence. After deducting the time which is necessarily consumed in other duties, less than *one hour per annum* would be left for intercourse with each individual. If, in addition to present privileges, the prisoners were allowed to visit the chaplain in his office *once or twice a year*, as is the case in some of the best regulated prisons in the New England States, it is believed that their moral interests would be promoted, and the usefulness of the chaplain greatly augmented.

II. *Sabbath duties.*—First in order, among the duties of the Sabbath, is the care of the Sabbath school. This is held in the chapel, commencing at half-past seven o'clock, A. M., and continuing about one hour. The average attendance during the past year has been one hundred and fifty; the whole number about two hundred and fifty.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., all the prisoners, except the sick, are assembled for public worship in our large and convenient chapel.

By the table of statistics which accompanies this report, it appears that there are sixty-four convicts in this prison, who say they entertain the hope that they are Christians, sixty of whom think they were converted here. There are many others who say they are determined to live an honest and virtuous life after they leave this place, and who give tolerably satisfactory grounds for hope that they are sincere in their professions, and that they will carry out these good resolutions.

Religious exercises have been conducted in the hospital on the Sabbath. A portion of scripture has been read, accompanied by a few familiar remarks, a hymn sung, and a prayer offered "for the sick."

From *three to six* hours of the Sabbath have also been devoted to visiting the convicts at their cells.

Tracts and religious papers have been distributed—difficult passages of scripture explained, and free conversation, almost exclusively on religious subjects, has occupied the time, and greatly interested the heart of the chaplain.

III. *Miscellaneous duties.*—The general supervision of the library comes under this class of duties. When the library came into my hands, it consisted of 500 volumes, which, after undergoing considerable repairs, were deemed fit for further circulation. To these were added 170 volumes of the best works that could be selected from our city book-dealers. The library, thus increased, numbered 670 volumes, embracing a wide range of literature, philosophy, science, and

religion. The whole was divided into as many smaller libraries as there are work-shops, and delivered to the keepers for circulation among their men. These sets have been changed as often as seemed advisable.

For the benefit of the inmates of this prison, the Legislature, in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age, which seeks not simply to punish convicts, but to instruct and reform them, has seen fit to furnish a respectable library, and to replenish it, has appropriated one hundred dollars per annum. But for want of suitable arrangements for generally lighting the apartment where the prisoners are confined, these means of intellectual and moral improvement are rendered, for a large part of the year, nearly useless. During the past year, however, the agent has promptly furnished, as far as the existing regulations of the prison would permit, the necessary lights, books, &c., for those under instruction; but the great majority have, in this respect, been left entirely unprovided for.

The tendency of agreeable mental occupation, to prevent disorder in the "wing," is strikingly illustrated in the fact that none of those who have had "lights," during the past year, have been "reported" for bad conduct, while they were thus favored, and more profitably employed.

Attention to the correspondence between convicts and their friends necessarily occupies considerable of the time of the chaplain, even though but one or two letters a year are written for each. The average during the last year has been less than one to each prisoner. It is believed, however, that the privilege of hearing occasionally from friends exerts a beneficial influence upon the mind of the convict, and should be allowed to a moderate extent. Cut off as he is, from the sympathy and society of friends, without some occasional testimonial that they still regard him with affection, he is often liable to become gloomy and dejected. Indulging the idea that he has no friends, and that society has "set its mark" upon him, he becomes reckless with regard to his future conduct and its consequences; and imagining that there is no other alternative for him than to be "a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth," he goes forth into the world, ready for "treasons, stratagems and spoils."

It may not be improper for me to add my testimony to that of many others, on the subject of length of sentences to the State prison. In many instances, indeed generally, they are quite too long for the

benefit of the convict or the State. Let the term of confinement for first offences be shorter, the discipline rigidly enforced, and every practicable facility afforded for intellectual and moral instruction; but let there be little or no hope of procuring a pardon, excepting in those cases where it can be clearly proved that the convict was not guilty. For second offences the sentence should be much longer than at present.

The experience I have had with convicts has served to convince me that they are much more likely to be benefited where the sentence is short, than where it is long.

Two teachers appointed by your honorable body to attend to this important work, have faithfully and successfully discharged the duties thus imposed upon them. The following report, which at my request they have drawn up, will inform you of the result of their labors, and also give you their views of the work in which they have been engaged.

#### Teachers' Report.

Whole number taught since February 1, 1848, 109. Of these there are now under instruction, 87; discharged from prison, 10.

In discharging our duties as teachers, we think we have been able to discern the wisdom which prompted to the establishment of means for the instruction of convicts confined in our State prisons. The eagerness to learn which has been manifested by those who needed instruction, the attention and application which they have evinced, and the improvement which they have made, have been exceedingly gratifying. Although, by the present arrangement, very little time can be spent with each individual, yet we can clearly perceive that much good has been the result, not only to the convict himself, but to the general discipline of the prison. It is quite as true of convicts as of children, that

“Satan finds some mischief still,  
For idle hands to do.”

But this is not the greatest evil resulting from the want of proper mental employment. Their imaginations are likely to dwell upon scenes of former dissipation and sensual indulgence. The passions are excited, and as a consequence, a vice is indulged in, which is eminently the curse of the prison, ruins the health, renders them callous to moral influences, and degrades them below “the brutes that perish.” We think that this might find an important check in some

provision for lighting the wing in such a way as to give every man an opportunity to read those books which the State has furnished for his mental and moral improvement.

WILLIAM A. NILES,  
WILLIAM F. SEGOINE,  
Teachers.

#### TABLE I. *Nativity.*

1. Natives of United States, (white), .....	313
2. do do (colored), .....	59
3. do Canada, .....	11
4. do England, .....	19
5. do Ireland, .....	38
6. do Germany, .....	11
7. do France, .....	1
Foreign countries, .....	— 80
Total, .....	<u>452</u>

#### TABLE II. *Age of Prisoners.*

Between 16 and 20, .....	19
do 20 and 30, .....	193
do 30 and 40, .....	113
do 40 and 50, .....	80
do 50 and 60, .....	38
do 60 and over, .....	9
	<u>452</u>

#### TABLE III. *Mental Culture.*

1. Unable to read, or read very indifferently when they entered the prison, .....	170
2. Learned to read in prison, .....	105
3. Could read and write, and knew something of arithmetic, . . .	247
4. Had a good English education, .....	31
5. Had classical do .....	4

#### TABLE IV. *Moral and Religious Culture.*

1. (a) Had religious instruction in early life, .....	239
2. (b) Had learned the Decalogue, .....	109

(a) Notice the difference between those who claim to have had “religious instruction,” and those who also had pious parents. See Table VI, Nos. 1 and 2.

(b) Not one-half of this number have thoroughly learned and remembered it.

3. Had no religious instruction, .....	213
4. Attended Sabbath school in youth, .....	91
5. Refrained from labor, and generally attended church on the Sabbath, .....	88
6. Were in the habit of reading the Bible regularly, .....	51
7. Seldom or never read the Bible, .....	401
8. Seldom attended church on the Sabbath, .....	364
9. Read the Bible regularly now, .....	342
10. Were members of the church when they came here, .....	36
11. Think they are Christians now, .....	64
12. Think they were converted in prison, .....	60

TABLE V. *Habits and Social State.*

1. Moderate drinkers, .....	173
2. Intemperate do .....	255
3. Total abstinence men, .....	24
4. Use tobacco, (of whom one-fifth learned in prison,) .....	344
5. Read novels before they came here, .....	163
6. Read novels since do .....	110
7. In habit of gambling, .....	130
8. Licentious, .....	251
9. Sabbath breakers, .....	364
10. Ascribe their imprisonment to intemperance, gambling, bad company, &c., .....	284
11. Had a trade, .....	144
12. Had no trade, .....	308
13. Had a regular occupation at the time of committing the crime for which they were sent here, .....	235
14. Had no occupation at do do .....	217
15. Married, .....	230
16. Single, .....	222
17. Have parents now living, .....	119
18. Fathers confined here have in the aggregate children, .....	673

TABLE VI. *Early History.*

1. Both parents members of some church, (a) .....	104
2. Father only a member do .....	25
3. Mother do do .....	84
4. Lost one or both parents 16 years of age, .....	173

(a) This embraces members of the church of England, the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches.

5. Left home as a residence before 16 years of age, .....	219
6. Never attended Sabbath school, .....	355

TABLE VII. *Miscellaneous.*

1. Confess their guilt, .....	227
2. Deny do .....	225
3. Think they have been benefited by confinement here, .....	356
4. Committed:	
2d time, .....	53
3d time, .....	10
4th time, .....	4
5th time, .....	2
6th time, .....	1
For life, .....	10

TABLE VIII. *Counties where convicted.*

Albany, .....	2
Allegany, .....	3
Broome, .....	2
Cattaraugus, .....	2
Cayuga, .....	15
Chautauque, .....	10
Chenango, .....	6
Chemung, .....	7
Cortland, .....	4
Erie, .....	131
Franklin, .....	1
Genesee, .....	8
Herkimer, .....	4
Jefferson, .....	20
Lewis, .....	3
Livingston, .....	15
Madison, .....	6
Monroe, .....	47
Montgomery, .....	2
Niagara, .....	11
Onondaga, .....	40
Oneida, .....	25
Orleans, .....	9
Ontario, .....	9

Oswego, .....	9
Ousego, .....	12
Rensselaer, .....	1
Saratoga, .....	1
St. Lawrence, .....	5
Seneca, .....	5
Steuben, .....	7
Tioga, .....	3
Tompkins, .....	6
Wayne, .....	5
Wyoming, .....	11
Washington, .....	1
Yates, .....	4
Total, .....	<u>452</u>

TABLE IX. *Crimes.*

## I. Against person.

Abduction, .....	2
Abduction to kill, .....	1
Assault and battery, to kill, .....	21
Assault and battery, to rape, .....	6
Bigamy, .....	11
Incest, .....	3
Manslaughter, .....	10
Murder, .....	2
Rape, .....	24
Perjury, .....	1
	<u>81</u>

## II. Against property.

Arson, .....	11
Breaking jail, .....	2
Burglary, .....	82
Counterfeiting coin and paper, .....	35
Embezzlement, .....	3
Forgery, .....	15
Larceny, grand and petit, .....	195
Carried forward, .....	<u>452</u>

Brought forward, .....	
Robbery, .....	16
Swindling, .....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences, .....	4
Receiving and secreting stolen goods, .....	7
Total, .....	<u>371</u>
	<u>452</u>

TABLE X. *Occupations.*

Farmers, .....	104
Laborers, .....	72
Sailors, .....	31
Boatmen, .....	31
Merchants, pedlars, &c., .....	10
Sportsmen, .....	16
Physicians, .....	3
Preachers, .....	2
Lawyers, .....	2
Speculators, .....	10
Bakers, .....	5
Teachers, .....	1
Hostlers, .....	6
Trades, .....	144
Miscellaneous, .....	15
Total, .....	<u>452</u>

TABLE XI. *Length of sentences.*

87 are committed for 2 years,	
24 do	2½ do
74 do	3 do
15 do	3½ do
36 do	4 and under 4½ years.
18 do	4½ do 5 do
84 do	5 do 5½ do
7 do	5½ do 6 do
6 do	6 years.
17 do	7 and under 7½ do
4 do	7½ do 8 do

3	are committed for 8 years.
6	do 9 do
47	do 10 do
2	do 11 do
3	do 12 do
4	do 14 do
1	do 15 do
2	do 20 do
1	do 22 do
10	do for life.

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Summary view of the foregoing tables of statistics.

It appears that 3 in 4 are white natives of the United States

About 1 in 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  are black do do

do 1 in 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  are foreigners.

do 1 in 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  are between 30 and 40 years old.

do 1 in 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  are between 40 and 50 do

do 1 in 3 are unable to read, or read very indifferently.

do 1 in 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  have learned to read in prison.

do 1 in 14 have a good English education.

Less than 1 in 100 have a classical education.

None are graduates of American Colleges.

About 1 in 2 claim to have had religious instruction.

do 1 in 4 had parents who were church members.

do 1 in 5 had partially learned the Decalogue.

do 1 in 5 have attended Sabbath schools.

do 1 in 6 have generally abstained from labor on the Sabbath.

do 3 in 4 seldom read the Bible.

do 5 in 6 were habitual Sabbath breakers.

do 1 in 8 think they have been converted in prison.

30 more than 1 in 2 were intemperate.

23 more than 1 in 3 were moderate drinkers.

do 3 in 4 are tobacco chewers.

About 1 in 3 were novel readers.

do 1 in 3 were gamblers.

do 1 in 2 were licentious.

About 1 in 3 had no trade.

do 1 in 2 unoccupied at the time they were apprehended.

do 1 in 2 are married and have in the aggregate 673 children.

do 1 in 3 lost their parents before they were sixteen years of age.

do 1 in 2 left, or were deprived of a home, before sixteen years of age.

More than 1 in 2 confess their guilt.

1 in 7 committed two or more times.

2 in 11 of the crimes are against person.

9 in 11 against property.

#### SING SING PRISON.

The total amount of the receipts of this prison, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1848, as stated in detail in the report of the agent hereto annexed, was \$97,043.98. The total amount of expenditures for all purposes, \$97,221.41. Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$177.43. The total amounts of receipts and expenditures during this year, have been swelled by payments from legislative appropriations of indebtedness, and an award for damages, incurred during previous years.

The total amount expended during the same period for general support, is stated by the agent at,..... \$67,116 87

The total amount of earnings of the prison at,..... 52,185 34

Excess of expenditures,..... \$14,931 53

A large portion of this excess, according to the estimate of the agent, is chargeable upon the female convict prison, the expenditures in its behalf exceeding its earnings by,..... 9,426 88

And leaving for excess of male department,..... \$5,504 65

One reason for the diminished earnings of the prison, is to be found in the diminished number of convicts, averaging 45 less than the preceding year. And it is correctly observed by the agent, that "in proportion as the number of convicts decreases, the ratable expense of supporting the remainder necessarily increases."

Another cause for a less amount of earnings, is to be found in the severe epidemic disease which pervaded the prison, as well as the surrounding country, during the months of July, August and September.

Contracts for convict labor have been entered into, at the Sing Sing prison, during the last year :

1. For the services of from 20 to 60 convicts, as laborers on that portion of the Hudson River Railroad which passes through the prison grounds, at 60 cents per day.
2. For the services of from 20 to 50 convicts, at carpet weaving, for 40 cents per day.
3. For the services of from 20 to 30 convicts, at carpet weaving, for 40½ cents per day.
4. For the employment of not exceeding 50 convicts, at the manufacture of saddlery hardware, at 35 cents per day.
5. For the employment of not exceeding 50 convicts, at file-cutting, at 35 cents per day.

The average time per day of actual labor at this prison, gives, for the entire year, a fraction over 9 hours per day. The time can doubtless be extended to an average of 10 hours per day, after the new dining-hall shall have been completed, and the table system adopted.

Average number of hours of labor for each day during the year, nine and five-sixths of a minute.

The inspectors, for reasons stated in another place, prefer the method of furnishing the subsistence of the prisons by the agent, to that by contract. But to do this economically and satisfactorily, the purchases of the agent should be made uniformly for cash, and never on credit.

The new building, intended for a dining hall, kitchen, hospital, and chapel, for the erection of which the last Legislature appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars, is in a considerable state of forwardness.

The construction of the section of the Hudson river railroad across the prison premises has been for some months in progress, by convict labor.

As the number of convicts in the male department of the Sing Sing prison is larger than at either of the other prisons, and as this annual sum would be no more than adequate to repair the dilapidation

tion of its library, and give renewed interest to it, it is presumed the claims in this particular, of the female convict prison, were overlooked. The propriety of a definite annual appropriation for the library of this prison is respectfully suggested.

The inspectors have provided an instructor for the female prison during a portion of the last year, whose labors have been attended with gratifying usefulness and success. It is submitted whether authority for the appointment of such an instructor, with a stipulated annual salary, would not carry out the views of the Legislature.

The female convict prison building does not afford adequate accommodations for the whole number of convicts committed to that prison. The minimum number of convicts, at any one time during the year, has equalled the total number of cells, being 81; while the maximum number, 95, gives fourteen for whose accommodation and security there are no cells.

The halls of the main prison building have to be devoted to the purposes of a work shop, chapel, and dining room, to the great detriment of their salubrity, and increased difficulty in maintaining discipline and good order.

An addition to the main building, in its rear, and the continuation of the yard walls, &c., in the same direction, will afford adequate means to remedy these deficiencies; and the propriety of such an addition is therefore respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Legislature.

*Receipts from all sources, from the 1st day of October, 1847, to the 30th of September, inclusive, 1848.*

Balance in agent's hand at the close of fiscal year . . .	\$832 57
Saddlery hardware shops . . . . .	\$5,193 96
Hat shop . . . . .	3,191 43
File shop . . . . .	11,356 44
Fur shop . . . . .	3,688 61
Lime works . . . . .	5,058 66
Boot and shoe shop . . . . .	3,038 20
Weave shop . . . . .	13,098 25
Convict deposits . . . . .	44 21
Toy shop . . . . .	211 15
Stone shop and quarry . . . . .	1,303 63½
Carried forward, . . . . .	\$

Convicts, Sing Sing

1847-48

Brought forward.....	\$	
Button shop.....	1,642	40
Visitors.....	147	63
State Treasury appropriation.....	44,858	64
Provision account.....	736	30
Paint shop.....	9	17
Carpenter's shop.....	8	29
Board of U. S. convicts.....	478	25
Railroad contract.....	2,041	96
Fuel.....	55	00
Rent.....	18	00
Sundries.....	31	22½
	<u>\$6,211</u>	<u>41</u>

*Expenditures during the same period.*

Pay of officers.....	\$20,715	62
Pay of guards.....	11,825	25
Provisions.....	31,073	20
Hospital.....	1,648	10½
Tobacco.....	476	57
Oil and fuel.....	4,509	64
Convict deposite.....	53	77
Furniture.....	611	56½
Stone shop and quarry.....	2,757	88
Building and repairs.....	4,355	78
Clothing.....	4,626	73
Discharged convicts.....	1,191	51
Incidental.....	239	10½
Stationery.....	419	88
Lunatic convicts.....	164	53
Postage.....	84	56
Apprehending escaped convicts.....	190	76
Water works.....	1,521	04
Freight and cartage.....	120	56
Printing and advertising.....	103	22½
Damages and costs in suit of Hodgkiss & Co.....	9,439	13
Invoicing.....	90	00
Due Mr. Rowel (late agent).....	568	21
	<u>\$96,786</u>	<u>62</u>

From the expenditures deduct the following amounts, viz :

For rations during the years 1846-7.....	\$10,000	00
“ other expenditures during the same time....	729	21
“ extra keepers and guards on water work.....	361	15
“ “ “ railroad.....	606	64
“ “ “ new buildings... ..	320	81
“ timber, lumber, &c., under the head of building and repairs.....	4,355	78
“ articles used in stone shop and quarries.....	2,760	88
“ damages and costs in the suit of Hotchkiss and Smith.....	9,439	13
“ materials used under the head of water works..	1,521	04
	<u>\$30,104</u>	<u>64</u>

Leaving the amount expended for general support... \$67,116 87  
 Whole amount of earnings during the year..... 52,185 34

Excess of expenditures over earnings.... \$14,931 53

The daily cost for each convict has been, \$0.27.70.

It is proper to say, that a large proportion of the above excess of expenditures is properly chargeable upon the female prison, as will appear by the following, viz :

Fuel and light.....	\$2,530	00
Furniture and clothing.....	873	04
Officers, matron, and assistants.....	1,900	00
Guards.....	1,080	00
Teaching.....	62	50
Agent, clerk, chaplain, and physician, being one-sixth part of the salary of each.....	483	33
Rations.....	3,373	16
Hospital.....	394	44
Repairs.....	250	00
Waiters, laborers, and teaming.....	660	00
Discharged convicts.....	184	07
	<u>\$11,790</u>	<u>54</u>
Earnings of convicts for contractors... ..	\$2,063	66
“ “ State.....	300	00
	<u>2,363</u>	<u>66</u>
Leaving an excess of expenditures.....	\$9,426	88

Contracts have been made during the year, as follows, viz :

One with Messrs. Grant & Cobb, for from 20 to 60 convicts as laborers on that portion of the Hudson river railroad passing through the prison grounds, at 60 cents per day. One with John Humphries, Esq., for from 20 to 50 convicts at carpet weaving, at 40 cents per day; and one with Thomas Weatherby, for from 20 to 30 convicts at carpet weaving, at 40 cents per day.

Daily average of convicts, 661  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Aggregate of monthly totals, 242180, being 45 less than the daily average of last year.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable building for a kitchen, dining hall, hospital and chapel, which, owing to other engagements, was not commenced until late in the spring. It is now up to the second story, and built in the most substantial manner. It is one hundred and sixty-six feet in length by sixty-five in breadth.

The sum of one thousand dollars was also appropriated for the completion of a dye house for the use of Messrs. Hotchkiss & Smith, carpet contractors. The interest of the State requiring its immediate completion, all the force that could be advantageously employed was put in requisition. The cost of its completion exceeded by four hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-seven cents the amount appropriated for that purpose, including labor and materials.

The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the completion of the works necessary for conveying the Croton water into the prison and the necessary hose and fixtures for the same.

By a resolution passed by the common council of the city of New-York, and approved April 24th, 1846, the yearly rent for the use of the water by the prison, to the extent of 30,000 gallons per day, was fixed at seven hundred and fifty dollars for the term of five years from the commencement of its use, and at the yearly rent of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for five years thereafter.

Unusual sickness during the summer months, affected the business operations of the prison, and for a time threatened the entire suspension of labor.

The sum of forty thousand dollars was appropriated for the payment of the indebtedness of the prison, prior to the first day of January, a part of which accrued during the year 1845, but mostly during the years 1846-7. Bills to the amount of thirty-seven thousand six

hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents have been presented and paid.

*Report of the Clerk.*

In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I would report :

That the whole number of convicts in the female prison on the 1st day of December, 1848, was..... 83

Of which there was employed,

By Albert Manvel, as button makers,.....	25
Charles Watson, as hat trimmers,.....	8
the State, as cooks, waiters, and seamstresses,.....	44
Sick in hospital,.....	6
	<hr/>
	83

The whole number of convicts in the male prison on the 1st day of December, 1848, was..... 611

Of which there was employed,

By Hotchkiss & Smith as weavers of rugs and carpets, ..	74
James Horner as file makers,.....	88
Robert Wiltse as shoemakers,.....	17
Grant & Cobb as laborers on the Hudson river rail- road,.....	64
John Humphries as rug weavers,.....	15
Thomas Weatherby as carpet weavers,.....	17
Charles Watson as hatters,.....	21
Wm. I. Buck as buckle makers,.....	48
H. A. Taylor as lime burners,.....	24
Samuel Taylor as coopers,.....	9
Albert Manvel as turner,.....	1
	<hr/>
	378

Employed by the State,

As quarrymen,.....	41
stone cutters and laborers in stone shop,.....	43
shoemakers,.....	10
blacksmiths,.....	5
carpenters,.....	12
tailors,.....	16
weavers,.....	8
cooks,.....	13



As teamsters, .....	9
barbers, .....	2
wood sawyers and splitters, and piling up stone,....	5
washmen, .....	4
waiters in the hall, .....	20
"    shops, .....	15
nurses in the hospital, .....	6
waiters at the female prison, .....	3
waiter in the keeper's hall, .....	1
"    warden's department, .....	1
Sick in cots in the hospital, .....	13
Invalids in the yards and shops, .....	6
Total, .....	<u>611</u>

Of the men employed upon contracts, there are at work

For James Horner, .....	50,	at	32	cents per day.
"    .....	38,	at	35	"
John Humphries, .....	14,	at	40	"
Thomas Weatherby, .....	17,	at	40½	"
Hotchkiss & Smith, .....	38,	at	38	"
"    .....	5,	at	19	"
"    .....	28,	at	40½	"
"    .....	2,	at	20½	"
"    .....	1,	at	50	"
Grant & Cobb, .....	47,	at	60	"
"    .....	16,	at	30	"
Charles Watson, .....	19,	at	40	"
"    .....	1,	at	50	"
H. A. Taylor, .....	22,	at	40	"
"    .....	2,	at	20	"
Samuel Taylor, .....	7,	at	50	"
"    .....	2,	at	25	"
William J. Buck, .....	43,	at	35	"
Robert Wiltsie, .....	17,	at	41	"
Albert Manvel, .....	1,	at	50	"
Charles Watson, .....	1,	at	20	"
John Humphries, .....	1,	at	20	"
Of the females employed upon contracts, there are at work				
For Albert Manvel, .....	25,	at	20	cents per day.
Charles Watson, .....	8,	at	20	"

On the 1st day of December, 1847, there were remaining in the prison, .....	682	males
Received during the year ending November 30, 1848,		
from courts, .....	176	"
Retaken, .....	1	"
	<u>859</u>	

Discharged during the same period,

By expiration of sentence, .....	169
pardon, .....	41
the Supreme court, .....	1
Died, .....	30
Escaped, .....	3
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, .....	4

248

Remaining in prison November 30, 1848, .....	611
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859

On the 1st day of December, 1847, there were remaining in the female prison, .....	89
Received during the year ending November 30, 1848, ...	32
	<u>121</u>

Discharged during the same period,

By expiration of sentence, .....	26
pardon, .....	8
Died, .....	4

38

Remaining in prison November 30, 1848, .....	83
--	----

121

During the year ending November 30, 1848, there has been charged to contractors for male prison,

7,249 days work, at 60 cents per day, .....	\$4,349 40
10,225 "    "    40 "    .....	4,090 00
3,205½ "    "    50 "    .....	1,602 87½
7,627¾ "    "    40½ "    .....	3,070 16¾
31,943¼ "    "    32 "    .....	10,221 84
6,282¾ "    "    41 "    .....	2,575 92¾

278½ days work, at 30 cents per day, .....	83 55
99 " " 25 " " .....	24 75
27,426¾ " " 35 " " .....	9,599 36¼
4,907¾ " " 35¾ " " .....	1,754 52¾
12,595½ " " 38 " " .....	4,786 29
<hr/>	
111,841 days, amounting to, .....	\$42,158 69

During the same period there has been charged to contractors for female prison,

9,675½ days work, at 20 cents per day, .....

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES B. SWAIN, Clerk.

#### Report of the Warden.

The following table exhibits the number of convicts remaining in the prison on the 30th day of September, 1847, and the changes which have since taken place, including the number of punishments inflicted since January last, when I assumed the duties of warden:

The number of convicts remaining in prison September 30th, 1847, 725.

From September 30, 1847, to November 30, 1848.	Received.	Retaken.	Discharged by expiration of sentence.	Discharged by the Supreme Court.	Pardoned.	Escaped.	Sent to the Insane asylum.	Deaths.	Punishment.	No. of convicts remaining in prison at the end of each month.
October, .....	24	43	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	698
November, .....	7	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	682
December, .....	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	692
January, .....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
February, .....	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693
March, .....	11	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668
April, .....	7	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	646
May, .....	9	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
June, .....	16	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647
July, .....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590
August, .....	10	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
September, .....	34	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610
October, .....	28	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611
November, .....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611
Totals, .....	207	1	224	2	62	3	7	34	251	

During the last summer months an epidemic prevailed among the convicts to a serious extent, upward of three hundred being more or less affected, but which fortunately proved fatal in only sixteen cases.

Three convicts have escaped from the prison during the past year, one of whom was retaken in the neighborhood of New-York.

In regard to the discipline, I have to congratulate you upon the entire success of the system adopted by the law of 1847, by which a sound and healthy government is enforced, without resorting to fagellations, or to any severe and degrading punishments. A departure from the old system, naturally created a sensation, and excited a spirit of independence among those who had been taught to yield only to the lash, while the opinions of former officers, and of the convicts themselves, seemed to have settled the question, that the latter could not be governed without the occasional infliction of stripes.

But my experience here confirms my previously entertained opinion, that convicts can be better governed, and order, industry and decorum among them generally better maintained by kind and humane treatment, coupled with decision and firmness, in the enforcement of just, though stringent rules, than by a resort to any species of punishment which may be calculated to inflame the passions and to engender hatred and ill will, in proportion as it lacerates the body or degrades the mind.

Three hundred and fifty-one punishments have been inflicted in the eleven months past. These have consisted of the shower bath, solitary confinement, the substitution of bread and water for the usual diet, cutting the hair close, and in some cases for the higher grades of offence, a ball and chain to the leg, or an iron collar about the neck.

I would recommend as a matter of convenience and economy to the prison, and of comfort to the convicts, the substitution of iron bedsteads for the present clumsy and dilapidated bunk boards. With the utmost care and vigilance it is found almost impossible to keep those wooden contrivances free from vermin, while they are a constant source of expense and trouble.

#### Report of the Matron.

When I assumed the charge of the prison, on the 7th of January last, I found eighty-nine females confined as convicts. Since that time, twenty-four have been received, nineteen have been discharged by expiration of sentence, seven have been pardoned, and four have died—leaving eighty-two now in the prison.

The highest number of convicts at any time during my term of office, was ninety-five, and the lowest eighty-one.

Some inconvenience has arisen from the want of a sufficient number of cells to accommodate all the inmates, there being but eighty-one in all, nine of which have been constructed since the erection of the prison, at the west end of the main hall, which are divided by wooden partitions only, and are but indifferently ventilated.

A great inconvenience has been experienced from the want of sufficient shop-room. The only work-shop in this prison being devoted to the manufacture of buttons, the convicts employed at hat-trimming and State work are compelled to perform their labor in the main hall of the prison.

I conceive that this kind of labor, [button making,] conflicts most seriously with the reformation of the convict, which, after all, is the most desirable object to be attained. You cannot reform an erring female by employing her in a kind of business which is not only coarse and masculine in its operations, but wholly contrary to the taste and inclination of the sex. Its tendency is to debase the mind and sour the disposition, exhaust the physical powers and unfit the convict to receive wholesome instruction here, or to pursue an honest calling when she leaves the prison.

If you teach these females a trade suitable to their sex and condition in life, there is reason to hope that many of them, when they leave the prison, will seek employment, and strive to avoid the path of infamy and crime. But the influence of this button-making will produce the opposite results, for so far from being useful to them as an employment after they leave the prison, it will be found to have unfitted them to pursue the avocations which females generally engage in, and which the customs of society generally require at their hands. It not only leaves them ignorant of needle work, but, in many cases, it disables them, and so impairs their health that they will be found unable to obtain a living as servants.

Under the tuition of the instructress appointed by you, and the assistance of the officers, much advancement has been made in writing and reading and arithmetic; while others, better informed, are pursuing the study of the Bible.

Many of the convicts are young, almost children in years and judgment. Left without parents to protect, or friends to advise them, they have become the victims of the unprincipled and designing. With the hope of reclaiming such, I would suggest the propriety of an additional institution, to which girls under 20 years of age should

be sent at the expiration of their prison sentence, where their education and morals should be cared for, and where they should be required to pursue some useful employment, until they should be deemed fitted to enter the world.

Pursuing this system, I have been called upon to inflict twenty-six punishments during my term of office, and these have consisted in locking in a dark cell, or the offender's own cell, to be kept on bread and water, and placing them in an outside ward, in solitary confinement. In three instances, I have been compelled to apply the straight jacket for an hour or two.

Table

(A.) Statement of convicts received at the female prison, Sing Sing, N. Y., from the first day of January to the first day of October, 1848, (inclusive)

Age.	When rec'd.	County where convicted.	Place of nativity.	Crime.	Color.	Social relations.	Date of sentence.	Term.	No. of children.	Usual residence.
							Y. M.			
38	February 8.	Orients	Ireland	Grand larceny	White	Married	January 31	2 2	2	Sandy Hill, Buffalo.
18	" 10	Idaho	Ireland	Petit larceny, 2d offence	do	Single	February 5	2 2	2	do do
27	" 11	New York	Ireland	Grand larceny	do	Married	do 5	2 2	2	do New York
30	" 15	New York	Albany	Grand larceny	do	Single	do 12	2 3	0	Dutchess county, New York.
18	" 22	Dutchess	Dutchess Co	Burglary, 3d degree	White	do	do 12	2 3	0	do do
36	March 28.	Reensdale	Ireland	Petit larceny, 2d offence	do	Married	January 25	2 6	1	Troy, New York.
29	April 18.	New York	do	Grand larceny	do	Married	May 1	7 6	1	do do
31	May 11.	do	do	do	do	do	do 1	2 2	0	Rochester.
22	" 12	New York	Manassas Co Va	Bigamy	do	do	do 1	2 2	0	do do
38	" 17	Albany	Pennsylvania	Grand larceny	do	Single	do 13	3 3	3	do do
39	" 17	New York	do	do	do	do	do 13	2 3	1	Galeta, Illinois.
19	" 21	do	Ireland	Grand larceny, 3d offence	Black	Widow	do 19	2 2	4	do do
21	" 27	do	do	do	do	Single	do 19	2 2	0	New York.
19	June 28.	Unwego	Maine	Burglary, 1st degree	White	Widow	June 27	2 2	0	Oswego county, Buffalo.
50	June 28.	do	do	do	do	do	do 27	2 2	0	do do
19	August 11.	St. Lawrence	Ontario county	Grand larceny	Yellow	Single	do 27	2 2	0	do do
19	August 11.	New York	New York	Petit larceny, 2d offence	do	Single	do 27	2 2	0	do do
29	Sept'ber 1.	do	Ireland	Burglary	White	Married	do 8	5 5	0	do do
30	" 21	do	do	do	do	Married	do 21	2 1	0	do do
22	" 21	do	do	do	do	Married	do 21	2 1	0	do do
24	" 21	do	do	do	do	Married	do 21	2 1	0	do do
38	" 30.	Albany	do	Grand larceny	do	Married	do 18.	2 2	7	Albany.

(B.) Statement of Female Convicts who have died, been pardoned, or discharged by expiration, from the first of January to the first of October, 1848, (inclusive.)

Age.	Where convicted.	Place of nativity.	Crime.	Color.	How discharged.	When discharged.	How long in prison.	When sentence would expire.	Social relations.	Usual residence.
						Y. M.				
21	New York	Ireland	Petit larceny, 2d offence	White	Expiration.	Feb'y 14.	13	.....	3 children.	Brooklyn.
27	do	do	Grand larceny, 1st degree	Black.	do	do 18.	7	.....	4 do	New York.
27	Erie	do	Grand larceny, 2d offence	Black.	do	do 18.	7	.....	2 do	Brooklyn.
21	Albany	Newburgh	Grand larceny	Black.	do	do 10.	12	.....	2 do	do do
17	Oswego	Seneeca county	do	do	do	do 4.	2	.....	Single.	Troy.
16	Monroe	Orangetown	Grand larceny	White.	do	do 11.	5	.....	do	Albany.
17	New York	Brookville	Grand larceny, 2d offence	do	Expiration.	do 22.	4	.....	1 child.	Albany.
37	Oswego	Herkimer Co	Assault with a dangerous weapon	do	do	do 22.	2	.....	4 children.	Coopersburg.
30	New York	Richmond Va	Grand larceny	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	1 black ch.	Brookport.
30	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	1 child.	Herkimer.
30	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	1 child.	Brooklyn.
33	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	1 child.	Buffalo.
53	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	Long Island.
23	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
53	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
30	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
30	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
32	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
18	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
54	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
32	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
26	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
27	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
28	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
27	do	do	do	do	do	do 16.	2	.....	do	do do
47	Suffolk	New York	Assault with a dangerous weapon	White.	Expiration.	Sept'ber 9.	10	.....	2 children.	Long Island.
19	Erie	Baltimore	Grand larceny	Black.	do	do 16.	5	.....	1 child.	Philadelphia.

1827-28

*Report of the Physician.*

Until the month of July last, but little sickness occurred here, other than chronic cases. At that time a dysentery of a malignant character made its appearance, and so rapid was its progress, that in less than a month the usual hospital was found too small to accommodate all who were attacked, and who required constant treatment for this complaint. It therefore became necessary to convert the chapel into a receptacle for the sick, and the number of cases continued to increase until there were seventy-five in the hospital and a daily prescription for from eighty to one hundred and twenty out door patients, the latter having the dysentery in its incipient stages or milder forms. This state of things continued for three months, during which time there were about three hundred cases of the disease under treatment, notwithstanding which, but sixteen proved fatal.

The average number of hospital patients in the male prison for each day during the year, notwithstanding the unusually large amount in July and August has been but twenty-one. The average number of daily prescriptions for out door patients has been fifty-one. The average number of hospital rations which have been allowed daily has been fifty-seven. The whole number of deaths for the same period is thirty-one, being one less than in the preceding year.

In the female prison the average number of hospital patients for each day during the year has been 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The average number of prescriptions daily for those not admitted to the hospital has been seven.

The average number of hospital rations given out at the prison each day, has been eight. The whole number of deaths at this prison during the year has been three, one of which died of dysentery.

Of the 169 convicts received at the prison during the last year, 82 reported themselves in good health at the time of their reception; 52 stated that they were then in good health but were subject to pain in the side, rheumatism, &c.; 24 were feeble with impaired constitutions; and 21 were sick, so much so as to require immediate medical attendance.

Several convicts have been received in this prison during the past year, apparently in a good state of health, but who have discovered, after being here two or three days, that they were laboring under venereal disease; and by information derived from the convicts themselves, as well as by the fact that such convicts came to this place directly from the city and county prisons, and that the disease was

developed some time after their arrival here, I am led to the belief that abandoned females were allowed to visit them while in the city prisons or county jails, and that by such means they have contracted the disease.

We have had twelve cases of scrofula in the prison during the past year, and in a majority of those, the complaint was fully developed before their reception.

During the past year seven convicts have been sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, in pursuance of the humane law making provision for the insane; and there is one other now in the prison who gives occasional indications of insanity, and whose case will probably soon require his removal, to receive the benefit of the treatment of that Asylum.

Three children have been born of female convicts at this prison during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. N. BELCHER, *Physician.*

### AN EXHIBIT

*Of the several convicts deceased in the prison at Sing-Sing, during the year ending September 30th, 1848.*

MALES.

Age on receipt in prison	Complexion	Stature	Activity	County where convicted.	Sentence into receipt in prison.	State of health on receipt in prison.	How long in prison.	Date of admission to hospital.	Disease.	Date of death.			
30	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	Dec. 11, 1844	Unknown.	1	6	1847	Cholera.	Oct. 4, 1847		
21	Black.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Many.	Nov. 23, 1840	Not good.	1	0	12	6	1847	Prosyphilia.	Nov. 29, 1847
45	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	Feb. 15, 1847	Not good.	0	9	16	17	1847	Typhoid fever.	Nov. 20, 1847
19	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	April 16, 1845	Unknown.	3	8	25	1848	Cholera.	Dec. 30, 1848	
19	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	May 13, 1840	"	7	8	22	1848	Cholera.	April 5, 1848	
32	Black.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	June 27, 1846	Not good.	1	10	3	Dec. 1, 1848	Spinal & do.	April 27, 1848	
30	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Dorchester, D. C.	March 11, 1845	Unknown.	2	10	11	1848	Consumption.	May 24, 1848	
61	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Brookhaven.	Life.	Unknown.	9	8	11	1848	Consumption.	June 13, 1848	
24	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	May 27, 1844	Not good.	4	0	3	March 16,	"	June 28, 1848	
21	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	Aug. 27, 1845	Not good.	2	11	19	July 8,	Dysentery.	July 19, 1848	
23	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Massachusetts.	Aug. 7, 1845	Not good.	2	4	4	May 10,	"	July 22, 1848	
22	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	March 16, 1849	Good.	10	3	22	July 6,	Consumption.	July 22, 1848	
21	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Livingston.	Sept. 26, 1847	Unknown.	3	10	10	July 6,	Consumption.	July 22, 1848	
24	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Cayuga county.	Sept. 26, 1847	Unknown.	3	10	10	July 6,	Consumption.	July 22, 1848	
40	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Greene county.	Sept. 26, 1847	Unknown.	3	10	10	July 6,	Consumption.	July 22, 1848	
24	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	Aug. 19, 1848	Not good.	1	11	17	11,	"	Aug. 5,	
24	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	Aug. 19, 1848	Not good.	1	11	17	11,	"	Aug. 5,	
28	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Germany.	Oct. 1, 1847	Not good.	6	0	6	26,	"	11,	
28	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Switzerland.	Oct. 1, 1847	Not good.	6	0	6	26,	"	11,	
52	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	Sept. 27, 1843	Unknown.	4	10	15	28,	"	11,	
30	"	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	Sept. 27, 1848	1 year 15 mo.	1	3	29	27,	"	11,	
48	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Montgomery.	Nov. 23, 1841	Unknown.	3	8	30	Aug. 2,	Affect of heart.	July 13, 1848	
45	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	Aug. 7, 1845	"	3	0	8	Aug. 7,	Dysentery.	July 15,	

Age on receipt in prison	Complexion	Stature	Activity	County where convicted.	Sentence into receipt in prison.	State of health on receipt in prison.	How long in prison.	Date of admission to hospital.	Disease.	Date of death.	
60	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	7	Jan. 31, 1846	Weekly convs.	3	9	19	July 23,
26	Black.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Dutchess.	10	Oct. 25, 1844	Unknown.	4	8	10	Aug. 26,
21	Black.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Montgomery.	1	May 16, 1843	"	4	8	10	Aug. 26,
21	Black.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Switzerland.	5	Sept. 27, 1843	"	4	8	10	Aug. 26,
30	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Kings.	5	May 21, 1847	Not good.	1	3	26	Aug. 27,

FEMALES.

Age on receipt in prison	Complexion	Stature	Activity	County where convicted.	Sentence into receipt in prison.	State of health on receipt in prison.	How long in prison.	Date of admission to hospital.	Disease.	Date of death.	
23	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	New-York.	4	Dec. 5, 1848	Unknown.	2	16	13	April 12, 1848
28	Black.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	"	2	June 15, 1847	Unknown.	1	5	15	April 26,
28	White.	5 ft. 10 in.	Common.	Ireland.	1	Feb. 20, 1847	Unknown.	1	5	15	April 26,

### AN EXHIBIT

*Showing the number of scrofulous cases among the convicts in the Sing-Sing prison on the 30th of September, 1848.*

NAMES.	Age.	Color.	How long in county jail.	How long in State prison.	How long diseased.	Hereditary from syphilis or unknown.
Edward Babo	19	White.	3 months.	1 year.	1 year.	Unknown.
Charles Campbell	27	Black.	9 "	2 years.	2 "	Unknown.
Richard Ham	22	White.	9 "	4 years.	2 "	Syphilitic.
Patrick Hughes	27	White.	6 months.	1 "	1 "	Unknown.
Henry Johnson	21	Black.	6 months.	1 "	8 months.	Hereditary.
John R. Johnson	21	White.	3 "	1 "	4 "	Syphilitic.
Henry Sanders	22	"	3 "	0 "	2 "	Hereditary.
William H. Terry	23	"	2 months.	3 "	15 "	Hereditary.
James Thompson	21	"	3 months.	4 "	4 "	Unknown.
Charles Wagge	13	"	1 year 2 months.	1 "	0 "	Syphilitic.
						Unknown.

*Report of the Chaplain.*

The afternoons of the Sabbath, and as circumstances will permit, portions of the week days and evenings, I devote to visiting, and conversing with the convicts at the doors of their cells.

The correspondence of the convicts occupies a considerable portion of my time. They value this as a great privilege. And it is no doubt salutary in its influence on their minds, as it keeps up a recollection of social life, and encourages them in their resolutions to amend their ways, so as to enjoy such life, when the day of their freedom shall arrive. 251 convicts have written letters during the past year, and the whole number of letters written is 353.

The last Legislature made provision for the instruction of the convicts in the elements of an English education. It was not until sometime in May last that suitable instructors could be found; at which time two were procured for the male prison, and a little after, one for the female. They have been prosecuting their work with diligence since that time, and the improvement made by many of the convicts is very gratifying. The number under instructors in the male prison 250, and in the female, 33.

The library of the male prison consists of 825 volumes, and of the female prison of about 500 volumes, besides a Bible and a hymn book in each cell, and a large number of arithmetics and spelling books. All these are in a sound condition, fit to be distributed and read. An addition was made to the library during the last year of 92 volumes, out of the appropriations made by the State for this purpose. The books of the library are distributed in the cells, and changed every two weeks.

Besides the books bought by, and belonging to the State, some of the contractors have furnished books for the use of the men working on their contracts, severally. These also are changed every two weeks on the galleries, where they belong. There are now two such libraries, comprising in all 110 volumes. And in addition to this, many of the convicts have private libraries furnished by themselves and their friends. But no book is allowed, that has not been approved by the chaplain. 172 convicts in the male prison have private libraries, greater or less, from 55 volumes to a single one, each; the whole comprising 1200 volumes.

Many of the convicts in the male prison read a great deal, and often come to me to borrow books, because the supply from the

prison library, in the due course of distribution, is not sufficient to occupy their time. Some few, too, are students of classic literature, and prosecute their studies with no little zeal and ambition.

Convicted in the county of	Males.	Females.
New-York,.....	355	41
Albany,.....	43	3
Rensselaer,.....	12	5
Schenectady,.....	5	
Queens,.....	14	
Rockland,.....	4	
Kings,.....	63	3
Schoharie,.....	1	
Westchester,.....	11	1
Putnam,.....	2	
Dutchess,.....	22	3
Delaware,.....	3	
Columbia,.....	15	
Orange,.....	25	
Sullivan,.....	2	1
Richmond,.....	3	1
Niagara,.....	1	2
Onondaga,.....	1	1
Suffolk,.....	4	
Saratoga,.....	4	
Clinton,.....	1	
Seneca,.....	1	
Washington,.....	4	
Herkimer,.....	2	
Monroe,.....		4
Greene,.....	4	
St. Lawrence,.....		3
Chemung,.....		1
Erie,.....		6
Oncida,.....		1
Unknown,.....		4
Total,.....	610	34

Occupation.		
Farmers, .....	22	
Mechanics, .....	216	
Merchants and Clerks, .....	12	
Servants and Waiters, .....	24	27
Laborers, .....	213	
Stone cutters, .....	9	
Sailors and boatmen, .....	32	
Miscellaneous, .....	63	8
No occupation, .....	13	4
Teacher, .....		1
House work, .....		17
Prostitution, .....		11
Dress makers, .....		2
Seamstresses, .....		2
Unknown, .....		12
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>84</b>

Where born.	Males.	Females.
United States, .....	402	34
Ireland, .....	97	39
France, .....	1	2
Germany, .....	35	0
England, .....	49	2
Canada, .....	11	3
Scotland, .....	6	1
West Indies, .....	3	1
Italy, .....	1	0
At sea, .....	3	0
South America, .....	2	0
Unknown, .....	0	2
	<b>610</b>	<b>84</b>

Term of sentence.	Males.	Females.
Between 2 and 3 years, .....	156	49
do 3 4 do .....	82	16
do 4 5 do .....	49	4
do 5 6 do .....	114	11
do 6 7 do .....	11	0

Term of sentence.	Males.	Females.
Between 7 and 8 years, .....	27	1
do 8 9 do .....	8	0
do 9 10 do .....	10	0
do 10 11 do .....	96	3
do 11 12 do .....	2	0
do 12 13 do .....	14	0
do 14 15 do .....	6	0
do 15 16 do .....	10	0
do 17 18 do .....	2	0
do 20 21 do .....	3	0
do 21 22 do .....	2	0
do 22 23 do .....	2	0
do 23 24 do .....	1	0
do 25 26 do .....	2	0
For life, .....	12	0
	<b>610</b>	<b>84</b>

Age when committed.	White males.	Black males.	White females.	Black females.
Under 20 years, .....	91	33	14	5
Between 20 and 30 years, .....	212	72	35	12
do 30 40 do .....	120	16	11	2
do 40 50 do .....	37	6	2	0
Over 50 do .....	21	2	3	0
	<b>481</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>19</b>

How often committed.	Males.	Females.
2d time, .....	74	2
3d time, .....	15	0
4th time, .....	3	0

Social state.	Females.
Married, .....	40
Unmarried, .....	41
Unknown, .....	3
	<b>84</b>



## CLINTON PRISON.

From the report of the agent and warden of this prison, it appears that its total of receipts from all sources, during the last fiscal year, was.....	\$41,536 93
And that its expenditures for all purposes during the same period, were.....	39,900 98
Leaving a balance of.....	\$1,635 95
There appears, however, to have been cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1848, only.....	827 97
Showing an apparent deficiency of.....	<u>\$807 98</u>
For its explanation, so far as it can be done from the books of the prison, reference is made to the annexed report :	
The available resources of the prison, Sept. 30, 1848, were, an undrawn balance of appropriation, of.....	\$7,553 13
Cash on hand, as above,.....	827 97
Total,.....	<u>\$8,381 10</u>
The receipts of the prison during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1848, appear to have been derived from the following sources :	
Legislative appropriations,.....	\$40,487 47
Sale of separated ore,.....	337 49
Convict deposits, admission tickets, &c.,.....	711 97
Total,.....	<u>\$41,536 93</u>
Of the total expenditures of the last fiscal year, as above, <u>\$39,900 98</u>	
There were expended by Ransom Cook, the late agent, during four months of the year, viz., October, November, December and January,.....	\$19,280 79
And by George Throop, the present agent, during eight months, viz: February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September,.....	21,620 19
Exceeding for the last eight months of the year, the expenditures of the first four months, only.....	<u>\$1,339 40</u>

The average monthly expenditure for the last *eight* months of the fiscal year, appears, therefore, to have been \$2,577.52. The average for the whole year, \$3,325.08.

One of the first objects of the Inspectors was to ascertain as nearly as within their power, the extent and quality of the deposit of iron ore upon the lands belonging to the State, and determine the practicability of separating it, for the supply of the local market. With this view, careful explorations and examinations were caused to be made by an experienced miner. No result satisfactory to the Inspectors, or which will enable them to give any confident assurance of the existence of any very extensive and valuable deposit of ore upon the State property, has been arrived at.

It seemed also desirable to test carefully and fully, the plan of separating ore by the process contemplated by the late agent. The most favorable result at which the agent had been able to arrive, previous to this time, indicated that by the use of this process, separated ore, worth in the market \$4.50 per ton, could be produced by the State at an expense of \$12.50 per ton.

The prospect of being able to raise and separate ore for the market, to any considerable extent, from any deposit yet ascertained to exist upon the State property, or to engage in the manufacture of iron from the raw material derived from such source, did not seem to be flattering.

A deposit of iron ore, however, known as the Aterill mine, of apparently large extent, and of good quality, which had been wrought successfully by private enterprise for the last three years, and from which most of the ore used in the iron works in the Saranac valley was derived, existed in the immediate vicinity of the prison. The Inspectors concluded an arrangement for the hire of this mine for a term of ten years, upon conditions which they trust will be satisfactory to the Legislature.

It is estimated that employment will be furnished for 75 convicts in mining and upon separating this ore. The agent is obligated by the terms of the lease to separate at least 5000 tons per annum, if the deposit of ore continues to hold good, and it can be raised and separated within a given rate of expense. The proprietors is to be paid the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton for every ton of separated ore. The existing local demand is from five to six thousand tons per year.

It is not supposed that all the convicts at this prison can be employed in mining and separating ore at present, because with machinery to employ them all, the local market would be over stocked.

The supply of ore from the Averill mine will doubtless continue to be abundant and convenient.

The estimated amount necessary to be appropriated for the support and maintenance of this prison for one year, is . . . . . \$33,550 00  
 For extending the picketing, and machinery required for working the Averill ore bed, &c., as detailed in the report of the agent, . . . . . 7,330 00

\$40,880 00

No estimate is included in the above, for finishing the new section of the prison building at the east end, except for the erection of four solitary cells.

Average time of actual labor for 10 months, 10 hours 33 minutes.  
 If we assume the time of actual labor for December and January at 8 hours, it will make the average for the year about 10 hours and 3 minutes.

#### *Report of the Agent.*

There are not any solitary cells in this prison for the confinement of convicts; and when this mode of punishment has been resorted to of necessity in most cases, the offender has been kept in his own cell. A law has heretofore been passed authorising the construction of solitary cells at this prison, but no funds have been placed at my disposal for that purpose.

My experience in prison discipline is exclusively confined to the period of time I have had charge here.

With the use of the *cat* and its effects, I am (practically) wholly unacquainted, and hope I shall always remain so.

The *shower bath* I believe is much more effectual as a punishment than the *cat*, less degrading and brutalizing. It has not in any instance within my knowledge proved prejudicial to health, but on the contrary has in some instances proved beneficial to it.

I believe that punishment should only be resorted to in the case of the convict, when those means and measures which are calculated to *reform* and build up, which take hold on the moral responsibilities of the man, and lead him to feel them, have proved abortive. Men

should be treated in this matter according to the intelligence they possess, should be judged and treated according to the *intention* as far as that intention can be known. If a firm, kind, uniform system of treatment will not reclaim, then let punishment follow, and let that punishment be the smallest amount that will effect the desired object—reformation. Men should be made to feel even when punishment is called for, that it is not inflicted from a motive of revenge, that he who is called upon by a stern necessity to inflict it, may nevertheless be actuated by motives for his good, may feel a real interest in his welfare, that because he may be for a time his keeper, yet that he will not exercise his power for their injury but for their benefit. The good and wise keeper will seek to elevate and save, not to degrade, oppress or destroy. He will seize hold of what is yet remaining of virtue in the mind of the convict, and seek diligently, ardently, perseveringly on that, even though it may be small to build up a bulwark against vice and crime, and throw around the small light in that darkened mind guards and guides that will counteract the force of human habits, keep it in the hour of temptation and trial, lead it on its path to a brighter and better destiny than it has yet looked forward to or appreciated.

I have found very few of the convicts under my charge, that cannot be made to feel in some degree; by kind and persevering efforts, the moral responsibility that rests upon them. And just in proportion as they feel this, just in that proportion the work of reformation has progressed.

GEORGE THROOP,

*Agent and Warden.*

#### STATEMENT, (No. 1.)

*Of cash expended for general support, building, repairs, &c., during the year ending September 30, 1848.*

Building and repairs, . . . . .	\$3,529 69
Stock and tools, . . . . .	1,728 45
Rations, . . . . .	6,758 72
Clothing and bedding, . . . . .	2,247 90
Fuel and lights, . . . . .	4,039 16
Hospital and medicines, . . . . .	811 24
Discharge of convicts, . . . . .	385 75

Carried forward, . . . . . \$

Postage, printing and stationery,.....	126 85
Salaries of officers, .....	6,930 30
Pay of guards,.....	6,880 44
Teams and keeping,.....	315 08
Expenses of agent, .....	176 06
Storage and freightage, .....	528 89
Miscellaneous, .....	1,607 43
Grading, .....	586 51
Quarry and mine,.....	500 45
Machinery, .....	2,748 06
Total expenses,.....	<u>\$39,900 98</u>
Balance of appropriation, September 30, 1848, .....	\$7,553 13
Cash in hands of agent,....	827 97
Balance belonging to prison,.....	<u>\$8,381 10</u>

*Clerk's Report.*

The number of convicts confined in the Clinton State Prison, on this day, (December 1, 1848,) is 163; who are employed for the State, at the respective branches, hereinafter mentioned, viz :

Averill mine,.....	39
Raising pickets, .....	18
Blacksmith's shop,.....	7
Machine shop, .....	7
Carpenters and joiners, .....	5
Engineers and tenders, .....	3
Saw mill, .....	3
Wood choppers and drawers, .....	10
Altering separator,.....	20
Handling hammers, .....	1
Tailors, .....	6
Shoe makers, .....	3
Wash room, .....	2
Kitchen, .....	9
General waiters,.....	2
Hall do .....	9
Machine shop do .....	1

Hospital waiters, .....	2
Clerk's office and guard waiter, .....	1
Barbers, .....	2
No employment,.....	2
Sick, (in hospital,).....	2
Invalids, .....	9
Total,.....	<u>163</u>

Four convicts have been received at the prison, on the afternoon of this day, but not being yet required to perform any labor, I cannot consequently embody them in this report.

The number of convicts remaining in this prison January 1, 1848, was.....	146
The number of convicts received during the year 1848, was..	85
Total,.....	<u>231</u>

There have been, during the year 1848, Discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	33
do pardon, .....	10
Died, .....	4
Removed to Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, .....	1
Escaped, .....	2
	<u>50</u>
There are remaining in prison, Dec. 31, 1848,.....	<u>181</u>

*Report of the Physician.*

The number of convicts in the prison has ranged from 150 to 163, making an average of 155.

TABLE.—The following table exhibits the description of those who have been subjected to Hospital treatment from the 1st of February to this date.

Color.	Nativity.	Age.	Occupation.	Habits.	Date of entry into Hospital.	Discharge from Hospital.	Disease.	Condition when discharged.
White.	New-York	29	Tailor	Temperate	May 20, 1848	Oct. 2, 1848	Gastro enteritis, (chronic)	Improving.
do	Germany	29	Carpenter	do	Oct. 1, 1848	Feb. 11, do	Chronic ophthalmia	Dead.
do	New-York	21	None	do	Feb. 10, do	Feb. 13, do	Rheumatism	Convalescent.
do	do	21	Hall boy	do	do	do	Typhoid or jail fever and venereal.	Dead.
do	do	39	Mason	do	March 3, do	March 5, do	Bilio typhus fever.	Recovered.
do	do	49	do	Moderate drinker.	March 3, do	29, do	Fracture of finger and laceration hand	Cured.
do	England.	39	Laborer.	do	March 22, do	18, do	Bilio typhus.	Convalescent.
do	New-York	34	Kitchen	Ocean drinker	April 29, do	29, do	Enteritis.	Improving.
do	Nova Scotia	24	Laborer.	do	May 19, do	29, do	Congestion of liver	do
do	New-York	18	Laborer.	Temperate	May 19, do	29, do	do	do
Black.	New-York	61	Lamplighter	Intemperate.	June 4, do	June 22, do	Enteritis, second irritation.	Improving.
do	Vermont.	29	do	do	July 12, do	Aug. 2, do	do	do
White.	New-York	51	do	do	Aug. 21, do	Sept. 2, do	Rheumatism	do
Creole.	New-Orleans.	24	Water.	do	Aug. 19, do	July 3, do	Bilious fever.	do
do	do	55	do	do	Aug. 21, do	Sept. 2, do	Rheumatism	do
White.	Canada.	33	Laborer.	Intemperate.	Sept. 12, do	Oct. 1, do	Chronic rheumatism	Dead.
do	New-York	32	do	do	Sept. 12, do	Oct. 1, do	do	do
do	Ireland.	30	Fireman in fur.	do	July 4, do	July 7, do	Crushed under dirt bank	Improving.
do	D.	35	Cook.	do	July 4, do	21, do	Wounded in back by shot at escape	Convalescent.
Black.	do	36	do	do	Sept. 12, do	Oct. 1, do	Enteritis, complicated by erysipelas	Improved.
White.	New-York	30	Mailer.	do	Aug. 15, do	21, do	Pleuritis	do
do	do	43	Laborer	Temperate	Aug. 15, do	21, do	do	do
do	Ireland.	22	do	do	Aug. 21, do	21, do	Pleuritis	do
do	do	67	None.	do	Aug. 21, do	21, do	Gastro enteritis, (chronic)	do
do	New-York	22	None.	Intemperate.	Sept. 7, do	29, do	Perineal abscess.	do
do	do	22	Kitchen	do	Sept. 7, do	29, do	do	do
do	Ireland.	62	do	do	Oct. 9, do	16, do	Ascites, with phlegm in the abdomen	do
do	do	62	Laborer	do	Oct. 27, do	in, do	Rheumatism and neuralgia.	Cured.
do	Vermont.	26	Painter	do	Oct. 27, do	in, do	Congestion.	do
do	Pennsylvania.	45	Machinist.	do	Nov. 11, do	26, do	Dysentery	do
do	England.	50	Laborer.	Intemperate.	Nov. 13, do	26, do	Phlegm in the lungs.	Convalescent.

• August 1, 1848.

† February 13, 1848.

‡ July 7, 1848.

§ September 15, 1848.

Of those who have died I would remark, that John Deno was received at this prison in February last, at which time he was debilitated by *venereal*. His exposure to the inclement weather on his way here, produced the disease which speedily terminated his life.

Peter Marsham, (I suppose his name to have been Marceau,) received a severe injury by the falling of a bank of earth in the prison yard. He survived the accident but a week, dying of gangrene of the thoracic viscera.

Michael Ruche I found in the hospital when I assumed the duties of physician, where he had suffered for a year or more, as I was informed, with a disease of the brain. On my first examination of his case, I found an abscess in his right groin. He died very suddenly, and a post mortem examination showed extensive cerebral disease, *ramnoliment*, and the pelvic viscera filled with pus.

John Hoose, a phthisical patient, received an injury in his right side in a scuffle, which aggravated his disease, and produced his death in about a week.

The general health of the convicts is good, which may be attributed to the salubrious and healthy location of the prison, the ventilation of the cells, the excellence of the diet furnished, and the cleanliness which is every where observed.

The nature of the employments here exerts a healthy influence upon the inmates, as they afford them the opportunity for exercise in the open air.

GEORGE A. MILLER,  
Physician to Clinton Prison.

*Chaplain's Report.*

My services of a more private nature have consisted in daily visits to the hospital, weekly examination of the cells to regulate books, superintending the school, taking care of the library, and writing letters for prisoners.

*Finding it incompatible with other duties to visit each convict separately every week, or month even,* requiring any considerable time, I announced to them all publicly that I would answer any special call for conversation at a proper designated time.

Four, and perhaps five prisoners, have professed an entire renovation in their views and feelings during my ministry here; and a few

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others, who were praying men before, have been encouraged in the discharge of their duty.

Several convicts are now on the track of serious reflection, perusing their Bible with earnestness, deploring their former habits, and avoiding, as far as possible, their old associates in sin.

The Bible is now generally read in prison as an inspired book, the prisoner's book, the book for all. During chapel service good order is preserved, and the number of voluntary attendants at the Bible class, about 70, some of whom are Catholics.

The sacred music in the chapel is being very much improved, under the teaching of Mr. Beecher, one of our keepers, and the taste for moral and religious reading greatly increased.

Persons who have had the earliest acquaintance with the state of morals here, admit that a great change has been effected for the better. A prisoner who was present at the erection of the prison, inquired of me not long since the cause of the improvement he saw. I have known, he said, more than sixty quarrels here among prisoners, but not one the last summer. I ascribed the change to the influence of Bible truth on the mind, which he acknowledged. This reform has been acknowledged by officers and citizens, and spoken of freely, as honorable to the prison. But encouraging as these facts are, there is yet much to be corrected here, the leaven of infidelity and bad habits lurking still about the premises. One of these habits is the use of strong drink as a beverage. This article, though wisely and kindly prohibited to prisoners, has been introduced by stealth within the enclosures of the prison during the last summer, and created no small disturbance for the time. The evil, to be sure, was soon detected, and the remedy applied, and we hope will not be repeated; still it is an event of possible occurrence, as grocers are living in the environs of the prison, who treat the *three mile* law regulating the retail of ardent spirits with open and every day contempt.

In regard to the school, a few facts here I suppose will suffice, one month only having passed since my quarterly report. Some few changes in this time have been made, which, on the whole, I believe for the better. The scholars are now taken out into the hall to be instructed in classes, instead of the cells, twenty on one side of the hall one evening, and twenty the next on the other, Sabbath evening

excepted. By this statement, it will be seen that the number of our school has increased, owing partly to the increase of convicts, and the number might yet be increased to fifty, who could plead the benefits of the law in their condition.

ASHBEL PARMELEE,

*Chaplain.*









NEW-JERSEY.*Joint Committee's Report, 1848.*

The payment of the salaries of officers being provided for by law, this item is not included in the operations or accounts of the prison. The net gain of the prison for the past year, as per annexed statement, in five thousand ninety dollars and sixty-seven cents; deduct from this the sum drawn for salaries, and it leaves one thousand fifty seven dollars and forty-nine cents loss in its operations for the last year. This result shows an apparent falling off as compared with the previous year, of two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-five cents, which is believed to be owing entirely to the interruption occasioned by the removal of the engine and machinery, which were thereby kept out of use for several months.

It will appear from an item in statement C, that the debts due on book account, amount to five thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety cents; of this, however, four thousand and five hundred dollars stand charged to the commissioners for building the wing. Your committee have directed that the account against them be closed, by charging the same to stock account. This will leave a balance of one thousand seventy-six dollars and ninety cents, which is the real amount of debts due the prison.

*A statement showing the operations of the New-Jersey State Prison, from the 31st December, 1846, to 31st December, 1847.*

## Dr.

Weaving account, gain,.....	\$2,528 95
Chair making " " .....	8,253 19
Cordwainers' " " .....	2,149 27
Sundries " " .....	2,386 73
Interest, " " .....	9 58
	<u>\$15,327 72</u>

## Cr.

Furniture account, loss,.....	773 63
Provision " " .....	6,216 28
Hospital " " .....	208 80
Fuel " " .....	1,706 80
Incidental, " " .....	810 46
Discharged convicts' " .....	521 08

Balance, being gain on the operations of the prison,  
from Dec. 31, 1846, to Dec. 31, 1847,.....

5,090 67

\$15,327 72

On the 31st day of December, 1846, there were in prison one hundred and sixty-seven convicts, and from that time to the 31st December, 1847, there were received ninety, making two hundred and fifty-seven. Of these, there have been discharged during the same period, eighty-one upon the expiration of their sentence, twenty by pardon granted by the pardoning power, (four of whom were pardoned a few days before the expiration of their term,) one escaped, and two died; making altogether one hundred and four; thereby leaving in confinement on the 31st day of December, 1847, one hundred and fifty-three prisoners.

*Term of Sentence.*

For 20 years,.....	1
" 18 " .....	1
" 15 " .....	2
" 14 " .....	1
" 10 " .....	10
" 8 " .....	3
" 7 " .....	4
" 6 " .....	4
" 5 " .....	25
" 4 " .....	13
" 3 " 6 months,.....	1
" 3 " .....	24
" 2 " 9 months,.....	1
" 2 " 6 " .....	2
" 2 " .....	24
" 2 " 6 months,.....	7
" 1 " .....	17
" 9 months,.....	2
" 6 months,.....	10
During the term of his natural life,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>153</u>

1847-48

*Crimes Committed.*

Adultery,.....	1
Assault and battery,.....	7
Assault and battery with intent to kill,.....	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape,.....	3
Atrocious assault and battery,.....	7
Burglary,.....	17
Burglary and larceny,.....	12
Burglary and breaking prison,.....	2
Bigamy,.....	1
Breaking prison,.....	3
Burnings,.....	7
Cutting timber,.....	3
Forgery,.....	4
Grand larceny,.....	11
Grand larceny and burglary,.....	1
Keeping disorderly house,.....	2
Larceny and breaking prison,.....	7
Larceny,.....	19
Manslaughter,.....	4
Misdemeanor,.....	13
Misdemeanor and larceny,.....	13
Murder in second degree,.....	3
Obtaining money upon false pretences,.....	2
Passing counterfeit money,.....	1
Rape,.....	4
Robbery,.....	2
Robbery and assault and battery with intent to kill,.....	2
Swindling,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>153</u>

*Number of Convictions.*

For 1st offence,.....	125
“ 2d “.....	15
“ 3d “.....	11
“ 4th “.....	1
“ 5th “.....	1
Total,.....	<u>153</u>

*Number received from each County.*

Atlantic,.....	1
Bergen,.....	5
Burlington,.....	19
Camden,.....	6
Cape May,.....	2
Cumberland,.....	3
Essex,.....	36
Gloucester,.....	5
Hudson,.....	8
Hunterdon,.....	2
Mercer,.....	10
Middlesex,.....	9
Monmouth,.....	6
Morris,.....	5
Passaic,.....	9
Salem,.....	8
Somerset,.....	6
Sussex,.....	6
Warren,.....	4
Borough of Elizabeth,.....	3
Total,.....	<u>153</u>

*Age when received in Prison.*

From 10 to 20 years,.....	26
“ 20 to 30 “.....	63
“ 30 to 40 “.....	41
“ 40 to 50 “.....	11
“ 50 to 60 “.....	9
“ 60 to 70 “.....	3
Total,.....	<u>153</u>

*Place of Nativity.*

From Delaware,.....	1
“ Maine,.....	1
“ Maryland,.....	4
“ Massachusetts,.....	1

From New Jersey,.....	87
“ New York,.....	18
“ Pennsylvania,.....	14
“ Tennessee,.....	1
“ England,.....	8
“ Germany,.....	1
“ Hungary,.....	7
“ Ireland,.....	6
“ Italy,.....	1
“ Poland,.....	2
“ Scotland,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>153</u>

*Their Color.*

White males,.....	102
“ females,.....	4
Colored males,.....	43
“ females,.....	4
Total,.....	<u>153</u>

The usual degree of health that has prevailed for a long time in the prison, has been experienced throughout the past year. There have been but two deaths : one from apoplexy, the other from consumption of the lungs, under which the convict was laboring at the time of his admission. For other particulars of health, we refer you to the physician's report.

The discipline of the prison continues good. By careful, systematic management, proportioning work and rest, agreeably to the physical and mental wants of the convicts, there occur but few cases requiring punishment.

There is one thing we would wish particularly to notice, that is, the better feeling that exists amongst the prisoners towards the institution, and the officers concerned ; and we think that if there is reliable evidence of the prisoner becoming a better citizen, it is when such changes are manifested. As far as this better feeling is observed here, it is to be attributed to the separate system, modified and ameliorated as in our prison.

*Keeper's Report.*

The number of prisoners in confinement, Dec. 31st, 1846, was 167  
There have been received since that period,..... 90

Making a total of 257 confined during the year,..... 257

The discharges have been as follows :

By expiration of sentence,.....	81
Pardoned,.....	20
Died,.....	2
Escaped,.....	1
	<u>104</u>

Leaving in confinement, Dec. 31, 1847,..... 153

Being a decrease of fourteen during the year.

It is presumed that a number of the pardons were granted to save those to whom they were extended, from a forfeiture of their civil rights. Three of them taking effect immediately before expiration of sentence, and four others within six months of the same.

Health has prevailed here, as has been usual, for years past, but two deaths having occurred, one of apoplexy, after one month's confinement ; the other, probably in a fit, having been found dead in his bed on opening his cell in the morning, without any serious previous illness. One prisoner escaped while employed on the new building. This was the first and only escape during my entire administration.

Our discipline is in a wholesome condition. Habits of industry are becoming more and more established, to which we hold out every encouragement, having full confidence in its efficiency as one means of prison reformation. More work has been done the past than any former year, and with less urging. The over-work paid to convicts on their discharge during the year, amounts to the sum of \$598 43

The business operations of the prison have been successful, the actual earnings exceeding any former year.

The prison, in addition to sustaining itself, paying for the entire support of the prisoners, has been enabled to furnish in cash the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars to the commissioners for erecting the new wing, and to pay the further sum of one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents into the State treasury, from its surplus earnings ; leaving a cash balance on hand, at the end of the year, of one thousand and thirty-three dollars and

twenty-nine cents. The salaries for the year, drawn from the treasury, amount to six thousand forty-eight dollars and sixteen cents, being less, by ninety-one dollars and thirty-four cents, than the amount paid by the prison out of its surplus earnings. This would have been much greater but for the very high price of provisions, which have cost nearly fifteen hundred dollars more than former years, without any corresponding increase in the prices of prison products. Allowance must also be made for interruption of business, incident to putting up the new wing and removing our steam engine and machinery, causing us very serious loss.

New contracts have just been made for the labor of a portion of the convicts, by the day, at an advance in price, which will insure an increase in their earnings of about fifteen hundred dollars for the ensuing year.

*Previous occupation of prisoners received during the past year.*

Baker, .....	1
Carpenter, .....	8
Chair maker, .....	2
Cigar maker, .....	1
Clerk, .....	1
Conveyancer, .....	1
Glass blower, .....	2
Locksmith, .....	1
Machinist, .....	1
Mason, .....	1
Moulder, .....	5
Shoemaker, .....	2
Stone cutter, .....	1
Tailor, .....	6
Weaver, .....	1
Whip maker, .....	55
Without trade, .....	90
	==

*Physician's Report.*

The health of the prisoners generally during the year ending January 1st, 1848, has been good. They have been exempt, in a great degree, from the evils of solitary confinement, as they were witnessed

during the first three or four years of the occupation of this prison. The reasons for this improved health have so frequently been given in former reports, that it is necessary only at this time to repeat, that systematic exercise, good food, attention to warmth and cleanliness, and such intercourse with the keepers and others, as is absolutely necessary to their mental health, are the great features of the present treatment, and the cause of so little sickness and insanity.

For the particulars of diseases, and individual cases, I refer you to the monthly reports on this subject. Of the two deaths that have occurred, one was caused by a chronic complaint, under which the patient suffered on his admission, and which, from its nature, was incurable; the other died from apoplexy of the brain.

All the arrangements for attending to the physical wants of the prisoners are so complete, since the erection of the new building, that I have nothing to suggest for their further advantage. Well fed, well clothed and warmed, sufficiently exercised, their mental wants as carefully attended to as is consistent with prison confinement and good discipline, we cannot, at this time, imagine any further addition to the prison, unless it be such moral and religious instruction as can be given by one who is practically and philosophically acquainted with the wants of the individual prisoners; a character as rare, and as difficult to procure, perhaps, as any other that can be named.

JAMES B. COLEMAN,

*Physician to N. J. Penitentiary.*

*Joint Committee's Report, 1849.*

For a detailed account of the affairs of the prison, the committee refer the legislature to the report of the inspectors, herewith presented, and at the same time earnestly direct its attention to the recommendations contained therein, relative to the erection of a new heating apparatus within the edifice.

In consequence of the want of a proper degree of heat in the cells and corridors, the operations of the prison are impeded, and the principle of separate confinement, upon which it is established, is often, of necessity, violated. The committee were painfully impressed with

the conviction that many of the prisoners suffered from the intensely cold weather which prevailed during their investigations.

T. H. RICHARDS,  
LEWIS M. WALKER,

*Committee of Senate.*

JNO. S. IRICK,  
JAMES H. TRENCHARD,  
ALFRED WALLING,  
SAMUEL MAYBERRY,  
JOSIAH BUZBY,

*Committee of Assembly.*

*A Statement showing the operations of the New-Jersey State Prison,  
from the 31st December, 1847, to 31st December, 1848.*

Dr.

Chair making account, gain, .....	\$8,384 89
Cordwainers' do .....	2,439 25
Weaving do .....	3,141 77
Sundries do .....	1,130 87
Interest do .....	22 25
	<hr/>
	\$15,119 03

Cr.

Furniture account, loss, .....	\$2,121 97
Provision do .....	5,292 89
Fuel do .....	1,572 68
Hospital do .....	52 53
Incidental do .....	935 76
Discharged convicts' loss, .....	237 32
Balance, being gain on the operations of the prison, from 31st Dec., 1847, to 31st Dec., 1848, .....	4,705 88
	<hr/>
	\$15,119 03

*Inspector's Report.*

Persons confined in N. J. State Prison :

Term of sentence, .....	1
For 20 years, .....	1
18 do .....	2
15 do .....	

Term of sentence.

For 14 years, .....	1
10 do .....	13
8 do .....	2
7 do .....	4
6 do .....	6
5 do .....	24
4 do 6 months, .....	1
4 do 3 do .....	1
4 do .....	13
3 do 6 months, .....	1
3 do .....	22
2 do 11 months, .....	1
2 do 10 do .....	1
2 do 9 do .....	1
2 do 6 do .....	3
2 do .....	22
1 do 6 months, .....	4
1 do 4 do .....	1
1 do .....	35
10 months, .....	1
9 months, .....	1
6 months, .....	14
	<hr/>
Total, .....	176

*Crimes Committed.*

Assault and battery, .....	21
do do with intent to kill, .....	3
do do do commit rape, .....	6
Atrocious assault and battery, .....	9
Breaking prison, .....	5
Burglary, .....	17
do and larceny, .....	7
do and breaking prison, .....	2
do with intent to commit a rape, .....	1
Burning, .....	4
Cutting timber, .....	1
Forgery, .....	5
Grand larceny, .....	13

Grand larceny and burglary, .....	2
Keeping disorderly house, .....	1
Larceny, .....	31
Larceny and breaking prison, .....	2
Malicious mischief, .....	2
Manslaughter, .....	4
Misdemeanor, .....	10
do and larceny, .....	13
Murder in second degree, .....	3
Obtaining money upon false pretences, .....	1
Passing counterfeit money, .....	2
Perjury, .....	1
Rape, .....	3
Receiving stolen goods, .....	2
Robbery, .....	2
do and assault and battery, with intent to kill, .....	2
Uttering altered bank note, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>176</u>

*Number of Convictions.*

For 1st offence, .....	142
2d do .....	21
3d do .....	9
4th do .....	3
5th do .....	1
Total, .....	<u>176</u>

*Number received from each County.*

Atlantic, .....	1
Bergen, .....	8
Burlington, .....	12
Camden, .....	8
Cape May, .....	1
Cumberland, .....	3
Essex, .....	38
Gloucester, .....	5
Hudson, .....	10

Hunterdon, .....	1
Mercer, .....	13
Middlesex, .....	12
Monmouth, .....	7
Morris, .....	12
Passaic, .....	20
Salem, .....	6
Somerset, .....	8
Sussex, .....	8
Warren, .....	2
Borough of Elizabeth, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>176</u>

*Age when received in Prison.*

From 10 to 20 years, .....	32
20 30 do .....	73
30 40 do .....	45
40 50 do .....	18
50 60 do .....	7
60 70 do .....	1
Total, .....	<u>176</u>

*Place of Nativity.*

From Canada, .....	2
Connecticut, .....	1
England, .....	9
Germany, .....	7
Ireland, .....	21
Italy, .....	1
Maine, .....	1
Maryland, .....	3
New-Jersey, .....	88
New-York, .....	20
Pennsylvania, .....	20
Poland, .....	1
Scotland, .....	1
Tennessee, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>176</u>

*Their Color.*

White males, .....	114
White females, .....	9
Colored males, .....	52
Colored females, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>176</u>

*Previous occupation of prisoners received during the past year.*

Barber, .....	1
Blacksmith, .....	5
Carpenter, .....	2
Chair maker, .....	3
Dress maker, .....	1
Engineer, .....	1
Glass blower, .....	1
Hatter, .....	1
Iron worker, .....	4
Machinist, .....	1
Mason, .....	4
Millwright, .....	2
Milliner, .....	1
Painter, .....	2
Printer, .....	1
School teacher, .....	2
Shoemaker, .....	3
Tailor, .....	2
Waiter, .....	1
Weaver, .....	4
No trade, .....	66
	<u>108</u>

The Board would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the heating apparatus of the prison, which, from long use, has become insufficient for comfortably warming the cells, frequently getting out of order, and at all times requiring considerable and expensive repairs, thereby producing great inconvenience to the business operations, often not giving heat sufficient for the comfort of the prisoners, and sometimes causing actual distress.

The prison library has been consigned to the care of the moral instructor, the books of which he has regularly distributed among the prisoners.

The Legislature last year appropriated some money for the purchase of additional books, which has been done, thereby increasing its usefulness. And we would recommend that a further small appropriation be made for a like purpose, believing it would be money well spent.

By order of the Board.

EMLEY OLDEN, Sec'y.

*Keeper's Report.*

On the 31st of December, 1847, the number of prisoners in confinement was..... 153  
There have been received during the year 1848,..... 108

Making a total confined during the year of..... 261

The discharges during the same period have been as follows:

By expiration of sentence, .....	71
" pardon, .....	12
" death, .....	1
" suicide, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>85</u>

Leaving in confinement, December 31, 1848,..... 176

Being an increase during the year of..... 23

The monthly average number in confinement, during the year past, has been..... 154

No escapes have occurred. It may be proper to state that the prisoner who committed suicide had been but a few months in prison under a short sentence, and the act of self-destruction is believed to have been induced by circumstances that transpired previous to his admission. But one other death and few cases of serious illness have occurred. None now exist in the prison. We have enjoyed the same extraordinary good health exhibited for several years past, with an entire exemption from diseases which at times have prevailed extensively in the neighborhood of the prison. Increased attention is paid to cleanliness, to which, with a plentiful and wholesome diet, and a proper enforcement of industrious habits, the uniform health of

our prisoners may in some degree be attributed. No case of insanity has occurred; the only one now in this prison is that of a man confined here for nearly ten years, whose condition is much improved since his reception. We have other prisoners who were occasionally subject to insanity before admission, now in a healthful condition of mind, and among our most productive laborers. Solitary vice is the fruitful source of mental as well as physical disease in all prisons. Experience teaches those in charge of prisoners how to detect it in its earliest stages. The prompt means used and the mode of treatment practiced in this prison has kept this disease more under control lately than in the earliest years after the adoption of the separate system, and as a consequence, insanity has nearly disappeared as a disease originating in the prison. In mental and physical health, our prisoners will compare favorably with those of any penal institution in the country.

The discipline of the institution is in a wholesome condition. No serious offences and no cases of gross insubordination have occurred. Punishments are more rare than ever. Out of two hundred and sixty-one prisoners that have been under our charge during the year, only eighteen have required punishment. No corporal punishment is permitted.

The rules to regulate the department of prisoners are characterised by a mildness and indulgence rarely equalled, and only practicable under the separate system. A compliance with these rules is firmly insisted on. To the great mass of prisoners all punishments are unknown. So readily do they yield under our system of discipline, that a large majority of them are discharged without receiving an unkind reproof while serving out their terms. In general, cheerfulness and contentment prevail to a degree extraordinary for persons so situated. Every encouragement is held out to industry by the allowance of overwork, as provided by law; and in general, the labor assigned them is performed with cheerfulness and alacrity. The amount of overwork paid discharged prisoners during the year, is four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

The past year has been one of unusual depression in manufacturing business. To sustain the business of the prison, constant watchfulness, and a very unusual amount of labor has devolved on the keeper. It is satisfactory to be able to report the affairs of the prison in a highly prosperous condition. Its business operations for the

year have been successful. The net earnings in the various departments have amounted to fifteen thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and three cents. The expenses, including all chargeable by law to the prison, have amounted to ten thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars, and fifteen cents, leaving a net gain in the operations of the year, of four thousand seven hundred and five dollars and eighty-eight cents. In the expenses are included the sum of two thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents, expended in the furniture account, being upwards of double the usual expenditure in this department. This has gone to improve the stock of clothing, bedding, furniture and machinery in use, which are much better than ever before. Making proper allowance in this respect, which does not appear in the estimate, it would seem that the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the prison in its business affairs.

We have on hand a year's supply of fuel and a full stock of manufacturing materials, all paid for. The sum of two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-nine cents has been paid into the State Treasury, and at the close of the year we had cash on hand, two thousand three hundred and ten dollars and sixty-nine cents, besides the sum of two thousand eight hundred and six dollars and seventy-one cents, in bills receivable at short date, some of which are since matured and paid, all good, and a balance of one thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-five cents, due the prison on book account.

J. B. GADDIS, *Keeper.*

#### *Moral Instructor's Report.*

Two to four volumes have been regularly distributed to each prisoner who can read, every fortnight, without any failure in the distribution during any fortnight of my official labors in the prison. They are received with evident satisfaction by nearly every prisoner. The books of the library which have for the most part been judiciously selected, number more than seven hundred volumes, embracing works of biography, history, science, morals and religion.

I have instructed twenty-five prisoners in reading, though the time given to each has necessarily been very limited.

With the approbation of the keeper and inspectors, I have furnished writing books, with pens and ink, to thirty-eight of the prisoners.



Some, in the short period they have practiced, can now write well, though they had never before been taught at all the use of the pen.

My constant aim is to soften and improve, if possible, the minds and hearts of men who are disgraced and degraded—but of whom few are so debased as to be utterly unmoved by the sympathies of one whose professed object is to do them good.

There are some persons faithless in regard to the value of any time bestowed upon prisoners. The opinion is formed that men who can commit crimes so gross as to require, under the laws of the land, an expiation in the penitentiary, are beyond the reach of all substantial improvement, it not beyond all claim upon the kind sympathies of a moral and christian people. This impression is often confirmed in the view of some individual case of depravity, and where the exertions of benevolence are seen to have been unavailing. I have long thought the world's judgment against prisoners to be unwarrantably severe, and this impression has been strengthened by the careful experience of the last nine months. The very term penitentiary, supposes it a place of penitential sorrow, just as truly as it is a place of punishment. Any idea therefore of prison discipline, which leaves out of view the reformation of the offender, is lacking one of the very elementary principles upon which the prison system has been founded. To protect society against the depredations of the vicious, is perhaps the leading consideration that pervades our whole code of criminal law. But then, while law protects society in the punishment of the guilty, it knows nothing of revenge—it rather looks to the ultimate benefit of such as, by crime, expose themselves to suffer its penalties. While it arrests the more vicious in their vices, it supposes they may be improved and become less dangerous men, when again set abroad upon the world.

Many are, doubtless, under sentence for their first violation of the laws of the land, and that committed perhaps under strong provocation, and through a single rising of some violent passion. No position of the unfortunate can be more deserving of commiseration, and no class of erring men, it may be naturally presumed, is more open to the influences of kind sympathy and persuasion. It is, therefore, as reasonable as it is scriptural, to regard such men capable of improvement in character, and hopeful subjects for moral and religious impression.

I have already so exceeded my intended limits that I cannot speak with my designed fullness upon what, I am more and more persuaded

is the vast superiority of our mode of imprisonment. The chances of amendment under the separate system, duly sustained, must be incalculably greater, than where companies of men are congregated in their workshops. The plan is severe; but, to use a paradoxical phrase, it is a *mild severity*. The less abandoned are shut out from association with the hardened, who may have spent years in familiarity with crime. Each man has his books and his thoughts and his conscience for companions. His keepers, his physician when in sickness, his moral instructor, the superintendent of his daily labor, he soon learns are all *his friends*. A great deal is in their power, through the pleasant look, the friendly salutation, and the kind interest manifested in those little alleviations which in no degree interfere with the strictest and most wholesome discipline. The prisoner's self-respect will thus be encouraged and cultivated, as he sees that he is not by all the world regarded in the light of a hopeless outcast. He may be inspired with the noble ambition of regaining his character, and leading in future a reputable life. Such like benefits can be extended with four-fold advantage in the separate plan of imprisonment, while its solitude is relieved by the kind offices of a sympathising friendship. The mind may thus be furnished with abundant engagement to improve its healthful vigor rather than suffer that vigor to decrease. The heart, by its own self-communicings, with the aids just referred to, has the best possible chance for becoming imbued with pure and generous emotions. Make the fullest allowances for depravity and hypocrisy—suppose even that in *nine cases*, distrust shall be blended with our intercourse—the *firmer hope* that attaches to the *tenth* affords an encouraging reward to perseverance in well doing.

S. STARR,  
Moral Instructor.

#### Physician's Report.

In this prison, but one death has occurred, and that a suicide, since December, 1847. It is not necessary to mention again, in detail, what you already know, that the management of the prisoners is such as to insure as great an amount of health and comfort as can be found amongst an equal body of men, under any circumstances. From diseases contracted in the prison, where there are under discipline two hundred and sixty persons, the deaths do not average one a year.

JAMES B. COLEMAN,  
Physician to N. J. Penitentiary.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*The nineteenth annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1848.*

At this day, it is surprising that so much argument should have been required, to convince others that *separate* confinement is not *solitary* imprisonment; that bodily and mental health might be preserved by invigorating labor and proper access to the open air; that the probability of reformation was greater, where the prisoner was furnished with a separate apartment, than where daily brought, by force into contact with the most hardened criminals; and that the gradual adoption of the Pennsylvania system, by the most enlightened countries of the world, was not the result of accident or caprice, but of sound views operating upon the common sense of mankind.

To the facts which the Report will be found to contain, the Board of Inspectors, unconscious of anything to bias their judgments, can but add the expression of their unanimous belief in its superiority over all other systems of Penitentiary punishment. The Board desire to express in as brief term possible, the results of another year's experience, on certain subjects of interest to the system of separate confinement.

The first is the length of the sentences. It is conceded that imprisonment in a prison on the separate plan, is a far more severe punishment than in a prison where the prisoners are congregated. The excitement of masses of individuals, exists as well in prisons as elsewhere, it is incident to our nature. Any deprivation of liberty, as a punishment for crime, must therefore be less severe, where it allows the indulgence of this feeling, than one where its indulgence is denied. The prisoner in a congregate prison, loses, to a greater or less degree, his individuality; and with it he forgets, or has few inducements to remember the causes which brought him there, or the effects to be produced by his incarceration.

Too long a sentence is as objectionable as one too short. Under the first, the prisoner becomes impressed with the idea that society has dealt hardly with him for his first offence. If the sentence is too short, he does not receive the benefit which the system is capable of imparting. A severe sentence also excites public sympathy, and the hope of pardon prevents those salutary impressions which would be made by an imprisonment undisturbed by this expectation.

So long as severe sentences are imposed, applications for pardons will not only continue but increase. Many of the pardons granted, and most of the applications made to the Executive for his clemency, are based on the *disproportion between the sentence and the offence*. When, therefore, pardons are granted on such grounds, public opinion not unfrequently condemns the Executive, while no notice is taken of the judicial action.

The policy of discriminating between felonies and statutory misdemeanors, and their punishment, is worthy the consideration of the Legislature. It has been said by an able writer on the "Prevention of Crime," referring to the inexpediency of special penal legislation, making acts penal which may arise from a dim perception of wrong: "Some such arbitrary definitions of crime there must be in the laws of every country; but in every wise code, they will be limited to the strictest necessity; and offences of this kind will be widely separated from those of a more heinous nature, by the mode of treatment and the character of the penalties attached to them." The spirit of this distinction can be wisely observed in the length of the sentence.

Insane persons are not unfrequently convicted, out of a due regard for public safety, and sent to goals or penitentiaries. These prisoners must be subjected to the same discipline as other prisoners, because no accommodations exist for their proper treatment. It never was intended to make the Penitentiary a hospital for mental disease. The Board of Inspectors would, therefore, urge upon the Legislature the great need of a State Asylum for the Insane.

## DEATHS

In Eastern Penitentiary, Penn., for the following years.

YEARS.	Epileptic.		Famally diseased.		Imperfect Health.		Good Health.		Consumption.		Scrofulous.	
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
	1840.....	..	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
1841.....	..	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
1842.....	..	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
1843.....	..	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	..	..	2	..
1844.....	..	1	1	9	7	1	2	2	..	1	..	..
1845.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	1	..	..
1846.....	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	2	..	1	..	..
1847.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Total.....	..	3	7	18	8	12	11	11	1	1	2	..

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[ASSEMBLY

No. 243.]

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During the year, 14 more prisoners have been discharged than received, although 7 more were received during the past year than in the year 1846. It will be observed that only 124 prisoners were sent to the penitentiary. from all the counties composing the Eastern District, the population of which is about one million.\*

During the past year, there were only 5 second convictions; 2 third convictions; and 1 fourth conviction—out of an aggregate of 124 prisoners.

Year.	Number Received.	Second Convictions.	Third Convictions.	Fourth Convictions.	Per centage of the whole.
1843.....	156	10	2	..	7.69
1844.....	138	10	0	..	7.24
1845.....	143	9	0	..	6.29
1846.....	117	4	0	..	3.42
1847.....	124	5	2	1	6.45

Within the last nine years, 136 prisoners have been discharged, who gave every reason to believe that they intended to lead correct lives; and that the influences of their imprisonment had been salutary. Of these, information has been received from 84, showing that they have been able to resist temptation, and live honestly and usefully, to themselves and society. From 54 no information has been received. These 54 have been out of prison, as far as can be ascertained, from 3 to 8 years, and the inference that they are doing well is reasonable.

MATTHEW L. BEVAN,  
JOHN RACON,  
RICHARD VAUX,  
WILLIAM A. PORTER,

Inspectors.

## Warden's Report.

The conduct of the inmates has been such as to furnish great encouragement to persevere in the course of mildness and kindness.

\* Many of the county prisons supply the place of State prisons—receiving and keeping convicts 2 and 3 years, thus thinning the numbers of the Eastern Penitentiary.

*Subsistence.*

Dr.	To amount expended for subsistence, from 1st mo. 1st, to 12th mo. 31st, 1847,.....	\$19,797 34
Cr.	By profit and loss,.....	\$14,991 72
	Balance,.....	4,805 62
		<u>\$19,797 34</u>

*Profit and Loss.*

Cr.	By weaving,.....	\$8,167 77
	By cordwaining,.....	5,373 07
	By carpentering,.....	267 25
	By blacksmithing,.....	339 49
	By picking wool and oakum,.....	678 01
	By tailoring,.....	192 39
	By tinsmithing,.....	69 06
		<u>\$15,087 04</u>
Dr.	To interest,.....	\$95 32
	By balance for total gain,.....	14,991 72
		<u>\$15,087 04</u>

Since my last report, one hundred and thirty-eight prisoners have been discharged, being fourteen more than received. Of these, one hundred and one served their time out; two were discharged by writ of error; one committed suicide; eight died; one was pardoned by the President of the United States, and twenty-five by the Governor of this State.

Of the 124 prisoners that have been received during the year, there were

<i>Natives of</i>	
Pennsylvania,.....	50
New Jersey,.....	6
Delaware,.....	4
New York,.....	13
Massachusetts,.....	1
Connecticut,.....	2
Maine,.....	1
Maryland,.....	13

Virginia,.....	3
Ohio,.....	2
District of Columbia,.....	1
Ireland,.....	11
England,.....	3
Scotland,.....	1
Germany,.....	9
France,.....	1
Canada,.....	1
South America,.....	1
Prussia,.....	1
	<u>124</u>

*Convicted of the following crimes.*

Larceny,.....	55
Burglary,.....	7
Horse stealing,.....	3
Forgery,.....	6
Manslaughter,.....	4
Passing counterfeit money,.....	4
Assault and battery, intent to kill,.....	3
Assault and battery, intent to commit rape and kill,.....	1
Burglary and larceny,.....	2
Murder,.....	2
Robbery,.....	4
Rape,.....	2
Arson,.....	2
Bigamy,.....	3
Incestuous adultery,.....	1
Conspiracy to defraud,.....	5
Intent to steal,.....	1
Riot,.....	12
Assault and battery,.....	1
Gambling,.....	1
Assault and battery, intent to commit rape,.....	2
Receiving stolen goods,.....	3

*And received from the Counties as follows, viz.*

Philadelphia, .....	43
Lancaster, .....	10
Montgomery, .....	1
Schuykill, .....	15
Franklin, .....	4
Berks, .....	6
Cumberland, .....	11
York, .....	1
Northampton, .....	5
Delaware, .....	2
Chester, .....	1
Lebanon, .....	2
Mifflin, .....	3
Columbia, .....	2
Bucks, .....	1
United States, .....	1
Tioga, .....	1
Pike, .....	2
Carbon, .....	1
Lehigh, .....	1
Susquehanna, .....	1
Luzerne, .....	3
Centre, .....	1
Bradford, .....	1
Wayne, .....	3
Adams, .....	1
Union, .....	1
	<u>124</u>

*Education.*

Read and write, .....	81
Read only, .....	14
Could not read or write, .....	29
	<u>124</u>

*Relations.*

Unmarried, .....	72
Married, .....	47
Widows and widowers, .....	2
Separated, .....	3
	<u>124</u>

Bound and served till 21 years of age, .....	22
Bound and left their masters before 21 years of age, .....	20
Never bound, .....	82
	<u>124</u>

*Ages.*

Under 20 years of age, .....	22
From 20 to 30, .....	53
“ 30 to 40, .....	24
“ 40 to 50, .....	21
“ 50 to 60, .....	2
“ 60 to 70, .....	1
“ 70 to 80, .....	1
	<u>124</u>

*Habits.*

Drank to intoxication, .....	60
Moderate drinkers, .....	38
Sober, .....	26
	<u>124</u>

*Color.*

White males, .....	85
“ females, .....	1
	86
Colored males, .....	33
“ females, .....	5
	38
	<u>124</u>

*Convictions*

First, .....	87
Second, .....	19
Third, .....	10
Fourth, .....	4
Fifth, .....	2
Sixth, .....	2
	<hr/>
	124
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Of the above, reconversions, those to this penitentiary for the last year have been as follows:—

Second convictions under the separate system, .....	5
“ “ to this penitentiary of those who had been in other prisons previous to their first reception here, .....	2
Third convictions under the separate system, .....	2
“ “ to this penitentiary of those who had been in other prisons previous to their first reception here, .....	1
Fourth convictions under the separate system, .....	1
“ “ to this penitentiary of those who had been in other prisons previous to their first reception here, .....	3

*Sentences as follows.*

6 months, .....	2
1 year, .....	17
1 “ and 1 month, .....	1
1 “ 2 months, .....	2
1 “ 3 “ .....	1
1 “ 6 “ .....	9
1 “ 11 “ .....	1
2 years, .....	26
2 “ and 3 months, .....	1
2 “ 6 “ .....	4
2 “ 9 “ .....	1
2 “ 10 “ .....	1
2 “ 11 “ .....	1
3 “ .....	34

3 years and 6 months, .....	1
4 “ .....	4
4 “ and 6 months, .....	1
5 “ .....	10
6 “ .....	5
6 “ and 6 months, .....	1
10 “ .....	1
	<hr/>
	124
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*Their occupations before committal were as follows.*

Tailor, .....	4
Blacksmith, .....	8
Wheelwright, .....	1
Chairmaker, .....	1
Printer, .....	1
Weaver, .....	4
Druggist, .....	1
Butcher, .....	1
Laborer, .....	34
Baker, .....	2
Shoemaker, .....	5
Farmer, .....	4
Watchmaker, .....	1
Merchant, .....	2
Sailor, .....	4
Miner, .....	4
Carpenter, .....	4
Stonemason, .....	4
Cook, .....	2
Brickmaker, .....	1
Tobacconist, .....	2
Storekeeper, .....	1
Hatter, .....	1
Sweep, .....	1
Servant, .....	7
Hostler, .....	4
Millwright, .....	1
Plasterer, .....	1
Cabinet maker, .....	1
Brass founder, .....	1

Oysterman, .....	1
Gunsmith, .....	1
Cooper, .....	1
Boatmen, .....	1
Barber, .....	1
Seamstress, .....	2
Physician, .....	1
Turner, .....	1
Basket maker, .....	2
Mast maker, .....	1
None, .....	4

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The frequent committal to prison of persons of unsound mind, continues to be a serious evil. And I advert so the fact, with the desire to call attention to the importance of having a State Asylum provided for this unfortunate class of our fellow-beings. The necessity of the work calls loudly upon its friends for action. Our jails and penitentiaries should not be made the receptacles of the insane.

During the past year, several of this class have been sentenced to undergo imprisonment here; individuals, whom their friends and neighbors acknowledge to be insane; who, from this cause, being an annoyance to their neighborhoods, have been arrested for some breach of the law, tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary in order (as in some instances the officer who has brought them has been candid enough to avow) to get rid of them.

By a reference to the table, it will be seen that but seven individuals have been committed the past year to serve a longer sentence than five years. The propriety of inflicting very long sentences, except for the higher grades, or for aggravated crimes, may very justly be questioned. The offender, after suffering a reasonable length of imprisonment for his crime, should have the opportunity afforded him to go his way and sin no more, that that time should not be prolonged to an immoderate length, until the prisoner's hopes are crushed, and his spirit excited to revenge.

The number of prisoners received since the admission of the first prisoner, 10th mo. 25, 1829, 2,300.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, *Warden.*

*Physician's Report.*

A reference to the tables will show the mortality to have been less than in any previous year since 1842; but whether this reduction in the number of deaths is owing to fortuitous circumstances, or is the result of sanitary measures introduced by my immediate predecessor, I shall not, on so limited an experience, attempt to decide. I am confident, however, that without, in the slightest degree encroaching on either the letter or the spirit of the discipline we employ, it is within the power of hygiene permanently to reduce our mortality to a standard even lower. To accomplish this desirable result, it is true would require architectural changes that would involve considerable expense and call for modifications in the discipline that were not deemed essential in the infancy of the system; but when such momentous interests are at stake, no expenditure, however great, can be wisely or humanely objected to, and neither theory nor prejudice should for a moment be permitted to hold the place of enlightened experience.

To what the table furnishes, I am able to add but little of any interest respecting the prisoners who died. Four of them were more or less imtemperate, two of them so much so as to merit the name of debauchee; and three were old convicts. Though registered in good health, I am inclined to believe that the abdominal disease of No. 2115 existed before admission. I am the more strengthened in this opinion because, though far advanced, the peritonitis was not detected until a short time before the death of the patient, and when discovered by Mrs. Hall, the kind and ever watchful matron, the poor girl excused her concealment on the ground that she considered her condition far otherwise than that of disease.

I am unable to throw any light on the cause of the suicide of No. 1623, save the utter recklessness and desperation of the unfortunate man's character. The only symptom of insanity I ever knew him to exhibit was the act of self-destruction.

Two prisoners were pardoned during the year, whom I considered fatally diseased.

The tables on pages 410, 411 and 412, exhibit the bodily condition of the prisoners discharged during the year.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE FATAL CASES FOR 1847.

No.	Colour.		Sex	Age	Nativity.	OCCUPATION.		When Admitted.	Health on admission.	Offence.	Sentence.
	W.	B.				Before conviction.	In Prison.				
1821			M.	33	Pennsylvania.	Shipwright.	Chalkm picking.	March 8, 1842.	Imperfect.	Burglary.	5 years.
2115			M.	31	Pennsylvania.	Servant.	Sewing.	July 18, 1846.	Good.	Larceny.	3 years.
2041			M.	19	Pennsylvania.	Labourer.	Wood picking.	Jan 24, 1843.	"	Rob. ass. and bat.	1 y 6 m
1972			M.	31	Pennsylvania.	Walter.	Shoemaking.	Feb. 24, 1841.	"	Horse stealing.	12 years.
1823			M.	31	Pennsylvania.	Labourer.	"	Feb. 4, 1841.	Imperfect.	Rob. and negr.	10 years.
1623			M.	35	England.	Weaver.	Wood picking.	Jan. 18, 1847.	Imperfect.	Larceny.	2 years.
2182			M.	48	Delaware.	Printer.	"	Dec. 13, 1846.	Good.	"	2 years.
3054			M.	33	Ireland.	Labourer.	Shoemaking.	Dec. 13, 1846.	Good.	"	2 years.

TABULAR VIEW.—(CONTINUED.)

No.	Time of Death.	Fatal Disease.	No. of con- viction.	Habits.	Social State.	Time in county prison.
1821	January 8th.	Epilepsy.	3d.	Intemperate.	Married.	3 weeks.
2115	February 6th.	Phlegmia supervening on chronic tu- bercular peritonitis.	1st.	Temperate.	Single.	3 weeks.
1029	March 30th.	Chronic pneumonia.	2d.	Intemperate.	do	2 weeks.
3041	April 28th.	Phlegm.	4	Temperate.	Married.	do
1364	July 8th.	do	6	Intemperate.	do	do
1623	August 1st.	do	4	do	do	do
2041	September 14th.	Snuff.	7	do	Single.	3 weeks.
3054	Sept. 14th.	Phlegm.	8	do	Married.	5 weeks.

Table showing the per centage of Mortality among Whites and Colored, and the total Mortality, of both Colors—1847.

Total average in prison,	294
Average number of white prisoners,	215
Deaths, white prisoners,	2
Per cent mortality, white prisoners,	.93
Average number of colored prisoners,	79
Deaths, colored prisoners,	6
Per cent mortality, colored prisoners,	7.59
Per cent mortality, whole number,	2.72

Note.—In the above per centage I have not included the suicide. Adding that item the per centage will be as follows:

Total average in prison,	294
Average number of white prisoners,	215
Deaths, white prisoners,	3
Per cent mortality, white prisoners,	1.40
Average number of colored prisoners,	79
Deaths, colored prisoners,	6
Per cent mortality colored prisoners,	7.59
Per cent mortality, whole number,	3.96



TABLE  
Showing the cases of insanity that occurred in the Eastern Penitentiary during the year 1847.

No.	Color	Age.	Sex.	Crim.	Phys. health at adm.	Length of sen- sence.	Time in pris.	Hereditary tendency	Event.
1865	W.	29	M.	Burglary	Impaired	10 years	3 years 6 months	No record	Unimproved.
1862	W.	62	F.	Minor in 2d degree	Good	2 do	6 do	do	Slightly improved.
1861	W.	23	M.	House stealing	Impaired	2 do	4 do	None	Died.
2134	W.	23	M.	Assault & battery intent kill	Impaired	2 do	2 do	None	Slightly improved.
2000	W.	36	M.	Assault & battery	Good	7 do	10 do	None	Unimproved.
2006	W.	27	M.	Burglary	Good	10 do	4 do	No record	Insane
2084	W.	25	M.	Larceny	Impaired	2 do	1 do	None	Sentence expired.
2072	W.	25	M.	Robbery	Good	3 do	10 do	None	Unimproved.
2078	P.	32	M.	Burglary	Good	3 do	8 do	None	do

At the time of their admission I consider the intellect of several of the prisoners registered in the preceding tables of mental diseases, unquestionably below the average standard, but none of them, so far as I could ascertain, presented any of the mental characteristics that constitute insanity: The case No. 1865 does not properly belong to the present year, as symptoms of the disease appeared at an earlier period, but not sufficiently marked to enable me to form a decided opinion.

No. 2136 is said to have attempted to feign insanity in the county prison, but the reality of his present symptoms I think cannot be doubted. In this belief I am supported by the concurrence of two other physicians of extended experience, who have seen him.

No. 2134 was an habitual debauchee, and suffered several attacks of mania-a-potu in consequence; indeed the act that sent him here, I have reason to believe, was committed in a paroxysm of that disease. On reception his mind was evidently rather weak, but it could not with any propriety be considered deranged.

The delusions of No. 2005 would seem to be the natural consequence of remorse, acting on a mind originally weak. Left pretty much to his own guidance at an early age, he seems to have recklessly plunged into all the vices and excesses to which a sensual nature could incline him.

Had the first symptoms of insanity in No. 2064 appeared during the first few months of his imprisonment, my first impressions respecting him would have led me to believe that his disease had originated out of doors, but having spent upwards of a year without giving any evidence of derangement, I cannot suppose that the malady existed before his incarceration.

When speaking of the physical health, I stated my belief that by proper sanitary regulations the mortality could be reduced very greatly without the slightest encroachment on the principles of separation, and now, as regards the mental health, I repeat the same conviction with even greater confidence in its truth.

In reporting cases of insanity that occur in penal institutions, it is very desirable that a mutual understanding should exist between the medical officers, as to what really constitutes that disease. If it be true that, in some penal establishments, no prisoner is considered as insane unless his delusions or excitement interfere with the performance of his daily task, I can only say that the adoption of the same

rule would have enabled me to reduce the number that I report for the last year, very greatly.

Pursuing my inquiries respecting the existence of insanity in the families of the prisoners admitted during the year, I find that twenty have had relations victims of that disease, bearing the following degrees of consanguinity: parents, 3; grandparents, 1; brothers and sisters, 4; uncles and aunts, 8; cousins, 4.

On the adoption of the separate system of imprisonment by Pennsylvania, the reduction which took place in the length of sentences was not at all sufficient to counterbalance the greater severity of the separate, over the associate discipline. From this error I am confident that much injury to the minds and bodies of the prisoners has arisen, and that indirectly the moral influences of the administration have been materially weakened. That colored convicts do not bear the enervating influences of imprisonment so well as the whites, is a fact obvious to all, yet the average length of their sentences is *decidedly greater*, and their *chances of pardon much less*. Is this right? A first offence should not be visited, in any instance, with the same severity as if the culprit had been an habitual transgressor, hardened and accustomed to a prison life; and with reference to the probability of insanity supervening, the culprit with a weak and uncultivated mind, should be sentenced for a shorter period than the criminal whose intellect is naturally good, and has received the benefits of judicious culture.

#### *Moral Instructor's Report.*

I feel assured from the general state of feeling, that unless some untoward events should occur, there is a solid hope of increasing usefulness in my own sphere of action; and that such impressions as proceed from calm reflection on the great truths of religion presented to their minds, will lead many prisoners to abandon "the way of the transgressor."

The amount of public instruction has exceeded that of any former year. The usual amount of instruction by visitation has been given. The number of visits, regular and occasional, is three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Additions to the library of the Prison Discipline Society are constantly being made, more than sufficient to repair the losses by books worn out. Some of a valuable kind have been added to the Bacon library. The number now in circulation is equal to sixteen hundred

volumes. In addition to these, there are nearly a thousand books of elementary instruction in constant use among the prisoners.

I have heard gratifying accounts of nine prisoners who were discharged by expiration of sentence during the year, and from sixteen who were the subjects of executive clemency during the past year and the year preceding it. From reliable sources, I have heard it said of one and another, "He is truly benefited," "he is entirely a changed man, "he is radically reformed," &c. &c.

It may be satisfactory to the friends of prison reform, to state that it has been my custom to keep a record of such as I have considered at their discharge or death hopefully benefited. My list comprises the names of one hundred and forty-nine prisoners. Of this number, 13 died in prison giving evidence of preparation for death.

4 have been out of prison 9 years and upwards.

14	do	do	8	do	do
26	do	do	7	do	do
18	do	do	6	do	do
9	do	do	5	do	do
6	do	do	4	do	do
16	do	do	3	do	do
14	do	do	2	do	do
19	do	do	1	do	do
10	less than	do	1	year.	

Satisfactory intelligence has been received from 84 of them; leaving 52, of whom no account has been received; but as a very large proportion of them have been out for periods ranging from three to eight years, it is fairly inferable that many of them have abandoned a course of crime.

If these 84 continue in a life of virtue and honesty, the amount of good effected is not to be measured simply by their redemption from crime, but by the crime prevented in arresting the ever-widening influence of their evil example and solicitation, which would have been exerted continually in drawing others into the vortex of vice and crime.

THOMAS LARCOMBE,

*Moral Instructor.*

*Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania,  
for the year 1847.*

The best possible discipline reigns throughout the prison; quiet, order, and submission to the rules of the institution, are every where manifest, and by reference to the report of our moral instructor, it will be perceived that this state of things does not arise from fear, as it is believed that *slighter and fewer punishments are to be found in no other prison*. It is another striking evidence of the greater facility afforded by separate imprisonment, for carrying out and preserving wholesome discipline. The medical report conclusively shows that the separate plan, properly administered, is not prejudicial to the mental or bodily health of the prisoner.

All that is to be found within this prison, is accomplished without any of the appliances of false philanthropy. There are here not even "exercising yards;" and though ever attentive to the convict's personal cleanliness, we have no parade of bathing rooms, no fruit nor flower gardens, &c., but the simple "Pennsylvania system," conscientiously and prudently administered; and this, we are convinced by long experience and careful observation, is all that is necessary to secure the ends of justice, and fully provide for the moral, mental and physical well being of the convict.

The statistics of this prison on *insanity*, will, it is believed, compare favorably with those of any prison, upon whatever system administered. There have been during the last ten years, but *eight* prisoners who could be classed among the insane, either as manifesting fixed and permanent derangement, or occasional mental hallucinations, and *but one*, (concerning whom no information is possessed prior to his conviction,) who did not manifest this mental derangement at the time of his reception, or whose history, as known to the officers of the institution, did not prove such to have been the fact previous to his admission.

There can be no doubt that there are *many* who have been restored to virtuous action in this life, and *some* who, throughout eternity, will give thanks that they were brought under its moulding and disciplinary influences.

JAMES ANDERSON,  
J. K. MOORHEAD,  
WILSON M' CANDLESS,  
WILLIAM LECKY,  
WM. ROBINSON, JR.

*Inspectors.*

*Warden's Report.*

*Western Penitentiary, Jan. 1st, 1848.*

On the 1st day of January, 1847, we had in confinement one hundred and twenty-six convicts, viz: One hundred and twenty-one males and five females. We have received fifty-six within the year, and discharged seventy; fifty by expiration of sentence, seventeen by pardon, and three by death, leaving in confinement at this date, one hundred and twelve; one hundred and six males and six females.

*Prisoners in confinement January 1st, 1847, and received and discharged during the same year.*

Counties.	No.	Rec'd.	Disch'd.	Para'd.	Died.	Total.	Total disch'd.	Jan. 1, 1848.
Alleghany, . . .	44	26	18	4	..	70	22	48
Armstrong, . . .	4	1	1	2	..	5	3	2
Bedford, . . . .	2	1	1	1	..	3	2	1
Beaver, . . . . .	10	6	2	2	..	16	4	12
Butler, . . . . .	4	1	2	..	..	5	2	3
Cambria, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarion, . . . . .	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	1
Erie, . . . . .	18	5	7	2	1	23	10	13
Fayette, . . . . .	5	2	..	2	..	7	2	5
Green, . . . . .	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	1
Huntington, . . .	2	..	2	..	..	2	2	..
Jefferson, . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mercer, . . . . .	6	4	2	1	1	10	4	6
Somerset, . . . .	5	2	..	..	..	7	..	7
Venango, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Washington, . .	7	3	5	1	..	10	6	4
Westmoreland, 6	..	4	..	..	..	6	4	2
Warren, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potter, . . . . .	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	1
Crawford, . . . .	4	2	2	..	..	6	2	4
Indiana, . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	1
United States, . .	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
Total, . . . . .	126	56	50	17	3	182	70	112

Color.	Rec'd 1847. Jan. 1, 1848.	
	41	92
White males, .....	2	2
do females, .....	4	4
Colored, females, .....	9	14
do males, .....	56	112
Total, .....	<u>56</u>	<u>112</u>

Sex.	Rec'd 1847. Jan. 1, 1848.	
	50	106
Males, .....	6	6
Females, .....	56	112
Total, .....	<u>56</u>	<u>112</u>

Relations.	Rec'd 1847. Jan. 1, 1848.	
	28	82
Married, .....	24	23
Unmarried, .....	4	7
Widowers and widows, .....	56	112
Total, .....	<u>56</u>	<u>112</u>

Habits.	Rec'd 1847. Jan. 1, 1848.	
	12	14
Temperate, .....	2	3
Moderate, .....	42	95
Intemperate, .....	56	112
Total, .....	<u>56</u>	<u>112</u>

Months	Received during 1847.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
January, .....	2	..	2
February, .....	1	1	2
March, .....	4	2	6
April, .....	1	1	2
May, .....	..	..	..
June, .....	8	..	8
July, .....	8	..	8

August, .....	4	..	4
September, .....	3	..	3
October, .....	3	3	3
November, .....	12	..	13
December, .....	5	..	5
Total, .....	<u>51</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>56</u>

## Discharged during 1847.

Months	Males.	Females.	Time exp'd.	Pardoned.	Died.	Total
January, .....	3	..	1	2	..	3
February, .....	8	..	7	1	..	8
March, .....	3	1	1	3	..	4
April, .....	10	..	6	2	2	10
May, .....	8	..	5	2	1	8
June, .....	9	..	8	1	1	9
July, .....	3	..	1	2	..	3
August, .....	6	1	5	2	..	7
September, .....	2	..	1	1	..	2
October, .....	1	..	1	..	..	10
November, .....	8	2	9	1	..	5
December, .....	5	..	2	2	..	5
	<u>36</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>70</u>

## Occupation.

Barbers, .....	3
Laborers, .....	46
Miller, .....	1
Blacksmiths, .....	7
Wagoners, .....	3
Boatmen, .....	5
Coopers, .....	2
Shotmakers, .....	3
Carpenters, .....	2
Weavers, .....	2
Brewer, .....	1
Cabinetmaker, .....	1
Sailor, .....	1
Painters, .....	3

Chairmaker, .....	1
Saddler, .....	1
Doctors, .....	2
Fisherman, .....	1
Cook, .....	1
Washerwoman, .....	1
Tailor, .....	2
Housework, .....	3
Farmers, .....	1
Brickmoulder, .....	1
Baker, .....	1
Nail cutter, .....	1
Forgeman, .....	4
House servants, .....	1
Nurse, .....	2
Pedlers, .....	1
Stone cutter, .....	2
Idleness, .....	1
Contractor on canal, .....	1
Locksmith, .....	1
Coach trimmer, .....	1
Butcher, .....	1
Bricklayer, .....	1

	Age.		
	Rec'd 1847.	Dis'd 1847.	Total, Jan. 1, 1848.
From 10 to 20, .....	6	9	9
" 20 to 30, .....	26	38	50
" 30 to 50, .....	14	14	29
" 40 to 50, .....	5	7	16
" 50 to 60, .....	4	2	6
" 60 to 70, .....	1	..	2
Total, .....	56	70	112

*Prisoners received in the following years.*

1826, .....	10
1827, .....	29
1828, .....	43
1829, .....	43

1830, .....	39
1831, .....	44
1832, .....	47
1833, .....	68
1834, .....	48
1835, .....	68
1836, .....	53
1837, .....	45
1838, .....	55
1839, .....	84
1840, .....	79
1841, .....	90
1842, .....	69
1843, .....	70
1844, .....	60
1845, .....	70
1846, .....	60
1847, .....	56
Total, .....	1231

*Prisoners discharged during the following years.*

Year.	Expiration.	Parson'd.	Deaths.	Suicide.	Escapes,	Re-com'd.	Writ Error.	Total.
1826, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1827, .....	6	2	..	..	5	..	..	13
1828, .....	15	4	2	..	5	..	..	26
1829, .....	17	8	..	..	..	7	..	24
1830, .....	31	2	3	..	1	..	..	37
1831, .....	33	6	1	..	..	..	..	40
1832, .....	13	10	2	..	1	1	..	25
1833, .....	32	16	3	..	1	..	..	52
1834, .....	45	15	2	..	1	1	..	63
1835, .....	29	5	4	..	..	1	..	37
1836, .....	58	2	4	..	2	2	..	64
1837, .....	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	52
1838, .....	42	9	2	..	..	..	..	53
1839, .....	42	12	2	1	..	..	..	57
1840, .....	54	19	1	..	..	..	..	74
1841, .....	54	7	7	..	..	..	..	68
1842, .....	46	16	5	..	..	..	..	67

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		[ASSEMBLY					
		422					
1843,.....	63	16	6	..	..	..	85
1844,.....	50	22	6	..	..	..	78
1845,.....	42	22	4	..	..	1	70
1846,.....	43	15	6	..	..	..	64
1847,.....	56	17	3	..	1	1	76
Total,...	317	227	63	1	17	7	1119
Prisoners confine'd January 1, 1848,.....							112
Total,.....							1231

Virginia,.....	8
Canada,.....	2
Germany,.....	10
Shipboard,.....	1
England,.....	5
Tennessee,.....	1
New-Jersey,.....	1
Kentucky,.....	1
Massachusetts,.....	2
Arkansas,.....	1
Georgia,.....	1
Total,.....	112

	Rec'd 1847	Disch'd 1847	Total Jan. 1, '48
Bound and served time out,.....	20	10	32
Bound and ran away from master,.....	..	..	3
Were never bound,.....	23	60	71
Total,.....	56	70	112

Statistical table for ten years.

	White	Colored	Total
No. in confinement Jan., 1837,.....	111	94	20
No. rec'd 1837,.....	45	36	9
" 1838,.....	56	41	15
" 1839,.....	84	72	12
" 1840,.....	79	73	6
" 1841,.....	90	78	12
" 1842,.....	68	56	13
" 1843,.....	78	61	9
" 1844,.....	67	49	268
" 1845,.....	70	58	11
" 1846,.....	60	49	11
Total,.....	797	668	129

	Disch'd 1847	Total Jan. 1, '48
Re-committed 2d time under Pennsylvania system,.....	7	13
Re-committed third time,.....	..	5
Total,.....	7	18

Total number of prisoners received since the admission of the first prisoners, Aug 1, 1824.

White males,.....	1093
White females,.....	22
Colored males,.....	169
Colored females,.....	39
Total,.....	1231

Deaths in ten years and time in confinement before death.

	White	Colored	Years	Months	Age	Tot Deaths
No. rec'd 1837, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1838, 1 ..	..	0	11	28	..	..
" .. 1 ..	1	0	11	59	2	..
" 1839, .. 1 ..	1	0	11	60	..	..
" .. 1 ..	1	1	11	31	2	..
" 1840, 1 ..	1	0	6	36	1	..
" 1841, 1 ..	1	2	0	19	..	..
" .. 1 ..	1	1	8	14	..	..

\* For three years.

Natives of	
Pennsylvania,.....	43
New-York,.....	15
Maryland,.....	8
Ireland,.....	11
France,.....	1
Vermont,.....	1

1847-48

424					[ASSEMBLY
	White.	Colored.	Years.	Months.	Age. Tot. Deaths.
1841,	1	..	1	8	21
"	..	1	0	10	21
"	1	..	2	0	23
"	1	..	2	3	42
"	1	..	4	11	71
"	1	..	2	7	18
1842,	1	..	2	10	37
"	1	..	2	6	17
"	1	..	1	11	20
"	1	..	1	9	30
"	..	1	0	5	31
1843,	1	..	3	0	27
"	1	..	3	0	27
"	..	1	2	2	20
"	..	1	1	4	25
"	1	..	1	5	41
"	..	1	0	11	19
"	..	1	0	11	24
1844,	..	1	4	11	24
"	1	..	2	10	24
"	1	..	3	10	58
"	1	..	1	3	17
"	1	..	1	0	10
"	..	1	0	8	25
"	..	1	0	8	25
"	..	1	0	4	28
1845,	1	..	2	4	28
"	1	..	4	10	22
"	1	..	1	9	38
"	1	..	1	0	42
"	1	..	3	0	42
"	1	..	2	2	26
1846,	1	..	2	2	26
"	1	..	4	9	34
"	1	..	2	9	31
"	1	..	4	0	59
"	1	..	2	0	21
"	1	..	2	0	21
"	..	1	1	10	22
"	..	1	1	10	22
Total,....	26	13			39

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*Profit and Loss.*

Dr.	
To subsistence,.....	\$9,020 66
To stock,.....	1,147 89
	<hr/>
	\$10,168 55
Cr.	
By weaving,.....	\$2,618 03
" Shoemaking,.....	5,285 44
" Merchandise,.....	1,731 90
" Tailoring,.....	533 18
	<hr/>
	\$10,168 55

JAMES ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

*Physician's Report.*

WESTERN PENITENTIARY, Jan. 1st, 1848.

As far as I am able to decide the question, there has been proportionally much less sickness within than without the prison during the past year. Often, for days in succession, no new case has presented itself for examination. At present, with the exception of a very few chronic cases in convicts hopelessly diseased on reception, none are under treatment.

Having recently, in a Report to your Board, more fully given my views of the comparative merits of the two great antagonistic systems of imprisonment in our country, after having visited several institutions conducted on the congregate, and others on the separate plan, it will not be considered necessary further to advert to the subject now.

That report contained also, statistics of the mortality in the prison for the last ten years, stating the average mortality for each year, of the whole number of convicts, and the yearly average mortality of white and colored prisoners. It also embraced facts in relation to insanity, of great interest, going to prove, as the result of the administration of the "separate system" in this institution, that it exercises no *beneficial* influence upon the mental health of its inmates.

There are at this time within the prison, two convicts decidedly insane, and who were so at the time of, and long before, their reception.

It is a disgrace, a burning shame upon our commonwealth, that no State Asylum has been provided for such unfortunate and diseased ones. It is impossible that he can be properly attended to in the prison. It would be unsafe to permit him to range the yard; it is cruel and inhuman to confine him constantly within a cell, and would be highly improper to turn him loose, by pardon, upon society, with none to watch over or care for him.

Out of one hundred and eighty-two, the whole number in confinement during the year, but *three* have died.

No. 1169, white male, aged 32 years, was received with tubercular consumption; had had previously several attacks of severe hemorrhage from the lungs—was much emaciated and very feeble, unable to walk without assistance. Died April 6th, 1847, of hæmoptysis. Had been in prison four months.

No. 1011, white male, aged 41 years, was received with feeble, broken constitution—subject to mental hallucinations. Died of diarrhoea, April 15th, 1847. Had been in prison three years.

No. 1075, white male, aged 32 years, was received suffering from injury done to spine, by jumping from the high wall of a county prison yard. This gave rise to agonizing neuralgic pains, which gradually wasted health and strength. In this enfeebled condition he was attacked with bronchitis, which terminated, May 15th, 1847, a life which had been one of intense suffering during all his imprisonment. He had been in confinement two years and one month.

#### *Moral Instructor's Report.*

A much more general advancement in wholesome morals has prevailed amongst the prisoners. This condition has been manifested in a more universal and contented observance of the rules and regulations of the prison; in a more careful and earnest attention to the means furnished for their moral education, and in a more abundant evidence of progress in those attainments which are calculated to elevate degraded man. Within this period only four cases have occurred, in which it was found necessary to resort to confinement in a dark cell, from one to five days; feeding them on bread and water.

To reach this object, the gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ has been preached *on every Sabbath* to all the prisoners; they have each received and been encouraged to read and study the Bible, and other books of instruction; they have been visited regularly from

cell to cell by their spiritual teacher, and by others having the same object, who labor to impress upon their minds the moral and divine truth.

For the purpose of protecting prisoners from that greatly dreaded evil in separate imprisonment, *mental derangement*, to cherish in them in some degree uncomplaining contentment with their melancholy lot, and to encourage them in efforts to cultivate their head and heart, there is a sufficient society of the virtuous in this prison. There are no insane within its walls, save those who came here in that condition. The prisoners (1110) and (1196,) the only two represented as of unsound mind, give no evidence of increased insanity since they came to this prison. Those who are lately imprisoned, or those who may manifest *depression of spirits*, are visited three times daily, either by the warden or physician, or moral instructor. Kind and judicious visitation is a certain protection against mental derangement, arising from separate confinement.

Of the fifty six prisoners committed during the year, forty-two admit that they were men of intemperate habits. They become drunkards and then thieves, or burglars, or murderers. Twenty-eight were able, at the time of their imprisonment, to read and write. Seventeen could read only, and eleven could do neither. Of these eleven, four have learned to read, and the others, who came later in the year, are learning to spell, and I trust will be able to read before the expiration of their sentences.

There are fifty prisoners here under eighteen years of age, one of them not much over twelve. Thirty-four of those imprisoned during the year have been married. Twenty-nine say they have wives at this time. Only twenty-two are single.

The library connected with the prison has been an important auxiliary in promoting the improvement of the prisoners. Each prisoner has in his cell a Bible, a book of common prayer, a slate, an arithmetic, a spelling book, or small dictionary, and one or more of the books of the library, according to his taste and disposition for reading. All of the prisoners discharged during the past year could read, with one exception, an old man who refused to learn. Only three prisoners have died within the year.

A. W. BLACK,  
*Moral Instructor.*

1847-48

See entry under Sep. Report.



## MARYLAND.

*Report of the Directors of the Maryland State Prison, November, 1847.*

In the year ending on the 30th ult., there were received 89 prisoners, and in the same time there were 78 discharged, their terms of service having expired; 16 were pardoned, and 4 died, making the discharges and deaths 98, and leaving in confinement, at the date of this report, 281 prisoners, of whom 250 are males and 31 females. The highest number of prisoners at any one time this year was 313, on the 9th of June; the smallest number 263, on the 19th of September last.

The discipline of the institution has been well maintained, and the general conduct of the prisoners has shown its beneficial effects upon them.

There is reason to believe that the good effects of the discipline enforced in the institution, have not been lost on many who have been confined in it, and have been discharged. The directors have no sure means of ascertaining the general conduct of the discharged prisoners, and may not, therefore, speak with certainty in regard to most of them; but in particular cases they have received such information as authorises them to believe that an entire reformation has taken place in the life of several, who, on their entering the prison, were regarded as among the worst of criminals, and who trace their reformation to the wholesome discipline to which they were subjected, and the good counsels they received whilst in confinement.

It is not an easy task for any one, upon whom the law has set the mark of a convict, to secure and maintain a character for honesty. He has difficulties to overcome; he has trials to undergo; he has dangers to encounter, which, however zealously or however sincerely he may struggle to that end, he may often be excused for despairing of attaining.

Society deals sternly, if not harshly and unjustly, with the former prisoner, and will not forget, even if inclined to acknowledge his reformation, that he was a criminal. This last fact stands, with most persons, as conclusive against all his professions, and where his story is known, the disgrace which attaches to the name of a convict, is held to be a bar to all association with those, who, but for that, would have been to him useful counsellors and friends. The convict from the penitentiary, therefore, can hardly hope to regain what he

lost when he committed the crime for which he suffered confinement; and he has a constant struggle to make, to keep away from the guilty associations, to which this exclusion from other society is always tempting him.

Whilst, then, penitentiaries fulfil the object of the law in *punishing* crime, they have not been able to work out the moral *reformation* of all those who are confined in them. They would, no doubt, be found much more effective, if the *system* on which they are founded, were maintained in the jails where prisoners are confined previous to trial. To the associations which are there often formed, many an unfortunate youth has justly ascribed his future career of crime and infamy; and it is impossible that any one should be subjected to the wicked associations to which he is there exposed, without being contaminated. In a previous report, attention is called to the subject because, in some cases of recent occurrence, there is every reason to believe that unfortunate youths were prepared for a life of crime, which they have led, by the counselling and instruction of hardened criminals with whom they were necessarily thrown into association whilst confined in jail awaiting a trial; and who, but for those associations, might have been wholly rescued from the paths of vice. It may be respectfully suggested, that the State fails in her duty in allowing such associations, and that if crime is the consequence of them, there is scarcely justice in punishing those who commit it. The laws for the punishment of crimes were passed not merely with that object, but to prevent their being committed; and surely care should therefore be taken that, in the process of punishing, the criminal is not made worse by it, even if it fail in making him better. This is a great error in the criminal jurisprudence of many of the States, and is not less in Maryland than in many others.

It will be seen from the tables which are subjoined, that the expenses of the Institution have exceeded the profits on the manufactories by \$7,499.81. Nearly one-third of this sum was paid in interest on money which had to be borrowed to carry on the business, and fully another third was lost in the sale of goods, which remained on hand at the last annual report, many of which had been manufactured several years ago. The high price of all kinds of provisions in the year greatly increased the expenses of keeping the convicts, whilst the competition which the manufactures of the prison have encountered, from similar fabrics imported from abroad, has had the effect of reducing the profit on them.

*Warden's Report.*

I here with submit for the consideration of the Board, a table of the punishments inflicted in the institution during the years commencing with 1841, and ending with 1847. It will be perceived that the *per centum* of corporal punishments have very essentially decreased during my official connection with the institution, and I may be permitted to remark, that it was never resorted to except in cases where its necessity was so well defined and obvious as to make my duty imperative. At a very early period of my administration, I came to the conclusion that I would as far as a perfect state of discipline would justify me in so doing, govern by the weight and power of the law, aided by the influence of admonition and advice. That while the refractory should be sure to be visited with a just measure of punishment for disobedience or insubordination, and thus made to *know*, that obedience would be exacted of them, I would as far as consistent with my obligations of duty, for trivial offences, use that great moral power which, while it maintains supremacy, seeks by persuasion, to produce results similar to those, which may be brought about by force; and I am happy to add, that the best influences upon the prisoners have been thus effected, without, in the least, having occasion to relax in carrying out the rules and regulations for the government of the institution.

Such of the convicts as behave well, are permitted to write letters to, and receive others from their friends. This privilege, regulated as it is by good or bad conduct, has had a salutary effect.

The *Library* of our institution is a very small one, and may be said to be a mere *nucleus* of one.

Of the entire number in the Penitentiary, Nov. 30, 1847, there were 140 white males, 9 white females, making the total of whites 149; there were of colored males 110, and colored females 22, making the total of colored prisoners 132, and the grand total of all descriptions, 281.

The convicts are permitted to receive monthly visits from their relatives and friends. These interviews always take place in the presence of an officer, so that all improper communications are guarded against.

In 1846 I established a Sunday School in the institution, for the instruction of such of the *male* prisoners as were without education. This school was attended by from thirty-five to forty individuals, and

has been productive of much good, in placing the means of education within the power of many of the inmates, from whom in early life this blessing was withheld.

An association of ladies, belonging to the Society of Friends, have established a Sunday School in the female department, which is attended by the inmates there, and from which the best results have flown.

We have in our institution 16 *insane* and *idiot* prisoners; *eleven* of these are white, and *five* colored. *Eleven* of them were deranged, or idiotic in intellect, when admitted, and only *five* have become so since their admission.

In addition to the punishments inflicted upon the criminals, as exhibited by the accompanying table, I have, in 27 instances, resorted to shower baths as the means of punishment; the subjects of this description of punishment were chiefly *females*, and it was resorted to from the desire I had to save them, if possible, from the infliction of stripes, a form of punishment for which I entertain an instinctive aversion, and to which nothing but a sense of duty could possibly reconcile me. Hence, in every instance of sufficient magnitude to justify the diversion of the labor of the offenders, I have substituted the cells for stripes, and never, I believe, without its producing salutary effects, as well upon such offenders, as upon their fellow prisoners, generally, as all entertain a natural horror for solitary confinement and bread and water diet.

WM. JOHNSON,  
Warden.

*A statement, showing the number and nature of the punishments inflicted upon the prisoners from the year 1841 to 1847, both years, inclusive.*

No. of Criminals.	Year.	No. of Stripes inflicted.	No. of days confined in cells.
306	1841	6437	405
282	1842	7614	263
290	1843	9537	463
289	1844	6194	373
280	1845	3300	226
290	1846	2482	497
281	1847	3159	320

WM. JOHNSON,  
Warden Md. Pen.

*Physician's Report.*

The amount of sickness during the year, as shown by the notes of my predecessor has been somewhat above the usual average, but the cases that have occurred have readily yielded to treatment. No epidemic has appeared with the exception of a mild diarrhoea, which prevailed to some extent during the summer months.

Four deaths only have occurred during the year in a population, which in that time has numbered three hundred and seventy-nine souls, giving the *unusually* low rate of mortality of one to ninety-four.

*Diseases.*

Anemorrbœa, .....	1
Anasarca, .....	1
Aneurism of femoral, .....	1
Boil, .....	6
Bronchitis, .....	13
Burn, .....	1
Cancer, .....	1
Cattarrh, .....	103
Cephalalgia, .....	2
Colic, .....	5
Congestion of brain, .....	1
Contusion, .....	1
Debility, .....	18
Delirium tremens, .....	1
Disordered menstruation, .....	2
Diarrhoea, .....	89
Disease of the rectum, .....	1
Dysentery, .....	3
Dysuria, .....	1
Enteritis, .....	4
Enlarged glands, .....	2
Enlarged spleen, .....	1
Epilepsy, .....	1
Extirpation of gland, .....	1
" of tumor, .....	3
" of scar, .....	2
Felon, .....	1
Fistula in ano. ....	2
Fistula in lachrymalis, .....	1

Gastric irritation, .....	44
Gastro-enteritis, .....	2
Heart, palpitation of .....	4
Heart, disease of .....	6
Hemorrhoids, .....	12
Hæmoptysis, .....	4
Hysteria, .....	2
Injury of foot, .....	1
" of toe, .....	2
" of thigh, .....	1
Inflammation of breast, .....	1
Inflammation of the bladder, .....	1
" of hand, .....	7
Insanity, .....	6
Intermittent fever, .....	4
Jaundice, .....	4
Lumbago, .....	4
Laryngitis, .....	1
Menorrhagia, .....	1
Nervous excitement, .....	1
Nephritis, .....	5
Neuralgia, .....	11
Orchitis, .....	7
Otitis, .....	1
Ophthalmia, .....	5
Parotitis, .....	1
Periosisitis, .....	1
Pneumonia, .....	2
Pleurisy, .....	1
Pregnancy,* .....	7
Phthisis, .....	6
Pluerodynia, .....	9
Retention of urine, .....	1
Rheumatism, .....	71
Synovitis, .....	4
Syphilis, .....	9
Tonsillitis, .....	3
Typhoid fever, .....	2
Ulcer, .....	7

\* Pregnant when admitted.

Urthritis, .....	3	
Uterine inflam. ....	1	
Wound, .....	6	
		541
Remaining over, .....	7	} 41
Total Admissions into hospital during year, .....	534	
“ Cured, “ “ .....	485	} 541
“ Relieved, “ “ .....	38	
“ Died, “ “ .....	4	
“ Under Care, “ “ .....	14	

ALFRED BAKER, M. D.

December 1, 1847.

*Received into the Maryland Penitentiary, from the 1st December, 1846,  
to the 30th November, 1847, inclusive.*

There were confined in the Penitentiary, Nov. 30th, 1846, .....	290
Discharged, their term of service having expired, .....	78
Pardoned, .....	16
Died, .....	4
	—
	98

Old Prisoners remaining, .....	192
Received this year, .....	89
	—
	281

Confined in the Penitentiary, Nov. 30th, 1847, .....

*A Statement showing the number and nature of the crimes of all the prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, on the 30th day of November, 1847, together with their birth places, the counties where in convicted, and their relative ages at the time of their several admissions into said Penitentiary.*

## Crimes.

Murder, .....	3
Shooting with intent to kill, and breaking out of, and escaping from the Penitentiary, .....	1
Stealing, .....	99
Stealing, and assault with intent to kill, .....	1
Manslaughter, .....	5
Circulating a book intending to excite insurrection, ..	1
Assault with intent to commit a rape and burglary, ..	1
Assault with intent to commit a rape, .....	2

Arson, .....	5
Larceny and arson, .....	1
Larceny, .....	6
Burglary, .....	7
Murder in the second degree, .....	9
Grand Larceny, .....	7
Grand larceny and stealing, .....	1
Felony, .....	76
Felony and forgery, .....	1
Burning a hay stack, .....	2
Robbing J. J. Nicholson, .....	2
Forgery, .....	5
Stealing and burglary, .....	6
Passing counterfeit coin, .....	2
Enticing slaves to run away, .....	4
Attempts to poison, .....	2
Forging pass for slave, .....	1
Burglary and felony, .....	1
Horse stealing, .....	4
Rape, .....	1
Robbery and assault with intent to kill, .....	1
Harboring a runaway slave, .....	1
Kidnapping, .....	1
Passing counterfeit money, .....	1
Perjury, .....	3
Assault with intent to kill, .....	5
Assisting slaves to run away, .....	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences, .....	3
Receiving stolen goods, .....	2
Shooting with intent to kill, .....	1
Forging notes of deceased seamen upon the U. S. Treasury, .....	1
Attempt to fire Anne Arundel county jail, .....	1
Rape, and stealing horse and carriage, .....	1
Breaking open store, .....	1
Killing a slave, .....	1
Total, .....	281

*Birth places.—Americans.*

Maryland, .....	176
Pennsylvania, .....	15
Kentucky, .....	3
Virginia, .....	11
Delaware, .....	1
District of Columbia, .....	1
New-Jersey, .....	2
Massachusetts, .....	2
New-York, .....	5
Maine, .....	1
Indiana, .....	1
North Carolina, .....	1
Vermont, .....	1
Connecticut, .....	2
Louisiana, .....	1
Rhode Island, .....	1
South Carolina, .....	1
Total Americans, .....	<u>275</u>

*Foreigners.*

Ireland, .....	15
Germany, .....	31
England, .....	3
France, .....	3
Scotland, .....	3
Holland, .....	1
Total foreigners, .....	<u>56</u>
Total Americans and foreigners, .....	<u>281</u>

*Counties convicted in.*

Prince George's, .....	12
Cecil, .....	4
Anne Arundel, .....	13
Baltimore city and county, .....	170
Queene Anne's, .....	9
Washington, .....	9

Frederick, .....	18
St. Mary's, .....	1
Carroll, .....	2
Dorchester, .....	6
Montgomery, .....	5
Talbot, .....	4
Somerset, .....	4
How'd District, A. A., .....	6
Calvert, .....	4
Harford, .....	3
Allegany, .....	3
Charles, .....	3
Kent, .....	4
Worcester, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>281</u>

*Ages when committed.*

Between 13 and 15, .....	4
" 15 and 18, .....	10
" 18 and 21, .....	35
" 21 and 25, .....	70
" 25 and 30, .....	51
" 30 and 35, .....	35
" 35 and 40, .....	30
" 40 and 45, .....	14
" 45 and 50, .....	17
" 50 and 55, .....	7
" 55 and 60, .....	2
" 60 and 65, .....	4
" 65 and 70, .....	1
" 70 and 80, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>281</u>

*Abstract of the occupations, education, and habits of the prisoners prior to their imprisonment, of their terms of servitude, the number of recommitments, and the relative number of white and colored prisoners, and their sexes, who were confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, on the 30th day of November, 1847.*

*Occupation prior to imprisonment.*

Laborers, .....	22
Weavers, .....	8
Carpenters, .....	13
House servants, (females) .....	2
Shoe makers, .....	14
No occupation given, .....	40
Gardeners, .....	2
Basket makers, .....	2
Machinists, .....	42
Farmers and farm laborers, .....	1
Watch maker, .....	2
Barbers, .....	3
Tailors, .....	6
Blacksmiths, .....	6
Butchers, .....	4
Bakers, .....	2
Confectioners, .....	3
Coopers, .....	14
Sailors, .....	1
Dentists and barbers, .....	2
Paper makers, .....	3
Pedlars, .....	1
Equestrian, .....	1
Butcher and baker, .....	4
Hod carriers, .....	1
Cabinet maker, .....	2
Cigar makers, .....	2
Cooks, .....	1
Stevadores, .....	4
Clerks, .....	5
Hucksters, .....	1
Turkey, .....	1
Drover, .....	1

Tanners and curriers, .....	2
Waiters, .....	8
Teacher of book keeping, .....	1
Boatmen and Machinist, .....	1
Hotel keeper, .....	1
Draymen, .....	2
Painters, .....	9
Ditcher, .....	1
Soap maker, .....	1
Dancing master, .....	1
Stage and hack drivers, .....	2
Bricklayer, .....	2
Tobacconist, .....	1
Engineer, .....	1
School master, .....	1
Chambermaid, .....	1
Lime burner, .....	1
Coal miner, .....	1
Umbrella maker, .....	1
Millwright, .....	1
Miller, .....	1
Wagoner, .....	1
Sempstresses, .....	2
Carters, .....	5
Jewellers, .....	2
Boatmen, .....	3
Calico printer, .....	1
Printer, .....	1
Attorney at law, .....	1
Wash women and whitewashers, .....	4
House servants, (males) .....	10
Founder, .....	1
Merchant, .....	1
Total, .....	287

*Education of Prisoners.*

Of the prisoners admitted since Dec., 1840, and who are now in the Penitentiary, who cannot read or write, .....	121
Can read only, .....	50

Can read and write, .....	111
Received a good English education, .....	33
"    classical education, .....	2
Attended Sunday schools, .....	114

*Condition and habits of Prisoners.*

Of the prisoners admitted since the above date, and who were left orphans at various ages from infancy upwards, .....	115
Never bound out, .....	113
Bound out and served until 21, .....	58
Bound out and left their masters, .....	25
Unmarried, .....	141
Married, .....	91
Widows and widowers, .....	20
Not habitual drunkards, but drunk when committing the offences, .....	44
Intemperate, .....	74
Sober, .....	162

*Terms of Servitude.*

For life, .....	1
For 40 years, .....	1
Between 28 and 29 years, .....	1
For 25 years, .....	1
For 20 years, .....	3
For 18 years, .....	1
Between 17 and 18 years, .....	1
Between 15 and 16 years, .....	2
For 15 years, .....	1
Between 14 and 15 years, .....	2
Between 13 and 14 years, .....	5
Between 12 and 13 years, .....	2
For 12 years, .....	2
For 10 years, .....	11
Between 9 and 10 years, .....	6
Between 8 and 9 years, .....	2
For 8 years, .....	1
Between 7 and 8 years, .....	12
For 7 years, .....	8
Between 6 and 7 years, .....	8

Between 5 and 6 years, .....	30
For 5 years, .....	25
Between 4 and 5 years, .....	19
For 4 years, .....	6
Between 3 and 4 years, .....	30
For 3 years, .....	4
Between 2 and 3 years, .....	26
For 2 years, .....	25
Between 1 and 2 years, .....	45
Total, .....	<u>281</u>

*Recommitments.*

Of 281 prisoners confined in the Penitentiary, Nov. 30, 1847, who have been committed a second term, .....	11
For a third term, .....	5
For a fifth term, .....	1
For a sixth term, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>18</u>

*Abstract of Prisoners.*

White males, .....	140
White females, .....	9
	<u>149</u>
Colored males, .....	110
Colored females, .....	22
	<u>132</u>
Grand total, .....	<u>281</u>

Nov. 30, 1847.

*Statement showing the whole amount of expenses and profits from the 30th November, 1846, to the 1st December, 1847.*

Dr.	
Cost of provisions, .....	\$10,981 40
Cost of clothing, exclusive of shoes, ....	2,742 09
Cost of shoes, .....	1,063 50

Cost of fuel, .....	1,349 80	
Cost of furniture and bedding, .....	659 93	
		\$16,696 72
Household expenses, consisting of amounts paid to prisoners on their discharge, maintenance of convicts, not employed in productive departments, cost of oil, paints, repairs, &c., &c., .....	4,490 60	
Salaries and per diem of officers, .....	14,370 37	
Discounts paid for the use of money, .....	2,366 58	
		<u>\$37,924 27</u>

## Cr.

Gross gain by weaving, and dyeing, and carding and spinning accounts, .....	\$27,313 28
Gross gain by cordwaining account, .....	2,458 79
“ sawing account, .....	489 17
“ receipts for admission of visitors, ....	163 22
Deficit, .....	7,499 81
	<u>\$37,924 27</u>

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the year 1847.*

The late indefatigable warden has made a contract with the Navy Department for supplying the sailors with shoes and slippers, which we think will no doubt prove beneficial both to the government and the institution, and be the means of enabling it to defray its own expenses without taking anything from the common treasury, and do away with that prejudice which has heretofore existed against the institution, in consequence of work done there being brought into competition with that manufactured by the enterprising and industrious mechanics of the district, because there are no establishments here which enter into competition for that class of work, leaving to them the full field for their manly enterprise in supplying the more immediate demand of their fellow-citizens by whom they are surrounded. We are fully im-

pressed with the importance of the board of inspectors having a controlling influence in the appointment of persons connected with the institution, and would respectfully recommend the passage of a law giving to them a confirmatory power, leaving to the warden the power of selection, which would tend in a great measure to act as a balance wheel in its general affairs.

R. JONES,  
HENRY HAW,  
G. W. PHILLIPS.

*Washington, January 7th, 1848.*

I am happy to report that the prisoners have experienced their usual good health; and I am firmly persuaded that less disease occurred among them than would have happened to the same persons out of the penitentiary. Even in the autumnal months, when malarious diseases are most frequent, and in a locality bordering on the Potomac on one side and an extensive marsh on the other, where those influences might be expected to be most active, there has existed no case of fever so serious as to require being placed in the hospital. No contagious disease has appeared during the year, and not a single death has occurred among the prisoners.

Dyspeptic affections have been more frequent than usual; but, under strict dietic management and appropriate medicine, have done well. In this place I may be allowed to suggest the importance of enlarging the prison enclosure, (which the adjoining vacant grounds enable Congress at small expense to do,) by which prisoners, laboring under diseases of the digestive organs, or any cases where open air and exercise are needed for their recovery, might be employed in horticulture or some other agricultural pursuit; and might thus, while benefiting themselves, be useful to others in producing for their use a greater variety of wholesome vegetables, so highly conducive to the health of prisoners.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. S. BOHRER, M.D.

*Washington, January 1, 1848:*

GENTLEMEN: In making this my annual report of the condition of the prisoners in this institution, permit me to say that the past year has been marked by good deportment of the prisoners, contentment, and quietness.



I believe that great good has been done by the regular Sabbath instructions, and all appear to be thankful for the attention paid to their religious and moral welfare.

I have a school in operation, assisted by some of the prisoners; a number has been taught to read the past year.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. FERGUSON,  
Chaplain.

*Penitentiary for the District of Columbia in account current with the United States.*

Dr.

To balance in the treasury of the United States and undrawn, December 31, 1846,.....	\$5,111 46
To amount of appropriation by act of Congress (approved) for repairs of the penitentiary wharf,.....	600 00
To amount of appropriation by act of Congress, (approved) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848,.....	7,389 46
To amount received on outstanding accounts and the labor of convicts, and for articles manufactured and sold at the penitentiary,.....	8,576 78
	<u>21,677 70</u>

To balance in hands of warden and unexpended, December 31, 1847,.....	\$298 59
To balance in the treasury of the United States and undrawn, December 31, 1847,.....	4,689 46
	<u>4,988 05</u>

Cr.

By balance due the warden on settlement of his account, December, 31, 1846,.....	\$98 00
By amount paid for clothing for prisoners,.....	319 59
By amount paid for tools and materials to be worked up in carpenter's shop,.....	139 66
By amount paid for tools and materials to be worked up in broom factory,.....	35 90
By amount paid for tools and materials to be worked up in shoe factory,.....	3,352 04

1847-48

By amount paid for rations,.....	1,343 27
By amount paid incidental expenses, including stationery, books, postage, &c.,.....	101 01
By amount paid-officers their salaries,.....	9,524 68
By amount paid discharged convicts,.....	60 00
By amount paid bill of repairs for penitentiary wharf,.....	600 00
By amount paid for improvements and repairs,.....	105 99
By amount paid for new carriage for use of the penitentiary, and for horse feed,.....	273 68
By amount paid for junk,.....	36 15
By amount paid hospital expenses, medicines, &c.,.....	47 43
By amount paid for fuel and lights,.....	652 25
	<u>16,689 65</u>
By balance in hands of warden and unexpended, December 31, 1847,.....	298 59
By balance in the treasury of the United States and undrawn, December 31, 1847,.....	4,489 46
	<u>21,677 70</u>

*Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts, and the ordinary expenditures for the support of the Penitentiary for the year ending December 31, 1847.*

Dr.

To amount of rations consumed by the prisoners,.....	\$1,433 39
To amount of clothing furnished prisoners and discharged convicts,.....	394 01
To amount paid for fuel and lights for prison, guard room and office,.....	652 25
To amount paid for carriage, horse feed,.....	273 68
To amount paid discharged convicts,.....	60 00
To amount paid incidental expenses, stationery, books, postage, &c.,.....	101 01
To amount paid officers, their salaries,.....	9,524 68
To amount paid hospital expenses, medicines, flannel for the sick, &c.,.....	66 28
	<u>\$12,515 30</u>
To balance, excess of expenditures over income,.....	\$9,727 39



*Recapitulation.*

Number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary Jan. 1, 1847, .....	56
do received during the year 1847, .....	17
	73
Total in all the year, .....	27
Discharged by expiration of sentence, .....	3
Pardoned, .....	30
	43
Remaining in the penitentiary December 31, 1847, .....	43
	==
Of the whole number in this prison in all the year, are :	
Convicted and received for the 1st time, .....	49
do do 2d time, .....	15
do do 3d time, .....	4
do do 4th time, .....	4
do do 5th time, .....	1
	73
Total, .....	==

CRAVEN ASHFORD,  
*Clerk of the Penitentiary.*

## VIRGINIA.

*Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary Institution, 1847.*

PENITENTIARY OF VIRGINIA, }  
*October 30th, 1847.* }

On the 1st of October, 1846, there were in prison 143 white persons and 82 free negroes, in all 225. On the 1st instant, there were 131 whites and 80 free negroes, making 211 in prison, being a decrease of 12 whites and 2 colored persons. This decrease was not the result, however, of any diminution of crime, but an increase of deaths, pardons and discharges. Eleven deaths occurred, twenty-two pardons were granted, and twenty-four discharged, making an aggregate of 67, or about thirty per cent. on the whole number in prison at the commencement of the year. In the preceding fiscal year, there were two deaths, one execution, nine pardons and thirty four discharges, in all 36, being less by thirty-one. In that year the receipts

were 43 whites and 10 free negroes—53 : and last year, 35 whites, 18 free negroes, making also 53 ; and exhibiting the remarkable fact ; that while there was a diminution of *eight* among the whites, there was an increase of eight among the free negroes. The proportion which the free negroes in prison bears to the whites is worse for them this year than it was last. They then stood 82 to 143 : they now stand 80 to 131. There were six slaves received during the year for sale and transportation. There was one on hand at the beginning of the year, and one sold since, leaving six in prison the 30th ult.

It will readily be seen that the effective mechanical force was very much weakened during the year by the loss of so large a portion of the more experienced operatives, and the accession among the new comers of so great a proportion of negroes. The manufacturing operations have suffered this year from these causes more than usual, not only from the increased number of deaths and pardons, but from the incompetency of those who came in to perform the desired services. But in addition to the derangements incident to the circumstances just mentioned, I regret to say that the amount of disease was perhaps greater than in any former year, (except that of the cholera,) rendering the unfortunate inmates less able to perform their accustomed labor than usual.

The following statement will exhibit the earnings for the last four years :

Years ending the	Sep. 30, 1844.	Sep. 30, 1845.	Sep. 30, 1846.	Sep. 30, 1847.
By ward No. 1, .....	9,705 00½	9,585 65½	9,536 66½	8,302 15½
By ward No. 2, .....	3,802 91½	5,346 32½	6,211 44	7,429 65½
By ward No. 3, .....	4,391 95½	4,074 31½	5,288 79	4,670 83
By ward No. 4, .....	4,844 17½	5,167 87½	4,947 04½	5,680 26½
	22,744 04	24,174 16	2,9983 94	26,082 93½
Productions of garden above expenses in money, .....	424 40	267 95	430 32	482 24
	\$23,168 44	24,442 11	26,414 26	26,565 17½

Thus it will be seen that the earnings have exceeded those of 1846 by \$150. 91, and in fact are greater than in any preceding year.

The execution of Moses Johnson in December, 1845, for rebellion, and the murder of an officer, and the punishment within this year of John Evans, by an increase of sentence, for rebellion and assault of an officer ; the like punishment of John Collom for an escape, and the prosecution now depending against James Phillips, also for an [Assembly, No. 243.] 29

escape, have produced a decided improvement in discipline and subordination. But the laws are defective in regard both to trial and punishment in these cases; nor does the law provide a sufficient protection to prisoners against prisoners for assaults, wounds, &c. Very high crimes may be committed by prisoners under sentences for life, almost with impunity.

Jane Hailstock (a free negro woman whose sentence of death for burning a dwelling house was commuted by act of assembly to ten years imprisonment in this institution,) was received on the 2d day of July last, and on the 13th of August delivered of a male child, which is in good health and doing well. It is believed that some legislative action in reference to the child will be proper.

*The Penitentiary of Virginia, in account with the Commonwealth of Virginia.*

1846.

Dr.

Oct. 1. To amount on hand, per inventory of this date:		
Raw materials, .....	\$4,522 53	
Machinery, tools, &c., .....	5,378 75	
Raw materials, upon which labor has been expended, .....	1,585 34	
Manufactured articles, .....	7,315 79	
Articles of contingency, .....	2,259 23	
		\$21,061 64

1847.

Sept. 30. To general agent for sundries:

Raw materials, purchased since October 1, 1846, .....	\$25,943 43
Fuel, .....	2,254 63
Materials for permanent improve- ment, .....	2,097 55
Contingent expenses at peniten- tiary, .....	821 66
Hospital stores, .....	549 90
Discharged convicts, .....	407 53
Stationery, .....	63 60
Gardening, .....	73 08
Contingent compensation assist- ant keepers, .....	645 00

Reductions on manufactures, by order of board, .....	1,585 06	
Discounts to enable agent to make sales, by order of board, ....	890 57	
Compensation for interior guard for six months, .....	900 00	
		36,232 01
To commonwealth of Virginia:		
Amount of compensation of the board of directors from Oct. 1, 1846, to date, .....	\$792 00	
Amount of salaries of superin- tendent and other officers, in- cluding surgeon, .....	7,060 96	
Rations purchased by the superintendent, by order of the board, from Oct. 1, 1846, to date, ..	\$4,010 72	
Add for do on hand last year, .....	37 28	
		\$4,048 00
Deduct for do. on hand at date, ....	139 73	
		3,908 27
		11,761 23
Sundry vegetables on hand Oct. 1, 1846, .....	\$255 75	
Sundry vegetables raised in 1847 and used to date, .....	197 72	
		453 47
To balance, .....		7,204 43½
		<u>\$76,712 78½</u>

Balance brought down,.....	\$7,204 43½
Commission of general agent,....	\$3,771 87
Contingent expenses at store,....	133 87
	<u>3,905 74</u>
Balance on manufacturing and mercantile operations,.....	\$3,298 69½
*Amount for transportation of convicts,....	\$3,542 52
Amount for guard for interior of penitentiary for six months,.....	900 00

CR.

1847.

Sept. 30. By general agent:

For sundries delivered to him from Oct. 1, 1846, to date:

Cash sales made at the penitentiary,.....	\$9,108 38
Credit sales made at the penitentiary,.....	8,856 17
Articles delivered him during week,.....	7,165 37½
Articles delivered him by the board,.....	17,876 39
Clothing furnished Eastern Asylum,.....	330 60
	<u>\$43,337 41½</u>

By the commonwealth of Virginia:

For clothing, &c., furnished prisoners and transports, ward 1,....	\$963 71
For clothing furnished discharged convicts, ward 1,.....	290 75
For permanent improvement, &c., by ward 1,.....	114 00
For materials and labor on permanent improvements, ward 2,....	84 90
For materials and labor on new shops, ward 2,.....	146 17

\* Making average cost of transportation of each convict, \$66.84.

For cloth, &c., furnished for prisoners and transports, ward 3,.....	1,638 46
For work on new shops, ward 3,.....	108 87
For materials, &c., furnished, repairs and labor on permanent improvements, ward 4,.....	152 52
For materials and labor on new shops, ward 4,.....	1,152 65
For materials for permanent improvements, paid for by gen'l ag't, as per contract,....	1,709 19
For money paid guard to attend prisoners at work on capitol square	180 00
For materials for Gov's house, &c., paid by agent,.....	208 36
	<u>2,097 55</u>
	6,746 58

By materials furnished and labor done on capitol square and Governor's house, to wit:

Ward No. 1,.....	\$283 53
" 2,.....	150 77
" 3,.....	271 40
" 4,.....	436 86
	<u>1,142 56</u>

7,892 14

By amount of contingent accounts:

Ward No. 1,.....	\$21 30
" 2,.....	17 81
" 3,.....	84 35
" 4,.....	252 15
	<u>375 61</u>

555 32

By vegetables raised in 1847,.....

By amount on hand, per inventory this date, viz:	
Raw materials,.....	\$7,859 66
Machinery, tools, &c.,.....	6,078 46

Raw materials upon which labor has been expended, .....	2,799 89	
Manufactured articles, .....	4,977 90	
Articles of contingency, .....	2,836 39	
		24,552 30
		<u>\$76,712 78½</u>

CHARLES S. MORGAN,  
Superintendent.

*Manufacturing operations for 1847, showing the balances in favor of each department.*

Shoemakers', harnessmakers', and tailors' department, .....	\$8,302 15½
Blacksmith and axemakers' department, .....	7,429 63½
Weaving department, .....	4,670 83
Wheelwrights' carpenters' and coopers' department, ..	5,680 29½
Garden, .....	406 12
Total, .....	<u>\$26,489 05½</u>

*Slaves for sale and transportation.*

On the 1st October, 1846, there were in prison :		
Males, .....	1	
Females, .....	0	1
Received from October 1, 1846, to September 30, 1847 :		
Males, .....	6	
Females, .....	0	6
		7
Sold by the executive :		
Males, .....	1	
Females, .....	0	1
		6
Remaining in prison September 30, 1847 :		
Males, .....	6	
Females, .....	0	
		6

*Table of the number of persons confined in the Penitentiary on the 30th day of September, 1847, their crimes and sentences.*

Crimes.	White	Colored.	Sent. y/m.
For murder in the second degree, .....	1	1	5
do do .....	3	..	7
do do .....	..	1	8
do do .....	..	1	9
do do .....	2	..	10
do do .....	1	..	13
do do .....	1	..	14
do do .....	6	1	15
do do .....	3	..	16
do do .....	10	2	18
Voluntary manslaughter, .....	1	..	3
do do .....	1	..	5
do stabbing, .....	1	..	3
Unlawful stabbing, .....	2	1	5
do .....	..	2	7
do .....	..	1	9
do .....	..	2	10
Maiming, .....	..	1	5
Malicious wounding, .....	..	1	5
Unlawful shooting, .....	..	1	7
Malicious shooting, .....	..	2	4
Maiming by shooting, .....	..	1	7
Unlawful maiming and disfiguring, ....	1	..	3
Assaulting, .....	..	2	5
Rape, .....	2	1	10
do .....	1	..	18
do .....	1	..	21
do .....	1	..	42
Highway robbery, 4th offence, ..	..	1	Life.
Robbery, .....	1	..	5
do .....	1	..	10
Accessory, .....	1	..	5
Barn burning, .....	1	1	2
do .....	1	3	5
Arson, .....	..	1	10
Burglary, .....	4	4	6

Burglary, .....	3	10
do .....	1	7
do .....	2	Life.
do .....	2	5
Burglary and other felony, .....	1	5
Burglary and larceny, .....	1	7
do .....	1	9
do do .....	1	10
do do .....	2	Life.
do do 2d offence, .....	1	5
Felony and breaking store, .....	2	3
Breaking store and larceny, .....	4	4
do do .....	3	5
do do .....	1	7
do do .....	2	5
Horse stealing, .....	18	5 y. 6m.
do .....	1	7
do .....	2	Life
do 2d offence, .....	1	Life
do and larceny, 2d offence, .....	1	5
do do .....	1	5
Mule stealing, .....	2	3
Hog stealing, .....	2	3
Cow stealing, .....	1	8
Grand larceny, .....	13	3
do .....	5	5
do .....	2	6
do .....	1	7
do .....	1	10
do .....	7	10
do 2d offence, .....	1	10m.
do do .....	1	4
do do .....	1	Life.
do do .....	1	3
Stealing slaves, .....	2	4
do .....	1	7
do .....	1	13
do .....	1	10
Stealing slaves and larceny, .....	1	13
do do .....	1	5
Aiding slaves to abscond, .....	2	4
Enticing slaves to abscond, .....	2	7
do do .....	2	7

Enticing slaves to abscond, 2d offence, ..	1	..	10
Enticing slave to abscond, stealing horse, ..	1	..	8
Forgery, .....	4	..	3
do .....	1	1	5
do 2 indictments, .....	1	..	6
do 4 do .....	2	..	8
do 4 do .....	1	..	9
do 2d offence, .....	..	1	10
Passing counterfeit money, .....	1	..	5
do and having tools, .....	1	..	10
do do 2d offence, .....	1	..	Life.
Passing counterfeit bank notes, .....	1	..	5
do do 2d offence, .....	1	..	10
Stealing bank notes, .....	..	1	8
Poisoning, .....	..	1	5
Receiving stolen goods, .....	1	..	4
Embezzlement, .....	1	..	3
Forging free papers, 2d offence, .....	..	1	5
Bigamy, .....	1	..	3
Petit larceny, 2d offence, .....	1	..	5
Total number, .....	131	80	211

*Of the number of convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on the 30th September, 1847, there were natives of*

Virginia, .....	174
Pennsylvania, .....	5
New-York, .....	3
Maryland, .....	3
North Carolina, .....	6
Tennessee, .....	1
Ohio, .....	3
New-Jersey, .....	2
Connecticut, .....	7
England, .....	4
Ireland, .....	3
Germany, .....	1
Maine, .....	1
South Carolina, .....	2
Illinois, .....	1
Delaware, .....	1

*Shewing the ages of the convicts in the penitentiary on the 30th September, 1847, at the time they were received.*

<i>Males.</i>		
From 14 to 20 there were	.....	18
20 to 25 do	.....	60
25 to 30 do	.....	48
30 to 35 do	.....	30
35 to 40 do	.....	16
40 to 45 do	.....	8
45 to 50 do	.....	7
50 to 60 do	.....	9
60 to 80 do	.....	6
Ages not known,	.....	3
		206

<i>Females.</i>		
From 15 to 20 years,	.....	2
20 to 25 do	.....	1
25 to 30 do	.....	1
30 to 40 do	.....	1
40 to 60 do	.....	1
		6
Total,	.....	211

*A table of admittances into the Hospital, and number of days lost by sickness in each ward, with the total number, from 1st October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847.*

Months.	No. admittances.	No. days lost.
1846—October, .....	15	237
November, .....	32	323
December, .....	32	239
1847—January, .....	19	133
February, .....	14	120
March, .....	28	170
April, .....	20	239
May, .....	26	260
June, .....	32	380
July, .....	32	349
August, .....	16	193
September, .....	16	217
	282	2860
	282	2860

	Admittances.	Days lost.
Ward No. 1, .....	85	731
Ward No. 2, .....	36	293
Ward No. 3, .....	74	900
Ward No. 4, .....	47	427
Ward No. 5, .....	40	509
	282	2860
Time lost by the sick treated in their cells, .....		408
Time lost by solitary confinement, .....		1186
Total number of days lost, .....		4454
		4454

White males received, 1846, .....	42
Colored " " .....	6
Whole number " " .....	— 48
Pardoned, .....	9
Died, .....	4
Discharged, .....	19
White males received in 9 months, 1847, .....	21
Colored " " " .....	15
" females, " " .....	1
Whole number " " .....	— 37
Pardoned, .....	20
Died, .....	9
Discharged, .....	34
Number received for 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th convictions, .....	3

*Employment of prisoners in the Penitentiary of Virginia on the 30th September, 1847.*

Number of white men, .....	129
Number of colored men, .....	77
Total number of men, .....	206
	206

*Ward No. 1.*

Shoe and boot making, .....	33
Harness making, .....	3
Tailoring, .....	11
Runners and binders, .....	5
	— 52

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460	[ASSEMBLY
<i>Ward No. 2.</i>	
Blacksmithing,.....	8
Striking and stone cutting,.....	10
Axe making,.....	4
Axe grinding and polishing,.....	6
Axe strikers,.....	7
	— 35
<i>Ward No. 3.</i>	
Warping and web twisting,.....	3
Weaving,.....	33
Wool spinning,.....	2
Wool splicing and picking,.....	7
Quilling and spooling,.....	13
Wool carding,.....	2
Runner,.....	1
	— 61
<i>Ward No. 4.</i>	
Wheelwrighting,.....	14
Carpentering,.....	9
Coopering,.....	8
Painting,.....	1
Runner,.....	1
	— 33
<i>Ward No. 5.</i>	
Yard hands,.....	5
Runner,.....	1
Washers,.....	1
Engineer and miller,.....	2
Nurse,.....	2
Cooks,.....	4
Invalids, and in solitude,.....	9
	— 24
White women engaged in sewing,.....	2
Colored women engaged in binding, &c.,.....	4
	— 6
Total of all colors and both sexes,.....	211

*Report of the Surgeon and Superintendent.*

The quantum of disease in the penitentiary during the last year was greater than in the preceding one—382 cases were treated—282

1847-48

were admitted into the hospital, and 100 were treated while engaged in light work, besides the very many of slighter indispositions which required a single prescription only for their relief. Although the amount of sickness was very great, greater perhaps than has ever before occurred in this institution, it was highly gratifying to us that no acute case terminated fatally, and that the deaths were exclusively confined to the incurable chronic ones, in all of which on examination of their bodies after death, structural disease and change of one or more of the important vital organs were found to exist. The depressing influence of the deprivation of liberty and its restrictions on the mind, and operating through it on the body, and affecting injuriously the organic functions, together with insufficient exercise and ventilation, are prolific sources of disease and death in all prisons, and are productive in them of more disease and of a higher ratio of mortality than occur in general society. But that there were causes independently of these, to which this increase of disease was attributable, and without the walls of the prison, is evident from the fact that a like increase was observed in the public guard. (124 cases were treated in the armory hospital.) The taking of the water from the pond near the penitentiary, by the James river and Kanawha company, in May, and keeping it out for some time, and the mud and decaying vegetable matter of its bottom being thrown on its banks and exposed to a hot sun, generated miasma, and this was doubtless the main cause of the great amount of disease at that time both in the public guard and in the penitentiary.

The marsh near the prison has been for years a fruitful source of disease, and must continue to be so until thoroughly drained. The want of bodily cleanliness has, in our opinion, heretofore been the cause of much disease among the prisoners. This has been removed by the adoption in July of a system of bathing of all of them regularly once in two weeks. It has been in operation too short a time to report experimentally its effects; there has, however, been less disease since, and the appearance of the convicts has improved.



*Annual report of the Penitentiary Institution, 1848.*  
*Superintendent's Report.*

PENITENTIARY OF VIRGINIA,  
 October, 30, 1848

*To the Board of Directors.*

GENTLEMEN—With a diminished number of prisoners, the manufactures have been increased. In consequence, however of low prices, the aggregate sum earned over the cost of raw materials was less than in the preceding year, but the average earning of each prisoner was greater. Thus it will be seen by the general statement, that the aggregate amount of manufactures, cash and accounts delivered the general agent, and goods to the asylums, within the year, was \$47,010.59, while for the year before, the amount was \$43,337.41; a difference of \$3,673.18. The balance for the year in favor of manufacturing operations was \$7,023.82: and after deducting the agent's commissions and expenses of the store, (4,211.05,) the final balance it will be seen was \$2,812.77. The full compensation of the interior guard is now charged upon the operations of the institution, which until two years ago, formed part of the appropriation to the public guard.

The following statement exhibits the aggregate amount of earnings and productions over the cost of raw materials in each of the last, five years.

Years ending.	Sep. 30 1844	Sep. 30 1845	Sep. 30 1846	Sep. 30 1847	Sep. 30 1848
By ward, No. 1...	9,705 00	9,585 65	9,536 66	8,302 15	7,437 56
No. 2...	3,802 91	5,346 32	6,211 44	7,424 63	9,000 88
No. 3...	4,301 85	4,074 31	5,288 75	4,670 83	4,006 75
No. 4...	2,844 17	5,167 89	4,947 04	5,580 29	4,796 99
	22,744 04	21,174 16	23,983 94	26,082 93	25,242 15
Productions of the garden above expenses in money, .....	420 40	267 95	430 32	482 24	373 28
	23,168 44	24,442 11	26,414 26	26,565 17	25,615 43

It will be seen from the above, that although the manufactures of last year amounted to more than those of the year before, by \$3,673 18 cents, yet the actual aggregate amount earned in the year above, the cost of raw materials, was less by \$949.74. The average number of prisoners last year, (ascertained quarterly,) was 212, and consequently they each earned at the rate of \$120.82; while the year before the average number was 222, and the earnings at the rate of \$119.66. To see how numbers affect the operation of a prison, reference may be had to that of Ohio, where, for the year ending the

30th of November, 1847, the prisoners averaged 471, and the aggregate amount earned, (including \$1,084.37 fees from visitors, and \$780.86 from boarding United States prisoners,) was \$44,082.21, and consequently the earnings by each prisoner, was at the rate of \$93.59, (being less than the rate in this prison by \$27.23.) After paying expenses, (\$28,678.20,) the balance in favor of the prison was \$15,404.01. Thus proving that large establishments making small individual earnings, may accumulate larger aggregate sums, and have larger balances, than smaller establishments, making better individual earnings.

The year commenced with 131 white and 80 colored convicts, making 211, and 6 slaves detained for sale and transportation, in all 217. In the course of the year 17 white and 16 colored convicts, making 33, were received, (20 more than the year before,) 9 were pardoned, 9 died, and 26 were discharged, making 44; leaving in prison the 1st instant, 119 white, and 81 colored convicts, making 200. The time lost by sickness was 2,486 days, and solitude 1,776, making, 4,262, against 3,268, for sickness, and 1,186 for solitude, in the preceding year, making 4,454.

The prosperous condition of the institution may be seen in the fact, that improvements have been carried on without any appropriation from the public treasury, while the public mind has been most unfavorably impressed towards the success of the establishment. But the salutary lessons taught by the operations of this institution, in an experience of more than thirty years, have been overlooked, or misapprehended, in framing the Criminal Code, passed at the last session of the general assembly; and unless speedy alterations be made in some of its provisions, the earnings of the prison will diminish as rapidly for some years to come, as they have increased for the last eight or ten. In many cases the new code provides terms of imprisonment much shorter than those in the code of 1819, for like offences; which latter soon proved entirely inadequate to the suppression of crime, or the improvement of offenders. Indeed, crime increased under its provisions to an alarming degree, the prison became more expensive to the state, and no evidence existed of an improved condition of offenders. These laws had been introduced and enacted from time to time, previous to the revival, with the exception of some amendments then made. The following three periods of time will exhibit the increase of crime under their influence, to wit:

<i>Prisoners received.</i>	
In the year 1812, .....	50
1813, .....	52
1814, .....	33
1815, .....	45
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Average, .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>In the year 1816, .....</b>	<b>74</b>
1817, .....	77
1818, .....	60
1819, .....	80
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Average, nearly, .....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>In the year 1820, .....</b>	<b>93</b>
1821, .....	81
1822, .....	103
1823, .....	83
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Average, .....</b>	<b>90</b>

The code of 1819 went into force on the 1st of January, 1820. Thus it will be seen that in twelve years, crime had doubled, being much too large a proportion for the increase of population.

The legislature being satisfied that the penitentiary system, under the code of 1819, did not produce sufficient restraint or moral improvement among the free negro population, provided by act of the 21st of February, 1823, that for all felonies committed by them, theretofore punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for *more than two years*, should be punished by stripes, sale and transportation beyond the limits of the United States.

The legislature, after farther experience, became satisfied of the futility of imprisoning white persons in the penitentiary for less than two years, and accordingly, on the 9th of March, 1826, enacted that two years should be the shortest term for them. Free negroes continued to be transported until by act of the 12th of February, 1828, the legislature provided, that instead of stripes, sale and transporta-

tion, they should be confined in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than eighteen years.

The following periods of time, with the numbers received, will exhibit the effects of the three systems for the punishment of free negroes.

*Free negroes and mulattoes received under the Revised Code of 1819, to wit :*

In 1819, .....	20
1820, .....	20
1821, .....	16
1822, .....	27
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Average, nearly, .....</b>	<b>21</b>

*Free negroes, &c., received under the transportation act of 1823, to wit:*

In 1824, .....	0
1825, .....	8
1826, .....	9
1827, .....	12
1828, .....	1
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Average for 4 years, .....</b>	<b>7½</b>

*Free negroes, &c., received under the act of 1828.*

In 1829, .....	14
1830, .....	16
1831, .....	10
1832, .....	9
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Average, .....</b>	<b>12¼</b>

The act of the 9th of March, 1826, fixing the short terms for white persons to two years, after an experience of seventeen years, was altered by act of the 25th of March, 1843, and three years prescribed. This act, with that of 1828, (fixing five years for the shortest term for free colored persons,) continued in force until the first day of June last, when the Criminal Code went into effect. From 1829 to 1842

both inclusive, making fourteen years, while the acts of 1826 and 1828 were in force, seven hundred and eighty-three persons of both colors were received; being an annual average of nearly fifty-six; while from 1844 to 1847, under the act of 1828 and 1843, a space of four years, two hundred and eleven persons were received, or an annual average of nearly fifty-three.

If the increase of population were taken into consideration, the contrast would be greater. It is proper to remark, that petit larceny has been changed since 1819, so that it extends to the stealing of twenty dollars instead of four. This has necessarily subtracted a small number from the penitentiary roll of offences. But the introduction of new crimes will compensate for this loss. It may be said that very short terms of punishment are necessary to ensure convictions; but this is at best an imputation upon the moral character of our tribunals of justice and the people themselves, which is not well founded. On the contrary, my observation has led me to believe that all impediment which might be supposed to exist on the subject, has met an ample remedy in executive pardons.

Great efforts have been made for many years to adapt the laws to the system, and the institution to the laws, in such manner as to be relied on as a safe, humane and practicable system of criminal punishments, rendering to the community that protection which simple justice and the freedom of our institutions have a right to demand. All experience has proved, that *that* penitentiary system is best, which invariably imposes on each offender a term of imprisonment long enough to acquire a good trade and fully refund the state for the expenses incurred in his restraint and punishment. Justice at least demands it; and as a general rule it should be observed. Otherwise the innocent may be always borne down with taxes to support the wicked in their rapacious experiments on society. While many imperfections existed in the criminal law previous to the first of June, and which have been greatly improved by the new code, justice authorizes me to say that this institution under those laws produced a greater moral influence by far, over the community, in prohibiting crime, than any other penitentiary in the United States, or perhaps in any existing civil government has done. Crime in this, as in every other country, of the lower grades, is mostly the offspring of laziness, coupled with some predominating vicious propensity; and nothing is better calculated to restrain it than the certainty of hard labor in prison long enough to pay expenses.

All offences which are not of a character to justify imprisonment in the penitentiary at least three years for white persons, and five for free negroes and mulattoes, had better be punished in some other way. Neither public justice nor individual security requires that the penitentiary should be filled up and encumbered with persons, who, from the shortness of sentences, have no hope of improving in, or learning a trade; and who will, therefore, feel but little inclination to try. Much better that such persons should be imprisoned in the county or corporation jails, and be saved from the ignominy of the felon.

While insufficient punishments are injurious to the system, so likewise are those which are excessive. The old law was particularly so in consigning all free negroes and mulattoes to imprisonment for life for second offences; and white persons, in cases where the second offence was not punishable for less than five years. The legislature has wisely adopted in the new code a more humane principle; and I think it might, with some modification, be made to apply to cases already in the penitentiary.

In May last a conspiracy was found to be on foot, the objects of which were to murder officers and guards, to burn down the shops, to break the wing gates, and to escape in the confusion produced by the fire and murder. The conspiracy was headed by one of the coldest hearted ruffians in prison, who with the other ringleaders, composed of about half a dozen desperate fellows, were bound together by solemn pledges, and the penalty of certain death to any who might falter, or come to a knowledge of the conspiracy and divulge it. The plot was well laid for mischief, but with little prospect of real benefit to any. It was discovered in due time, and six of the leaders have since been secured in their cells. One is under a sentence for 18 years; one for 42 years; one, a second offence, and for life; one for 10 years, and under prosecution for a second offence, which will be for life, if convicted; one for 5 years, a second offence of petit larceny; and one for 3 years, for forgery.

Iron bedsteads have been introduced, which it is believed will add greatly to the comfort of the prisoners.

Several ministers of the gospel and pious ladies, have as usual attended the prison, and it is hoped with beneficial results to some of the inmates.

CHARLES S. MORGAN,  
Superintendent.

*The Penitentiary of Virginia in account with the Commonwealth of Virginia.*

Dr.

1847.

Oct. 1. To amount on hand, per inventory of this date :		
Raw materials, .....	\$7,859 66	
Machinery, tools, &c., .....	6,078 46	
Raw materials, upon which labor has been expended, .....	2,799 89	
Manufactured articles, .....	4,977 90	
Articles of contingency, .....	2,836 39	
	<u>          </u>	\$24,552 30

1848.

Sep. 30. To general agent for sundries :		
Raw materials purchased since Oc- tober 1, 1847, .....	\$27,173 81	
Fuel, .....	2,318 92	
Materials for permanent improve- ments, .....	597 54	
Contingent expenses at peniten'y,	712 26	
Hospital stores, .....	341 52	
Discharged convicts, .....	431 72	
Stationery, .....	33 80	
Gardening, .....	77 22	
Contingent compensation assistant keepers, .....	600 00	
Reductions on manufactures, by order of the board, .....	911 28	
Discounts to enable agent to make sales, by order of the board, ..	983 39	
Compensation for interior guard, ..	1,980 00	
	<u>          </u>	36,161 46
To commonwealth of Virginia :		
Amount of compensation of the bd. of directors from Oct. 1, 1847, to date, .....	747 00	
Carried forward, .....	\$	

1847-48

Brought forward, .....	\$	
Sep. 30, Amount of salaries of superinten- dent and other officers, includ- ing surgeon, .....	6,750 00	
Rations pur'sed by the superin'dent, by or- der of the board, from Oct. 1st, '47, to date, \$3,098 37		
Add for do. on hand 30th Sept. 1847, .....	139 73	
	<u>          </u>	\$3,238 10
Deduct for do. on hand at date, .....	48 88	
	<u>          </u>	3,189 22
		10,686 22
To garden :		
Sundry vegetables on hand Oct. 1, 1847, .....	357 60	
Sundry vegetables raised in 1848 and used to date, .....	200 50	
	<u>          </u>	558 10
To materials and making iron bed- steads, .....		943 50
		<u>          </u>
		\$72,901 58
To balance, .....		7,023 82
		<u>          </u>
		\$79,925 40
Balance brought down, .....	7,023 82	
Commission of general agent, .....	4,082 80	
Contingent expenses at store, .....	128 25	
	<u>          </u>	4,211 05
Balance on manufacturing and mercantile operations, .....	\$2,812 77	
	<u>          </u>	
Amount for transportation of convicts, ....	\$3,006 12	

Cr.

1848.

Sep. 30, By general agent :

For sundries delivered to him from Oct. 1, 1847, to date :

For cash sales made at the penitentiary, .....	\$5,621 32
For credit sales, .....	11,739 60
For articles delivered during week	6,788 48
For do do by the board,	21,870 03

46,019 43

For clothing furnished lunatic asylums, .....	991 16
---	--------

\$47,010 59

By the commonwealth of Virginia :

For clothing, &c., furnished prisoners and transports, ward 1, ..	944 06
---	--------

For clothing, &c., furnished discharged convicts, ward 1, .....	252 62
---	--------

For permanent improvements, &c., ward 1, .....	299 00
--	--------

For materials and labor on permanent improvements and repairs, ward No. 2, .....	1,697 95
--	----------

For cloth, &c., furnished for prisoners and transports, ward No. 3, .....	1,162 19
---	----------

For materials, &c., furnished, repairs and labor on permanent improvements, ward 3, .....	50 60
---	-------

For do do ward 4,	1,538 69
-------------------	----------

For money paid guard to attend prisoners at work on capitol square 108 days at \$1 per day,	108 00
---	--------

For materials for permanent improvements, paid for by general agent, as per contra, .....	597 54
---	--------

6,650 65

Carried forward, ..... \$

Brought forward, ..... \$

By materials furnished and labor done on capitol square and governor's house, to wit :

Ward No. 1, .....	118 31
No. 2, .....	72 81
No. 3, .....	146 93
No. 4, .....	164 10

502 15

7,152 80

By materials and making iron bedsteads, .....

943 50

By amount of contingent accounts :

Ward No. 1, .....	17 26
No. 2, .....	29 35
No. 3, .....	93 24
No. 4, .....	96 71

236 56

By vegetables raised in 1848 and used to date, .....

200 50

By vegetables raised in 1848, and on hand at date, .....

250 00

450 50

By amount on hand, per inventory this date, viz :

Raw materials, .....

Machinery, tools, &c., .....

Raw materials, upon which labor has been expended, .....

Manufactured articles, .....

Articles of contingency, .....

24,131 45

\$79,925 40

Table shewing the number of prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary on the 30th September, 1848, the total number received, pardoned, died and discharged from that time until 30th September, 1848, with the number remaining on the latter day, &c. &c.

On the 1st October, 1847, there were in prison :

White men, .....	129	
White women, .....	2	
	<hr/>	181
Colored men, .....	76	
Colored women, .....	4	
	<hr/>	80
Total, .....		<hr/> <hr/> 211

Received from October 1, 1847, to September 30, 1848 :

White men, .....	17	
White women, .....	0	
	<hr/>	17
Colored men, .....	15	
Colored women, .....	1	
	<hr/>	16
		<hr/> <hr/> 33

Pardoned, died and discharged :

Pardoned—white males, ..	7	colored males, ..	0	7
do. do. ..	0	do. females, ..	2	2
Died, do. ..	5	do. males, ..	4	9
Discharged, do. ..	16	do. do. ..	8	24
do. white females, ..	1	do. females, ..	1	2
	<hr/>		29	
			<hr/>	15
				<hr/> <hr/> 44

Remaining in prison September 30, 1848 :

White men, .....	118	
White women, .....	1	
	<hr/>	119
Colored men, .....	79	
Colored women, .....	2	
	<hr/>	81
Total, .....		<hr/> <hr/> 200
Decrease, .....	11.	

Number received for 2d, 3d or 4th offences, 1847, & in 9 months, of '48, 2.

*Slaves for sale and transportation.*

On the 1st of October, 1847, there were in prison:

Males, .....	6	
Females, .....	0	
	<hr/>	6

Received from Oct. 1, 1847, to Sept. 30, 1848:

Males, .....	12	
Females, .....	1	
	<hr/>	13

Sold by the executive:

Males, .....	12	
Escaped, .....	1	
	<hr/>	13

Remaining in prison September 30, 1848:

Males, .....	5	
Females, .....	1	
	<hr/>	6
		<hr/> <hr/> =

*Of the number of persons confined in the Penitentiary on the 30th of September 1848, their crimes and sentences.*

	Crimes.	White.	Colored	Sent. y'rs.
For murder in the second degree, .....		3	1	5
do do .....		2	..	7
do do .....		1	1	8
do do .....		..	1	9
do do .....		2	..	10
do do .....		1	..	13
do do .....		..	..	14
do do .....		6	..	15
do do .....		2	..	16
do do .....		10	2	18
Voluntary manslaughter, .....		1	1	5
do do .....		1	..	2½
do stabbing, .....		1	..	3



	White.	Colored.	Sent. y/m.
Unlawful stabbing, .....	2	1	5
do .....	1	..	3
do .....	..	2	7
do .....	..	1	9
do .....	..	2	10
Maiming, .....	..	3	5
Malicious wounding, .....	..	1	5
Shooting, .....	..	1	5
Unlawful shooting, .....	..	1	7
Voluntary shooting, .....	1	..	3
Malicious shooting, .....	..	2	4
Maiming by shooting, .....	..	1	7
Unlawful maiming and disfiguring, .....	1	..	3
Assaulting, .....	..	2	5
Rape, .....	3	1	10
do .....	1	..	18
do .....	1	..	21
do .....	1	..	42
Highway robbery, 4th offence, .....	..	1	life
Robbery, .....	..	..	..
do .....	1	..	10
Accessory to robbery, .....	..	..	..
Barn burning, .....	1	1	2
do .....	..	2	5
Arson, .....	..	1	10
Burglary, .....	3	2	5
do .....	..	2	10
do .....	1	..	7
do .....	..	2	life
do 2d offence, .....	..	2	5
do and other felony, .....	..	4	5
do and larceny, .....	..	1	9
do do .....	..	1	10
do do .....	..	..	..
do do 2d offence, .....	..	2	life
Felony and store breaking, .....	..	2	5
Breaking store and larceny, .....	2	..	3
do do .....	4	..	4
do do .....	..	3	5
do do .....	..	1	7

	White.	Colored.	Sent. y/m.
Horse stealing, .....	12	..	5
do .....	1	..	3
do .....	1	..	5½
do .....	2	..	7
do .....	1	..	8
do .....	..	1	1
do 2d offence, .....	1	..	Life.
Horse stealing and larceny, 2d offence, .....	1	..	Life.
do do do .....	1	..	5
Mule stealing, .....	..	1	5
Hog stealing, .....	1	..	3
Grand larceny, .....	12	1	3
do .....	1	4	5
do .....	2	..	6
do .....	..	1	10
do 2d offence, .....	7	..	10
do do .....	1	..	14y. 10m.
do do .....	1	4	Life.
Stealing slaves, .....	2	..	4
do .....	..	1	7
do .....	..	1	13
do and larceny, .....	..	1	10
do do .....	..	1	13
Aiding slaves to abscond, .....	..	2	5
Enticing slaves to abscond, .....	..	1	4
do do .....	..	1	7
do do 2d offence, .....	1	1	10
do do and stealing horse, .....	1	1	8
Forgery, .....	5	1	3
do .....	1	2	5
do 4 indictments, .....	1	..	9
do 2d indictment, .....	..	1	10
Passing counterfeit money, .....	1	..	5
Passing counterfeit money, 2d offence, .....	1	..	Life.
do bank notes, .....	1	..	5
do do 2d offence, .....	1	..	10
Stealing bank notes, .....	..	1	8
Poisoning, .....	..	1	5
Receiving stolen goods, .....	1	..	4

	White	Colored	Rem. yr's
Embezzlement, .....	1	..	2
Forging free papers, .....	..	1	5
Bigamy, .....	1	..	3
Petit larceny, 2d offence, .....	1	..	5
House breaking and felony, .....	..	1	10
do larceny, .....	..	1	10
do do, .....	..	1	5
do do, .....	..	1	3
Breaking and entering store, .....	..	1	3
	<u>117</u>	<u>83</u>	
Whole number, .....	200		

*Of the number of convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on the 30th September, 1848, there were natives of*

Virginia, .....	173
Pennsylvania, .....	3
New-York, .....	3
Maryland, .....	4
North Carolina, .....	1
Tennessee, .....	1
Ohio, .....	3
New-Jersey, .....	1
Connecticut, .....	1
England, .....	4
Ireland, .....	1
Germany, .....	1
Maine, .....	1
South Carolina, .....	2
Illinois, .....	1
Delaware, .....	1
Scotland, .....	1
	<u>200</u>

*A Table showing the ages of the convicts in the Penitentiary on the 30th September, 1848, at the time they were received.*

*Males.*

From 14 to 20 there were, .....	16
20 to 25 do, .....	60
25 to 30 do, .....	46
30 to 35 do, .....	25
35 to 40 do, .....	13
40 to 45 do, .....	10
45 to 50 do, .....	12
50 to 60 do, .....	10
60 to 80 do, .....	2
Ages not known, .....	3

197*Females.*

From 15 to 20 years, .....	0
25 to 30 years, .....	1
30 to 40 years, .....	1
Not known, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>200</u>

*A Table of admittances into the hospital, and number of days lost by sickness in each ward, with the total number, from the 1st October, 1847, to 30th September, 1848.*

	No. admittances.	No. days lost.
Months.		
1847—October, .....	19	196
November, .....	12	276
December, .....	13	206
1848—January, .....	6	127
February, .....	9	117
March, .....	10	215
April, .....	13	218
May, .....	9	288
June, .....	11	145
July, .....	30	164

480

[ASSEMBLY

August, .....	14	128
September, .....	12	114
	<u>158</u>	<u>2,194</u>

Admittances. Days lost.

Ward No. 1, .....	42	663
do 2, .....	31	236
do 3, .....	47	811
do 4, .....	30	421
do 5, .....	8	63
	<u>158</u>	<u>2,194</u>

Time lost by the sick treated in their cells, .....

292

2,486

Time lost by solitary confinement, .....

1,766

Total number of days lost, .....

4,252

*Report of the condition and employment of the persons in the Penitentiary of Virginia, on the 30th Sept., 1848.*

Number of white men, .....	117
Number of colored men, .....	80
Total number of men, .....	<u>197</u>

Ward No. 1.

Shoe and boot making, .....	41
Harness making, .....	2
Tailoring, .....	10
Runner and binders, .....	0
	<u>53</u>

Ward No. 2.

Iron turner and driller, .....	1
Blacksmithing, .....	8
Striking and stone cutting, .....	2
Axe making, .....	5
Axe grinding and polishing, .....	6

No. 243.]

481

Strikers, .....	8
Axe strikers, .....	9
	<u>39</u>

Ward No. 3.

Warping and web twisting, .....	3
Weaving, .....	28
Wool spinning, .....	1
Wool splicing and picking, .....	1
Quilling and spooling, .....	11
Wool carding, .....	3
Runner, and in solitude, .....	8
	<u>55</u>

Ward No. 4.

Wheelwrighting, .....	17
Carpentering, .....	11
Coopering, .....	4
Painting, .....	1
Runner, .....	1
	<u>34</u>

Ward No. 5.

Yard hands, .....	0
Runner, .....	2
Washers, .....	1
Engineer and firemen, .....	2
Nurses, .....	2
Cooks, .....	4
Invalids and in solitude, .....	2
Barber, .....	1
Jobber, .....	1
Insane, .....	1
	<u>16</u>

Women engaged in sewing, binding shoes, &amp;c., .....

197

3

Total number of both sexes, .....

200

==

[Assembly, No. 243.]

31

1847-48

*Surgeon's Report.*

Two hundred and seventy-nine cases of disease were treated in the Virginia penitentiary during the past year, 158 in the hospital, and 121 in the cells; nine died. They were all sentenced for long terms, and most of them had been in the prison a number of years. Five were diseased and imperfect in health on admission. Three died of consumption, and three of scrofula; diseases over which medicine exerts but little, if any control, when once fully established, even under the most favourable circumstances, and which cause the greatest number of deaths in this and in all similar institutions. Laury's insanity was partial. His delusion was that a conspiracy existed among the convicts to poison him in his food, which prevented him from taking food enough to maintain health, and this, together with the depressing influence of his hallucination, brought on the low typhoid fever of which he died. Evans came under the observation of the surgeon about three weeks before his death for the first time, he was then labouring under that form of insanity called dementia, which consists in an enfeeblement and imbecility of mind analogous to idiotism. He did not again see him until twenty-four hours before his death, when he was brought to the hospital in a sinking and moribund condition. He had eaten scarcely food enough to sustain life for months, and for a week previous he had refused all food. On examination of his body after death, no disease was found to exist; his organs were perfectly healthy.

It will be observed, that from 1800 to 1848, the average mortality was 6.34 per cent. annually, and the last year it was 4.18 per cent.

J. N. BROCKS, *Surgeon.*

## A STATEMENT

*Of the number of Prisoners in the Penitentiary of Virginia, each year, and the Deaths from the opening of the Institution in 1800, to 1847 inclusive, and the causes thereof from 1832, (no record having been kept of them previously,) and the annual average per centage of mortality.*

Calendar year.	No. of Deaths.
1800, commenced in April, .....	1
1801, " .....	1
1802, " .....	1
1803, " .....	2
1804, " .....	1
1805, " .....	5
1806, " .....	3
1807, " .....	1
1808, " .....	3
1809, " .....	5
1810, " .....	1
1811, " .....	3
1812, " .....	5
1813, " .....	5
1814, " .....	3
1815, " .....	6
1816, " .....	3
1817, " .....	9
1818, " .....	7
1819, " .....	11
1820, " .....	9
1821, " .....	15
1822, " .....	12
1823, " .....	14
1824, " .....	16
1825, " .....	23
1826, " .....	18
1827, " .....	16
1828, " .....	17
1829, " .....	21
1830, " .....	15
1831, " .....	25

OHIO.

Full Prisoner

Annual Report of the Directors and Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary for the year 1847.

During the past year an extensive workshop, occupied by Mr. P. Hayden, was destroyed by fire. Without any delay the Directors assembled, and investigated as far as possible, the origin of the fire, but without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. It is worthy of remark that many of the convicts exerted and exposed themselves as much, apparently, as though their own homes had been in danger. It was with much difficulty that the flames were arrested.

A new shop, much more secure and better adapted to its purposes, and to the health of the prisoners, has been erected in the place of the one destroyed, the actual cost of which was about three thousand five hundred dollars.

The system of hiring out the labor of the convicts was adopted in the early history of the "new penitentiary," and was thought at the time to be a great improvement, not only to the pecuniary condition of the institution, but also to its discipline and government. So anxious were our predecessors to make this improvement, that they agreed with some of the contractors to give them the privilege of renewing their contracts for five years at a time, so long as the practice of hiring out convicts should be continued. The only conditions to be complied with by the contractor were to give one year's notice of his intention to renew, and to give the average price paid by "other contractors." Since the passage of the act for the erection of a new State House, no contract that did not stand upon that foundation has been renewed. The contract of Peter Hayden, for two hundred men, which was the first contract entered into by our predecessors, was renewed in accordance with its stipulations, by those who controlled the institution, before a majority of the undersigned were members of the board of directors. We cannot, however, see under the laws then existing, how they could have done otherwise.

As the prison was still involved in debt, we thought it our duty to employ all the hands we could to liquidate that debt; so we have permitted a number of them to continue in the employment of Mr. Pinney, one of the former contractors, whose fixtures were already in the shops. This, however, has also been done at increased wages.

STATEMENT -- (CONTINUED.)

FISCAL YEAR Ending 30th September.	No. of deaths.	Meaning the annual average per centage of mortality.																										
		1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	
1832 (9 months)	18	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
1833	18	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
1834	18	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
1835	18	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
1836	18	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
1837	18	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
1838	18	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
1839	18	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
1840	18	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
1841	18	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
1842	18	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
1843	18	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
1844	18	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
1845	18	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
1846	18	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
1847	18	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
1848	18	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
1849	18	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
1850	18	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
1851	18	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
1852	18	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
1853	18	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
1854	18	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
1855	18	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
1856	18	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
1857	18	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

Meaning the annual average per centage of mortality.

The business of cooeping, so obnoxious to a portion of the public, has been entirely discontinued, and the men employed by Mr. P. are now engaged chiefly in the manufacture of farming tools.

The internal condition and police of the institution under our care, notwithstanding the frequent use of the word "reform," as applied to it by many who write and speak about it, we consider, with due deference to the opinions of others, to be superior to what it has ever been.

It is true, unquestionably, that the mass of community, without much reflection upon the subject, set down State prison convicts as bad, without mitigation or hope of redemption. But as bad as these men have been, as indurated as their moral sense may have become, by a long course of vice and wickedness, the instances are rare where the stubborn will of the most hardened offender may not be made to melt before the genial influence of kindness and sympathy. But in those instances where the moral obliquity is so great, and the better susceptibilities so entirely blunted as to render the individual callous to every demonstration of sympathy, kind appeals may be lost upon him, and a resort to more severe coercive measures may be necessary. But in such cases, it generally may be so managed that the obstinate offender shall himself be made to feel the justice of the punishment which is administered with a reluctant hand, and hence even his latent susceptibilities may be awakened so far into life as to render him for the future more easily wrought upon by the voice of kindness and sympathy, a voice of strange and unusual sound in the ears of him who has so long been shunned as incorrigible and vile. I am satisfied that the true principle of prison discipline is, degraded and criminal as the convict may be, still to recognize him as a man, to address him as possessing the susceptibilities of our common nature, and as capable of a destiny far above that to which his vices and his crimes have degraded him. The ingredient of hope should be thrown into his bitter cup, and he be led to aspire after better things, to form even the purposes of recovering a character and standing among men, when he shall again be permitted to mingle with them.

The number of punishments inflicted in this penitentiary have been less during the past than in any former year. And yet there has been the most perfect subordination, no resistance offered to authority, and the convicts have labored diligently and with apparent cheerfulness.

It is certainly a pleasing consideration, that by the influence of the chaplain, the library and the Sabbath school, many of the prisoners afford gratifying evidence of moral renovation, and of a general and decided improvement in temper, disposition, moral habits, and social affections—all of which tend to inspire the hope that many of the convicts will ultimately leave the Penitentiary with habits formed of self-control, of active, intelligent and efficient industry, of patient resignation to the ills of life, and with that degree of moral development in regard to right action, without which, none can be safe or desirable members of community.

The largest number of convicts in prison at any one time during the past year, was 498; the smallest number was 445. The average number during the year has been 461.

During the prior year the highest number of convicts at any one time, was 502; the smallest number, 459—average, 479. From this the gratifying fact is presented, that there has been a considerable diminution in the number of convicts this year, from the number in prison during the past year.

The number of female convicts is nine, being the same as last year. I took pleasure in my last report, in directing attention to the comparatively small number of female convicts, and it gives me no less pleasure now to state, that this small number has not increased.

During the year, four convicts have effected their escape, viz: one from the lime kiln, one from the railroad depot, and two from the prison. Three of them have already been retaken.

*Cash receipts for the current year, 1847*

Cash received—

On account of smith, lace and saddletree shops, .....	\$18,958 33
On account of toolmakers, .....	4,175 48
“ tailor shop, .....	1,640 80
“ engines and machinery, .....	2,234 16
“ carpet weavers, .....	2,965 24
“ shoe makers, .....	311 21
“ prison slops, .....	986 76
“ lumpers, (promiscuous labor), .....	1,485 60
“ interest, .....	5 77
“ incidental, .....	189 89
“ visitors, .....	1,084 37

On account of United States,.....	780 48
“ fuel and light,.....	226 75
“ dental instruments and hame shop,.....	993 79
“ blacksmiths,.....	19 57
	<hr/> \$36,058 20

Additional earnings for the past year, for which cash has not been received, to wit:

Convict labor on account of Lunatic Asylum, in favor of J. Strickler and others,.....	\$5,824 91
Labor on account of new building,.....	493 20
“ State avenue,.....	183 60
“ stone quarry,.....	322 40
“ lime kilns,.....	355 60
“ repairs and improve- ments,.....	549 60
“ State house,.....	19 20
Amount due from individuals,.....	275 50

---

8,024 01

Which shows the earnings of the past year to have been, \$44,082 21

The disbursements from Nov. 30, 1846, to the 30th Nov., 1847, for the support of the Institution, have been as follows, to wit:

Cash paid—

On account of clothing,.....	\$3,369 01
“ furniture,.....	1,050 21
“ fuel and light,.....	2,050 79
“ provision,.....	9,327 92
“ forage,.....	235 62
“ incidental,.....	198 51
“ discharged convicts,.....	494 75
“ stationery,.....	64 90
“ teams,.....	104 20
“ escaped convicts,.....	349 81
“ engines and machinery,.....	931 99
“ smith shop,.....	4 50
“ salary,.....	8,946 62
“ printing and postage,.....	79 15

On account of visitors' guard,.....	300 00
“ hospital,.....	722 19
“ writ of error,.....	18 00
“ moral instructor,.....	400 00
“ interest,.....	30 03
	<hr/> 28,678 20

Showing the earnings of the past year, over and above expenses, to have been, \$15,404 01

The number of convicts has this year decreased, showing an average below that of the preceding year. The falling off in one county, in particular, is so striking that I deem it of sufficient importance to be noticed here. The county alluded to is that of Hamilton. During the last year there were, in that county, fifty-five convictions of penitentiary offences. During the year now closed, covered by this report, the convictions were only nineteen. If this disparity in the convictions of the two years may be regarded as indicative of a decrease of crime, it is certainly highly gratifying.

LAURIN DEWEY, *Warden.*

Table, showing the number received from each county during the past year.

Ashtabula,.....	3
Athens,.....	1
Butler,.....	5
Brown,.....	1
Cuyahoga,.....	7
Clermont,.....	3
Clark,.....	1
Columbiana,.....	1
Coshocton,.....	1
Clinton,.....	1
Erie,.....	1
Franklin,.....	6
Gallia,.....	1
Green,.....	1
Hancock,.....	1
Highland,.....	2
Hamilton,.....	19
Jefferson,.....	3

Lorain,.....	1
Lawrence,.....	1
Lucas,.....	3
Muskingum,.....	1
Madison,.....	1
Mahoning,.....	1
Miami,.....	1
Montgomery,.....	5
Preble,.....	3
Pickaway,.....	1
Ross,.....	1
Richland,.....	2
Shelby,.....	2
Stark,.....	1
Summit,.....	1
Scioto,.....	4
Tuscarawas,.....	2
Washington,.....	1
Warren,.....	—
Total,.....	91

*Term of sentence, and number.*

For one year,.....	14
Two years,.....	6
Three ".....	30
Four ".....	15
Five ".....	6
Six ".....	4
Seven ".....	5
Eight ".....	4
Ten ".....	4
Life,.....	3
Total,.....	—
	91

*Crimes and number.*

Grand larceny,.....	16
Horse stealing,.....	21
Burglary,.....	7
Rape,.....	3

Bigamy,.....	4
Burglary and larceny,.....	5
Murder, 2d degree,.....	2
Manslaughter,.....	5
Shooting with intent to kill,.....	2
Assault with intent to kill,.....	2
Having counterfeit money with intent to pass,.....	2
Passing counterfeit coin,.....	1
Passing counterfeit money,.....	1
Counterfeiting,.....	1
Arson,.....	3
Forgery,.....	5
Mayhem,.....	1
Receiving stolen goods,.....	1
Embezzlement,.....	1
Robbery,.....	1
Maiming,.....	1
Homicide,.....	1
Assault with intent to rape,.....	1
Robbing mails,.....	4
Total,.....	—
	91

*Place of nativity, and number.*

Ohio,.....	16
New-York,.....	14
Massachusetts,.....	2
Vermont,.....	2
Virginia,.....	9
North Carolina,.....	1
Kentucky,.....	5
Maryland,.....	1
Pennsylvania,.....	18
Ireland,.....	5
Louisiana,.....	2
Indiana,.....	1
Tennessee,.....	1
New Hampshire,.....	1
England,.....	3
Scotland,.....	1
Germany,.....	3



Canada, .....	2
Not known, .....	2
Connecticut, .....	2
Total, .....	91

*Education.*

Can read and write, .....	297
Can read print only, .....	69
Learned to read since committed to prison, .....	37
Cannot read intelligibly, .....	19
Cannot read nor write, .....	23
	<u>445</u>

*Married and Single.*

Married males, .....	189
Single do .....	247
Married females, .....	8
Single do .....	1
	<u>445</u>

*Table, showing the number now in the Penitentiary from each county.*

Ashtabula, .....	4
Athens, .....	4
Adams, .....	2
Brown, .....	3
Belmont, .....	5
Butler, .....	10
Cuyahoga, .....	47
Coshocton, .....	2
Columbiana, .....	2
Clark, .....	2
Clermont, .....	5
Clinton, .....	2
Carroll, .....	1
Delaware, .....	5
Defiance, .....	2
Erie, .....	2

Franklin, .....	18
Fairfield, .....	3
Gallia, .....	5
Guernsey, .....	1
Geauga, .....	2
Greene, .....	2
Hamilton, .....	146
Huron, .....	3
Highland, .....	6
Hocking, .....	1
Holmes, .....	1
Hancock, .....	
Henry, .....	1
Harrison, .....	6
Jefferson, .....	7
Knox, .....	3
Lawrence, .....	7
Lorain, .....	8
Logan, .....	6
Lucas, .....	8
Licking, .....	1
Montgomery, .....	4
Miami, .....	2
Muskingum, .....	18
Morgan, .....	2
Meigs, .....	2
Medina, .....	1
Marion, .....	2
Madison, .....	1
Monroe, .....	1
Mahoning, .....	1
Portage, .....	6
Pickaway, .....	4
Preble, .....	5
Perry, .....	1
Richland, .....	3
Ross, .....	6
Stark, .....	7
Shelby, .....	5
Scioto, .....	12

Summit, .....	3
Sandusky, .....	2
Seneca, .....	3
Tuscarawas, .....	6
Washington, .....	5
Warren, .....	7
Wayne, .....	2
Total, .....	<u>445</u>

Of the whole number of inmates, above stated, Nov. 30, 1847, there are—

White males, .....	390
White females, .....	7
Colored do .....	2
Colored males, .....	46
	<u>445</u>

#### *Moral Instructor's Report.*

Divine service has been held in the chapel every Sabbath during the year; the inmates have given good attention to the preaching of the Gospel; some of them have been reclaimed from the error of their ways, and renewed in their minds, we have the strongest evidence, both during their confinement and since their enlargement. We have received letters from some, and know of others, who have gone out into society, have united with the church and are leading new lives.

Our Sabbath school has been regularly continued throughout the year, and has prospered greatly. Many of the convicts have been taught to read.

The prison library has been greatly enlarged in the last year. There are now four thousand one hundred volumes of bound books, twelve hundred pamphlets, and fifteen thousand pages of tracts, with the prospect of an addition of several hundred volumes more. There can be no doubt but this has been a great blessing to these men, both in a moral and intellectual sense. They read with interest, and it has rendered them more cheerful and contented, by giving useful employment to the mind.

With respect to the diseases which here invade us, they are always found to compare, (with some modifications,) both in kind and character, with such as occur in this neighborhood of country generally. If there be any peculiar influences tending to the production of disease in this prison, they are doubtless such as appertain to *most*, if not *all*, institutions of this description, and are not probably, by any known means, wholly avoidable. I mean an impure and corrupt atmosphere, more especially in the dormitories, and that mental despondency and gloom necessarily incident to the deprivation of personal liberty.

In the progress of the year which has just closed, disease has presented herein its usual variety, as to name; but certain it is, that a large proportion of the cases has been characterised by signal severity and obstinacy. Typhoid fever, always an unwelcome foe for the practical physician to encounter, but more especially so in situations like this, where the intense and ceaseless anxiety, and the languishing hopes of the poor prisoner, are also to be counteracted, has exhibited itself in twenty or more examples during the summer and autumnal months; quite a number of which have been very much prolonged, and have proved highly refractory and embarrassing.

I have to regret, in the course of the year, the loss of six patients, five males and one female. Three of the former, after lingering long, were cut off by that fatal malady (consumption,) which still stalks among us as if but to mock at our inefficiency, and to reproach the profession of medicine. In the remaining two males, disease, in its onset, offered apparently a fair field for conflict with the physician; but unfortunately the strife was unequal, and my only apology is, that after exhausting all my efforts, I lacked the skill to save them. They died of typhoid fever. The history of the case of the female is something like this. Immediately after her commitment to prison, she evinced a resolute and fixed determination to submit to no discipline, to be restrained by no rules. She was the creature, for weeks and months, of perpetual, uncontrollable, maddening excitement. About six months subsequent to her lodgment in prison, she became the mother of a full grown, healthy boy. At no distant period thereafter, disease of the brain supervened, in a system already thoroughly racked by antecedent excesses, and she was lost.

With the present order and arrangement of the infirmary department, I am well pleased. A suit of portable screens has been provid-

ded for use in the middle ward, where the greater number of beds is contained, by means of which the prostrate patients may be entirely occluded from the view of that promiscuous throng of strangers so frequently traversing the apartment. I had long been convinced that the exposure of the sick and suffering convict to the searching gaze of every curious visitor, amounted to little less than a cruel and undeserved punishment, inflicted upon him, but that it also, unfailingly exerted a highly pernicious influence on his disease. Many have made the declaration to me, that they would greatly prefer to meet the pain of the lash, than be obliged to encounter the scrutinizing look which it seems the pleasure of every passer by to fix upon them.

H. LATHROP, M. D.

*Physician of Ohio Penitentiary.*

*Daily average number of patients prescribed for in hospital, in each month during the years 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847, together with the aggregate number of deaths, and days' lost time in each year.*

	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
December, . . . . .	14	16	16	18	28
January, . . . . .	14	20	14	14	29
February, . . . . .	16	22	18	14	26
March, . . . . .	22	18	15	19	23
April, . . . . .	32	18	22	26	26
May, . . . . .	20	30	23	25	25
June, . . . . .	32	23	27	29	28
July, . . . . .	46	36	33	42	30
August, . . . . .	33	29	32	40	31
September, . . . . .	37	27	44	44	38
October, . . . . .	27	25	41	47	30
November, . . . . .	24	18	35	36	28
Deaths, . . . . .	12	11	14	7	6
Days' lost time, . . . .	8,983	10,970	9,052	6,720	5,890

MICHIGAN

*Annual report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, November 30, 1847.*

There have been received from the state treasury, since our last report, \$2,000.00, for the support of the prison and pay of guards; also, \$5,418.28 for the payment of the salaries of other officers, making a total of \$7,418.28, for the thirteen months. The amount drawn from the same source during the previous year was \$11,506.00, the number of convicts having been the same for the two years. The number of convicts in prison October 31, 1845, was 119; October 31, 1846, 122; and November 30, 1847, 119, making the average the same for the two years. The amount of the earnings of convicts in the employ of the contractors, since October 31, 1846, is \$9,620.37, and the estimate for those in the employ of the State, is \$2,665.25. The amount of earnings for contractors the previous year was \$7,456 70 cents, and for the State, \$3,560.13. The amount received from all sources since October 31, 1846, is \$18,429.03, and the amount expended since that time is \$18,060.42. The amount received for the previous year, including balance on hand, was \$19,007.58, and the amount expended during the same time was \$19,004.39.

As before stated, the amount of expenditures for the thirteen months has been \$18,060.42; the amount of earnings for the same time is \$12,285.52. The expenditures for the previous year were \$19,004 39 cents, and the earnings were \$11,016 63. The number of days work by convicts on the prison buildings, since last report, is 1,101, estimated at the sum of \$631.00; the number of days for the previous year was, 2,830, estimated at the sum of \$1,489.50.

It will be perceived that there has been \$4,087.72 less drawn from the State treasury during the last thirteen months, than during the previous year; also, that the earnings of the convicts on contracts have been more by \$2,163.50, than for the previous twelve months, and that the earnings of convicts on the prison buildings have been but \$85.49 less since the last report, than for the previous year. The average price obtained for the labor of convicts on contracts since the date of our last report is 31½ cents per day; the average for the previous year was 31 cents per day. The balance on hand according

to the agent's report, is \$368.61, besides which, there is now due the prison \$2,000.00 from contractors and others, that will in all probability soon be realized.

The gradual and steady improvement made in the management of the affairs of the prison, reflect the highest degree of credit on the agent, and gives just ground to conclude that further time will show a still greater improvement. And, although it cannot be expected that the prison can support itself with the present number of convicts, yet we have just ground to believe that (exclusive of the building department,) it can approximate that desirable point nearer than it ever has done.

The number of convicts confined here has varied but little for the past four years, as there were in prison October 31, 1844, 122; Oct. 31, 1845, 119; October 31, 1846, 122; November 30, 1847, 119.

In the report of the inspectors last year, mention was made of the difficulties under which this institution labored, on account of the terms of the contracts then existing. The contracts have been re-let, and the objectionable clauses entirely obviated. The former contract with Pinney, Howard & Co., was for from 30 to 50 convicts, at 28 cents per day, for five years from May 20, 1846.

Pinney, Howard & Co. also became possessed, by purchase, of the contract of H. DeGraff, for the labor of from eighteen to thirty convicts, at thirty cents per day, to run three years and seven months from April, 1845. They also became, in the same manner, the assignees of the contract of J. B. Eaton & Co., for from ten to fifteen convicts, at thirty-eight cents per day, at the business of cooping of all kinds. These contracts have all been surrendered and cancelled, and a new one executed with Pinney, Lamson & Co., successors of Pinney, Howard & Co., for six years from May 1, 1847, at thirty and a quarter cents per day, for from sixty to one hundred and twenty convicts.

The new contract does not contain any of the obnoxious privileges granted in the former contracts.

The former contract with J. E. Beebe was for five years from April 10, 1843, for from ten to fifteen convicts, at thirty-three and a third cents per day. The present contract with him is for five years from May 1, 1847, for from twenty to thirty-five convicts, at thirty-five cents per day.

The former contract for making boots and shoes was made with G. H. Wilcox, and by him assigned to L. Wilcox, and which was for

from fifteen to twenty convicts, at forty cents per day, for five years from April 1, 1845. L. Wilcox assigned the contract to H. B. Ring, and a new one was made with him for from fifteen to twenty-five convicts, at forty cents per day, for five years from September 1, 1847.

By extending the time, the officers have been enabled to cancel the old contracts. The average price received for convict labor is higher than under the old contracts, and there is an annual saving in wood that is estimated at three hundred cords; the stipulations contained in the old contracts, giving the contractors a preference in re-letting the convicts, are excluded from the new ones.

These changes, without exception, have been made amicably, and without the slightest difficulty or difference with the contractors; and further, there is now, in every department of the prison, a perfect good understanding, and a cordial co-operation of all connected with the institution, in the endeavor to render the administration of its affairs vigorous and prosperous.

The daily average of each convict employed by contractors the past thirteen months, is 31 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; this, we think, will compare favorably with any institution of the kind in the other States. We find that the average of daily earnings of each convict in the Auburn prison was 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents for the year ending Sept. 30, 1846, which is the date of the last report of the officers of that institution.

The appointment of a moral instructor, or chaplain, with a salary sufficient to enable him to devote his time exclusively for their benefit, would cause but little increase to the expenses of the prison, and, we think, would be a source of much good to the convicts, and also indirectly to the State.

We would also renew the recommendations made in the last annual report of the inspectors, in relation to the salaries of the officers of the prison, as further experience has served to strengthen the reasons then advanced.

The expenses attending the removal of convicts, after sentence, to the State Prison, from the several counties, is now, by law, paid at this office. This, we think, should not be so, for it undoubtedly costs more, for that service, in many cases, than it should, and also, that in our opinion, this expense properly belongs to the counties sending the convicts, and that the bills should be audited and al-

lowed by the supervisors of said counties, and paid from the county funds.

The contract for furnishing rations for the convicts, was advertised previous to, and let on, the first Monday of October last, at 6¼ cents per ration, to commence December 1, and to continue one year. The rations for the year previous were furnished by contract for 5 cents 9½ mills per day ration, and the day ration for that year consisted of 12 ounces of pork, or 20 ounces beef; 12 ounces wheat flour, not bolted, to be made of good winter wheat; 10 ounces Indian corn meal, sifted; ½ gill molasses; and for each one hundred rations, 4 quarts rye, 4 quarts salt, 2 quarts vinegar, 4 quarts white beans, 3 bushels potatoes, and 2½ ounces black pepper. During the past year, there was complaint from the convicts that the quantity of corn meal was too much in proportion for the ration, and upon an examination, it appeared that the complaint was well grounded, and that the use of that amount of meal in the ration, during the summer, was the probable cause of *diarrhoeas*; therefore, in advertising for rations for the current year, the proportion was changed, and the ration now consists of 16 ounces of wheat flour, unbolted, to be made of good winter wheat, and 6 ounces of Indian corn meal, sifted; the other articles the same as before.

Every necessary attention, in our opinion, has been paid to the wants and comfort of the convicts, and the examinations which we have made monthly, have been very satisfactory, as we have uniformly found the cells and bedding clean and in good condition; that the provisions furnished were ample and of good quality, and that the convicts were cleanly in their persons and comfortably clad.

MICHAEL SHOEMAKER.

LEWIS BASCOM,

JOSEPH B. PIERCE,

*Inspectors.*

*Agent's report.*

Since I assumed the discharge of the duties of agent on the 20th March last, the sum of \$9,128.99 has been received on account of the prison, and during the same time, there has been expended the sum of \$8,760.38, leaving a balance on hand, November 30th, 1847, of \$368.61. According to the books of the office, there appears to have been received by my predecessor, including balance on hand, from

October 31, 1846, to March 20th, 1847, the sum of \$2,915.47, which was expended during the same time, except a balance of \$33.81, paid over to me at the time I took charge of the prison. There are embraced in the disbursements made by me since March 20th, payments of various accounts and dues, to the amount of about, \$1,400.00, which were then standing against the prison, contracted by my predecessor, thereby swelling the amount of expenditures for the balance of the year to an extent that might seem excessive, should the circumstance be permitted to pass unexplained. The sum of \$2,000.00 has been drawn during the year, on the certificates of the inspectors, from the state treasury, on account of the general support of the prison, which added to the sum of \$8,418.28, drawn in payment of officers' salaries, make a total of \$7,418.28 from that source, during the thirteen months, a sum considerably less than for any former year, for those purposes. This result is principally owing to the unusually small amount expended on the building account. I would here remark, that I consider the completion of the centre building, or at least so far as to enclose it, of the utmost importance to the welfare and safety of the prison, and in many respects, it would add very much to the convenience and practicability of enforcing and maintaining an efficient system of order and discipline among the convicts.

The steam engine owned by the State, and heretofore used by the contractors, has been sold for \$500.00, of which \$140.00 has been received. A portion of the balance is payable in lumber, during the present winter, and the remaining balance is in good notes, all due within the ensuing year.

The number of convicts in prison on the 30th of November, was 119, which is three less than at the close of the previous year, although at one period during the past year, there were in prison 132, being a greater number than at any one time since the establishment of the institution.

The total amount of the earnings of the convicts, who have been engaged on contracts, as will appear from one of the tables before referred to, is \$9,620.27, being the largest amount ever earned on that branch of labor during the same length of time, and on examining the various annual reports, it will be observed that the revenue to the prison, from that source, has been gradually increasing, from year to year, without a corresponding increase in the number of convicts.

There are now but three contracts in force for the employment of convicts at mechanical labor, in which the highest number let is 180,

and the lowest 95, to wit:—J. F. Beebe, at wagon making, from 20 to 35 convicts, at 35 cents per day, for five years from May 1, 1847; H. B. Ring, at shoemaking, from 15 to 25 convicts, at 40 cents per day, for five years from September 1, 1847, and Pinney, Lamson & Co., at manufacturing farming tools, woolen and cotton goods, hames saddle and harness trimmings, coopering, &c. &c., from 60 to 120 convicts at 30½ cents per day, for six years from May 1, 1847. The foregoing contracts are all made payable on the first of each month, and so conditioned, that when a monthly payment remains due and unpaid for the space of 30 days, the agent and inspectors, at their discretion, can forfeit and annul the contracts.

In managing the discipline of the prison, I have been enabled to maintain a good degree of order, and subordination to the rules and regulations, without a frequent resort to corporal punishment, although a few cases have occurred, in which to have dispensed withit, would have hazarded to a great extent, the best interests and regularity of the institution. However much a resort to this means to preserve obedience, may be regretted, I am forced to acknowledge, and in that acknowledgment I do not doubt I have the concurrence of many worthy and benevolent minds, that in the management of such an assemblage of human characters as is generally found among the inmates of our penal institutions, personal chastisement of some kind, is not only indispensable for the preservation of order, by its subject, but that the influence of such example on others of a refractory tendency, is often salutary and efficient. I am aware that this subject has engaged, and is still engaging the attention of the moralist, and that philanthropists have written page after page, advocating the treatment of all refractory cases by one general law, to wit: *the law of kindness*; but were they to be removed from their easy chairs, to the management of an institution, whose inmates are natives of every civilized clime, congregated for offences against the laws of one country, and on whom *they* seem to look as wayward children, the admission would be as readily and willingly made, that the lash, corporally administered, is at times necessary, as I am to inflict it in cases where no other mode of punishment would ensure obedience.

The “law of kindness” should be the governing principle in our intercourse with the world at large, as well as with those unfortunate victims of vice, over whom we may be officially placed, but to abolish all punishments of a corporeal kind, except what might be termed mild, and the more mild the less efficient, would be but another name

for proclaiming a general amnesty for all offences, however aggravating and injurious. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I would here observe, that in administering the punishments, great care has been used to impress upon the mind of the disobedient convict, that the exercise of this prerogative is not prompted by malice or ill-feeling towards him, but that, besides being an unpleasant duty, it is the *sure* consequence of offences committed under a full knowledge of the penalty, and that to allow him to go free, would give encouragement to many others to repeat similar, and perhaps greater breaches of discipline.

A bible class has been kept up, through the praise-worthy exertions of a few benevolent individuals, residing in the village.

J. H. TITUS, *Agent*.

*Recapitulation of receipts and expenditures for the thirteen months ending November 30, 1847.*

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1846, .....		\$3 19
<i>Cash received</i>		
From State treasury on account of prison, ..	\$2,000 00	
“ do salaries of officers, .....	5,418 28	
“ contractors for labor, .....	9,645 10	
“ sundry persons, rent, articles sold, tailoring accounts, &c., .....	845 58	
“ United States, support of convicts, ..	85 90	
“ convicts deposites, .....	33 30	
“ visitors, including balance of \$84.70, ..	397 68	
		18,425 84
Total receipts, .....		\$18,429 03
<i>Cash expended.</i>		
Paid salaries of officers, .....		\$5,418 28
“ guards, .....	\$3,356 69	
“ rations, .....	2,951 41	
“ clothing and bedding, .....	1,621 82	
“ wood, oil, &c., .....	1,537 29	
“ medicines and hospital stores, .....	274 59	
“ discharged convicts, .....	112 00	
“ convict’s deposites, .....	24 58	
“ sheriff’s expenses, .....	346 62	
“ pursuing fugitives, .....	16 35	

Paid agent's travelling expenses, . . . . .	38 25	
" building and repairs, . . . . .	1,059 90	
" purchase of stone quarry, . . . . .	509 29	
" prison library, . . . . .	51 30	
" oats and hay account, . . . . .	93 34	
" miscellaneous accounts, . . . . .	648 71	
	<hr/>	12,642 14
Total expenditures, . . . . .		\$18,060 42
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1847, . . . . .		368 61
		<hr/>
		\$18,429 03

*Statement of the Earnings of Convicts, for the thirteen months ending November 30, 1847.*

Total No. of days work, and amount on contracts, 30,418	\$9,620 27
Rate per day, . . . . .	31½ cts.
Working for the State, days, . . . . .	13,653
Loss by sickness, old age, &c., . . . . .	3,459
Total of earnings, . . . . .	\$12,285 52

*Statement of the number of Convicts received, discharged, pardoned &c., during the thirteen months ending November 30, 1847.*

Number in prison Oct. 31, 1846, . . . . .	122	
" received during the 13 months ending Nov. 30, 1847, . . . . .	40	162
Number discharged by expiration of sentence, . . . . .	24	
" pardoned, . . . . .	14	
" died, . . . . .	3	
" escaped, . . . . .	2	
	<hr/>	43
Remaining in prison November 30, 1847, . . . . .		119

*Employment.*

For contractors—Manufacturing, coopering, hame and tool making, &c., . . . . .	58	
" shoemaking, . . . . .	13	
" wagon making, . . . . .	21	
	<hr/>	92
Total employed on contracts, . . . . .		92

For the State—barber, 1—stocking loom, 1, . . . . .	2	
" tailors, 3—cutting stone, 3, . . . . .	6	
" teamsters, 2—Hospital, 1, . . . . .	3	
" carpenter work, . . . . .	1	
" stone quarry and grading yard, . . . . .	6	
" wash room, kitchen and prison hall, . . . . .	7	
Aged and infirm, unemployed, . . . . .	2	
	<hr/>	27
Total, . . . . .		119
	<hr/>	
White males, . . . . .	102	
Colored do. . . . .	17	
	<hr/>	119

*Statement of the number of convicts received into prison, the crimes for which they were convicted, and the counties in which they were severally sentenced, during the thirteen months ending November 30, 1847.*

Crimes.	No.	Counties.	No.
Larceny and breaking into dwelling house with attempt to steal, . . . . .	2	Monroe, . . . . .	6
Larceny, . . . . .	21	Oakland, . . . . .	2
Forgery, . . . . .	1	St. Joseph, . . . . .	1
Burglary with attempt to commit larceny and rape, . . . . .	1	Calhoun, . . . . .	3
Burglary and larceny, . . . . .	5	Kalamazoo, . . . . .	3
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	Wayne, . . . . .	12
Horse stealing, . . . . .	1	Eaton, . . . . .	1
Perjury, . . . . .	2	Lenawee, . . . . .	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences, . . . . .	1	Hillsdale, . . . . .	1
Stealing in dwelling house in the day time, . . . . .	1	Cass, . . . . .	1
Subornation of perjury, . . . . .	1	Washtenaw, . . . . .	1
Assault and battery, with attempt to disfigure, . . . . .	1	Ingham, . . . . .	1
Shop breaking and larceny, . . . . .	2	Macomb, . . . . .	2
		Lapeer, . . . . .	1
		Branch, . . . . .	1
		Jackson, . . . . .	2
Total, . . . . .	40	Total, . . . . .	40

Sentences of the above—9 months, .....	2
1 year, .....	6
2 years, .....	6
3 " .....	10
4 " .....	3
5 " .....	10
6 " .....	1
7 " .....	1
8 " .....	1
Total, .....	40

*Physician's Report.*

There has been considerable sickness in the prison from January to June inclusive, as will be seen by reference to the following table of monthly prescriptions, which has been kindly furnished by the hospital nurse, to wit :

Number of prescriptions in November, 1846, .....	284
" " December, " .....	249
" " January, 1847, .....	304
" " February, " .....	267
" " March, " .....	289
" " April, " .....	298
" " May, " .....	326
" " June, " .....	261
" " July, " .....	230
" " August, " .....	226
" " September, " .....	183
" " October, " .....	167
" " November, " .....	159

Total number of prescriptions for the 13 months, .....

3243

The average number of prisoners during the time was 126, making the ratio of prescriptions 25 and a fraction for each one—over half of the whole number of men have taken but very little medicine.

The diseases demanding my interference have been principally subacute inflammation of the mucous and serous membranes, diarrhoeas, dysenterys, influenzas, pneumonias, bronchitis, &c., and later in the season, intermittents, and an occasional remittent fever, rheumatism, neuralgias, &c.

There have occurred three deaths in the prison since my last annual report.

J. TUNNICLIFF, JR.

Many are the conjectures in the world as to the object of punishment, and the means to be employed to renovate the minds and reform the lives of those who, from offences against the law, have rendered themselves obnoxious to its penalties.

My instructions to the men have been, to instill in their minds, that reformation was the principal object of all just and equitable penalties, and that the law of love and kindness was the means used to bring all prodigals back to virtue and goodness; and the beneficial effects thus far, have surpassed my most sanguine expectations.

The soft, soothing and conciliating words of a friend are calculated to still the angry and turbulent spirit, and those unfortunate men can only be controlled and persuaded to duty and right, by kindness. The idea should be held out to those who commit depradation upon the rights of others, that it is proper for them to be detected, punished and corrected.

It is often the case that the spirit of hatred and revenge are manifested towards the vile and lawless, and because they have done wrong, they are imprisoned and doomed to servitude, and when the one is inflicted and the other performed, they have their liberty again. But how much have they improved? Have they become fit subjects for society? Will their after lives give a more healthful tone to public morals? Will they, by the lessons they have learned, benefit generations to come, and inspire the youth of our land to acts of goodness, and walk in the paths of virtue? No! In most of cases, either a careless indifference or misanthropy have taken the possession of the mind, and vice has followed; whereas, at all times, if the hand of kindness should be extended to them, they would be induced to practice the same which they receive.

The library of the prison is entirely insufficient to satisfy the minds of the convicts. There is a constant call for reading that is not in the library, which, in part, is supplied them from private ones.

J. BILLINGS,  
Chaplain.



*Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, for the year ending November 30th, 1848.*

The number of convicts in prison at the close of the past year, was 128; the whole number received during the year, was 49; discharged, pardoned and escaped, 40; and it will be observed, by referring to the annual reports for the four past years, that the numbers has not materially increased, in that space of time. The causes existing for this, we do not pretend to account for, as a contrary result might be supposed to follow, from the fact that ours is a new State, and constantly increasing in population.

There are now in confinement ten, under sentence of larceny, three boys, two of whom are less than fifteen, and the other about sixteen years of age. The boys are naturally bright and active, and they are placed in one of the shops, where they will be able to acquire a knowledge of some useful mechanical trade; also the improvement of their minds and morals, is made a subject of attention by the chaplain, and as far as the conveniences of the place affords. There is also a girl, less than fifteen years of age, under a sentence of five years for a like offence, who was sent from Wayne county in October last. There being no separate female prison, it is necessary to keep this girl confined in a small room all of the time.

The history of the past four years, has taught us many valuable lessons on the subject of prison discipline, and it now seems to be the united testimony of those having charge of our penitentiaries, that the substitution, to a great extent, of moral suasion and mild treatment in the place of brute force and corporeal punishment has in nearly all cases, produced the happiest results.

It is, with us, a confirmed conviction that order and discipline may, in general, be secured by mild treatment and correct moral instruction, while at the same time, the opposite course is well calculated to defeat one of the main objects for which penitentiaries are instituted, to wit: the improvement of the moral condition of the convict.

LEWIS BASCOM,  
JOSEPH B. PIERCE,  
GILES BLOOMFIELD,  
*Inspectors of the State Prison.*

*Agent's Report.*

There has been added to the building, during the past year, about 2,500 cubic feet of stone wall, consisting of cut and hammer dressed work, mostly laid upon the East and North sides, also the heavy sills and posts, which form the first floor above the basement, have been placed, and the entire walls secured from the weather.

The manufacture of woollen goods, has been abandoned by the contractor in that branch, and the labor of the men applied upon other objects, consequently the machinery belonging to the state, was found to be of no practical use in the prison, and with your advice and counsel it was disposed of upon as advantageous terms to the state as could be obtained.

The supplies have been furnished for the past year by contract at 6½ cents per daily ration, and a new contract has been entered into for the year commencing with the first of this month, at 6 cents and 7 mills per daily rations, which was the most advantageous bid that could be obtained under the advertisement.

Among the convicts, a spirit of industry and quiet submission to the rules and regulations has generally been manifested, and very few instances of insubordination, requiring more than a mild punishment, have occurred, and in fact, such cases have been, for some time past, gradually diminishing.

J. H. TITUS,  
*Agent of the State Prison.*

*Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending November 30th. 1848.*

Balance on hand, November 30th, 1847, ..... \$368 61

*Cash Received.*

From state treasury,.....	\$7,196 74
" Contractors for labor,.....	8,934 58
" United States, support of convicts, ..	392 60
" Convicts, on deposit,.....	56 29
" Sundry persons, rent, tailoring articles sold, &c.,.....	266 45
" Visitors, .....	239 91

Total receipts,..... \$17,086 57

\$17,455 18

*Cash Expended.*

Salaries of officers and keepers,.....	\$5,302 53
do guards,.....	2,926 40
Rations,.....	2,855 55
Clothing and bedding,.....	1,596 35
Wood,.....	235 81
Hospital,.....	196 06
Discharged convicts,.....	195 00
Convicts' deposits,.....	27 73
Sheriffs' expenses, (to April 1st),.....	234 33
Pursuing fugitives,.....	79 17
Agent's travelling expenses,.....	35 60
Prison library,.....	102 62
Oats and hay,.....	64 44
Building and repairs,.....	2,862 38
Miscellaneous accounts,.....	536 26

Total expenditures,..... \$17,350 23  
 Balance on hand, November 30, 1848,.... 104 95

\$17,455 18

*Statement of the earnings of convicts, for the year ending November 30th, 1848.*

*For Contractors.*

	Days.	Per day.	Amount.
Manufacturing farming tools, cooper- ing, &c.,.....	16,776	34½c.	
do do do ....	237½	20	\$5,121 20
Wagon making,.....	6,218½	35	
do .....	154½	25	
do .....	369½	20	2,290 95
Shoemaking,.....	1,682	40	
do .....	818	31	
do .....	163½	25	
do .....	915	20	
do .....	306½	15	1,195 24

Total number of days and amount on  
 contracts,..... 27,620½ \$8,607 39

Average price per day, 31 15-100 cents.

*For the State.*

	Days.	Per day.	Amount.
Prison buildings,.....	786	50c.	\$393 00
Stone quarry,.....	1,012	50	506 00
Tailor's shop,.....	1,084	50	542 00
Grading yard,.....	527	37½	197 03
Stocking loom,.....	53	50	26 50
Cutting stone,.....	100	75	75 00
Barber,.....	313	50	156 50
Washroom, kitchen, prison hall, wood cutting, &c.,.....	4,135	25	1,033 75
Lost by sickness, weather, old age, &c.,.....	2,180		
Solitary confinement,.....	458		
	2,638		
Total earnings,.....			<u>\$11,537 77</u>

Average number of convicts, 125½.

*Statement of the number of convicts received, discharged, &c., during the year ending November 30th, 1848.*

Number in prison, Nov. 30, 1847,.....	119
do received during year ending Nov. 30, 1848,.....	49
do discharged by pardon,.....	15
do do expiration of sentence,.....	21
do escaped,.....	4
	<u>40</u>

Remaining in prison Nov. 30, 1848,..... 128

*Employment.*

For contractors, man'ng farming tools, cooper'g, &c.,.....	54
do shoe making,.....	15
do wagon making,.....	26
	<u>95</u>

*Total employed on contracts for the State.*

Barber, 1—tailors, 4,.....	5
Cutting stone, 2—teamsters, 2,.....	4
Hospital, 1—carpenters, 2,.....	3
Prison buildings, 5—stone quarry, 5,.....	10

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Washroom, 2—kitchen, 3, .....	5	
Prison hall, 1—solitary confinement, 3, .....	4	
Aged and infirm, (unemployed), .....	2	
		<u>33</u>
Total, .....		<u>128</u>
White males, .....	112	
White females, .....	1	
Colored males, .....	15	
Total, .....		<u>128</u>

*Statement of the number of convicts received into prison, the crimes of which they were convicted, and the counties in which they were sentenced, during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1848.*

Larceny, .....	30
Having in possession and uttering counterfeit notes, .....	2
Larceny, aiding felony, and receiving stolen property, .....	1
Assault, with intent to commit rape, .....	2
Burglary and larceny, .....	2
Robbery, .....	1
Receiving stolen goods, .....	1
Murder, 1st degree, .....	4
Murder, 2d degree, .....	1
Perjury, .....	1
Aiding prisoner to escape, .....	1
Rape, .....	1
Burning hay stacks, .....	1
Assault and battery, with attempt to commit murder, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>49</u>

Jackson, .....	2
St. Joseph, .....	5
Wayne, .....	28
Washtenaw, .....	3
Oakland, .....	2
Livingston, .....	1
Hillsdale, .....	1

Calhoun, .....	1
Berrien, .....	1
Cass, .....	1
Lenawee, .....	3
Van Buren, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>49</u>

*Sentences of the above.*

For 6 months, .....	2
1 year, .....	6
2 years, .....	3
2½ years, .....	1
3 years, .....	9
3½ years, .....	1
4 years, .....	4
5 years, .....	11
6 years, .....	3
7 years, .....	1
10 years, .....	2
14 years, .....	1
For life, .....	5
Total, .....	<u>49</u>
Amount paid officers and keepers, .....	\$5,302 52
Amount paid guards, .....	2,926 40
Total, .....	<u>\$8,228 82</u>

*Physician's Report.*

The charge of this department was assumed by me on the first day of May last, at which time little or no sickness existed, of a dangerous character, but numerous complaints were preferred daily by a large number of convicts, who seemed much alarmed at the slightest pain or unnatural feeling, and of course came to the hospital for relief. As a practice of medicating for every trivial complaint, always appeared utterly absurd to my views of the principles and practice of medicine, I commenced disabusing the minds of all such convicts who applied for a course of medicine as an immediate resto-

ration for their slightly unpleasant complaints, by informing them that in a majority of all diseases, *nature* was the great physician, and as a general thing, eradicated all ordinary difficulties, without the least artificial aid.

In the second place, to be always saturating the system with medical agents for every pain experienced, was a precarious and pernicious practice, and endangered not only health, but even life. I stated frankly, that I was not in the habit of medicating every one, unless I saw disease ravaging and destroying at a much more rapid rate than medical agents were wont to do. All such convicts were put on a simple diet, and a few days, and sometimes hours, healed their maladies, and they returned to their daily employment.

In strictly adhering to this practice, the hospital has been kept nearly vacant, during the whole of my supervision thus far, with the exception of the month of September, when our autumnal fevers prevail almost like epidemics. During this month there were many severe cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, attended with a congestive state of the whole circulatory system, which rendered them quite obstinate to subdue, but prompt and rigid treatment soon overcame the most complicated cases.

There have been but few accidents, and no deaths during the eight months that I have had charge of this department, and there is at the present time, a general state of health among the convicts.

There is another salutary practice established by the agent, which no doubt has contributed much to the health of the prisoners—I refer to bathing.

H. B. SAFFORD.

From the want of a suitable office, and convenience of meeting the convicts in private, I have not been able to have such communications with them as is desirable. I have, however, attempted to remedy this disadvantage, as far as practicable. I have frequently spent much time with them at the door of their cells, after they were locked in at night. For some time, I daily took this manner to converse with them and exchange their books; taking a certain portion of the cells for each evening's visit. After some time of trial in this way, I adopted a less laborious plan of having each convict leave his book near the door of his cell, when he wished to exchange. I charge the books to the readers, and give them credit on their return.

The library contains many juvenile books that are almost useless to

the prisoners. I should not say *almost* but *quite* useless, if it were not that there are children among the convicts. *If this prison is to be a refuge for children, as seems now to be the case*, these juvenile books may, many of them be useful.

In order to converse with the convicts when not at labor, I frequently remain some time in prison with them during the long evenings. I have cultivated an acquaintance with every convict; and have endeavored to learn their characters, that I may adapt private instruction to each one, and that my public discourses may also have an acknowledged application.

Undoubtedly erroneous views and feelings exist, with respect to convicts in a prison. Some seem to think that they can see in every one who wears a prisoner's garb, the countenance of a reprobate; a hardened villain—an artful hypocrite—or at the best, one who should not be acknowledged as a “*man and a brother.*” But, in the language of my predecessor, I can say. “*I extend to them a brother's hand.*”

I believe there are men here who have been arrested in a mad career of wickedness, and by the salutary influence of human law, have been benefited, so that we have good reason to hope they will be orderly citizens in future. There are men here who have been guilty, but are now penitent; men whose hearts appear to be fixed that they will do their duty. Repentance seems to be written there. In the solitude of the cell, in painful regrets for the past, and sometimes bitter sorrows too, there is a joy, that is to say the least, one of the greatest the sinner can experience, springing up in the midst of all his regrets and sorrows: that is, the joy of Repentance.

Of the 145 males in this prison nearly all can read; some are well educated, but generally, their education is very limited. Twenty are learning, or have been taught here. Seven can not read English, and have not submitted to be taught. Of these seven, one is a Hollander, and reads his native language; one a German, and has a German education; two, are French; one, an Irishman; and two, negroes.

Respectfully submitted,

H. N. STRONG,  
Chaplain.

## INDIANA.

*Annual report of the Warden of the Indiana State Prison for 1848.*

There were in the prison on the 30th day of November, 1847,	132
There have been received since by conviction, .....	62
A fugitive re-taken, .....	1
Total, .....	195
There have been discharged by expiration of sentence, ..	33
do by pardon, .....	16
do by death, .....	5
do by order of the Sup. Court, ..	1
	55
Leaving in the prison at this time, .....	140

being an increase of eight since my last report. Whether this indicates an increase of crime in our State, or whether it may be accounted for by other causes, I leave it to others to determine. Of one fact I am certain, that a large portion of those convicted during the past year, are transient persons not residents of our State. From among the citizens of our own State, there has been no increase of convictions; and it will be found upon examination, that the State of Indiana has a less number of convicts in her State penal institution, in proportion to her population, than any other State west of the Alleghany mountains, by at least eighty per cent.

As a whole the prisoners have been well clothed during the past year; individual instances sometimes happen in which the clothing is not exactly the thing it should be, but this is but seldom, and perhaps not oftener than happens in every other establishment of the kind.

The diet of the prisoners, among them, is of all other causes, the most liable to be a source of complaint, for at best, where the most attention is paid to this subject, their diet is but coarse, and little calculated to pamper the appetite. Cut off from the gratification of every sensual enjoyment or passion, and they are not men usually, who have ever placed any great restraint upon themselves, the gratification of the appetite for food, appears to be almost their only enjoyment; hence their many complaints in relation to its quality and

quantity; yet great care should be had that their diet should be wholesome and suitable to their condition, and of sufficient quantity to sustain their physical energies in health and vigor. In this prison we have no weights and measures by which the appetites and wants of the prisoners are gauged. We have but little fear that men will surfeit themselves with gluttony, with the coarse, substantial diet with which they are fed. The food consists of, at breakfast, corn bread, boiled bacon and rye coffee; at dinner, corn bread, boiled bacon, and either potatoes or beans; if beans, they have soup. During the summer they have fresh beef soup twice or three times per week, with various garden vegetables, lettuce, onions and tomatoes, with vinegar and pepper. These two meals are eaten at a common table, with dishes, knives and forks. For supper they have nothing but bread and water, which is eaten in their cells.

If I had any amendment to suggest, it would be a more abundant supply of vegetables and fresh meat diet, during the summer and mush and molasses, in lieu of bread, for supper; the latter, however is a mere matter of opinion of my own, and might upon experiment, prove to be not beneficial. Hospital patients are supplied with a separate diet suitable to their condition.

They are lodged at night, each one to himself in his cell. They are provided with a straw tick and pillow, and covering suitable to the season; I know of no improvement that could be made in this department. Each cell is supplied with a night tub and a water bucket, with fresh water every evening.

The prisoners are shaved once a week, and on Saturday evening they are marched, one division at a time to the wash house, where they are required to strip and wash their bodies, neck, arms, feet and legs, with clean water and soap, and wipe themselves dry and put on a clean shirt,\* deeming cleanliness to be all important as a preservative of health. There is no bathing apparatus connected with the prison, but in my opinion its importance as a therapeutic agent, would fully justify the small expense that it would require to establish a bath house. I have discarded the barbarous practice, which had ever been in use in this prison, of shaving their heads, as wholly unnecessary, and often injurious to health.

In the administration of the police of the prison, I have ever endeavored to execute it with firmness, yet with feelings of kindness

\* Worthy of more general imitation.

and humanity, treating the prisoners as human beings, possessed of all the attributes of common humanity, capable of reasoning, comparing and judging, and not totally insensible to all appeals to their better natures, and the universal laws of sympathy and love. I am satisfied, from over two years' experience of my own, and from the recorded testimony of prison officers, who from long years of experience have had far better means of testing the principles than myself, that this mode of treatment will succeed, by being persevered in, in almost every instance. True, obedience may be secured, and a compliance with the rules of the prison enforced, by means of those terrible appliances that crush the moral energies, and subdue the powers of resistance by physical suffering. But alas! what has become of the man, that was made in the image of his God? So soon as that weight of physical suffering and oppression is removed, he expands into a demon in human form, prepared for the execution of every crime which makes the heart sick! Every vestige of good has been tortured from his soul, and he stands forth like the riven oak, by Heaven's dread thunderbolt, a blackened and unsightly thing, with not a leaf or a branch to give it comeliness, no sympathies, no feelings in common with his race, his only tie to humanity is his external lineaments in which his God has made him. In proof of the position here advanced, only for a moment remember back for a few years, when the idea of governing a prison by moral means had scarcely entered into the heart of man; when a prisoner was looked upon as an untameable wild beast, that could only be governed by physical force, their heads shaved, and they shackled down with heavy balls and chains, guards stationed in every part of the prison with ready muskets and bayonets, and yet insurrections, mutiny and murder, were common occurrences.

Thus far in my report I have treated the question of the possibility of a convict being reformed as a conceded point—one that is settled in religion and ethics. This is the case in some States, and has long been acted upon in the government of their prisons, and experience has fully sustained them in their position, which can be shown from their reports. Yet there are many in this community, who deny the possibility of effecting any good by moral means in our prison; others, again, from a want of proper investigation, have fallen into the opinion, from hearing it expressed by others, and from the fact that little or no good ever has been effected in our prison towards reformation, simply because no attempt has ever been made.

It is a curious question in mental philosophy, how far a man's belief will be affected by his interest, and yet he be perfectly honest in that belief. Make it my interest that every convict imprisoned for the next ten years should, immediately after discharged, be re-committed, by which means I might build up a colossal fortune, my opinions might be materially changed from what they are now; and more especially if this powerful interest had been brought to bear upon my mind before I had formed any decided opinions upon the subject, and still I might be as honest in those opinions as I am in these I now entertain. But the question comes up, and it is one that is frequently asked, *can these men be reformed?* I answer the question, *yes, a thousand times yes; they can be reformed.* Did I not believe that, I should certainly ask that there be no limit to imprisonment, for if it be a necessary consequence that a man once being convicted must forever be a felon at heart, with no hopes of repentance or change, would not a just regard for the interest of society require that he be forever barred from a repetition of his offence against community; or would it not still be better to return to those times when "men were stoned—were sawn asunder—were slain with the sword—wandered about in sheep and goat skins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented;" and the sooner the world becomes converted into a vast scaffold, surrounded by guards, and crowded by executioners and victims, the better. Why all this expense of providing for the criminal, that he may be imprisoned for a few years, and then again be turned loose upon society, a prey upon the innocent and unsuspecting? or is he to be deterred from the repetition of his offence by the vengeance of the law, which hardens his heart, stupifies his moral sensibilities, and arms within him all the baser passions of his nature. Four thousand years experience has proven that vengeance and cruelty will not prevent crime. The history of the whole race of man, down through long ages past, written in characters of blood, exemplifies the truth of this assertion. In England, when the penalty was death to commit the smallest larceny, crime was as often committed as now. In that State, where cropping, branding, the whipping post, and the gallows, are the penalties inflicted for larceny, there is more crime committed than where the penitentiary mode of punishment is resorted to. Our army regulations inflict death as the penalty for desertion, yet it did not deter hundreds from deserting during the war with Mexico, perhaps none, that would have deserted had there been no penalty at all. If man cannot be deterred from the commission of

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 The same / must be  
 preserved also, not to be  
 lost

crime by visiting him with the most terrible penalties, how can it be prevented? The answer, if my position be true, is by reclaiming the wandering and erring children of men, by moral training; done in mildness and christian love.

What moral obstacle interposes between them and the path of virtue? We know that society is flooded with crimes that escape legal conviction, or for which there is no legal punishment, and why may not the solitary couch and the lonely cell, witness repentance as true, as the consecrated altar, accompanied by the most solemn and appropriate services of religion? or does the judgment of a court, like the curse of excommunication of the See of Rome, forever cut off its victim from repentance and hope? They are, many of them, young in years, and have been betrayed into crime in moments of strong temptation and unwatchfulness, and often in direct contradiction to the precepts and conduct of former life. Want, poverty, and the force of circumstances, frequently induce departures from the path of rectitude, and are among

"The thousand paths that slope the way to crime."

Let justice as well as mercy plead for them. If a man stumble and fall, must he forever after lick the dust? Though he lose himself in a dark and tangled wilderness, let him not cast himself upon the cold hard earth in despair, but let him look aloft to Heaven's light, by which to seek his path again. Surely, one fall, one wandering from the right path, cannot crush all the deep energies of the soul, totally destroy the warm affections of a loving heart, and paralyse the victims that no help can succor or save. No, no! strong resolve, true courage, and loyalty to one's self and Heaven, will subdue circumstances; and though many, very many, discouraging circumstances will have to be overcome—glances of contempt, and words of reproach, may often wound and discourage—many, aye, more, cheering looks, and helping hands, and loving hearts, will encourage and sustain.

WILLIAM LEE, Warden.

Table No. 1, showing the number of Reports by the subordinate officers against the convicts for offences, and the number, kind, and amount of punishments inflicted by the Warden during the past year.

Punishments by stripes,.....	109
By celling up and on bread and water,.....	20
Reprimands, and let off on promise,.....	93
Whole number of Reports,.....	212
<hr/>	
For attempting to escape,.....	165
For fighting, &c.,.....	120
For disobedience to officers,.....	179
For offences against discipline,.....	270
For improper language,.....	117
Whole number of stripes inflicted,.....	851

Table No. 2, showing the number of prisoners in the Indiana State Prison on the 30th November of each year since its establishment. The number received for each year, also, the number discharged by expiration of sentence, by pardon, by death, by escape, and by reversal of judgment by Supreme Court.

	No. prison'rs.	rec'd	disch'd.	pard'd.	det.	escap'd.	by Sp'e court.
1822	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1823	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
1824	17	18	3	..	1	1	..
1825	31	27	12	1	..	..	..
1826	48	40	17	4	..	2	..
1827	38	18	24	3	..	1	..
1828	33	21	17	3	1	5	..
1829	42	27	10	3	1	3	1
1830	35	20	16	4	1	6	..
1831	46	32	10	10	1	..	..
1832	54	31	12	9	1	1	..
1833	65	31	10	4	2	4	3
1834	61	25	14	4	4	4	..
1835	55	31	22	12	2	1	..
1836	67	35	12	6	2	1	2
1837	61	35	15	3	7	6	..
1838	49	25	20	13	6	8	..

1839	71	50	12	3	1	2	..
1840	88	51	20	6	1	7	..
1841	125	66	10	5	12	2	1
1842	124	42	30	27	2	3	1
1843	103	43	27	30	3	4	..
1844	92	60	30	5	7	6	1
1845	108	63	26	15	3	2	1
1846	128	58	18	12	8	4	..
1847	132	59	34	7	7	5	2
1848	140	63	33	16	5	..	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	975	460	206	78	78	13	

Table No. 3, showing the crimes for which the convicts were sent to this Prison.

For grand larceny,.....	88
petit larceny,.....	9
assault and battery with intent to murder,.....	1
robbery,.....	3
arson,.....	3
assault and battery to commit rape,.....	2
accessory to arson,.....	1
rape,.....	5
forgery,.....	4
burglary and assault and battery to commit murder,.....	1
burglary,.....	5
having counterfeit money in possession,.....	1
receiving stolen goods,.....	1
incest,.....	1
administering poison to commit murder,.....	1
grand larceny and perjury,.....	1
manslaughter,.....	4
burglary and larceny,.....	3
murder,.....	3
kidnapping,.....	1
grand larceny and attempt to commit rape,.....	1
grand larceny and attempt to commit murder,.....	1
	<hr/>
	140
	<hr/>

Table No. 4, showing the length of sentence in this Prison.

For 36 years,.....	1
21 ".....	3
20 ".....	1
12 ".....	2
10 ".....	6
8 ".....	3
7 ".....	12
6 ".....	6
5 ".....	14
4 ".....	16
3 ".....	18
2 " 6 mo.....	2
3 " 6 mo.....	1
2 " 9 mo.....	2
2 ".....	45
1 ".....	5
life,.....	3
	<hr/>
	140
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Table No. 5, showing the ages of the convicts at the time of their conviction.

Under 20 years,.....	17
From 20 to 30 years,.....	66
From 30 to 40 years,.....	30
From 40 to 50 years,.....	20
From 50 to 60 years,.....	5
Over 60,.....	2
	<hr/>
	140
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Table No. 6, showing the grades of Education of the convicts

Who have no education,.....	27
Who can read only,.....	20
Who can read and write,.....	86
Who have a good English education,.....	6
Who have classical,.....	1
	<hr/>
	140
	<hr/>



Table No. 7, showing their habits of life, reported by themselves.

Intemperate,.....	50
Moderate drinkers,.....	40
Temperate,.....	50
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	140
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Table No. 8, showing their social relations.

Married, . . . . .	69
Single, . . . . .	65
Widowers, . . . . .	6
	<hr/>
	140
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Table No. 9, showing their race and sex.

White males,.....	123
White females,.....	1
Black males, . . . . .	8
Mulatto males, . . . . .	8
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	140
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Table No. 10, showing the number of convictions of the convicts.

First time, . . . . .	122
Second time, . . . . .	12—3 of which were in other prisons.
Third time, . . . . .	2—1   "   "
Fourth time, . . . . .	1—3   "   "
Fifth time, . . . . .	2—6   "   "
Sixth time, . . . . .	1—All in this prison.
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	140
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Table No. 11, showing the nature of the offence.

Offences against property,.....	118
Offences against persons,.....	22
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	140
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Table No. 12, showing the nativity of the convicts.

New-York, . . . . .	16
Kentucky, . . . . .	16
Indiana, . . . . .	18
North Carolina, . . . . .	10
Illinois, . . . . .	2
Connecticut, . . . . .	2
Alabama, . . . . .	2
Ohio, . . . . .	20
Maryland, . . . . .	4
Delaware, . . . . .	1
Virginia, . . . . .	16
Tennessee, . . . . .	5
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	11
France, . . . . .	2
Ireland, . . . . .	3
England, . . . . .	2
Germany, . . . . .	4
Massachusetts, . . . . .	2
Maine, . . . . .	1
Vermont, . . . . .	1
Louisiana, . . . . .	1
Arkansas, . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	140
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Table No. 13, showing the counties from which the convicts were sent.

Posey, . . . . .	6
Jefferson, . . . . .	6
Dubois, . . . . .	1
Fayette, . . . . .	2
Cass, . . . . .	3
Vanderburg, . . . . .	12
Miami, . . . . .	2
Noble, . . . . .	3
Spencer, . . . . .	1
Union, . . . . .	1
Whitley, . . . . .	2
Knox, . . . . .	6

Dearborn, .....	3
Vigo, .....	6
Jennings, .....	1
Floyd, .....	8
Daviess, .....	1
Carroll, .....	3
Elkhart, .....	7
Crawford, .....	1
Monroe, .....	2
Gibson, .....	1
Randolph, .....	2
Adams, .....	2
Montgomery, .....	3
Jackson, .....	2
St. Joseph, .....	1
Perry, .....	2
Wayne, .....	3
Clark, .....	1
Wells, .....	3
Porter, .....	4
Washington, .....	2
Parke, .....	2
Bartholomew, .....	3
Marion, .....	4
Orange, .....	6
Ohio, .....	1
Tippecanoe, .....	2
Lawrence, .....	1
Switzerland, .....	1
Delaware, .....	1
Hancock, .....	1
Ripley, .....	1
Harrison, .....	2
Fulton, .....	1
Vermillion, .....	1
Laporte, .....	1
Wabash, .....	1
Grant, .....	1
Warrick, .....	1

Allen, .....	3
Martin, .....	1
Marshall, .....	1

*Physician's Report.*

The Physician to the Indiana State Prison submits the following statements, showing the number of patients admitted to the hospital, the number of days lost, and the deaths which occurred from the first day of December, 1846, to the 30th of November, 1847. Also the number of patients admitted, the days lost, and the deaths which have occurred during the past year, ending this day.

Months.	No. of patients.	No. of days lost.	No. of deaths
December, .....	30	162	
January, .....	29	235	1
February, .....	7	31	1
March, .....	40	233	
April, .....	48	352	
May, .....	59	354	
June, .....	34	118	
July, .....	42	178	2
August, .....	30	244	1
September, .....	34	199	1
October, .....	41	324	1
November, .....	25	96	
	<u>419</u>	<u>2,526</u>	<u>7</u>

*Tabular statement of the number of patients admitted into the hospital, the number of days lost in each month, and the deaths from the 1st day of December, 1847, the 30th of November, 1848.*

Months.	No. of patients.	No. of days lost.	No. of deaths
December, .....	23	227	1
January, .....	24	17	
February, .....	35	165	
March, .....	27	132	
April, .....	17	113	
May, .....	24	89	
June, .....	31	124	1

July, .....	33	143	
August, .....	22	101	2
September, .....	27	92	
October, .....	9		
November, .....	15	77	1
	<u>287</u>	<u>1,390</u>	<u>5</u>

The first table shows the number of patients admitted into the hospital during the last year of our occupancy of the old prison. The second table for the past year at the new prison.

It will be perceived that there has been less admissions into the hospital, fewer days lost by sickness the past year than the year previous, although there has been an increase in the number of convicts.

This may be accounted for in the facilities which the new prison affords for the health and comfort of the convicts.

Comparing the hospital statistics of other prisons with ours, we have still to report a larger number of admissions, and of time lost in the hospital, which seems to admit of local causes operating to our disadvantage. The location of the new prison I have never deemed a healthy one; situated in the vicinity of the Falls, a humid atmosphere surrounds it during the spring and fall which engenders disease.

This observation is made from the fact that I have found that the fresh convict soon finds his way into the hospital with diseases of an intermittent character, consequent upon the locality, thereby, as it were, passing through an acclimation; and if, as is often the case, the constitution is impaired by bad habits, it goes hard with him; still the diseases are not generally of a fatal character, and yield readily to remedial means.

There has been, as will be perceived, five deaths during the past year. The first was that of a convict who contracted his disease in the old prison, a case of long standing. The second was also a chronic case of an old inebriate, who came in with a constitution impaired and broken down. The third was the case of Houck, who died very suddenly, and from some circumstances which transpired, which did not come to light until his death, I have every reason to suppose he committed suicide by poison. He was sent for life, was only here about three months, and appeared melancholy during the whole period of his confinement. The fourth was a case of pneumonia in an old man, predisposed to the disease. The last death was a case of hemiplegia,

or paralysis of half the body, which resisted the usual remedies employed, and is always to be considered a fatal disease.

W. F. COLLUM.

*Chaplain's report.*

The chaplain of the penitentiary takes this opportunity to report that he has officiated regularly every Sabbath day since the first Sunday of September, and that the convicts have apparently manifested interest in the services performed.

The good which may be accomplished will not be fully known before that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be brought to light; and while 15 or 20 profess penitence for their sins, he is not prepared to express an opinion as to their sincerity, his intercourse with them being very limited.

The suggestions bearing upon the elevation of their religious character are these, that there should be an adequate supply of the Holy Scriptures, of well selected religious books and tracts, and a room fitted up in an appropriate style for a chapel, to be used only in divine worship. Respectfully,

CHARLES H. PAGE, *Chaplain.*

KENTUCKY.

*Annual Report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary.*

Having had some experience in prison discipline, prior to my entering upon the arduous duties of my present station, I determined, as far as possible, to resort to a mild, gentle, and persuasive course, taking care to set, and have set, before the prisoners, an example of morality and uprightness, such as would bear their closest scrutiny; believing that a more salutary influence might be exerted over the minds of the prisoners by such a course, than could be done by one of an unfeeling and rigid character, such as had been the practice in some of our prisons in by-gone days. Men may be driven to desperation, but scarcely ever to reformation; they may be persuaded, by precept and example, to be better men, but no where have we heard of their being driven to it. Have we not seen even the furious tiger lick the hand that fed him, and the most dangerous animals domesticated by a continual course of kind treatment, and skillful management? It is true, that a judicious and well regulated discipline must

be adhered to ; but, in its every feature, it must bear the impress of justice, equality, and sound reason. And I have been extremely careful not to enforce a rule that I could not give the clearest reason for the propriety of, and which had not for its object the advancement of the best interests of the inmates of this institution ; and I take pleasure in saying, that from such a course. I have more than realized my every expectation. When the prisoner first enters the institution, then is the time above all others to make an appeal to his feelings and judgment, and to arouse in him his powers of reflection. He enters, 'tis true, disheartened, disconsolate, disgraced. Then, if you abuse him, deal unjustly with him, or oppress him, you make a demon of him. While, on the other hand, if you will tell him, and labor to make him sensible of the truth of your assertion, that you are his friend as well as his keeper, and that you feel deeply for his situation, and desire his well being, while in all your course towards him you labor to induce him to turn that into a blessing which of all others he conceives to be the greatest course that has ever befallen him, you will have made some advance towards gaining his confidence. Having gained that, it will not be so difficult to persuade him that it is in his power to turn that into a great blessing which he esteemed his greatest misfortune, you may then inspire him with a determination to reform his life, and be a better man, by calling his attention to the fact, that it is written " the way of the transgressor is hard ; that he that stiffeneth his neck against reproof, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy ;" and that the tendency of his course is to eternal ruin. Ask him what he has gained by doing wrong, and what he has lost by not doing right? Labor to point out to him the path of rectitude, not only by precept, but also by example. Impress him with the truth, that the same blood which runs through his veins runs also through yours. Tell him he is your fellow, and, therefore, you feel interested for him. Tell him, that while he is accountable for his conduct as a prisoner, that the law holds you accountable also as his keeper, and that a *Just God* holds both accountable, both keeper and prisoner. Tell him that while it is made your duty, as the officer of the law, to keep him confined in prison, that the law no where forbids your sympathising with him. Tell him, that you do sympathise with him, while you urge upon him the importance of cheering up his spirits, and forming the noble resolution that he will reform his life, and turn from the folly of his ways.

Tell him, as a reason for this advice, that peace and true happiness can be found no where but in the paths of rectitude.

These, gentlemen, are some of the principles by which I have been governed, and in my humble judgment they have worked well. I declare to you that I have scarcely met with one entirely hopeless case in the past four or five years. The most difficult cases are those of despairing recklessness ; and how, I ask, are those, the greatest of difficulties, to be overcome? I answer, first by begetting in them hope. This happy work is begun, first, by inspiring them with a belief that at the hands of their keeper they may expect justice, and that in him, at least, they have a friend. The convicted, imprisoned man, esteems himself contemned, and despised of all men. He looks upon the family of man generally, as his enemies.

A poor, miserable being, came to this prison some time last season, who determined to do some desperate deed by which his own destruction should be brought about. He was a man of about fifty years of age, who had for a long time indulged in the too free use of ardent spirits, 'till not only the peace of his family and friends were measurably destroyed, but, under its influence, he had been led to the commission of a high crime, and was convicted, sentenced, and brought to this prison. While on his way here, he declared to the sheriff, in whose custody he was, that he would kill the keeper and thereby insure his own execution.

These facts were promptly made known to me by the sheriff on his arrival, and I took the case immediately in hand, and I now have the pleasure of saying that he has received not a stripe nor any thing of the sort, save some close lectures and feeling advice. This man, I am constrained to believe, could now hardly consent to become the murderer of one whom he esteems his best friend, and from whom he looks for friendship such as he can expect at the hands of no other. I ask what was the object in founding an institution like this? No doubt its founders must have had in view the punishment of crime, and as an example to others, to deter them from the commission of a like offence, and the same individual from the commission of another. But I trust, and will even dare affirm, that they had another object in view, a higher and more noble one, viz : the reformation of the criminal. And who does not know, that affliction sometimes, yea, oftentimes, is productive of the best of results ; as in the case of the prodigal son, who, it seems, never came to himself till sheer necessity, and the fear of death, by starvation, drove him to reflect.

Many, I find, have become the unfortunate inmates of this house of correction, who at one time could have scarcely conceived such a thing; but here they are, and their friends know by sad experience how to appreciate a well regulated discipline; the great lever, or rather the main spring to action has been brought to bear upon them, for they are now interested. When the wretched criminal first enters the penitentiary too much care cannot be taken in giving his mind a proper direction. At that important period, I am persuaded the work may be done, if ever.

Then if he is brought under a proper discipline, and proper examples are set before him, he will be sure to be benefited.

And it soon becomes unnecessary to keep him in confinement longer than a vindication of law may require. The remainder of this happy work is to be accomplished by his friends, his neighbors, and the community by which he is surrounded. They should treat him kindly, and deal with him as a kind father would a returning prodigal son. They should forgive him his wrongs, and labor to induce him to do wickedly no more. If a contrary course, however, is pursued towards him, notwithstanding much may have been done towards reforming him while in prison, he may again be driven to a repetition of crime, and his last state will be rendered worse than his first.

We have preaching in the prison regularly every sabbath.

The manufacturing of bagging during the past year, has been rather more profitable than for several years past. We have been buying hemp at from \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt., since the 1st of last March, and selling bagging at from 10½ cents to 15 cents, cash.

*A statement showing the Expenditures of the Prison from the 1st day of December, 1846, to the 1st day of December, 1847, viz:*

For raw materials—hemp, lumber, iron, leather, &c., &c.,	\$21,989 56
Provisions—for victualling prisoners,.....	4,371 40
Fuel—wood and coal for engine, blacksmith shop, kitchen, &c.,.....	2,730 98
Building materials—brick and lumber for new buildings,.....	2,711 60
Salaries—pay of officers, physicians and guards,..	5,632 16
Clothing—clothes and bedding for prisoners,....	1,119 81
Ferriage, &c.—cash paid ferriage and turnpikeage for wagons hauling stone, hemp, &c.,.....	272 05

For hauling—hire of wagons, hauling hemp, stone, lumber, wood, &c.,.....	\$1,609 92
Tools, &c.—tools and implements of trade for workshops,.....	711 97
Liberation money—cash paid to prisoners discharged, \$5 each, as directed by law,.....	385 00
Moral and religious instruction—paid to ministers of the gospel, and others, for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, as directed by law,.....	159 60
Hospital—medicines and medical instruments for use of prison hospital,.....	66 46
Water privilege—cash paid town of Frankfort, for use of water, for prison engine, for the years 1846 and 1847,.....	100 00
Traveling expenses—expenses of officers in traveling to various points on business of Institution,.	21 25
Stationery—for use of office,.....	58 64
Escapes—rewards and expenses incident to arrest and return of escaped convicts,.....	53 75
Tobacco—for use of prisoners, as directed by law,	151 85
Postage—Letters sent and received on business of Institution,.....	8 35

Total expenditures of the year,..... \$42,154 35

Which have been discharged as follows:

By cash received for the sale of bagging, and for the manufacture of bagging for individuals,.....	\$27,433 49
Cash received for sale of manufactured articles at prison,.....	8,027 93
Cash received for lock-up fees, for the safe-keeping of slaves,.....	285 00
Barter—manufactured articles given in exchange,.....	6,407 93
	<u>\$42,154 35</u>

*The following tables are given to show the number of prisoners received and discharged during the past year; the present number of inmates, their crimes, sentences, nativity, education, ages, previous habits, social relations, &c., &c., viz:*

Number of prisoners in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1846, as per report of last year,.....	187
Received into the prison, from the 1st day of December, 1846, to the 1st day of December, 1847,.....	65

Making,.....	252
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The number discharged during the same time, is as follows:

By expiration of sentence,.....	48
Pardon of Governor Owsley,.....	22
Restoration to the rights of citizenship, by pardon of Governor Owsley, one day previous to expiration of sentence,.....	6
Pardon of President of the United States,.....	1
Escaping,.....	6
Death,.....	3
Making,.....	86

Leaving in confinement, on the 1st day of December, 1847,...	166
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Of the above number there are—

White males,.....	153
Colored males,.....	12
Colored females,.....	1
Total,.....	166

*Crimes and number.*

For larceny,.....	63
Horse stealing,.....	29
Passing counterfeit money,.....	16
Manslaughter,.....	15
Burglary,.....	10
Assisting slaves to run away,.....	6
Highway robbery,.....	5
Making counterfeit money,.....	3
Forgery,.....	2

For perjury,.....	2
Intent to kill,.....	5
Arson,.....	2
Rape,.....	2
Stealing slaves,.....	1
Bigamy,.....	1
Poisoning,.....	1
Fraud,.....	1
Escaping,.....	1
Mail robbery,.....	1
Total,.....	166

*Counties sent from,*

Allen,.....	2
Breckinridge,.....	4
Bullitt,.....	2
Ballard,.....	1
Bracken,.....	2
Campbell,.....	2
Christian,.....	1
Clay,.....	1
Clarke,.....	2
Daviess,.....	1
Estill,.....	1
Fayette,.....	7
Fulton,.....	3
Fleming,.....	4
Green,.....	2
Gallatin,.....	2
Greenup,.....	2
Hardin,.....	2
Hickman,.....	1
Hopkins,.....	3
Kenton,.....	7
Jefferson,.....	79
Livingston,.....	4
Lincoln,.....	2
Logan,.....	2
Mason,.....	5
Meade,.....	1

Mercer,.....	2
Monroe,.....	1
Marshall,.....	1
Nicholas,.....	1
Owen,.....	1
Ohio,.....	1
Russell,.....	1
Simpson,.....	2
Scott,.....	2
Washington,.....	5
Wayne,.....	1
Woodford,.....	1
Whitley,.....	1
United States Court,.....	1
Total.....	<u>166</u>

*Terms of sentence.*

For four years,.....	38
Three years,.....	23
Two years,.....	17
Ten years,.....	16
Five years,.....	15
One year,.....	16
Seven years,.....	9
Six years,.....	7
Eight years,.....	5
One year and six months,.....	4
Forty years,.....	3
Fifteen years,.....	2
Nine years,.....	2
Four years and six months,.....	2
Three years and four months,.....	1
Twenty-two years,.....	1
Two years and six months,.....	1
Twelve years,.....	1
One year and eight months,.....	1
Three years and six months,.....	1
Six years and six months,.....	1
Total.....	<u>166</u>

1847-48

*Place of Nativity.*

Kentucky,.....	41
Virginia,.....	20
Pennsylvania,.....	19
Ireland,.....	9
New-York,.....	14
Germany,.....	8
Ohio,.....	7
Tennessee,.....	7
North Carolina,.....	6
South Carolina,.....	6
Maryland,.....	5
Indiana,.....	3
Alabama,.....	3
Delaware,.....	2
District of Columbia,.....	2
New-Jersey,.....	2
Massachusetts,.....	2
France,.....	2
Scotland,.....	2
England,.....	2
Georgia,.....	1
Arkansas,.....	1
Mexico,.....	1
Vermont,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>166</u>

*Education.*

Superior, or those who have a classical or scientific education,.....	2
Good, or those who have received a general English education,.....	22
Common, or those who can read, write and cypher,.....	44
Poor, or those who can only spell and read,.....	51
None, or those who are entirely destitute of education,.....	47
Total,.....	<u>166</u>

*Ages.*

From fifteen to twenty,.....	18
“ twenty to thirty,.....	88

From thirty to forty,.....	30
“ forty to fifty,.....	20
“ fifty to sixty,.....	8
“ sixty to seventy,.....	1
“ seventy to eighty,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>166</u>

*Previous habits.*

Habitually intemperate,.....	40
Occasionally intemperate,.....	77
Temperate,.....	49
Total,.....	<u>166</u>

*Social relations.*

Single,.....	79
Married,.....	67
Widowers,.....	16
Separated,.....	4
Total,.....	<u>166</u>

Upon taking medical charge of the hospital, in March, we found no special arrangement for the comfort of the sick, nor any account of what had been the previous regulations of this department of the institution. The place appropriated to hospital purposes, was a triangular room on the lower floor, near the cells, with one door and one window on the same side, by which ventilation was procured. The bedding was indifferent, and deficient in quantity, without that regard to cleanliness so necessary in hospital arrangements. The supply of medicine was small and indifferent.

Our first efforts were used in procuring good bedding, proper nurses, and a supply of medicine and medical fixtures, every thing in fact, calculated to render the sick comfortable.

During the first year we treated 196 cases, all of which recovered, (see our reports.)

The second year 215 cases were treated, one of which died.

The third year 304, of which 2 died; one of these died of consumption, and the other of chronic disease of the brain. The present year

281 cases have been treated, of whom 3 have died; one of pneumonia; one of cholera morbus, and one, the third an old negro man, died very suddenly of disease of the heart, in his cell.

Every year numbers of convicts are sent to the penitentiary laboring under chronic or acute diseases, which render them wholly unable to perform manual labor for months, and frequently for the term of their sentence. These convicts are sent without any account from the jailers or other persons, of the nature of their diseases, or any thing else in relation to them calculated to enable us to form any opinion in relation to their respective cases; some have been sent almost blind, while others have come deformed by rheumatism, or almost rotten with venereal disease. In the early part of the past summer an outrage was committed by some one connected with the jail at Louisville, (whether intentional or not we will not say,) which caused great inconvenience, and considerable loss to the institution. Two convicts were sent from thence and received into the hospital of the prison, while in the fever stage of the small pox. It is reported that the disease existed in the jail there, at the time these men were sent, and as both of them were unwell when they started, it was an act of great imprudence to send them here before the nature of their cases was known. We saw them shortly after their arrival, and had no difficulty in detecting the disease. Every necessary caution was used to prevent the spread of the disease; vaccination was resorted to immediately, and every inmate who had not been subjected to its influence before, was vaccinated. The two convicts already diseased, were put in a room remote from the other departments of the institution, and all intercourse at once prohibited; notwithstanding these precautionary measures, nine cases occurred, all of which recovered.

There are in the hospital at this time two convicts, just from Louisville, who are too much afflicted to be put to work. One has lost the use of his lower extremities, and the other has chronic syphilis.

W. C. SNEED, M. D.  
LEWIS SNEED, M. D.

Several new buildings have, in pursuance of law, been erected during the past year, to wit:

A new brick eating house and chapel, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and two stories high, occupied and used as follows: eating room, 60 by 40 feet, floor paved with brick, well furnished with tables and seats; kitchen, 20 by 40 feet, paved floor also, and fixtures complete,



containing an improved apparatus for cooking by steam, which is a great saving of fuel and extra hands in this department. The chapel and Sunday school room in the second story, is 60 by 40 feet, well furnished with comfortable seats, a good pulpit, &c. Instead of remaining in the workshops on the Sabbath plotting mischief, or listening to tales of licentiousness and crime from veteran offenders, as was formerly the case, they are now assembled in this comfortable room, throughout the day; those who are educated teach those who are not, and thus a regular Sunday school is completely organised, and works well. Many of the prisoners take a lively interest in this new arrangement, and are endeavoring to profit by it.

JAMES DAVIDSON, *Treasurer*,  
H. I. BODLEY, 1st *Auditor*,  
BRYAN Y. OWSLEY, *Register Land-Office*,  
THO. S. PAGE, 2d *Auditor*,  
O. G. GATES, *Attorney-General*.

The time has arrived at which legislative action becomes necessary, in order to continue the management of the institution, by the appointment of another keeper, or the adoption of some other plan, should it be deemed advisable.

The committees have instituted a strict and thorough examination into the situation, management, and profits of the penitentiary during the term for which it has been leased to the present keeper, and have taken pains to examine into the conduct and management of other institutions of the same kind, in other States of the Union.

From the report of the State prison in Michigan, it appears that the number of prisoners for the last year was 126, and the clear profits of the institution, \$368.61.

The Ohio Prison, which is regarded as one of the best managed in the United States, both as regards the condition of the convicts and the interest of the State, during the last year, numbered 461 prisoners, and her clear profits were \$15,504.

The Maryland Prison, for 1845-6, the committee not being able to get hold of a more recent report, had within its walls an average of 287 convicts. Total profits of the year, \$1,220.92.

The Mississippi Prison, in 1846, numbered 89 prisoners, and fell short \$884.53 of supporting itself.

The Connecticut Prison, in 1847, averaged 150 prisoners; its total profits were \$3,472.12.

The Alleghany Prison, Pennsylvania, in 1845, (being the most recent report the committees could get,) averaged 130 prisoners, and its profits fell short of its support \$1,042.50.

The Easterr, or Philadelphia Prison, 1846, averaged 308 prisoners, and fell short of supporting itself, by its profits, \$3,360.32.

And the great Auburn Penitentiary, in New-York, (by far the largest, we believe, in the Union,) with an average of 778 prisoners, shows a clear profit of \$4,806.12. While the Kentucky Penitentiary, 1847, engaged 166 prisoners, and by her report shows a clear profit of \$10,962.64.

We would not be understood as giving the foregoing estimates of expenses as perfectly accurate, for we had to cull out, from the general reports, the several items of ordinary expenses for support, and may have omitted some, but we feel confident enough of their correctness to present them as data for comparison.

These statements exhibit the fact, that the Kentucky Penitentiary, taking into consideration the number of prisoners, is less expensive, and yields a larger amount of profit, than any other institution of the same kind in the United States, so far as the committees have been enabled to ascertain them from official reports; and we think show, also, the superiority of the plan adopted for the management of our prison, by the Legislature of Kentucky, over that of any other State. In Michigan and Ohio, the prisoners are hired out in lots, for terms of years, at an average of 30 to 35 cents per day; and the committees, or a part of them, had thought that this plan, or to rent the prison out, for a given sum, would be best for this State; but, on examination, have come to a different conclusion, as those modes largely increase the number of officers, &c. From an examination of these official reports, and mature reflection on the subject, the committees are well satisfied that no change could be made in the present mode of conducting the business of the penitentiary, without great detriment to the public interest, and infliction of inconvenience and injury upon the condition of the convicts.

The committees have, with care, examined into the condition of the prison, and take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the clean, neat, and orderly manner in which it is, in all its departments, kept.

Our penitentiary is likely to prove to be, in fact, what it was always, in theory, designed to be—a school of reformation, as well as a place of punishment.

Notes of Prisoners

Corrected copy of the report

## TENNESSEE.

*Report of the Agent of the Tennessee State Prison, 30th Sept. 1847.*

The profits arising to the institution from its last two years' operations, is thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

It may be proper to remark that the operations of the prison were considerably embarrassed by the change of a larger portion of the convict labor from profitable branches of mechanism in which they were skilled, to that of preparing stone for the erection of the State Capitol—a new business in which they were almost totally inexperienced; indeed, the profits are not shown to be as large as they would have been in the absence of any change from their former mode of labor.

The expenses have been greater than that of the two preceding years, in consequence of the high prices of provisions, together with the necessary building and other improvements upon the prison property.

JOHN McINTOSH, *Agent.*

*Recapitulation.*

<i>Dr.</i>	To bills receivable,.....	\$12,693 47
	“ Accounts due prison,.....	20,328 54
	“ Commissioners of state house,...	59,084 81
	“ Cash on hand September 30th, 1847,...	7,619 85
	“ Expenses,.....	10,535 86
	“ Wages,.....	13,074 19
	“ Victualling,.....	7,379 33
	“ Balance favor of prison,.....	13,798 00
		<hr/>
		\$144,514 06
<i>Cr.</i>	By manufactures,.....	74,349 28
	“ Interest,.....	604 35
	“ Sundry accounts due,.....	4,029 13
	“ Bills payable,.....	596 00
	“ Former balances to Sept. 30th, 1845, ..	65,845 30
		<hr/>
		\$144,514 06

*Statement of Prisoners, September 30th, 1847.*

Whole number in confinement Sept. 30th, 1845,.....	189	
		189
Since received, white males,.....	140	
black males,.....	6	
white female,.....	1	
black female,.....	1	
		149
		338
		<hr/>
Discharged by expiration of sentence from Sept. 30th, 1845, to Sept. 30th, 1847—		
White males,.....	71	
Black males,.....	2	
White females,.....	2	
		75
Pardoned under the law of 1836—		
White males,.....	39	
Black males,.....	3	
		42
General pardons—		
White males,.....	13	
Black males,.....	1	
		14
Died,.....		9
Writs of error—white males,.....		2
Proved by master, black male slave,.....		1
Now in confinement,.....		195
		338
		<hr/>
<i>The Convicts were employed on the 30th September, 1847, as follows :</i>		
Cutting stone for capitol,.....	56	
Quarrying stone for capitol,.....	12	
Blacksmithing for do.,.....	4	
Sawing stone for do.,.....	30	
Turning grindstone for stone cutters,.....	3	
Rubbing stone,.....	6	
Waiting on stone shop and yard,.....	3	
Working at carpentering for the stone cutters and capitol,.....	1	
Sick this day,.....	5	
		120

1847. 48

L. A. W.

In the carpenter shop, .....	9
“ cooper shop, .....	10
“ blacksmith shop, .....	12
“ shoe shop, .....	6
“ wagon maker's shop, .....	4
“ turning shop, .....	3
Making chairs, .....	2
Making harness, .....	2
Picking and carding wool, .....	3
Hackling shucks, .....	1
Painting, .....	2
Making band boxes, .....	1
Attending steam engine, .....	2
Cleaning cells and wings, .....	2
Waiting on shops, .....	4
Cooking, .....	3
Washing, .....	2
Hospital nurse, .....	1
Making convict clothing, .....	3
Sick (those who are) invalids, .....	3

75

195

*Crimes of which the convicts now in prison were convicted.*

Murder in the 1st degree, .....	10
Murder in the 2d degree, .....	21
Negro stealing, .....	7
Rape, .....	8
Incest, .....	2
Horsestealing, .....	18
Bigamy, .....	8
Shooting, .....	3
Grand larceny, .....	44
Forgery, .....	6
Stabbing, .....	7
False pretences, .....	2
Burglary, .....	3
Receiving stolen goods, .....	3
Arson, .....	4

Assault to murder, .....	6
Petit larceny, .....	13
Perjury, .....	1
Counterfeiting, .....	32
Harboring a slave, .....	1
Voluntary manslaughter, .....	1
Selling a free man of color, .....	2
Giving forged pass to slave, .....	1
Seducing slaves, .....	3

195

*Ages when convicted.*

Under 20 years, .....	18
From 20 to 25 years, .....	54
From 25 to 30 years, .....	38
From 30 to 40 years, .....	46
From 40 to 50 years, .....	29
From 50 to 60 years, .....	5
From 60 to 70 years, .....	5

195

*List of Sentences.*

For life, .....	10
21 years, .....	6
20 years, .....	3
18 years, .....	1
15 years, .....	4
12 years, .....	2
11 years, .....	1
10 years, .....	17
8 years, .....	4
7 years and 6 months, .....	1
7 years and 5 months, .....	1
7 years, .....	2
6 years, .....	6
5 years and 10 months, .....	1
5 years and 7 months, .....	1
5 years, .....	32

For 4 years and 6 months, .....	3
4 years and 5 months, .....	1
4 years, .....	12
3 years and 6 months, .....	5
3 years, .....	57
2 years and 6 months, .....	4
2 years and 3 months, .....	1
2 years, .....	10
1 year and 6 months, .....	1
1 year, .....	8
Not specified, .....	1

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 195

*Counties in which the convicts now in the Penitentiary were convicted.*

Davidson, .....	20
Fayette, .....	4
Stewart, .....	7
Montgomery, .....	2
Hardin, .....	3
Bedford, .....	2
Madison, .....	8
Marion, .....	1
Wilson, .....	3
Grainger, .....	5
Lawrence, .....	2
Coffee, .....	2
Henderson, .....	3
Hamilton, .....	1
Hickman, .....	2
Johnson, .....	3
Obion, .....	3
Wayne, .....	3
Weakley, .....	2
Haywood, .....	1
Tipton, .....	3
Knox, .....	3
Carroll, .....	5
Henry, .....	2

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Monroe, .....	3
Fentress, .....	1
Williamson, .....	1
Macon, .....	1
Bradley, .....	2
Gibson, .....	3
Shelby, .....	23
Humphreys, .....	1
Giles, .....	1
Sumner, .....	1
McMinn, .....	8
Blount, .....	1
Polk, .....	1
Hardeman, .....	2
Maury, .....	5
White, .....	4
Greene, .....	2
Roane, .....	2
Washington, .....	3
Anderson, .....	3
Lincoln, .....	4
Bledsoe, .....	3
Rutherford, .....	1
Jackson, .....	7
Franklin, .....	5
Cannon, .....	1
Perry, .....	1
Sevier, .....	2
Van Buren, .....	1
Carter, .....	1
Campbell, .....	2
Dickson, .....	2
Overton, .....	4
McNairy, .....	1
Cocke, .....	1
Marshall, .....	1

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 Total, ..... 195 |

*Natives of the following States and Countries.*

Tennessee, .....	79
North Carolina, .....	33
Kentucky, .....	19
South Carolina, .....	12
Virginia, .....	20
Alabama, .....	2
Maryland, .....	3
New-York, .....	5
Georgia, .....	3
Indiana, .....	1
Louisiana, .....	2
Ohio, .....	4
Delaware, .....	1
New Hampshire, .....	1
Ireland, .....	4
Wales, .....	1
Germany, .....	1
England, .....	1
Scotland, .....	1
Holland, .....	1
Canada, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>195</u>

1847-48

*Deaths from September 30th, 1845, to September 30th, 1847.*

Names.	When rec'd.	Crimes.	Where convicd.	Ages.	Dates of death.	Diseases.
Robert Wyckoff, .....	June 24, 1845,	Grand Larceny,	Shelb.,	29	Oct. 23, 1846,	Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels.
Alexander MacNeil, .....	July 5, 1845,	Shooting,	Stewart,	20	Feb. 14, 1846,	Injuries rec'd by a heavy stone falling
George Thomas, .....	Sept. 3, 1844,	Horse Stealing,	Smith,	35	Aug. 14, 1846,	Chronic Eparriosis.
George D. Davis, .....	Jan. 18, 1845,	Peel Larceny,	Gibson,	23	Oct. 8, 1845,	Inflammation of the Stomach.
John Brewster, .....	Aug. 7, 1845,	Murder,	Shelb.,	40	June 13, 1847,	Rupture of a blood vessel.
John Knight, .....	Jan. 1, 1845,	Swindling,	Jackson,	27	July 20, 1847,	Bilious Colic.
William Dean, .....	July 22, 1845,	Counterfeiting,	Anderson,	21	Aug. 26, 1847,	Chronic Inflammation of the Brain.
	Ap. 18, 1847,	Murder,	Bethford,	45	April 7, 1846,	Inflammation of the bladder.

*Physician's report.*

The health of the inmates has been gradually but regularly improving since the introduction some three or four years since of sanatory arrangements referred to in my last report. At present the health of the place is, perhaps, as it has been at any period. Nine deaths have occurred within the last two years; one man was crushed to death by the accidental falling of a heavy stone; one died in an epileptic convulsion, in his cell at night, the death probably being produced from the rupture of a small blood vessel in the lungs, producing suffocation; one was brought to the prison in a carriage, almost in the arms of death, and survived but a few days. Under existing circumstances it is perhaps unnecessary to urge the erection of a commodious and properly ventilated hospital room, and the extension of the general enclosure of the institution. Whilst so much of the labor of the convicts is required in the erection of the state capitol those very necessary improvements cannot conveniently be made.

The confinement of the convicts on Sunday within their cells, exercises, I have no doubt, an unfavorable influence on their health, but whether or not this can easily be avoided, I am unable to say.

FELIX ROBERTSON, *Physician.*

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GEORGIA.

*Report of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary of Georgia for 1847.*

The great objects with me have been, to reform the offender, and at the same time make his labor reimburse the expenses incurred. The greater my experience and observation of the working of the system of penitentiary punishment as established by our penal code, the more firmly have I been convinced of its practicability and utility; and I would here most respectfully remark, that however well calculated in theory to obtain success, may be any system of internal regulation, much depends on the manner of enforcing it. A more useful example may be attained by the appearance of confidence and trust judiciously extended, than by the most rigorous enforcement of rigid discipline. The accents of kindness have been known to reach

and soften hearts, impervious to the shafts of violence and force. Hence the policy of the principal keeper should be firm, determined, patient, persuasive and kind.

The financial state of the institution is in good condition. It is abundantly able to meet all its liabilities, pay all its expenses, and leave it a sum of \$15,315.35 as clear profits over and above improvements.

Through the philanthropy and charity of Miss D. L. Dix, of Massachusetts, a library of 300 small volumes has been presented to the institution about two years ago, which has contributed much to the moral comfort, and intellectual occupation of the inmates.

The entire amount of nett profits for the four years' operations, now in hand, is \$31,542.30; of which there are in book keeper's hand \$15,315.35; the larger portion of which is in cash, notes, and accounts, nearly all created the present year, and due the 1st of January next. In the principal keeper's department, there remains for improvements after every liability is paid, \$16,22.695. This sum remains after taking away from gross profits \$2,261.10, loss on brick turned over to present keeper, and which was lost by being defective, and in the sale of them, and which is not strictly chargeable to present stock. The nett amount of profits in the principal keeper's department, may be increased or diminished as the amount of raw materials may be greater or less than the balance abstract of my report.

In my former report I have alluded to the difficulty of attaining accuracy in these abstracts, which are made up by keeping an account, each quarter, of the issues, which are subtracted from the original amount on hand at the beginning of each quarter, and the purchases by inspector during the quarter. It will be observed that the number of pardons granted in each year, appears to be numerous. These pardons, however, with the exception of a very limited number, have been extended a few days only before the expiration of sentence—the object being to restore civil rights and privileges, forfeited by the delinquent—and not materially to abridge the term of confinement prescribed by sentence of the court. This system of rewards for good conduct I highly applaud, and recommend; from my own experience of its utility in the matter of prison government, and tending to encourage in the mind of the convict a habit of just thinking, that may exert a beneficial and permanent influence upon his future career.

A. W. REDDING, P. K. P. G.

Since 1st October, 1846, to 1st October, 1847, the admissions into the hospital have been 128.

In this statement are not comprehended the cases treated among the guards, those in the female ward, nor those for which prescriptions have been given while the patients have been able to pursue their occupations.

No death has occurred, either among guards or prisoners, during the interval above stated.

BENJ. A. WHITE,  
Surgeon of Penitentiary.

*Table showing the number of convicts received in the Penitentiary of Georgia, from its organization to the 4th day of October, 1847—the different crimes for which they were imprisoned—the average length of their sentences—their ages when committed to prison—the number discharged by expiration of sentence, were pardoned, died, and escaped—together with the number of re-convictions.*

Total number of men received,.....	1,076
Total number of women received,.....	15
	<hr/>
	1,091

*Convictions for*

Arson,.....	7
Altering bills,.....	1
Assault to kill,.....	89
Assault and battery,.....	6
Aiding escape,.....	3
Assault to commit rape,.....	1
Accessory,.....	1
Bestiality,.....	3
Burglary,.....	47
Breach of trust,.....	1
Bigamy,.....	3
Counterfeiting,.....	15
Cheating and swindling,.....	3
Escape,.....	6
Embezzling,.....	1
Forgery,.....	65
Gambling with negroes,.....	3

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House breaking,.....	1
Harboring slave,.....	1
Incestuous adultery,.....	1
Illegal voting,.....	2
Inveigling slaves,.....	14
Illegal residence,.....	3
Kidnapping,.....	2
Larceny,.....	574
Mayhem,.....	5
Manslaughter,.....	83
Misdemeanor,.....	16
Murder,.....	14
Passing counterfeit money,.....	12
Polygamy,.....	2
Perjury,.....	26
Robbery,.....	20
Rape,.....	16
Robbing mail,.....	11
Riot,.....	8
Receiving stolen goods,.....	2
Sodomy,.....	1
Vagrancy,.....	22

Total,..... 

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 1,091

*Sentences.*

From 1 to 5 years,.....	904
“ 5 to 10 “.....	132
“ 10 to 15 “.....	35
“ 15 to 20 “.....	2
“ 20 to 25 “.....	5
“ 25 to 30 “.....	1
For life,.....	11
Total,.....	<hr/> <hr/> 1,091

*Ages when committed.*

Number under twenty years old,.....	88
“ from twenty to thirty years old,.....	560

Number from thirty to forty	"	258
" " forty to fifty	"	112
" " fifty to sixty	"	44
" " sixty to seventy,	"	23
" " seventy to eighty,	"	4
" " eighty to ninety	"	2
Total,		<u>1,091</u>

*Convicts discharged, &c.*

Number discharged by expiration of sentence,	416
do do by pardon,	400
do died,	66
do committed suicide,	4
do killed attempting to escape,	6
do escaped,	67
do discharged by writ of habeas corpus,	1
do sent to lunatic asylum,	2
Total,	<u>963</u>

*Re-convictions.*

Number convicted 2d time,	21
do do 3d time,	5
do do 4th time,	2
	<u>28</u>

*Statement showing the number of Convicts now in Prison, the offences for which they were imprisoned, their average ages, length of sentences, occupations in prison, number unable to read and write, married and unmarried, county where convicted, &c. &c.*

Number of men in penitentiary on 4th October, 1847,	126
do women do do	2
Total,	<u>128</u>

*Of these were sent for*

Voluntary manslaughter,	6
Assault to murder,	17

Arson,	3
Bigamy,	2
Burglary,	4
Counterfeiting,	1
Forgery,	12
Horse stealing,	2
Enticing slaves,	3
Involuntary manslaughter,	1
Incestuous adultery,	1
Larceny from house,	14
Larceny from person,	3
Murder,	7
Manslaughter,	3
Misdemeanor,	2
Petit larceny,	1
Perjury,	1
Passing base coin,	2
Robbery,	6
Robbery and perjury,	1
Robbing mail,	4
Rape,	1
Simple larceny,	29
Stabbing,	2
Stabbing and gambling with negro,	1
Vagrancy,	1
Total,	<u>128</u>

*Average age.*

Number under 20 years old,	9
do from 20 to 30 do	60
do 30 to 40 do	43
do 40 to 50 do	12
do 50 to 60 do	5
Total,	<u>128</u>



*Sentences.*

Number from 1 to 5 years, .....	74
do 5 to 10 do .....	33
do 10 to 15 do .....	13
do 20 to 25 do .....	2
do 30 to 35 do .....	1
do for life, .....	6
Total, .....	<u>128</u>

*Number of Re-convictions.*

The second time, .....	12
The third time, .....	1
The fourth time, .....	<u>1</u>

*Counties where convicted.*

Appling, .....	1
Bibb, .....	10
Baldwin, .....	2
Baker, .....	1
Butts, .....	1
Bulloch, .....	1
Burke, .....	1
Bryan, .....	1
Chatham, .....	10
Clark, .....	2
Cherokee, .....	1
Cass, .....	2
Cobb, .....	1
Campbell, .....	2
Coweta, .....	1
DeKalb, .....	4
Decatur, .....	1
Effingham, .....	1
Elbert, .....	3
Franklin, .....	1
Floyd, .....	1
Fayette, .....	1

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Forsyth, .....	1
Gwinnett, .....	2
Greene, .....	2
Glynn, .....	1
Houston, .....	2
Henry, .....	1
Heard, .....	1
Harris, .....	1
Hancock, .....	2
Jackson, .....	2
Jones, .....	1
Jefferson, .....	1
Lumpkin, .....	2
Lincoln, .....	1
Lowndes, .....	2
Laurens, .....	1
Liberty, .....	1
Muscogee, .....	8
Morgan, .....	1
Murray, .....	1
Marion, .....	1
McIntosh, .....	2
Madison, .....	1
Meriwether, .....	1
Newton, .....	4
Putnam, .....	2
Pike, .....	1
Pulaski, .....	1
Oglethorpe, .....	2
Richmond, .....	6
Randolph, .....	2
Sumter, .....	1
Talbot, .....	4
Thomas, .....	2
Troup, .....	2
Upson, .....	4
Wilkinson, .....	7
Warren, .....	1
Wilkes, .....	1

Walker, .....	1
Walton, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>128</u>

*Places of Nativity.*

Alabama, .....	1
Connecticut, .....	1
District of Columbia, .....	1
England, .....	6
Georgia, .....	51
Ireland, .....	6
Maine, .....	1
North Carolina, .....	17
New-York, .....	4
New-Jersey, .....	1
Pennsylvania, .....	2
Rhode Island, .....	1
South Carolina, .....	27
Tennessee, .....	2
Virginia, .....	8
Total, .....	<u>128</u>

*Occupations in Prison.*

Joiners, .....	9
Shoe makers, .....	24
Blacksmiths, .....	18
Tailors, .....	4
Cabinet makers, .....	5
Harness makers, .....	5
Founders, .....	2
Seamstresses, .....	2
Laborers, .....	13
Machinists, .....	2
Painters, .....	6
Turner, .....	1
Engineer, .....	1
Wheelwrights, .....	11

Wagoner, .....	1
Trimmers, .....	5
Stewards, .....	1
Screw cutter, .....	1
Tanners, .....	5
Brick maker, .....	1
Cooper, .....	1
Cooks, .....	4
Cell keepers, .....	2
Washers, .....	2
Driller, .....	1
Tinner, .....	1
Total, .....	<u>128</u>

Of the above, 85 can read and write—43 cannot: 69 are married, 59 unmarried: 59 were intemperate, 69 temperate.

1846.

Remaining in prison on the 6th Oct., 1845,—

Males, .....	122
Females, .....	2

Total, .....

Received in prison from 6th Oct., 1845, to 6th Oct., 1846, .....	41
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165

Discharged during the year by executive pardon, immediately preceding the expiration of sentence, by recommendation of principal keeper, under executive order, "to the end that their civil privileges be restored," .....

Discharged on account of severe disease, threatening life or permanent injury to health, .....

Because of illegality of conviction, .....

By recommendation of committee of Legislature, (female,) .....

Pardoned by act of the Legislature, .....

Discharged by expiration of sentence, .....	10	
Died, .....	2	
	<u>42</u>	
Remaining in the Penitentiary on the 5th Oct., 1846,		<u>123</u>
Number of days work lost by sickness among the convicts during the political year ending 4th October, 1847, .....		<u>1,366</u>
During the political year there were received,—		
Men, .....	37	
Women, .....	1	
	<u>38</u>	
During same time, discharged by expiration of sentence, .....	10	
By pardon, .....	24	
	<u>34</u>	
Excess received, .....		<u>4</u>

### MISSISSIPPI.

#### *Report of the Officers of the Mississippi Penitentiary, for 1847.*

We are convinced that it would promote the welfare of the prison to restore the provisions of the old law under which the principal officers were elected for four years. The present tenure of office, it is believed is too limited. The reasons which have led to this conclusion, are many and cogent, but cannot be detailed without transcending the limits assigned to this report. The period, then, for which an officer should be elected, should be sufficient to enable him to become an able and experienced agent. He should not be liable, without just cause of complaint, to removal at the expiration of two years, and at a time when his experience would render him efficient.

A majority of our board are fully persuaded that the interests of the institution demand, that the assistant keeper and the clerk should be appointed by the superintendent, by and with the advice and con-

sent of the inspectors. It is thought that while the responsibility of managing the prison rests entirely on the superintendent, the power of appointing these officers should be vested in him, to the end that his views might be fully carried out, and all his orders faithfully executed.

If this power of appointment was vested in the superintendent, and properly guarded, it would cause a unity of sentiment and action, so essential to the success of every important enterprise on the part of society or individuals. In a public prison, the officers should as it were have one mind. There must be a controlling power, by which the whole machinery of government should be put in harmonious and vigorous action.

It is also advisable that an express authority should be given to the superintendent so to alter or arrange the main building connected with the prison, as to have a large and commodious store room to deposit the various articles manufactured for sale, so as to avoid the necessity of purchasers going within the walls of the prison. It is evident some wholesome restriction should be laid on all visitors. The fewer the number admitted the better. The attention of the convicts should be attracted as little as possible; they would probably be more easily controlled, and pursue their labors with more alacrity and profit.

The prison has been blessed, during the past year, with unusual health. This is to be mainly attributed to cleanliness and wholesome diet. It is proper that we should here allude to the urgent necessity of erecting a building within the walls suitable for a hospital. In case there should be an epidemic in the prison, it would be essential in arresting its progress, that the sick should be separated from the rest.

The inspectors cannot close this report without making an earnest appeal in behalf of moral and intellectual culture. In the prevention of crime, it is important not to overlook the reform of the criminal. Experience teaches that punishment alone will not effect this reform. There is no genial influence in rigorous confinement, or in labor which has no reward. Many plans have been proposed and systems originated for the reformation of criminals while undergoing the sentence of the law, but none have been sufficiently tested for us to venture in recommending their adoption.

Let the prisoner be provided with the means of obtaining whole-

1847-48

The entire amount of Officers

Ward

The entire amount of Officers

some moral instruction; let no Sabbath pass without the Bible being placed in their hands, and let them be fully instructed by the ministers of the gospel.

It is the duty of the State to do every thing in its power to advance the social and moral condition of the offenders, whose crimes have deprived them of liberty, and doomed them to hard labor within the walls of a prison.

RICH'D P. WINSLOW,  
J. C. FORREST,  
CHAS. SCOTT,

*Inspectors.*

It is now, I believe, generally conceded and recognised as an established axiom, that the certainty, rather than the severity of the punishment, is the most salutary in preventing the commission of crime, and the same is true, in my judgment, in effecting the reformation of the convicted, which is the greatest consideration next to the public safety in the establishment of State prisons.

In our intercourse with the criminal, it should ever be borne in mind, that however varied our situations, we are nevertheless members of the same great family, and ultimately accountable to the same God; and whilst a morbid sympathy for the sufferings of the prisoner, regardless of the crime committed, would be highly reprehensible, a judicious modification of the requirements of the law would tend to convince its subjects that they were intended for their benefit. Let those who contend for a more sanguinary discipline, that the greatest cruelty is productive of the greater punishment, reflect and inquire of themselves, if it is not possible, by excess of severity, to so blunt the sensibility as to incapacitate the prisoner to be punished at all. If being doomed to hard labor, and confined to the monotonous scenes that transpire within the walls of a prison, shut out from friends and the exterior world, be not sufficient punishment, a more sanguinary mode may well be questioned. Coercive measures may be, and doubtless are in extreme cases, sometimes necessary, yet when the offender is conscious of guilt on his part, and a disinclination on the part of those controlling him to inflict severe punishment, except when imperiously required, it creates no spirit of revenge in the breast of the chastised, but when a disposition is manifested by the officers to inflict severe punishment, it is productive of harm. Severe coercive measures may compel, but seldom reform.

Since I took charge of the prison, the prisoners have been, with a very few exceptions, obedient and faithful.

The prison and prison yard have been thoroughly repaired and cleansed; the timbers had decayed in many of the cells; they have been repaired and the cells made secure.

In obedience to an act of the Legislature, my predecessor erected a factory building of brick, three stories high, eighty-eight feet long by forty-four in width, and engaged of Messrs. Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, of Patterson, N. J., the machinery necessary for carding and spinning coarse cotton thread to a considerable extent. Every effort has been made to carry out his plans. I had supposed until the machinist came out in August last, that all the fixtures necessary to run it, together with power-looms, were ordered; upon being informed that they were not, it was at once made known to your board, upon whose authority I immediately repaired to Vicksburg and engaged the making of the shafts and other necessary fixtures at the Vicksburg foundry.

The machinist estimates that from three to five hundred pounds of cotton per day may be carded and spun, and with the assistance of power-looms, it is but reasonable to suppose that we could make from seven to eight hundred yards of cloth daily.

There has generally been divine service in the prison on Sabbath day; several of the prisoners desired to be immersed, and a fount was erected for that purpose. It appears to be a source of profoundest gratification to most of them to know that there are those who, notwithstanding their debased condition, care for them in a spiritual point of view.

The prisoners have generally been comfortably clad, their food has been somewhat varied to suit the season of the year; care has been taken to procure for their use the best and soundest meat; this was suggested not only by duty but economy, and has I believe materially aided in their easy control, and has doubtless been advantageous to their health.

There is now in the penitentiary 85 convicts, 3 of whom were received on the last day of the year, 4 less than at the last annual report.

I took charge on the 11th of May last, since which time the convicts have generally been employed as follows, to wit:

1847-48

List Economy of Prisoners

In wheelwright shop,.....	13
blacksmith do .....	7
shoemaker's do .....	9
weaver's T. & W. C., .....	9
painting and carriage, .....	4
cutting wood, &c., .....	6
brick yard, .....	18
At engine and grinding, .....	3
Driving teams, .....	1
Gardening, .....	2
Cooking, .....	3
Washing, .....	2
Sweeping and cleaning, .....	2
Old and infirm, .....	2
Deranged, .....	1
Average confined sick, .....	3
Whole number in prison Nov. 30th, 1847, .....	85

*Physician's Report.*

The health of the prisoners during the past year, with the exception of January, February and March, has been unusually good. The prevailing diseases have been diarrhœa, both acute and chronic, dysentery and catarrhal fever. A few mild cases of intermittent and remittent fevers were noticed in the summer, but throughout the year the prison has been comparatively exempt from any acute form of disease that has not yielded readily to medical treatment. From December to the first of April, there were many cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, but they were generally mild and in no instance proved fatal.

Three deaths have occurred from the beginning of the present year up to this date; they were all three the result of chronic diseases contracted years previous to the convicts entering the prison.

I would again call the attention of the inspectors to the erection of a hospital; the building which is now used for the purpose, would but indifferently answer should an epidemic break out, or disease of any kind prevail in the prison to any great extent.

Very respectfully,

WM. S. LANGLEY.

*General statement of the convicts in the Mississippi State Penitentiary*

*November 30, 1847.*

Whole number received since the first admission, April 15, 1840,	220
“ “ in confinement December 1, 1846, .....	89
“ “ received since, up to Nov. 30, 1847, .....	24
“ “ discharged by expiration of sentence, .....	8
“ “ “ by pardon of the Governor, .....	14
“ “ sent back by writs of error from the high Court of Errors and Appeals, .....	3
Whole number of deaths, .....	3
“ “ remaining in confinement November 30, 1847, .....	85

*From what counties received.*

Hinds, .....	4
Itawamba, .....	3
Monroe, .....	6
Smith, .....	1
Copiah, .....	4
Leake, .....	1
Lowndes, .....	5
Panola, .....	2
Tunica, .....	1
Yazoo, .....	2
Lafayette, .....	2
Bolivar, .....	1
Jasper, .....	1
Simpson, .....	1
De Soto, .....	1
Clarke, .....	2
Adams, .....	19
Noxubee, .....	1
Marion, .....	2
Holmes, .....	1
Warren, .....	8
Tippah, .....	3
Yallabusha, .....	1
Chickasaw, .....	2
Claiborne, .....	3
Tishemingo, .....	2
Madison, .....	1

Carroll, .....	1
Coahoma, .....	1
Marshall, .....	3

*Terms of sentence.*

For 15 years, .....	4
10 " .....	20
7 " .....	4
5 " .....	12
3 " .....	6
12 " .....	2
8 " .....	2
6 " .....	5
4 " .....	6
2 " .....	23

One convicted for 4 years re-sentenced for 5 years.

*Crimes.*

Horse stealing, .....	2
Robbery, .....	1
Negro stealing, .....	13
Assault to kill, .....	4
Assault to commit rape, .....	1
Assault to kill his wife, .....	1
Having forged notes, .....	1
Perjury, .....	1
Altering marks, .....	1
Manslaughter, .....	13
Grand larceny, .....	8
Petit larceny, .....	27
Burglary, .....	2
Forgery, .....	5
Having counterfeit money, .....	1
Attempt to steal a slave, .....	1
Larceny and forgery, .....	1
Passing counterfeit money, .....	1
Obtaining money by false pretences, .....	1

*Place of nativity.*

North Carolina, .....	3
Georgia, .....	9
South Carolina, .....	11
Ireland, .....	5
Illinois, .....	1
Pennsylvania, .....	4
Arkansas, .....	1
New-York, .....	8
Virginia, .....	10
Kentucky, .....	1
England, .....	2
Rhode Island, .....	1
Mississippi, .....	5
District of Columbia, .....	1
Tennessee, .....	8
Vermont, .....	1
Louisiana, .....	2
Alabama, .....	4
Choctaw Indian nation, .....	1
Ohio, .....	3
Massachusetts, .....	1
Indiana, .....	2
St. Domingo, .....	1

*Occupations when committed.*

Book binder, .....	1
School master, .....	1
Gin wright, .....	1
Carriage maker, .....	1
Harness maker, .....	1
Physicians, .....	2
Shoe makers, .....	2
Leather carrier, .....	1
Painters, .....	2
Spinner, .....	1
Turner, .....	1
House carpenter, .....	1
Saddler, .....	1

1847-48



Amount purchased for contingencies,.....	\$266 39
“ paid discharged convicts,.....	180 00
“ “ to inspectors,.....	76 00
“ “ for freight and hauling,.....	125 97
“ “ officers' salaries,.....	2,161 12
“ “ guards' salaries,.....	2,280 83
“ “ for oil and lights,.....	254 52
“ lost on sale of manufactured articles,.....	146 43
“ “ forage and fuel account,.....	259 44
“ “ provision account,.....	2,152 00
“ “ hospital account,.....	63 13
“ of stock and tools, May 11, 1847,.....	19,639 68
“ of cash on hand, May 11, 1847,.....	799 71
	<hr/>
	\$39,647 47
	4,033 28
	<hr/>
<b>Balance, (being nett gain),.....</b>	<b>\$43,680 75</b>

**NOTE.**—The account made up to May 10, 1847, exhibits a loss of \$3,948.18. The account since that time up to Nov. 30, 1847, exhibits a gain of \$4,033.28. The transactions of the whole year give a nett profit of \$85.10.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES W. WADE, *Superintendent.*

Attest, D. N. BARROWS, *Clerk.*

1847-48

## SUPPLEMENT AND CORRECTIONS TO THE SYNOPSIS OF PRISONS IN THE REPORT OF THE PRISON DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE, IN THE THIRD REPORT OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION, 1847.

*Massachusetts, 1838.*

In *Physician's report*, 21st line from top of page 182, after the words “ become insane,” add, “ (this only the second case of insanity which has occurred in this penitentiary during the last 10 years.”

1842, no *Physician's report.*

*Massachusetts, 1843.*

*Further extracts from the Warden's Report.*

There are four convicts in this prison wholly or partially deranged, and consequently very unsafe persons to be at large in the prison yard. No suitable accommodations are provided for insane persons in this prison. The only thing that can be done for them, is to shut them up in solitary cells, where the diseases of the mind, instead of being healed, are aggravated and confirmed. One man has been confined in this way, constantly, several years, and two others shorter periods of time.

Some legislation upon this subject seems to me to be necessary.

*Disbursements.*—Cash paid for provisions, \$6,936.01; clothing, \$3,964.72; hospital department, \$254.07; fuel, \$2,154.90; discharged prisoners, \$381.82; officers' salaries, \$15,473.12; transportation of prisoners, \$706.45; repairs real estate, \$211.96. Total, \$29,213.13.

*Income.*—Stone department, \$8,312.04; labor, \$16,142.53; fees of admission, \$1,048.23; balance, being part of deficit of income, \$5,710.31. Total, \$29,213.13.

*Extract from the Physician's Report.*

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of the Massachusetts State Prison, during the year ending 30th September, 1843, is one hundred and fifty-one. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital is 2,892. In addition to this, 334 days' labor have been abated to invalids for the day, and 430 days of light labor have been advised by the physicians.

During the year, two have died—one, aged 30 years, of phthisis pulmonalis; one, aged 33 years, of hydrothorax.

During the above term, the physician has declined giving drugs to the convicts until fully satisfied, in the first place, that the applicant was sick. Secondly, that his malady was understood, and susceptible of cure, or of material improvement. Thirdly, that the proposed drug was well adapted to benefit the patient, and not likely to leave any deleterious influence in his system.

The result of this experimental inquiry is truly gratifying, as the mortality has diminished about one-third; and I firmly believe that the same plan of treating diseases in the great human family would be highly beneficial to mankind, and tend to elevate the character of the medical profession.

W. M. I. WALKER, *Physician.*

*Massachusetts, 1844.*

*Disbursements.*—Cash for provisions, \$7,245.83; hospital, \$291.83; clothing, \$2,777.40; sundry expenses, fuel, etc., \$2,416.64; prisoners discharged, \$321.50; officers' salaries \$15,342.31; transportation of prisoners, \$563.08; repairs of real estate, \$201.49; convicts' labor on special repairs of the prison, \$236.58; balance, \$3,048.08. Total, \$32,646.64.

*Income.*—Stone department, \$14,357.96; labor, \$16,892.96; fees of admission, \$1,385.72. Total, \$32,646.64.

1844, 14 negroes and 15 mulattoes in this prison.

1846, Of the 203 convicts now in prison, 44 are recommitments, to wit: 21 are 2d comers; 10 are 3d comers; 1 a 4th comer; 1 a 5th comer, and 1 a 6th comer.

*Maine, 1843.*

*Report of Physician.*

Gentlemen—The number in the hospital Jan. 1st, 1843, was two. The prevailing sickness during the year has been about the same as last year, viz: colds, rheuma-





Mississippi. No Physicians Report for 1841 or 1843.

Mississippi, 1846.

Income.—Blacksmith's shop, \$2,182.45; wheelwright's shop, \$3,957.71; shoemaker's shop, \$776.10; weavers, tailors, and wool carders, \$1,239.77; brick-yards, \$5,209.66; job and out door work, \$1,703.29; furniture account, \$31; received from the State, \$6,573.72; stock and tools on hand, Nov. 30, 1846, \$19,659.07; cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1846, \$354.29. Total, \$44,671.02.

Expenditures.—Amount lost on sales of manufactured articles, \$469.12; forage and fuel account, \$1,021.09; provisions, \$3,470.61; hospital, \$1,956.59; discharged convicts, \$341.00; books and stationery, \$21.40; contingent expenses, \$1,326.80; inspector's per diem, \$210; freight and hauling, 190.49; officer's salaries, \$5,980; guards, master-workmen's salaries, \$4,119.23; oil and light account, \$369.45; stock and tools on hand, Dec. 1, 1846, \$13,951.12; cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1846, \$3,359.37; to balance, \$11,821.74. Total, \$44,671.02.

Tennessee.

Convicts employed on 30th September, 1846.—Carpenter's shop, 13; cooper's shop, 13; making spinning wheels, 2; painters, 3; huckling shucks, 3; picking wool, 3; carding wool, 4; shoemakers, 12; mattress-makers and binders, 8; shoe binding, 1; making bandboxes, 1; harness makers, 5; hatters, 10; turban shop, 5; blacksmiths, 20; cutting screws, 1; cutting stone, 23; wagon makers, 7; sawing stone, 10; rubbing stone, 2; quarrying stone, 10; waiting on stone shop and yard, 41; cooking, 3; waiting on shops, 3; attending steam engine, 2; cleaning cells and wings, 2; washing, 2; sick, 9; hospital nurse, 1; making convict clothing, 2.

Tennessee.

Showing the number of convicts received in each year, since the Prison went into operation.—1831, 36—1832, 42—1833, 33—1834, 50—1835, 62—1836, 62—1837, 63—1838, 49. 1839, 56—1840, 59—1841, 63—1842, 66—1843, 82—1844, 54—1845, 56—Total, 806.

Mount Pleasant, 1843.

Employments.—State shop, males, 64; boot shop, 80; waiters and invalids, 3; smith shop, 18; saddlery, 27; weave shop, 113; stone cutting, 39; quarries, &c., 161; cooper's shop and yard, 89; carpenter and wheelwright, 16; file shop, 63; hat shop, 24; fur shop, 21; prison hall, 16; hospital, 13; kitchen and wash room, 10; keeper's garden, 1; stable and yard, &c. Total, males, 516. Females, 516. Machinery, 27; water silk shop, 1; kitchen, 6; trimming halls, 12; clothing, house cleaning, &c., 26; in hospital, 4. Total, 76. Grand total, 839.

Auburn, 1846.

For earnings, receipts, disbursements and employments, see Report of Investigating Committee, from page 96 to 110 of 3d Report.

Mount Pleasant, 1846.

For diseases of those that died during past year, and other statistical facts, see Report of Investigating Committee, from page 80 to 91 of the 3d Report.

Corrections to be made in the text of the Synopsis of Prison Reports as presented in the Report of the Prison Discipline Committee in the 3d Report Prison Association, 1847.

Page 266. W. Penitentiary, Penna., 1843, were bound and ran away, for 33 read 23.  
 " do do natives of Germany, for 8 read 7.  
 " do do of Ireland, for 10 read 8.  
 " do do of Vermont, for 4 read 1.  
 " do do of England, for 9 read 8.  
 " do do of Maryland, for 9 read 4.  
 " do do insert Spain, 1, New Jersey 1.  
 " do do natives of Kentucky, for 2 read 4.  
 " do do of Scotland, for 2 read 1.  
 " do do Physician's Report, died of apoplexy, for 14 read 41.  
 " do do Physician's Report, deaths paralysis, age, for 1 read 16.

No.	Length of imprisonment.		State of health on reception.	State of health on discharge.	Color.
	Years	Mos.			
1	1	5	Good,	"	B. W.
4	1	6	"	"	"
2	1	6	"	"	"
6	1	6	Delicate, pain in side, &c.,	"	"
1	1	6	Feeble, right lung diseased,	Improved,	"
1	1	6	Dry cough,	"	"
1	1	9	Good,	"	"
10	1	10	"	"	"
5	2	..	"	"	"
1	2	2	Delicate, pain in side, &c.,	"	"
1	2	2	Good,	Feeble, but improving,	"
1	2	4	"	Good,	"
2	2	6	"	"	"
1	2	6	"	"	"
1	2	11	Epileptic,	Subject to severe headache,	"
3	3	3	Good,	Good,	"
2	3	..	Delicate, pain in side, &c.,	"	"
1	3	7	Good,	Lungs slightly diseased,	"
1	4	4	"	Good,	"
1	4	8	"	"	"
1	5	..	"	"	"
1	5	1	"	"	"
1	6	..	"	"	"
1	7	6	"	Feeble, sorrowful,	"
1	8	..	Good,	"	"
38					

6 Fatal cases; for particulars of which, see "Report."

Maryland, 1838.

No physician's reports are given for this Penitentiary.

Kentucky, 1846.

Nativity.—Kentucky, 48; Virginia, 20; Pennsylvania, 20; New-York, 14; Ohio, 10; Tennessee, 9; Ireland, 9; North Carolina, 8; Maryland, 7; South Carolina, 5; District of Columbia, 3; England, 3; Alabama, 2; New Jersey, 2; West Indies, 2; France, 2; Arkansas, 1; Germany, 1; Indiana, 1; Georgia, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Delaware, 1; Scotland, 1; Maine, 1; Vermont, 1; Mexico, 1; Africa, 1. Total, 187.

Ohio, 1846.

Crimes of those received during the year 1846.

Burglary, 37; arson, 7; stabbing with intent to wound, 1; receiving stolen goods, 2; horse stealing, 14; larceny and forgery, 1; rape on daughter, 1; shooting with intent to murder, 1; murder, 1; manslaughter, 9; incest, 1; burglary and larceny, 2; having counterfeit money, 1; stealing bank bills, 1; bigamy, 4; forgery, 2; challenging to fight a duel, 1; embezzling from mail, 2; robbing mail, 1; rape, 1; grand larceny, 11; horse stealing and larceny, 1; maining, 1; grand larceny and horse stealing, 1; making and passing counterfeit coin, 1; passing counterfeit money, 4; murder, 2d degree, 6; uttering and publishing counterfeit money, 2; grand larceny and arson, 1; stabbing with intent to kill, 2; assault with intent to rape, 2; robbing, 10; assault with intent to kill, 4. Total, 151.

1846. Ohio.

Terms of sentence of those received during the year 1846.—For 1 year, 13; 2 years, 9; 3 years, 45; 4 years, 13; 5 years, 15; 6 years, 20; 7 years, 10; 8 years, 2; 10 years, 10; 12 years, 1; 13 years, 1; 6 months, 1; life, 6. Total, 151.

Michigan, 1845.

Pardoned 1840, by the Governor, 5; by the President, 1; 1841, by the Governor, 7; by the President, 3; 1842, by the Governor, 4; by the President, 1; 1843, by the Governor, 7; by the President, 1; 1844, by the Governor, 2; by the President, 9; 1845, by the Governor, 8; by the President, 1. Total, 40.

166. Massachusetts, 1834, deaths, J. W. Bowers, age, for 33 read 31.  
 " do do Thos. Marr, " for 31 read 36.  
 176. do do 1837, officers' salaries, for \$17,528.29 read \$15,528.29.  
 191. do do 1842, balances being profits, for \$35,160.22 read \$31.36, and  
 insert total \$35,160.22.  
 131. Maine, 1843, sentence for 3 years, 9 read 6.  
 143. do 1846, crimes, for 36 read 37.  
 212. Connecticut, 1845, crimes, insert forgery, 2.  
 156. Vermont, 1845, terms of sentence, for 9 years, 2; read 9 years, 1.  
 148. New-Hampshire, 1846, crimes, for larceny, 35, read 31.  
 150. do do total expenditures, for \$5,905.18, read \$6,905.18.  
 277. E. Penitentiary, Penn'a, 1845, of 143 received, for 6 white males read 6  
 white females.  
 280. do do Warden's report, average No. rec'd from  
 Jan'y 1, 1836 to Dec'r 31, 1840, inclu-  
 sive, for 1974 read 1875.  
 " do do Warden's report, for 1846 read 1845.  
 " do do product of different departments, for tin-  
 smithing \$47.71, read \$57.63, and insert  
 interest \$47.31.  
 286. Maryland, 1838, receipts for grain, read gain.  
 290. do do 1845, terms of sentence, for over 8 and under 1—10; read 8  
 and under 10—1.  
 296. Virginia, Superintendent's report, for 1843 read 1845.  
 298. do do terms of sentence, for 6 years, 8, read 6 years, 3.  
 " do for 1956 days lost, read 1924.  
 308. Kentucky, 1842, Counties, after Ballard insert 1.  
 318. Michigan, 1845, after in prison Oct. 1845, insert 119.  
 325. Georgia, 1845, lesving unused, for \$6,676.43, read \$7,676.43.  
 334. Mississippi, 1834, service of 2 convicts for washing in prison, for 380 days  
 at 50 cts per day, \$36.00, read 730 days at 50 cts, \$360.  
 336. do do Superintendent's report, for 1845, read 1846.  
 " do Counties, for Adams 3, read 19.  
 " do terms of sentence, for 12 years, 19, read 12 years, 3.  
 338. Tennessee, 1844, disbursements, for \$36,535.11, read \$36,535.11.  
 227. Auburn, 1843, Physician's report, disease causing death, abscess in lungs,  
 for 3 read 2.  
 233. do do Chaplain's report, for 1845 read 1842.  
 234. Mount Pleasant, 1842, females discharged by expiration of sentence 1841,  
 for 39 read 30.

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